

2015-25 Draft Long-Term Plan Hearings
Tuesday 5 May 2015, 9.15am to 4.00pm

Time		Name	Organisation	Sub #	Page
9.30 am	5 mins	Timon Maxey		20	61
9.35 am	5 mins	James Burgess		454	203
9.40 am	5 mins	Penny Salmond		2	14
9.45 am	10 mins	Tony Robinson	Wellington College	4	19
9.55 am	5 mins	Sridhar Ekambaram		17	47
10.00 am	10 mins	Lyndy McIntyre	Living Wage Wellington	413	170
10.10 am	5 mins	Rory McCourt		16	42
10.15 am	5 mins	Stan Andis		250	95
10.20 am	5 mins	Ethan McCarty		278	108
10.25 am	10 mins	Brian Dawson	St Peter's Anglican Church	703	308
10.35 am	Morning tea				
10.50 am	10 mins	Deborah Morris-Travers	UNICEF	5	24
11.00 am	Buffer				
11.10 am	10 mins	Andrew Wilson	Team Wellington	11	31
11.20 am	5 mins	Dermot Coffey		7	27
11.25 am	10 mins	Megan Hubscher	Karori by Bike	19	52
11.35 am	10 mins	Brady Wilson David Perks Louis Schmitt	Waterside Karori Football	29	82
11.45 am	5 mins	Keiran Monaghan		576	262
11.50 am	5 mins	Joseph Murray-Cullen		80	92
11.55 am	10 mins	Rev Norman Wilkins	Personal sub and on behalf of Parish	101 588	94 263
12.05 pm	Buffer				
12.10 pm	10 mins	Martin Henry	NZ Post Primary Teachers' Association	308	118
12.20 pm	5 mins	David Wilcock		307	117
12.25 pm	10 mins	Lynn Jordan	NZ Health Professionals opposing Fluoride	312	124
12.35 pm	Lunch				

Time		Name	Organisation	Sub #	Page
1.15 pm	10 mins	Stan Litras	Fluoride Information Network for Dentists	542	252
1.25 pm	10 mins	Ronnie Nathu	Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club	442	179
1.35 pm	10 mins	Sarah Meikle	Wellington Culinary Events Trust	407	161
1.45 pm	10 mins	Tim Shannahan	Tennis Central Region (Inc)	701	304
1.55 pm	5 mins	Mary Byrne	Fluoride Free New Zealand	473	204
2.00 pm	Buffer				
2.10 pm	5 mins	Alan Chambers		633	286
2.15 pm	5 mins	Jenny Visser		488	251
2.20 pm	10 mins	Chris Watson	C Watson Consultancy Limited	614	267
2.30 pm	10 mins	David Tripp	Hutt Cycle Network	651	291
2.40 pm	5 mins	Amanda D'souza	Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington	630 933	273 316
2.45 pm	5 mins	Wendy Zhu	Medical Students for Global Awareness (MSGA) Wellington	933 630	316
2.50 pm	10 mins	Charlie Cordwell	Surf Life Saving New Zealand	318	141
3.00 pm	Afternoon tea				
3.20 pm	10 mins	Peter Reimann	Trelissick Park Group	631	278
3.30 pm	Buffer				
3.40 pm	10 mins	Jeremy Smith	Trinity Group Holdings	667	299
3.50 pm	5 mins	Edward Howard		12	37
3.55 pm	5 mins	Peter Cranney		340	160
4.00 pm	10 mins	Pat Stuart	Wellington Museums Trust	809	310
4.10 pm	10 mins	Liz Springford	OraTaiao New Zealand Climate and Health Council	1019	343
4.20 pm	Buffer				
4.30 pm	10 mins	Tim Jones	Save the Basin	568	260

Time		Name	Organisation	Sub #	Page
4.40 pm	10 mins	Russell Tregonning	Fair Intelligent Transport Wellington	973	317
4.50 pm	10 mins	Rhona Carson	Newtown Residents Association	1017	337
5.00 pm	Adjourn to reconvene on Wednesday 6 May 2015, 9.15am				

Submitter Details

First Name: **Penny**
 Last Name: **Salmond**
 Street: **12B Middleton Road**
 Suburb: **Johnsonville**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country: **New Zealand**
 PostCode: **6037**
 Daytime Phone: **044780370**
 Mobile: **0212112577**
 eMail: **pennysalmond@vodafone.co.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

We are a small country with 2 major international airports already and Wellington has better things to spend its money on than to compete with other cities for international air travel stakes.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Business needs to remain in the private sphere.

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

By providing bureaucratically supportive mechanisms and minor funding incentives.

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Leave business matters to the private sector.

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Conservation based enterprises only

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

But not in a way that increases reliance on private vehicle use.

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

On a as needs baasis

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Too broad a statement to comment on. We need more reliable public transport for sure. As someone who has very recently walked up the Ngaronga Gorge I urge the council to broaden the footpath/cycle way to allow for much safer use by both cyclists and pedestrians. I found the experience extremely threatening and dangerous. Traffic sounds make approaching cyclists impossible to hear and then there was insufficient room for both on the path.

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Not at the expense of invigorating suburban centres. Johnsonville definitely needs more public

green space, a recreational centre, and safer cycle and foot paths etc.

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Especially Johnsonville where a Community Board is needed (as per the 10 Community Ten Year Strategy). Karori and Tawa appear well provided for.

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

In all I submit that the JCA Community Survey's 10 year Strategy is included in the WCC Long Term plan in its entirety. The Community Association has gone to great deal of effort to ascertain the needs of the community and the 20 identified Projects represent the top priorities of the collective Johnsonville Community. Please adopt all 20 Projects into the Long Term Plan.

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years

- 30-39 years
 - 40-49 years
 - 50-59 years
 - 60 years and older
-

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

- Yes
 - No
-

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
 - Commercial ratepayer
 - Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Only to reinforce the value of adopting the Johnsonville Ten Year Strategy into the WCC Long Term Plan.

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

First Name: **Tony**
 Last Name: **Robinson**
 Organisation: **Wellington College**
 On behalf of: **Wellington College and Board of Trustees**
 Street:
 Suburb:
 City:
 Country:
 PostCode: **6242**
 Daytime Phone: **802 7698**
 Mobile: **027 1955 44**
 eMail: **a.robinson@wc.school.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

This is vital as will stimulate huge growth for the city.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

The support of the Performing Arts. As the Town Hall is out for the foreseeable future, Downstage is no more and now St James is yellow-stickered, quality performing venues become a major issue.

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
 - Commercial ratepayer
 - Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

I am a born New Zealander.

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

I presented to Joe Coughlan's committee in November about the Performing Arts venue that we are building at Wellington College that we wish to share with the people of Wellington and our hope that the Council might come in as partners. I wish to revisit this issue in my submission emphasizing that it would be a very attractive financial proposition for the Council.

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

1. Formal submission form

Submitter Details

First Name

Deborah

Last Name

Morris-Travers

Street Address

11 Aurora Tce

Suburb

City

Wellington City

Phone

04 815 9388

Email

deborah@unicef.org.nz

1. I would like to speak at a submission hearing:

Yes

I am giving this feedback:

on behalf of an organisation

Organisation Name:

UNICEF NZ

2. Questions / Comments

2. Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

Support

3. Comments:

4. Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

Support

5. Comments:

6. Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

Neutral

7. Comments:

8. Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Neutral

9. Comments

10. Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Neutral

11. Comments

12. Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Neutral

13. Comments

14. Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Neutral

15. Comments

16. Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Neutral

17. Comments

18. Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Neutral

19. Comments

20. Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Neutral

21. Comments

22. Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Neutral

23. Comments:

24. Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support

25. Comments:

26. Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Neutral

27. Comments:

28. Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support

29. Comments:

3. Urban Growth Plan

30. Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Support

31. Comments:

32. Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Support

33. Comments

34. Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Neutral

35. Comments

36. Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Oppose

37. Comments:

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Yes, the Council's commitment to UNICEF Child Friendly Cities Initiative needs to be resourced and implemented.

38. If you'd like to attach supporting documents or images to your submission, please browse to your local files and upload them here.

4. Who are we reaching

39. I am:

Female

40. My age is:

40-49 years

41. Have you ever made a submission on a draft Annual or Long-term Plan before?

No

42. Which of the following best describes you?

Other: Interested party

43. Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

New Zealand European

5. Confirmation

Email to Web Centre

Mar 11, 2015 17:13:12 Success: Email Sent to: webcentre@wcc.govt.nz

Email to Submitter

Mar 11, 2015 17:13:12 Success: Email Sent to: deborah@unicef.org.nz

1. Formal submission form

Submitter Details

First Name

Dermot

Last Name

Coffey

Street Address

88 Nevay Road

Suburb

Miramar

City

Miramar

Phone

+64211837865

Email

dermotcoffey@yahoo.ie

1. I would like to speak at a submission hearing:

Yes

I am giving this feedback:

as an individual

Organisation Name:

2. Questions / Comments

2. Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

Support

3. Comments:

4. Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

Support

5. Comments:

6. Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

Oppose

7. Comments:

I strongly oppose the airport runway extension, as I feel it is money poorly invested. A \$300million+ bill for an investment that is heavily Co2-production dependent is too big a risk to justify

8. Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Support

9. Comments



10. Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Support

11. Comments

With a move away from the large international film companies.

12. Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support

13. Comments

Safety of buildings must come before any heritage considerations, and a repeat of the ridiculous stand-off about the Harcourts building needs to be avoided. I feel that generally speaking demolition of unsafe buildings is a better long-term option.

14. Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Support

15. Comments

16. Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Support

17. Comments

Within reason- smaller-medium sized events would be more suitable

18. Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Neutral

19. Comments

20. Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support

21. Comments

22. Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Support

23. Comments:

24. Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support

25. Comments:

26. Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Neutral

27. Comments:

28. Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support

29. Comments:

With the focus moving far away from private car transport as soon as possible- active transport and public transport are the only long-term solutions. My major desire would be



to see a proper citywide cycle network development as a matter of urgency. This would aim to have two outcomes- safe, separated cycleways from suburbs like Miramar, Island Bay/Berhampore/Newtown, Brooklyn, Karori and Ngaio/Khandallah/j'ville to the CBD, and a network of cycleways within each suburb to allow local trips. Wellington is hilly and windy but it is compact, and the weather is never too icy or cold to prevent cycling. I would encourage the council to eliminate as much of the onstreet parking as needed to allow these to be built.

I believe public transport could be immediately improved by facilitating better reliability and frequency of bus routes, rather than light rail.

Better bus-only lanes are needed around the Basin Reserve and to/from Karori for example.

Finally I would encourage council to have a vision for the CBD that is as car-free as possible. Onstreet parking should be massively reduced, with an aim to pedestrianising the Golden Mile.

I would strongly support other measures like levying taxes/rates on work-supplied CBD parking, and eventually levying a congestion charge, though only after active and public transport options are improved.

Active transport leads to a healthier, happier and safer population. Put it first!

3. Urban Growth Plan

30. Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Support

31. Comments:

32. Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support

33. Comments

34. Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support

35. Comments

36. Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Oppose

37. Comments:

The short-term priorities are reasonable, but most of the medium-term priorities such as the runway extension, Petone-Grenada link roads, Mt Vic double tunnelling etc are completely out of place with the switch to a low-carbon future.

Do you see other matters as priorities?

The plan overall takes very little notice of what will be the overwhelming concern of the next 20-50 years, namely climate change. Resilience is focussed only on unpredictable (albeit not unlikely) risks of a major earthquake and floods, with very little planning for the definite eventual effects of climate change like sea-level rise.

All I can see is a plan to "understand the impacts of climate change"-laudable for sure, but ludicrously insufficient. Every decision and aspect of the plan should have climate



change as a major influence. Simply speaking- it is not enough, and more must be done. A major earthquake on the Wellington fault is only about 10% likely in the next 100 years. Climate change is certain and happening as we speak.

Almost all of the big ticket plans such as the airport runway extension, roading developments etc promote a lifestyle that is massively greenhouse gas producing. For example, the proposed spend on roading vs active transport and public transport show your priorities are completely wrong.

38. If you'd like to attach supporting documents or images to your submission, please browse to your local files and upload them here.

4. Who are we reaching

39. I am:

Male

40. My age is:

30-39 years

41. Have you ever made a submission on a draft Annual or Long-term Plan before?

Yes

42. Which of the following best describes you?

I rent

43. Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

New Zealand European

Other:

5. Confirmation

Email to Web Centre

Mar 15, 2015 05:38:51 Success: Email Sent to: webcentre@wcc.govt.nz

Email to Submitter

Mar 15, 2015 05:38:51 Success: Email Sent to: dermotcoffey@yahoo.ie



From: Andrew Wilson [<mailto:andrew.wilson@foreconsulting.co.nz>]
Sent: Wednesday, 25 February 2015 1:44 p.m.
To: Kevin Lavery; Justin Lester
Cc: Jason Wells
Subject: WCC Support for Team Wellington

Hi Justin & Kevin

Firstly, thanks for taking the time to meet with Jason Wells and myself last Monday (16 Feb) Kevin, it was greatly appreciated.

Justin, I've just left a message on your mobile to check whether there is anything you need from us to assist your efforts to sponsor an amendment to the budget to enable you and your colleagues to support Team Wellington?

I've attached the proposal that John Dow progressed through Paul Eagle last year in case it's required. In short it proposes:

- The \$13k of outstanding debt from the 2013/14 season that Team Wellington owes WCC for use of grounds for training and games be reclassified as a contribution to Team Wellington
- The Council provides a 3 year commitment (2015, 2016 & 2017) to providing grounds for training and games free of charge – estimated value of this is \$23k
- The Council provides a 3 year commitment (2015, 2016 & 2017) to providing a contribution of \$20k + GST per annum to support Team Wellington's ASB Premiership and OLeague campaigns.

You may know that, with the 2-1 win against Southern United last weekend we now only need 1 point from the last 2 games of the regular season to secure second place in the ASB Premiership. The final regular season games are at home at 3pm this Sunday vs Wanderers SC - the NZ u20 team; and then away the following weekend vs Waitakere. In the likely event we finish second, we will host the final leg of the 2 leg semi-final at home (probably on Sunday 29 March), and then all going well head to the Grand Final on 5 March. Based on form the final is likely to be against Auckland City in Auckland, although if there is an upset there's a real chance we would host the final in Wellington.

Work is also underway in preparing for the OLeague campaign in Fiji. The Oceania Football Confederation (OFC) in its wisdom has extended the campaign to include the group stages, semi-final and final. Previous versions have seen it being the group stage followed by home and away semi-finals and final. As a result the team may need to be in Fiji from 11-26 April. Costs for participating are in the vicinity of \$80-90k for the group stages, and an additional \$20k each (\$40k in total) in the event we reach the semi-final and final stages. While the costs of airfares are met by the OFC the costs of accommodation and food are significant and, with up to 2 weeks required away from work, we are also needing to do what we reasonably can to support the players to attend. This presents a mighty challenge for the club, but we are determined to represent Wellington Football in the best possible light, and we're working hard to secure both the strongest playing roster and the considerable funding required to perform well in our first appearance at this level.

The Council's support at this time would, therefore, be of tremendous value and assist us to represent Wellington and Wellington football in the best way possible nationally and internationally.

Any indication as to the potential timing of this support would also be useful as we manage the inevitable challenges around cashflow!

Please don't hesitate to let us know if there's anything we can do to help you help us.

Thanks again for your support – it is greatly appreciated.

Kind regards

Andrew

Andrew Wilson
Director
ForeConsulting
mobile: +64 21 0815 2893
email: andrew.wilson@foreconsulting.co.nz
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postal address: PO Box 25 264 Wellington 6146

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TO: Councillor Eagle, Wellington City Council

FROM: John Dow President and Peter Becker General Manager Team Wellington

SUBJECT: ASB Premiership Campaigns and OCEANIA Champions League Campaign

Dear Councillor Eagle,

Thanks for your ongoing interest in and support for Team Wellington and as agreed we are pleased to set out our current situation and aspirations as the Wellington region's representatives in NZ Football and Oceania Confederation's premier competitions.

BACKGROUND:

Team Wellington has competed in the ASB Premiership and ASB Youth League each year since the competition's inception in 2004 representing the whole of the Football community within the Capital Football Federation district which has over 14,000 registered footballers.

TW has regularly appeared in the Finals and has contested 3 Grand Finals to date losing each time to either Waitakere United or Auckland City, both of whom having significantly larger budgets and resources.

In the 10 years of existence TW has had to generate over \$ 4 million from a range of sources including Grants, sponsors, local club contributions, gate takings and general fundraising activity with to date minimal assistance from the WCC.

INTRODUCTION:

In the past few seasons TW have operated in a support capacity for the Wellington Phoenix including providing players, promotion and management assistance whilst continuing to operate teams in the ASB Premiership and ASB Youth League.



In the 2013/14 season TW finished second in the Premiership and competed in the Grand Final finishing runner up in both instances to the very strong Auckland City.

This successful team performance has seen TW qualify for the 2015 OCEANIA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE which will commence with a 12 team Tournament in Fiji during April 2015 followed by home and away semi finals and a home and away Grand Final with the OCL winning team qualifying for the 2015 FIFA World Club Championships.

The World Club Championships includes all FIFA Confederation Champions such as Real Madrid from Europe etc. and offers considerable prestige, profile and prizemoney for all participating teams eg. Even the bottom placed team receives \$US 1 million.

Like all sports organisations in the Wellington region TW has had a major reduction in Grant money over recent seasons and has had to become more active in general fundraising so as to continue to be able to represent Wellington in a credible and competitive manner.

The last few seasons has also seen considerable Wellington resources being committed to supporting the Wellington Phoenix including the WCC being a major financial and in kind resource provider to the A League club.

TW has also been a big contributor to the Phoenix and in the wider interests of Football development we have accepted this was important despite this being at TW's expense at times and we fully respect the WCC's commitment to generously support them too.

CURRENT POSITION:

TW incurred a WCC debt of approx \$23,000 for the 2013/14 season based on hiring both training and match day grounds for the full season.

TW has to date paid approx. \$10,000 of this account.

TW is now preparing its senior team and youth team campaigns and requires WCC grounds for both training and match days.

The forthcoming season will also see the Phoenix enter a team in the ASB Premiership League in direct competition to TW and as such TW is now working autonomously from the Phoenix organisation.

TW has worked very hard to build a strong support foundation for the 2014/15 season leading into our first appearance in the Oceania Champions League commencing in April 2015 in Fiji.

We believe that a successful TW is very positive for Football in the Wellington region and reflects well on our City for whom we represent with a sense of pride.

Also, a successful ASB Premiership campaign can deliver a home semi final and home Grand Final which is well attended and televised on Sky sport which is good economically for Wellington.

A successful OCL campaign can also deliver a home semi final and Grand Final in May 2015 which would be extremely well attended and involves both national and international television and general media profiling.

Winning the OCL would take TW to the 2015 FIFA World Club Championships alongside some of the greatest clubs, coaches and players currently in world football.

OCL success will also provide associated prestige and worldwide media profiling for Wellington City in a manner and importance rarely seen in this country.

TEAM WELLINGTON and WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL:

TW would like to request WCC support so as to allow us to compete credibly and competitively in the ASB Premiership and OCL campaigns, to represent our city successfully and with great pride and to assist us in achieving our vision to qualify and perform at the FIFA World Club Championships against the best clubs in the world.

We would request support in the following form:

- 2013/14 season \$13,000 currently owing by TW to be reclassified as a WCC contribution towards TW's successful campaign and hard work that has reflected positively on Wellington City.
- A 3 year WCC commitment to TW in the form of training grounds and match day grounds and associated resources to be provided in the form of a WCC contribution.

- A 3 year WCC commitment to an annual \$20,000 + GST contribution to TW's campaigns for footballing success, player, coaching and general Football development in our City.

CONCLUSION:

TW wishes to represent the Wellington football community and wider City interests in the best way possible on both the national and international stages for which we have earned the opportunity.

The WCC's commitment and contribution as noted above would be extremely valuable and greatly appreciated.

We thank you for considering supporting TW in these exciting and important football campaigns that we believe can ultimately produce an appearance at the FIFA World Club Championships.

Submitter Details

First Name: **Edward**
 Last Name: **Howard**
 Organisation: **Student Victoria University**
 On behalf of: **All of Wellington and the greater ecosystem of New Zealand**
 Street: **21/19 Drummond St**
 Suburb: **Newtown**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country: **New Zealand**
 PostCode: **6011**
 Mobile: **0273188123**
 eMail: **eddievanhalen.howard@gmail.com**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

A small increase now will allow for more jobs in the future

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Once the place is built it will be visited by experts around the world.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

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Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

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Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

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Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

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- Residential and commercial ratepayer
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 - Other
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Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

First Name: **Rory**
 Last Name: **McCourt**
 Street: **335**
 Suburb: **Te Aro**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country: **New Zealand**
 PostCode: **6012**
 Mobile: **0273372549**
 eMail: **rorymccourt@gmail.com**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
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Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

I am concerned about the increases to CO2 emissions from the extension. How will Council alleviate these?

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Heritage buildings are an important part of the city's character and our history. Council could be more strategic in what it supports at what level though. For example, how is Council honouring Wellington's diverse histories? Political, ethnic, immigrant, and economic heritage buildings?

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Depending on what this means. I would be skeptical of an Auckland-type convention centre deal. Also, why is Wellington competing with other cities? Is this sensible given how small our country is? Maybe we could collaborate with Auckland and Queenstown to attract events and conferences as a country?

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Especially where it will reduce emissions or operational costs.

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Transport should be the Council's number 1 priority. I support a stronger WCC role in public transport. I support light rail. I am deeply concerned about rising congestion rates and stagnant PT use.

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

As long as there is a strategy to the developments. We shouldn't be simply moving activities from 44

one area to another.

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Laneways and cafe culture have improved Auckland and Melbourne, as well as other cities.

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

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Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

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 60 years and older

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-

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 Chinese
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 Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Really cool consultation process with the website and map etc.

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

First Name: **Sridhar**
 Last Name: **Ekambaram**
 Street: **96B Montgomery Avenue**
 Suburb: **Karori**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country:
 PostCode: **6012**
 Daytime Phone: **04 498 9194**
 Mobile: **0276758388**
 eMail: **smvibu@gmail.com**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
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-

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Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

The city needs to also invest in safe cycleways across the city, make walking and cycling safer. Strengthen public transport with better availability and competitive fares.

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

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Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

The city needs to be a) made more liveable b) made resilient c) do its bit to reduce emissions
Encourage investments in green technology product development and manufacture. Make the city liveable to lure creative talents to the city as suggested by Richard Florida in his book 'Rise of the creative class'

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Please state:

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Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

First Name: **Megan**
 Last Name: **Hubscher**
 Organisation: **Karori by Bike**
 On behalf of: **Karori by Bike**
 Street:
 Suburb:
 City:
 Country:
 PostCode: **6013**
 Daytime Phone: **04 977 1272**
 Mobile: **021 293 1745**
 eMail: **pukekoinapungatree@gmail.com**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
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 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Karori by Bike has conducted a survey of over 300 Karori residents and visitors. The results show that 82% of respondents would be more likely to ride a bike if Karori had protected bike lanes. Similarly, 82% of respondents think that improved cycle facilities in Karori would result in safer trips to schools. All of Karori's amenities, including schools, are located on or close to the main road. Karori has more people travelling to work by bicycle than any other Wellington suburb, except Newtown (census 2013). We also have more resident children under 10 yrs than any other suburb (Census 2013). Children would benefit significantly from improved cycling infrastructure. In light of this evidence and data, Karori by Bike urges councillors to support the rapid construction of protected cycle routes around Karori suburb, and to and from the CBD.

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

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Comments

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Comments

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Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

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Comments

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Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

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Female

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- under 18 years
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 - 50-59 years
 - 60 years and older
-

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

- Yes
 - No
-

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
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 - I rent
 - Other
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Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

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Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

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File	
Getting around Karori survey results	
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan	56

Karori by Bike's local transport survey - 16 March 2015

Background facts:

- Karori has the most children under 10 (2028), out of all Wellington suburbs. (2013 census)
- Karori has 4 primary schools on the main road.
- Karori has the second highest number of people who bike to work on any given day (267), out of all Wellington suburbs. (2013 census)

Methodology

Respondents were invited to fill in the online survey by email, schools newsletters, via local councillors' contact lists, and over a mix of facebook pages (Karori based, cycling, schools, preschools).

- 318 people have filled in the survey at 23rd March.

Key Findings:

- 81% of all respondents would be more likely to use a bike if Karori had separated cycle lanes.
- 82% of all respondents believe that improved cycling infrastructure would result in safer trips to school.
- 76% of people who use a car for school trips think that improved cycling infrastructure would result in safer school trips.
- 63% of all respondents **who never ride a bike** would be more likely to ride if Karori had protected bike lanes.
- More than half (58%) of respondents who use a car for school drop offs, **and rarely if ever ride a bike**, think that improved cycling infrastructure would result in safer school trips.

How do people get around:

54% ride a bike daily, or weekly.

42% rarely, if ever, ride a bike.

50% drive a car daily.

43% drive a car weekly.

34% use a bus daily or weekly.

Why do people use cars:

37% use a car for getting to work

34% use a car for school/kindy drop-offs

60% use a car for trips within Karori.

Why do people use bikes:

65% use a bike for mountain biking

61% use a bike for getting to work

9.5% use a bike for school/kindy trips

30% use a bike for getting around Karori.

Q. How much more likely would you be to ride a bike, if Karori had:

	Much more likely (%)	A bit more likely (%)	Total (%)
Bike racks on uphill buses	29	22	51
30k zones in retail areas	20	32	50
More shared bike and bus lanes	20	40	60
Painted bike lanes	37	36	73
More off-road bike routes	47	27	74
Protected bike lanes	64	18	82%

Q. Improved cycling infrastructure in Karori would result in:

	Agree + strongly agree (% all respondents)	Agree + strongly agree (% people who never ride a bike)	Agree + strongly agree (% people who use a car for school/kindergarten drop offs)
Less pollution	83	73	61
Less car congestion	85	75	70
More available car parking	62	51	47
Safer trips to school	82	63	58
Faster car trips to town	66	51	50
Less climate change emissions	81	70	57
Few road crashes	56	37	34
Improved public health	87	77	70
Less roading maintenance		37	30
More people spending money locally	57	38	29
More visitors coming to Karori by bike	67	46	40
Increased property values	40	20	15

Submitter Details

First Name: **Timon**
 Last Name: **Maxey**
 Street: **22 Punjab Street**
 Suburb: **Khandallah**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country: **NZ**
 PostCode: **6035**
 Daytime Phone: **0211375614**
 Mobile: **0211375614**
 eMail: **timon@maxey.co.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
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Submission

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Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

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Comments

I think it should be a priority to provide new interesting attractions instead. For example I find it odd that Frank Kitts is to be redeveloped after a relatively short time and also that the Buckle St development was undertaken so soon after the development of the bypass.

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Comments

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Attached Documents

File
Artificial River option 1
Artificial River option 2
endorsements
Presentation to WCC
Mick-Hopkinson-endorsement-opt
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

LEGEND

- 1. WHITEWATER PARK ENTRANCE
- 2. ENTRANCE PLAZA
- 3. MAIN PLAZA
- 4. MAIN BUILDING
- 5. RESTAURANT AND PATIO AREA
- 6. BOATHOUSE
- 7. TOP POOL
- 8. RECREATIONAL WHITEWATER CHANNEL
- 9. JET CIRCULATED BOTTOM CHANNEL
- 10. PUMP STATION
- 11. RETURN STAIRS
- 12. BRIDGE
- 13. RESTORED NATIVE VEGETATION
- 14. GRASS LAWN
- 15. PARKING



S2O Design and Engineering
 Scott Shipley, P.E.
 318 McConnell Drive
 Lyons CO, 80540,
 USA
 (303) 819-3985

Client:
 TIMON MAXEY

Project Name:
 TIMON MAXEY'S PUMPED PARK DESIGN

Status:
 CONCEPT DESIGN

Drawing Name:
 WHITEWATER PARK DESIGN

Revisions:
 -

Drawing Description:

Drawn By:
 CHRISTINE CLARK

Checked By:
 Scott Shipley

Date:
 5/30/2014

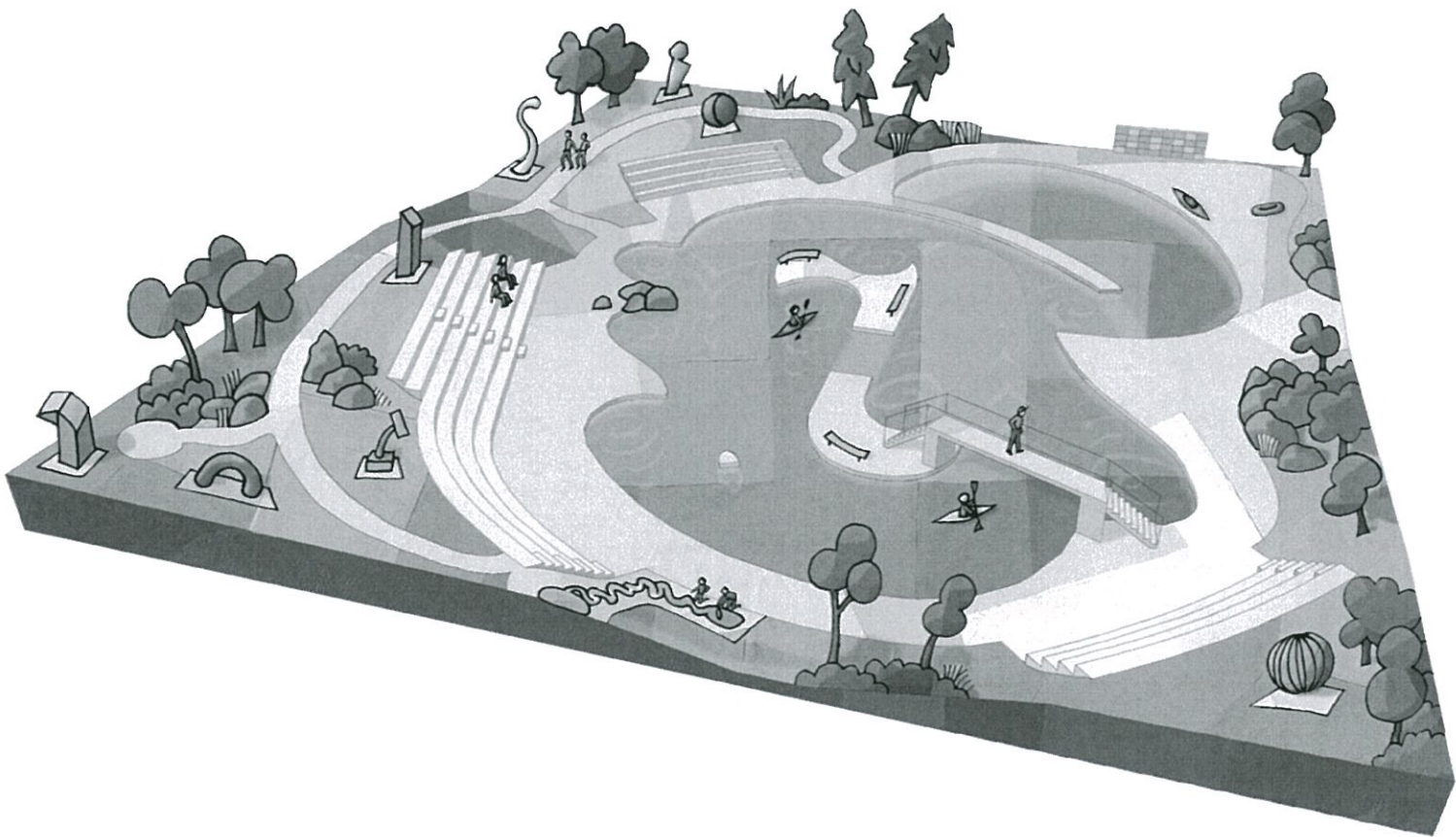
Status:

Stamps:

Scale:

Sheet:

01





12000 W. UNIVERSITY BLVD
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DALLAS, TX 75241
TEL: 214.343.2200
WWW.S2O1.COM

Client
TIMON MALEY

Project Name
TIMON MALEY'S SUMMIT PARK RE-OPEN

Studio
CONCEPT DESIGN

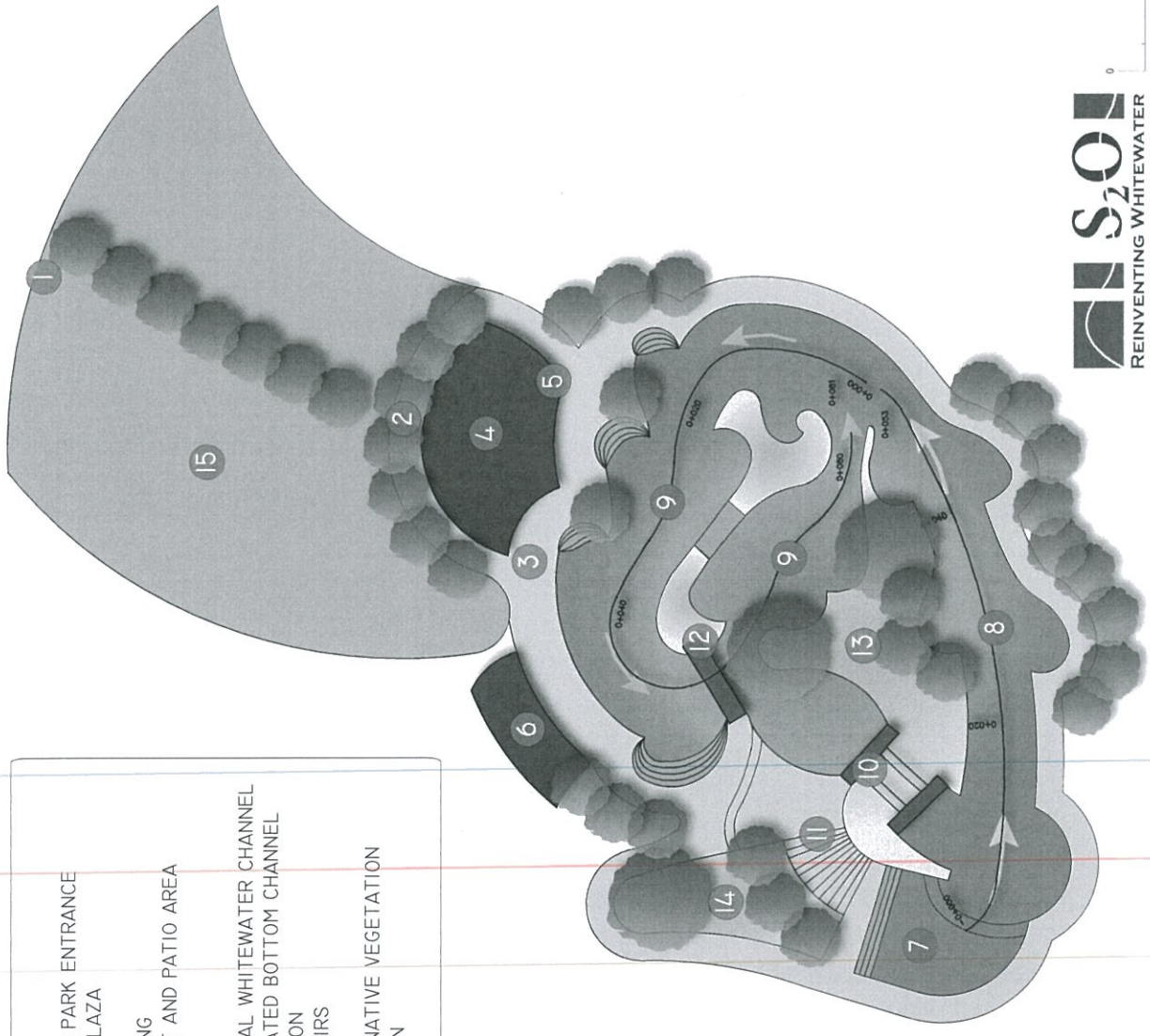
Drawing Name
WHITEWATER PARK DESIGN

Revisions

Drawing Description

Drawn By
CHRISTINE CLARK
Checked By
Scott Scribby
Date
3/27/14
Status
Stamps

Sheet
01



LEGEND

- 1. WHITEWATER PARK ENTRANCE
- 2. ENTRANCE PLAZA
- 3. MAIN PLAZA
- 4. MAIN BUILDING
- 5. RESTAURANT AND PATIO AREA
- 6. BOATHOUSE
- 7. TOP POOL
- 8. RECREATIONAL WHITEWATER CHANNEL
- 9. JET CIRCULATED BOTTOM CHANNEL
- 10. PUMP STATION
- 11. RETURN STAIRS
- 12. BRIDGE
- 13. RESTORED NATIVE VEGETATION
- 14. GRASS LAWN
- 15. PARKING



Endorsements

“This would be a great attraction for Wellington and exciting for NZ sport. It would make a great venue for exhibiting public art and would provide a wonderful range of activities for the general populace. I would love to see this proposal realised!”

Conrad Smith

All Black

“It is an intriguing idea to create a recreational centre incorporating sport and art and I’m certain both Wellington City and New Zealand sport would benefit!”

Lloyd Jones

Author

I have seen the benefits of artificial white water courses in cities around the world as I travel and compete on them regularly as a full time Canoe Slalom athlete. These courses not only provide a training and recreation site for paddlers, but a community facility that can be utilised for a number of different purposes. Having a facility like this close to one of our main cities allows people the opportunity to take up a sport they would not otherwise have the opportunity to. They are used as a facility to educate the public on river safety and for local rescue services to practice drills. A course like this would be a valuable addition to this community and I fully endorse this proposal.

Luuka Jones

2 x Canoe Slalom Olympian

New Zealand Canoe Slalom Team

To have a world class slalom course in NZ will be a massive resource for the future. It has the potential to breed the next generation of Olympic Champions in a sport that’s in line with the image and culture of New Zealand.

Mike Dawson

Canoe Slalom Olympian

New Zealand Canoe Slalom Team

I am writing in support of Timon Maxey’s ‘water-park’ concept for Wellington.

As the designer and builder of New Zealand’s only International Canoe Federation (ICF) approved white water park, I can see the need to have another, modern and safe facility close to a big urban population. A new international quality white-water park in Wellington will increase the profile of a number of water sports in New Zealand, including the Olympic

sport of white-water slalom. If the facility is at a high enough standard, Northern Hemisphere Olympic kayak teams will be attracted to Southern Hemisphere training camps over our summer months.

If done correctly it should also provide a unique tourism attraction with multiple recreational uses for the majority of the population ie. water park activities, rafting and other forms of around water recreation. It should also provide a special environment for aspects of education including water safety, for schools, University and Polytechnic students of the greater Wellington Region and beyond.

The design will reflect the character of New Zealand with native plantings/rocks and will be a superb venue for exhibiting NZ outdoor art, music concerts and a corporate conventions that include team building experiences on-site.

I congratulate Timon on his innovative designs and I look forward to seeing the concept progressed. Please let me know if you wish me to speak to this submission.

Kind regards

John Snook - Director/Consultant
176 Okere Road, RD 4, Rotorua 3074
 T +64 21 933 137 | E john@actiongroup.net.nz
www.actiongroup.net.nz | [Like our Facebook Page](#)
Mgr of Olympic kayakers Mike Dawson and Luuka Jones

A Whitewater facility in Wellington would be remarkably transformational, both for The City, and the Olympic discipline of Canoe Slalom. It would turn Wellington into an epicenter of Canoe Slalom, attracting athletes from all around the country - especially important for the many athletes making the difficult transition to third level, as there is a dearth of suitable training locations close to quality third level institutions. It would also be an attractive location for athletes from the northern hemisphere for winter training.

It would be an enormous boon to kayaking in general, with considerable potential as a competition forum (Extreme Races/Rafting/Canoe Slalom/Sprint), a training site, and an excellent general recreational facility. Making such a technical sport accessible via this white water facility would attract people from a diverse range of socioeconomic, ethnic, and sporting backgrounds.

This is a fantastic opportunity for the country, and it should be in Wellington. It is the finest city in the country, and this facility would be a major attraction. Choosing a Scott Shipley designed feature (option 2, as creatively embellished by Timon) is the best option; it will give the whitewater park its broadest, and strongest appeal, and without doubt, would transform the sport within Oceania.

Shane Quinlivan
Upper Hutt/Te-Marua Canoe Slalom Coach

Member of the Irish Junior and Senior Canoe Slalom squad/team 1979-1985

Irish Junior Slalom Champion

3x National masters Champion NZ

Multiple medalist in the World Masters Canoe Slalom

Outdoor enthusiast and occasional expedition Kayaker

The Kupe Canoe Club is Wellington based and has a membership, including white water enthusiasts, of about 130 kayakers. The committee recently reviewed your proposal, design and Youtube clip describing your idea and prototype for two variations on an artificial river. We thought this was a great idea and would be very happy to see such a facility in the city. For paddlers in Wellington, there are sea kayaking opportunities for learners and experienced alike, and Mana Kayak Racing Club runs an excellent training academy for flat water racing on Porirua Harbour. To learn white water paddling however currently necessitates a trip out of town which restricts the numbers who are able to participate. Furthermore, it is a sport that is very much dependent on river levels, and many a planned trip is postponed due to too little or too much water.

The Kupe Canoe Club has a fleet of river kayaks for hire and normally runs monthly trips to various local rivers, water levels permitting. We also run training and practice sessions at Freyberg pool to enable paddlers to improve their skills and maintain them over the colder months. This facility would be an excellent adjunct to these existing facilities.

A facility such as the one you propose would add an extra dimension to kayaking and canoeing in the Wellington region. It would be ideal for training beginners and for intermediate paddlers to gain proficiency. It could tempt paddlers from other disciplines to try this type of paddling. It may also fit in with the watersports programme offered by the Wellington Oceansports Centre based at the Royal Port Nicholson Yacht Club which runs 'try out' days each month on all sorts of water activities and also offers more advanced courses. We endorse your idea in principle and would certainly welcome the construction of such a feature Wellington.

Sandy Winterton

President

Kupe Canoe Club

As President of Victoria University Canoe Club I was very interested and excited to read your proposal for the construction of an artificial slalom course in the Wellington region. As a club, we have a large group of kayakers from a variety of skills and backgrounds - not exclusively students - who would all benefit from a facility such as this in the Wellington region, as none currently exist. This is particularly valuable for beginners and novices who want a safe, secure and readily accessible facility to learn to kayak. However, all skill levels would benefit from a convenient resource to improve upon their technique without having to travel long distances and/or wait for correct river flows.

As a representative of this club I feel that this course would be of wider benefit to the community. In particular, it provides a resource to raise and train water safety awareness that is crucial for all New Zealanders regardless of age, occupation or recreational past time. We recognise that it is not designed purely for kayakers and we are delighted to see encouragement of all water sports.

On behalf of Victoria University Canoe Club, I fully endorse this project and wish you all the best for the success of this proposal.

Kind regards,



Athene Laws

E: athene.laws@gmail.com

M: 0221310631

To Whom it may concern,

My name is Roy Bailey, I live in Wanaka, in the Queenstown Lakes District.

I've been an active kayaker for 32 years and have paddled most New Zealand Rivers and many internationally. I have also been actively instructing kayaking for the past 25 years, as well as being assistant coach of the NZ development Slalom team in 2011 & 2012.

I was also involved in the "Hawea River white water enhancement project" which involved construction of a white water play park on the Hawea River. This was an eleven year project from inception to fruition and was completed in November 2012.

Situated 10 minutes from Wanaka, the park has been an unbelievable success. During the planning process we did a lot of community consultation, and said that it would be more than just a kayaker's location, it would be a community asset. We have been blown away by just how true this has turned out.

On a nice day in summer, the park is crowded with Kayakers, body-boarders, surfers, swimmers, as well as spectators and picnickers. On a not so nice day in the middle of winter you will still find a handful of keen kayakers and body-boarders.

The feedback that I have had from members of the public has been awesome. I can honestly say that I haven't had 1 negative comment back from the public. Everyone can see the benefit of having this facility here.

Some of the main benefits that I see are: Getting people active, increasing people's awareness of rivers and water skills, as well as having a great place for teaching, coaching and educating.

Having looked at what Timon has come up with his designs, I'm very impressed and enthusiastic about his ideas and concepts. The idea of having an artificial river, but not relying on pumping water uphill is fantastic. The second option with a short elevated

section of river would I believe be the ideal option. As long as the flat course could still run independently. (Pumping water up-hill is never cheap)

One of the main assets would be as an education facility. It would be a great place to teach our young and not so young on the dangers of our rivers and teach some basic survival skills. As well as having somewhere for teaching people to kayak and enjoy our natural rivers in a safe and controlled environment.

If anyone would like to talk to me directly about the Hawea white water park, or how I see the benefits of Timon’s designs, I can be contacted directly on

- 0274 386 838
- bailey.builders@xtra.co.nz
- Yours Faithfully,

Roy Bailey
Slalom Instructor for 25 years
Assistant coach of the NZ development Slalom team in 2011 & 2012
Instrumental in development of “Hawea River white water enhancement project” on the Hawea River

Hello Timon,
 I just thought I’d drop you a line and lend my support to the course design you are trying to get built. It looks like a great cost effective design and one which will have multi use/function rather than just some kind of extreme course that only experts can use. The design will be great for all levels to learn and train on. I wish I’d had something like this when I was training. Good luck with the project.

Andy Fuller, Canoe slalom World Masters Games Champion 2009
Day Two Ltd (Kayaking gear and standup paddleboards)
www.daytwo.co.nz
Phone +64 7 345 7647
Mobile +64 21 898942
skype andyfuller2222

To Whom it may Concern

My name is Fergus Bramley and I am a 17 year old kayaker from Wellington. I have been competing in the sport of canoe slalom for the past 4 years. For the past two seasons I have been part of the NZ under 18 Development Squad.

Living in Wellington makes training for canoe slalom more difficult than it would be in other centres such as Tauranga. Currently I travel from my home in Khandallah to Upper Hutt 3 to 4 times a week for whitewater training as well as trips to the harbour. Although the slalom site on the Hutt river in Upper Hutt is adequate it is certainly not at the standard of other courses around the country. During the summer the Hutt river frequently drops so low as to ensure that training at the slalom site is difficult and ineffective. To have a whitewater

training facility in Wellington with a consistent water level and shorter travel time to reach would make canoe slalom training significantly simpler, easier and less costly. Personally this would allow me to compete highly at a national level and achieve my goal of being selected for the NZ Performance Squad.

To become an elite level canoe slalom athlete it is necessary to live near a whitewater training facility. I am currently in my last year of secondary school and will soon be making the decision of where to complete my tertiary education. I know of many other young canoe slalom athletes who are also in the process of making this decision. For myself and these others a whitewater course in a city is a huge attraction and will certainly influence the decision. Currently there are no whitewater courses in NZ in a city with a university. Having this whitewater facility will attract myself and many others to the city of Wellington. Canoe slalom athletes already at university will also be interested in coming to Wellington for a whitewater centre.

Overall I think having a whitewater facility would be of huge benefit to Wellington. It would attract myself and many others to the city for the ease at which a high level of training quality could be acquired.

Yours Sincerely

Fergus Bramley
Student
NZ under 18 Canoe Slalom Development Squad

Timon

I love the look of this layout. I especially like how it provides spaces in and out of the flow to provide for more and less active recreation. I say we adapt this thing and build it?

SCOTT SHIPLEY, M.S., P.E.

Scott is an international artificial slalom course designer/builder who designed the London Olympic course.

I have been whitewater kayaking for the last 10 years and more recently in the past 3 years slalom kayaking. Kayaking has taken me to some truly stunning and scenic places around the country, something which I would wish everyone in NZ could experience.

Learning to kayak take a fair amount of time and requires an appropriate environment to practise. The basics such as eskimo rolling and paddle strokes can be learnt at the pool, but to progress further requires practising on fast flowing water. Unfortunately suitable places are scarce, and requires waiting until it rains solidly and travelling a fair distance to a suitable river.

Timon's proposed artificial slalom course would be a perfect facility to help people learn and practise kayaking. Looking at both proposals, option 2 would seem to be the better of the two. This option would create a better flow of water which would better aid in the learning and practising of kayaking.

Garth Low
Hutt Valley Canoe Club

It's a really exciting plan! I went to Colorado a few years ago for a paddling trip. Many towns in Colorado have a play park for paddling sports where kids and adults are equally enjoying white water and their family comes to see them paddling. I wish we had a similar facility in our community.

Hutt Valley Canoe Club
Kei Takashima

Artificial River Proposal
 Timon Maxey
 23 3 2015

Why I have developed this proposal

I have been an active kayaker all my life, and have competed in slalom events around the country, paddled white water all over New Zealand and in Canada, the US and England. I am also an artist and I enjoy designing and inventing.

I am fascinated by rivers and watercourses and spent lots of time diverting streams and building dams as a boy. As an artist, I produce a lot of river themed art. I've lived in Wellington since 1986, and now live in Khandallah with my partner and 2 daughters. The shortage of local kayaking rivers in Wellington has always been a frustration, a major factor inspiring me to design this facility. Currently, I regularly travel to Birchville, Upper Hutt, to do slalom training at our Hutt River site; which despite being a beautiful site, is well short of international and even national standards for slalom and in summer, low flows can render it unusable.

A \$40million artificial river is currently under construction in Auckland. A similar facility has been proposed for Christchurch. It would be great for Wellington to attract some of the action!

I have worked with renowned international white water park designer, Scott Shipley, who designed the London Olympic Course, to arrive at these designs. He is keen to be involved with design and construction, should the plan come to fruition.

Purpose of this proposal

- This facility would give a huge boost to kayaking and slalom kayaking, especially in Wellington where there is a shortage of suitable rivers! The local kayak clubs and schools would all use it for regular safe training and lessons. At present, the clubs use Freyberg and NaeNae Pools through the winter, and many other Wellington pools run their own kayak classes. It would be a highly beneficial to be able to use a moving water facility instead. Slalom kayakers would have easy access to regular training on a high standard facility. Regular slalom events and races could be held.
- It would be great publicity having a slalom/kayaking facility where everyone can see the sport being practised instead of it happening out of the public eye, which is usually the case. Wellington would become a kayaking centre and NZ would have a much improved showing in competitive kayaking events.
- Northern hemisphere athletes would winter in Wellington for slalom training and events
- Being multi use, the facility would be invaluable for boogie boarding, rafting, swimming, rescue services drills and river safety training. The general populace could use and enjoy this facility as much as skilled users.
- Tourist Attraction – Wellington would attract more tourists and this would offer tourists a new range of all-weather activities. In my view, Wellington is short of such attractions!
- The facility could be hired out for various events and purposes.
- I would like to see Outdoor art exhibitions held in the spaces.

2 Options

There are 2 design options.

Option 1: A donut shaped or loop channel powered by jets. This has no gradient, but operates like a large scale lazy river. The water flow can be varied from 0 to 12m³/s to suit the users. At full flow there would be whitewater suitable for high level kayaking. At no flow, it could be used as a recreational swimming pool. This option would not offer the same high quality whitewater of option 2, but would be multiuse and still a great resource for all users.

Option 2: This incorporates the donut pool from option 1 with the addition of a 50m long section of channel with gradient to give real rapids and waves. This option would give a facility capable of hosting international standard events, and would be more valuable for all users for both recreation and sport.

Channel Construction Costs

(Supplied by Scott Shipley, S2O)

In general you are looking at about \$13,000 USD per linear meter of 10 M wide channel. A pump station with a modest 1.5 meters of head and roughly 7 cubic meters per second of flow is going to be about \$500,000 USD (NZ\$580,000). This would be a three-pump fixed-speed channel system. Your pool area will be slightly cheaper than your channel per square meter but you have a lot of intricate walls so you might simply apply the same cost per square meter for this area. This would be about US\$1300 (x1.16 for NZ\$) per square meter all-in.

Overall area of the channel in option 1 is approx 45x27=1215m², so rough cost is:
1215x1300= US\$1,579,500 or NZ\$1,832,000

Overall area of the channel in option 2 is approx 30x60=1800m², so rough cost is:
1800x1300= US\$2,340,000 or NZ\$2,714,000

Land Use

I have designed the complex to fit a relatively small space. The area required for option 1 is 62x50m or 3100m² and for option 2 approx 80x60m or 4800m².

Power usage

At this stage I can provide estimates calculated by River Edge Consulting Ltd (hydrological engineers based here in Wellington).

It will require 200kw pump power to drive option 1 at maximum flow (12m³/s). Lesser flow rates will use considerably less power than this flow.

390kw pump power is needed for the downhill section of river in option 2. While this is operating, the jetted loop will not require as much propulsion because the downhill section will part-power it, so total power requirement for operating both parts together would be around 450-500kw, or ¼ the power used by the Sydney Olympic course.

On site generation of energy

- It would be great to see Solar and possibly wind generation on associated buildings and on site to supplement drawing electricity from the national grid and to provide water heating to enable winter usage.

Roofing the complex

Option 1: 60x50m (size of overall facility could easily be reduced if roofing was an option.

- Create Ltd – Napier (responsible for Kapiti pool)
- Cost would be roughly \$2.5m for the roof (simple vaulted form) and another \$2.5m for ventilation and lighting (Approx \$830/m² for roof alone).
- Water heating could be passive solar heating using heat transfer from air between the transparent roof layers, as in Kapiti Pool
- This would give increased facility function through winter

Landscaping and art

I envisage boulders and rocks incorporated into the characteristic New Zealand themed design, as in my graphic, and also native NZ plantings, grassy areas, seating embankments and a sculpture park with regularly changing exhibitions.

Conclusion

Having consulted with high profile individuals and groups from the kayaking world and other interest groups, it is clear that there is much enthusiasm for this proposal, as can be seen from the endorsements. This proposal has great prospects for successful operation because:

1. it is multi-use, can be used by the skilled and unskilled, by tourists and general fun seekers as well as by serious sportspeople,
2. combining uses and mixing interest groups will make it more profitable and enduring as a facility and attraction,
3. the relatively low power usage will make it economical to operate.

I think that this facility would be of great value to Wellington and the community and I'm keen to continue my efforts to make it happen!

Potential sites

- Centre Port promontory at kaiwharawhara
- Appleton Park
- Kilbirnie Park – old bowling green next to Aquatic centre
- Ian Galloway Park Curtis St Wilton copy
- Khandallah pool site
- Quarry, Lyall Bay, bottom of Hungerford Rd
- Rail yards, adjacent to stadium
- Ruahine St, Hataitai

NEW ZEALAND KAYAK SCHOOL



111 Walter
Murchison
Ph/Fax (03) 522 9000
Email: nzkayakschool@compuserve.com
Website: www.nzkayakschool.com

Dear Sirs,

My name is Mick Hopkinson. I am the owner and director of the New Zealand Kayak School in Murchison. I have been paddling since 1961 on rivers all over the world including expeditions to Africa and the Himalayas. In 2008 I was inducted into the International White Water Hall of Fame in the Explorer class.

Not everyone has the privilege and pleasure and the lifestyle choice of living next to a wild river. Very early on in my career I came to appreciate the benefits of artificial white water courses. Many of the early expeditions I was involved with left England in summer when there was little or no water on which to train. Consequently we regularly drove 18 hours to the Olympic Slalom course in Augsburg, Germany which was built for the 1972 Olympics. This was an ideal venue for kayak training and for white water swimming exercises.

Subsequent to that Olympics white water courses have been built for the Olympics in Barcelona, Sydney, Atlanta, Athens, Beijing and London. And as a result of these course being built similar courses have been constructed all over Europe and the United States.

An artificial white water course in downtown Wellington would massively increase the profile of the sport of kayaking as well as providing an ideal training venue for New Zealand's river athletes.

It would also offer a venue for recreational boogie boarding, rafting and swimming and would be an excellent training centre for river crossing and for rescue training for the New Zealand Emergency services.

Many of the new "Water Parks" in the USA have been built in the city centres and have instantly provided a venue for tourists and an array of restaurants and cafes alongside the "river"

Timon Maxey's proposed waterpark would significantly enhance the range of municipal facilities provided in the Nation's capital.

Yours Sincerely

Mick Hopkinson.
11.6.14.

TUATARA



- BREWERY -

Wellington City Council
April 8, 2015

Dear Councillors

As a born, bred and dyed-in-the-wool Wellingtonian it is with huge excitement (and not a little anticipation) that I hear of the nascent plans for further developing the city's mountain biking infrastructure and investment. To that end I wanted to add my voice - well: written word - to the likely chorus of vocal support.

Wellington is an extraordinary city that has, during my recent lifetime, blossomed. From its role as the perennial butt of national and international wind jokes, and a place to avoid, during the grey days of the 70's, through the explosion of the coffee, food and beverage scene in the 90's, to the cultural and sporting event and craft beer revolutions of the last 20 years, it is transformed. In no small part that's been due to the passion of locals who tirelessly work to add layers to the cultural, sporting and commercial fabric of the city.

One of the most potent intersections of sport, culture and commerce in the world, at present, is that between craft beer and mountain biking. The crossover between these two interests is uniquely significant, each lending considerable momentum to the uptake and growth of the other. Where they intersect most significantly the commercial boon is considerable.

Wellington is one such place. Long the undisputed craft beer capital of the Southern Hemisphere (in terms of the number of breweries, craft beer bars and craft beer drinkers per capita), it is also arguably NZ's mountain biking capital (by virtue of the sheer extent of trails). Having recently renewed our business presence in the heart of the city - with the opening of our 'Third Eye' Tuatara Temple of Taste on Arthur St - I can attest to the immediate impact of the mountain biking community on our patronage.

Should the city invest in a new mountain bike park, extensive in trails, close to both Airport and city, I have no doubt whatsoever that the influx of MTB tourists will provide considerable commercial benefit to us and our fellow craft breweries in Wellington. It is for all these reasons that I heartily support the proposal and urge the Council to do the same.

With thanks for considering this input, sincerely



Richard Shirtcliffe
CEO
Tuatara Brewing Ltd

Please click on the link below to view the document

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_1630_8VWH34_Artificial River option 1.jpg

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_1630_S2A5UQ_endorsements.docx

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_1630_FGMIUJ_Presentation to WCC.docx

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_1630_6WFMA1_Mick-Hopkinson-endorsement-opt.jpg

Submitter Details

First Name: **Louis**
 Last Name: **Schmitt**
 Organisation: **Waterside Karori Association Football Club (inc)**
 On behalf of: **above**
 Street: **Karori**
 Suburb:
 City:
 Country:
 PostCode: **6012**
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 eMail: **louis.glenda@xtra.co.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

My Football Club's comments are attached and are the main reason for submission to the plan

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

As Chairman of Waterside Karori AFC our club sees development of training grounds as a top priority and supporting documentation is appended to this effect

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
 - Commercial ratepayer
 - Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

see my attached submission. Our Club wished to make an oral submission in support of this proposal

Attached Documents

File
10 year plan submission by Waterside Karori AFC
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARTIFICIAL TURF IN KARORI

Waterside Karori Association Football Club (referred to hereon as WKAFC) is one of the largest football clubs in Wellington, in Wellington’s largest suburb. Our player catchment for Juniors covers Karori and extends to Northland, parts of Wilton, Kelburn and Aro Valley. Karori is one of the few suburbs in Wellington where the football club has no lighted training area. Our junior players and hence their caregivers have to travel to many parts of Wellington to undertake training during weeknights. We are getting a great deal of “push-back” on this issue and it is stifling our planned growth.

WHAT IS THE PRESENT PROBLEM?

Karori lacks adequate training facilities for almost 1000 football players and most of the training currently undertaken involves a considerable travel component for junior and senior players out of their home suburb. Karori Park is not a training area., and we deliberately stay off the park for training. In any event there are portions of the park that in winter conditions become unusable through pugging and drainage issues.

WHAT IS THE SOLUTION?

Development of an all weather lighted outdoor training area, in other words an artificial turf within Karori. A temporary solution is the regrassing and planned installation of lighting over the old Terawhiti Bowling Club greens, but the end solution has to be that the old bowling green area is developed into an artificial turf.

WHAT WAS COUNCIL DOING ABOUT THIS ISSUE?

Council had earmarked \$1.05 million for development of an artificial turf in the Western Suburbs, had indicated twice to WKAFC in early/mid 2014 that the development would start in July 2015, but then pulled back from the deal and regrassed the planned area (Terawhiti Bowling Club greens) instead.

CURRENT TRAINING NEEDS FOR WKAFC TEAMS

SENIORS

During the 2014 football season, Senior teams scheduled and paid Council for the following training:

Artificial turf 98 hours. Paid for and trained on irrespective of weather

Grassed pitches: 140 hours. Paid for and only trained on in good “grounds open” weather, No rebate from Council for closures. Kaiwharawhara is floodlit but it is impractical for juniors training as caregivers have to take the children there, stay for the training time and there is inadequate parking to allow this.

Number of teams utilising training: eight of the seventeen senior teams.

Grass Pitch closures, which Council assessed at 31% of bookings lost the seniors 43 hours of training time. The Council pays no rebate for lost training time when their grounds are unusable.

JUNIORS

Juniors pay for the use of artificial turf

Artificial turf usage: 155 hours. Paid for and trained on irrespective of weather

Grassed Pitches: 915 hours, council do not charge for juniors’ training, although that has now changed for juniors from start of secondary school age. Only trained on in “grounds open” weather. Much of the scheduled grassed pitch training from 4 – 6pm on winter evenings has to cease early because only Wilton is floodlit, and then only half of the pitch. There accordingly is a training deficit of 253 hours.

Wet weather grass pitch closures amount to 31% of booked time (council supplied figures), which amounts to a training deficit of 283 hours. Our club then has to find largely unsatisfactory indoor training areas, some at short notice, and all at a considerable cost.

Number of teams utilising training: 34 teams out of a total of 74 teams. Some teams train 1 hour others 2 hours per week, total required 1122 hours, current further training deficit 52 hours. All of this adds to a total training deficit for Juniors during the season of **598 hours**.

TOURNAMENT AND SUMMERTIME ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING PRE SEASON TRAINING

There are a number of tournaments and summertime activities which fall outside of the traditional football season. Examples are the U19 tournament at Napier , women’s U19 in Christchurch, the 8 – 14 year olds tournaments in Taupo, Wellington and Wairarapa, and summer programmes building up to pre season tournaments. Because some of the training grounds are not useable when they are given over for athletics (Ben Burn) and cricket (Karori Park, Wilton), the pressure comes on other areas.

Seniors

U19 males, 21 hours booked, artificial turf and grass pitches depending on availability

U17, U19 females, 12 hours booked, grass only.

Pre season training Jan – March, 45 hours grass only, turf booked as and when required

Juniors

58 hours of training is undertaken for post season tournaments, artificial turf and grass pitches.

304 hours of training is booked on Wilton Park for our High Performance Programme to ensure Karori Park is freed up entirely for Cricket

33 hours of pre season grass training, turf booked as and when required

WHY AN OUTDOOR SPORT HAS TO HAVE OUTDOOR TRAINING

Indoor training for an outdoor sport is simply wrong, other than for fitness. We have to have some booked however, and paid for, for fitness training when outdoor facilities are rained off

All indoor areas in Wellington in general and Karori in particular are too small

The surface is wrong, one cannot dive, slide or “tackle” on wooden surfaces

Only one team can safely fit on a gym sized area

Indoor cannot be used for practising passing manoeuvres, the fundamental aspect of football

Goal keeping practice is utterly impractical on wooden floors

THE INADEQUACY OF INDOOR FACILITIES IN KARORI AND ENVIRONS

Marsden Collegewill not hire out their Gym to football

Karori Normal and Karori West are school halls, not gyms

Northland Community Centre is a hall, not a gym, but we do book it

VUW Teachers College is a gym but is still only suitable for fitness training, it is also not often available on an opportunity basis.

GOING BACK TO THE PROBLEM

Karori Park lacks an all weather lighted training area.

Looking around other football parks in the Wellington city area, the following facilities have lighting:

NAIRNVILLE, fully lit, turf and grass

JOHNSONVILLE, Turf lit

MIRAMAR, grass, 1/3rd lit

SEATOUN, grass, fully lit

SINCLAIR, grass, both fields lit

MELROSE, grass, fully lit

WAKEFIELD, grass fields and turf fields, fully lit

MARTIN LUCKIE, grass, partially lit

KAIWHARAWHARA, grass, fully lit but car parking is fraught. The facility is also over 10kms from our home ground. No direct bus route.

WILTON, grass, half lit but again car parking is a major problem. The facility is 5km from our home ground and not a direct bus route

During the 2005/6 redevelopment of Karori Park, lights were removed but not replaced. During that time we spent over \$300,000 upgrading our clubrooms. Those two seasons without a home ground decimated the Club. When we rebuilt the clubrooms we rebuilt the club membership and we stand on the cusp of further expansion which will be stymied without usable local training facilities.

GENERAL

There appears to be a Council funding shortfall issue. We had already offered to be part of any funding activity, and reaffirmed our commitment in that regard. Given the funding problem, we discussed with Council Officers a staged approach for Terawhiti, commencing with minimal groundwork but with lighting, and keeping in mind the potential for further development in the early future. It was reaffirmed that Council regard the best use of the retired bowling greens as a sports training facility.

Terawhiti Bowling Club site_development as a grassed area does not preclude early future development There have been criticisms of the site with regard to parking, and possible disturbance due to floodlighting. There is considerable rough ground near the site which could be developed for parking. Floodlighting is now very sophisticated with respect to its facility for directional focus, and in any case, our Club would not envisage using lights past 9 pm in winter, and never in summer.

WKAFC THEREFORE PROPOSES:

In a partnership situation we would see Council continuing to own the former Terawhiti Bowling Club land, undertaking any of the consent processes as landowner, and undertaking the ongoing maintenance of the site.

WKAFC would undertake a capital raising project to fund the construction of the turf and installation of lights with Council developing the peripheral area with fencing, landscaping and parking, and we would ideally commence the process now, with Council's approval.

Louis Schmitt
Chairman

Waterside Karori AFC

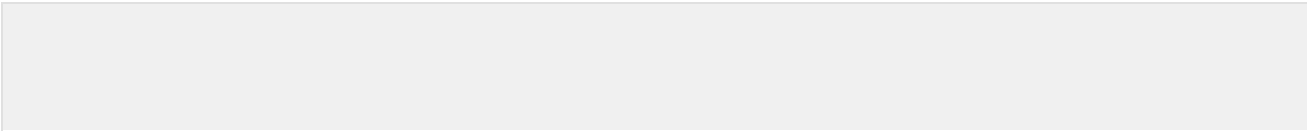
Please click on the link below to view the document

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_1642_6A3FVJ_10_year_plan_submission_by_Waterside_Karori_AFC.docx

Antoinette Bliss

From: Joseph Murray-Cullen <jmurraycullen@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 27 March 2015 1:24 p.m.
To: BUS: Long Term Plan
Subject: Long Term Plan submission

Name	Joseph Murray-Cullen
Email	jmurraycullen@gmail.com
Postcode	6021
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:- Commit the funds - support the cycle network plan and the next 10 year funding proposal	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Get building - start work on the Island Bay cycleway and look at more quick wins including separated cycleway trials in other locations	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:- Reduce speeds in inner city streets to make the CBD safer and more relaxed for everyone	yes
Write a message to the council	<p>Council should also consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creating 2 PT hubs at train station and basin ends of town, supported by a lot of parking buildings - road pricing - removing all buses from going through town and replace with free electric buses that circulate (smell of diesel buses at peak is gross, and they are dangerous) - introducing park and ride - lane switching for the tunnel etc based on peak traffic <p>Cheers Joe</p>



**Would you like to deliver
an oral submission to
council in person?** Yes

Long-term Plan, Wellington
City Council, PO Box 2199,
Wellington 6140.

March 26th 2015

Dear Madam/Sir,

Though I do not reside in Wellington City, I am often in the city using the facilities it provides. I am also involved in representing St. Andrew's on the Terrace Presbyterian Church in their submission to you to include extending the Living Wage to your low paid contract employees and those employed through Council Owned businesses.

So I consider myself a citizen who lives just over the actual border.

However this is a personal submission that has no connection to my stand on the Living Wage. It concerns the planned extension of the airport runway.

I support without reservation your statement in the plan that people choose where they live and cities have to compete for them and for employers to base themselves in them.

I support the conclusion that until Wellington has direct air links with the destinations that are served by Auckland we will not be able to compete with Auckland to be the commercial as well as the administrative centre of the country. Our short runway is actually handicapping our city as your draft plan says.

I completely support the aim to build the extra length of runway. I think it should be processed more urgently than is indicated in the Draft Plan. If the Anzac War Memorial Park and Arras Tunnel can be built as quickly as they have, why does a runway extension require such a long time?

The main point of this submission is that I have a suggestion concerning funding:

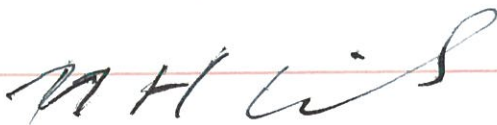
The other cities in the Wellington area are every bit as affected by the airport as Wellington City is. As a resident of the Hutt Valley I suggest that the businesses based in Seaview for example are affected just as much as those in Miramar.

I submit that the cities of the Hutt Valley and Porirua and possibly the Wairarapa and Kapiti districts should be encouraged to become shareholders in Wellington Airport. The share float should also include the offer for individuals in the area to buy shares rather like the way the Government floated power company shares and with the same conditions that if they were not on-sold there would be a subsequent offer at an advantageous price. There also could be the option of the shares being able to be bought progressively through a contribution through the rates.

I submit that we the local people and our councils look to Wellington Airport as our airport and we should be encouraged to take ownership and in that way there would be increased financial support for the runway extension.

Subsequent to writing this submission and before mailing it I have read in the DomPost that "Mayors agree to fund up to half of runway extension". So I am supporting their decision but adding the suggestion of a share float.

Yours faithfully,



Norman Wilkins

25 Bay Street,
Petone,
Lower Hutt 5012

36 Ahuriri Street
Strathmore Park
Wellington 6022

sandis@paradise.net.nz

4th April 2015

Wellington City Council
P.O. Box 2199
Wellington

To whom it may concern,

SUBMISSION – Long Term Plan 2015/2025

I lodge the following submission in regard to the Wellington City Council 2015/2025 Long Term Plan for your consideration.

I oppose the proposals in the Plan.

This submission has been compiled as an individual resident and ratepayer.

I have read the proposals intended for Capital financial expenditure by the Wellington City Council in the Consultation Document "Our 10-year Plan". It leads me to conclude that it is one of the most, grandiose, extravagant, ambitious, and unrealistic, proposals ever presented by a City Council. This document seeks approval of expenditure without due consideration of due process and in particular the resources of its ratepayers.

The conclusion I have gained is that a lavish "bucket" of money is being sort through the process, to be devoted toward luxuriant expenditure on various outrageous projects which have not been accurately evaluated.

What is more it is clear that Council have taken it for granted that interested parties will have been aware that this latest expenditure proposal should be read in conjunction with the existing 10 year plan.

Until explanation at the eastern Ward Forum this fact was not evident.

The 8 (now 11) Big Ideas concept conjured up by Council Officers is preposterous.

The current pattern of Consultation process has followed the usual pattern of previous rounds of Consultation where a 'Draft' has been approved by Council and then put out in accordance with the 'Act' to the public for submissions.

As per usual the final 'Draft' will be approved by Councillors after the usual four week time frame where public submissions will need to out argue the 'Draft' proposal.

When hundreds of millions of dollars are at stake, a four week consultation process regardless of the requirements of the Act is totally inadequate.

Surely the 'Draft' can be compiled as a result of a transparent consultation process in conjunction with the wider community over a greater period of time, say 6 months, as opposed to the current procedures?

1. **Wellington Airport Runway Extension:**

Expenditure related to the Wellington Airport Runway is exorbitant and quite frankly in my view beyond the realms of responsibility for a Local Authority such as the Wellington City Council to contemplate.

What is more it is unclear why has Council not undertaken a separate and individual Special one-off process to determine the exact extent of the proposed expenditure, and most important of all, to obtain the authority of its ratepayers?

Where is the mandate that unequivocally provides the Council to consider this sum of money?

Currently, there is too much conjecture as to the precise location, total costs, and in particular reasons as to why the ratepayer should be burdened with the cost of the runway extension.

The LTP in my view is not the process for consultation on such a significant sum of money.

The question remains as to why the Wellington City Council sold its interest in the Airport in 1989 and has now reversed its stance as a one third shareholder when Wellington International Airport Ltd is a two thirds shareholder with owner being a private company.

It is inconceivable why the Council is taking the initiative to finance a construction that has not even undergone a tender process (plus increased costs for inflation) to achieve a final figure for evaluation.

WIAL has stated publicly that ***"there is not a clear business case for the airport to invest \$300 million. The rough order of contribution for the airport runs around \$60 million"*** (DomPost 17/3/14).

Based on this information alone I am at a loss to understand why the Council is so intent in pursuing a proposal that is not financially viable – either to the owner or to the ratepayer.

It is noted that the Council in this Plan is only authorising \$90 million toward a "guestimated" figure of \$300 million to construct 300 metres of runway extension for Wellington Airport (DomPost 17/3/14).

The Draft Annual Plan 2013 process had all but been completed through all stages when an application from WIAL for funding of a Resource Consent to extend the runway was made public.

Council agreed to this application without any form of consultation where delegated authority was implemented to authorise \$1 million from Council unspent finance in other budgets. In other words this finance was labelled as being “excess” funds”.

Regardless of the written Funding agreement (28/6/2013) by Council that this payment would be a one-off grant of \$1 million, it authorised a further payment of \$1.95 million (17th December 2014) by way of a reduction in its share holder return, to be contributed toward further costs related to the Consent application.

Question: Council therefore set a precedent by ignoring a public consultation process. Based on this action of breaking its own rules, what transparent process and procedure will the Council adopt if it is asked to make a further contribution over and above \$90 million pledge toward the cost of the runway, should it proceed?

Question: There is no indication of the final cost of the proposed extended runway, and if indeed it proceeds who will pay for the proposed construction?

Question: If the Council should proceed to the next stage of agreeing to pay for the extension over and above the \$60 million contribution by WIAL, what public transparent process will eventuate that will approve Council’s further contribution?

Question: As Air New Zealand has already publicly stated that it would only operate out of Auckland as its hub, what other airline or airlines have agreed to operate long haul operations into and out of Wellington Airport?

Question: As many International Airports operate without night time curfews what proposals are in hand to overcome the hurdle of the current night time curfew at Wellington Airport?

Comment:

Sydney Kingsford Smith Airport has been severely hampered by strict rules on flight paths and curfew limitations. For many years (since 1964) a proposed alternative International Airport for Sydney has been considered in a bid to overcome curfew limitations and air noise problems to residents on flight paths and surrounding locations.

Badger Creek, NSW, was finally given approval by the Australian Government to proceed, and construction will commence in 2016. It is worthy of note that this new airport will not be the subject of a night time curfew. In other words it will be operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The same applies to Auckland and Christchurch airports in New Zealand.

Of interest, the runway length will extend for 2500 metres with the provision of another 4000 metre parallel runway should future International demand increase. (Press release 26/1/15)

Question: *What International airline will operate into and out of Wellington Airport in the knowledge that their time tables would be subjected to, and based on a night time curfew?*

Question: Not only would a Curfew place a restriction on International flying operations at Wellington Airport, but has consideration been given to weather conditions from the regions of Cook Strait and violent southerly storm conditions?

Question: Based on the current extremely limited public information to date, what plans are in place for the proposed runway extension to be further extended, or parallel runway constructed ,to cope with further future international demand, as per Badgery Creek?

Question: It is not uncommon for waves in Cook Strait to roll into Lyall Bay at a height of 6 to 8 metres during severe southerly storms. In fact, a recent southerly storm reaped havoc on Wellington’s southern coast line. A concrete wall at Island Bay Beach was destroyed by reportedly 15 metre waves.

Question: How many aircraft are capable of operating comfortably in such extreme conditions?

Question: How many airlines would risk their aircraft, passengers and timetables to such dubious risks?

Comment:

The current airport operates under the rules of the Wellington District Plan. Currently there have not been any communications of any kind that would intimate any proposed changes. Therefore the existing rules I suggest would apply, whereby the 12 midnight to 6am curfew conditions are applicable. International aircraft may execute a landing until 1.30am subject to special conditions. No take-offs are permitted between these hours for jet powered passenger aircraft.

Question: How many International airlines would operate out of Wellington Airport with strict limitation to aircraft operations, especially if they are required to divert to Auckland or Christchurch during occasions of extreme weather conditions?

Question: *What is there to prevent Infratil in selling its share on the open market to the best bidder once the project has been completed? This company has undertaken these actions previously for reasons that obviously do not make a sound return on investment (ROI) and earnings before income tax (EBIT) to share holders.*

Assumptions:

Council proposes to grant funding sufficient to service a \$90 million “investment” and will service the debt over Forty years at an annual cost of \$6.5 million (approx) annually to repay debt commencing in 2019/20.

BERL reports (listed below) have indicated ‘economic’ growth to the city with the cost being against ratepayers against increased rates. Clearly they are based on educated assumptions.

Clearly these reports are produced in good faith and the very best of intention, but they cannot be based on fact as they are merely assumptions.

Berl economics - Economic Impact of a Wellington Long Haul Air link - December 2008

Berl economics - Economic Impact of a Wellington Long Haul Air Link = July 2012

Wellington International Airport Ltd - Economic impact of the proposed runway extension - Terms of engagement 18th September 2013 - Ernst & Young

COMMENT:

There is a conflict of financial return attitude and outlook relating to this proposal.

The Wellington City Council bases its ideology and expenditure proposals it seems on the “vibrancy” and “dynamic” economic return to the CBD, and further supported by its proposal to pay off the \$90 million at \$6.5 million per year that amounts to \$260 million.

Investment and Business Aptitude:

The Wellington City Council it seems has an approach to financial investment contradictory and in total contrast to that of the commercial world. Its approach to the “Investment” arena resembles an attitude of being a “Good Samaritan” all in the cause of Vibrancy and Dynamic enthusiasm.

Reports to date are theoretical assumptions, educated guesses, and hypothetical forecasts, none of which can be described as factual.

The commercial world operates in an entirely different manner. I have already included references of ROI and EBIT. This cannot be associated in any way with the reference of GDP.

ROI or Return on Investment or yield “is the rate of revenues received for every dollar invested in an item or activity. In a marketing sense, knowing the ROI of your advertising and marketing campaigns helps to identify which techniques are most effective in generating income from your business.”

“EBIT is a line on the company’s financial statement that shows how much the company has earned after the cost of goods sold, interest and selling, general administration expenses have been subtracted from gross sales.”

Above quotations from Google

QUESTION:

How will the Council monitor the level of performance process that will confirm the predicted return on investment as predicted through the assumptions of the Berl reports?

Comment:

The last 41 years of my working career were spent in sales and marketing. A day did not pass where ROI and Ebit were daily reminders of Company performance, expectations and demands. In fact my employment concluded after working for several years with one of the largest Companies in the world. For your information the company was paying US\$89 per share.

How can this be compared to the so called “funding” handout under the guise of the “investment” message that the City Council is attempting to convey to the general public?

As I recall the only recent Council Asset sale of property to “pay off” a Council project was the MED (Municipal Electricity Dept) against the Moa Point Sewage Plant.

The Council it seems has plans to sell off Assets to finance the “bucket load” of Big Ideas which are frankly beyond sensible business sense.

Impact on Wellington Airport as a destination by others:

Nothing in the Berl reports state how flights to opposition by Airports such as Christchurch, Sydney and Auckland will impact on the predicted destination of Wellington.

Air New Zealand will only operate from Auckland as its “hub”. Air New Zealand recently announced that it will operate in Alliance with Singapore Airlines for Long Haul operations.

Air China will launch a daily direct service from Beijing under a planned alliance with Air New Zealand by the end of this year. (DomPost 24/3/15)

This means that Auckland Airport will have at least four direct daily services to China. China Eastern Airlines announced that a new four flight a week service on the Auckland to Shanghai route. DomPost (26/3/15).

Auckland therefore is currently the leading airport for international visitors including students. Sydney International airport closely follows Auckland in the “student” race for destination.

Christchurch at this stage cannot be ignored as it is the gateway to the wonderful beauty of the south island.

QUESTION:

Based on the above information alone what will be the most compelling factor that to attract students and tourists to flock to Wellington when all it can offer is 3 or 4 weekly flights at best?

Question: Where does the above information leave Wellington Airport as a preferred destination?

Comment:

Wellington Airport carries out a successful operation for travellers between each Island. It also successfully serves as an airport for international travellers to Australia and Pacific Islands.

When Auckland and Christchurch more than adequately cope with the demand of students and tourists, converting Wellington Airport into a long haul airport would not in my view be a viable option.

Question: Has consideration been given to the impact of a price war between Airports all vying for the same tourist dollar?

It is my understanding that Landing Charges at Wellington Airport are in excess of those at Auckland, so the outcome would be of great interest.

Berl reports have made claim that many jobs will be created as result of Long Haul flights at Wellington Airport. This would not be disputed.

However, increased jobs in the Immigration, Customs and loading areas of the Airport would increase an extra cost against "overheads" that would be required to be passed on to landing charges.

The benefits of extra jobs would not result in an economically sound cost basis.

Environmental Impact:

Although the Resource Consent process will address environmental issues it is necessary for Council to be aware of potential increased noise levels that may impact on the environment. Increased noise levels beyond the 65LDN will be in conflict with the Wellington District Plan. Residents in particular in at Moa Point and Strathmore Park will be recipients of the potential impact.

Question: How does the Wellington City Council propose to alleviate and mitigate the impact of potential of increased noise levels?

BUSINESS CASE:

Attendees at the Eastern Ward Forum on the 24th March were informed by the Mayor that a full Business Case would be available including a Consultation Process. The Council cannot proceed with any financial commitment until this process is complete, therefore failing an open and transparent process upon which it can base its decision and stance.

SPECIAL NOTE

I hereby request a full unabbreviated hard copy of the full Business Case under the Official Information and Meetings Act when it becomes available.

Conclusion:

Clearly the financing of an extended runway by the Wellington City Council is not a commitment that the ratepayer should be involved in.

The nature of the proposal is complex and subjected to a project that has many barriers to cross prior to becoming a reality, if at all. Enthusiasm, assumptions and a complete lack of business acumen by the Council have overtaken the facts in my view.

The first hurdle to overcome is that of an application for a Resource Consent which has not even commenced or publicly notified.

“Regional mayors have pledged ratepayer’s money to fund the longer runway up to a total of \$150 million of the \$300 million project.

60% was going to be funded by Wellington City Council with the remaining \$150 million being funded through a combination of eight other councils and government money.” (DomPost 28/3/14)

It is difficult to comprehend how the Mayoral Forum has the delegated authority to make such a commitment without a prior consultation process whatsoever with their respective ratepayers.

In other words the mayors it seems have spoken and ratepayers must accept this declaration.

QUESTION: Is this democracy?

NOTE: I reiterate and it must be noted that a final tender process for obtaining the final cost of the proposed extension has not been entered into, let alone the cost of inflation and increased costs for variations to the final contract.

QUESTION: As the Wellington City Council is bound to the “Significance Policy” and the “Community Engagement Policy” where is the process and procedure that was followed which provided the mayor of Wellington to make this categorical commitment?

QUESTION: The Mayor of Wellington is a Director of Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL). Clearly there is an obvious conflict of opinion as a Mayor and Director. Who provided the Mayor the leniency to make public commitments of ratepayers’ monies without authority of the ratepayer when Infratil will be the recipient of Council contributions?

Comment:

Infratil is the owner of Wellington Airport through a two thirds controlling interest.

As a private company Infratil’s sole interest is the return on investment to the shareholder by way of a dividend to its shareholder.

The welfare of the ratepayer is not in the interest of that company.

QUESTION:

The Mayor and regional mayors have publicly committed ratepayers' monies by proclamation toward the runway extension.

- (a) What consideration has been written into the funding agreements (if any) that would prohibit Intratil from selling its 2/3rds interest in the development of the runway when ownership of the land title is in the hands of that private company at any time in the future?
- (b) In particular that the extension has been funded by public monies?

Nothing I suggest should proceed until such time as the Business case has been put forward to the public for consultation, to the extent where the process has been deliberated in a transparent and democratic process and procedure.

The second hurdle to overcome is that of a viable business case that can be accepted through a consultation process devoid of delegated authority.

I do not support any sale of Assets to finance any of the proposals listed in the Draft 10 year plan.

Supporting Smart and sustainable economic growth.

The Wellington City Council is not an organisation that should be involved in financial support of others. Surely the question of Core responsibilities should be given top priority.

The residential ratepayer does not have the facility or income ability to support a Council that is hell bent on creating an economic climate all in the cause of Dynamic Vibrancy.

A National Music Hub and strengthening the Town Hall:

Already the Town Hall has proven the point that one should not throw good money after bad. Estimates to strengthen the building have proven to be beyond the original estimation.

In my view the Town Hall should be completely demolished with a new construction to replace the old.

New and improved venues for music, sport and conventions:

I do not support the proposal to spend \$20 million on refurbishing the Basin Reserve.

Currently its virtual single activity is Test Cricket, which may eventuate once per year.

In any case, one day cricket where maximum crowds are encouraged would not be possible at the Basin Reserve.

It was not that long ago that this ground was utilised by many sports.

I do not support the proposal that the residential ratepayer should support the Convention Centre.

I do not support the funding of an \$18 million Film Museum. This funding should be undertaken by the Film Industry itself. There is no plausible reason why the ratepayer should fund this type of venue.

I do not support the construction of a new concert and sports arena.

I do not support the funding of Marine Education Trust

I do not support the destruction of the Jack Illott Green

I do not support the desecration of the Michael Fowler Car Park, in particular that its potential sale would assist the funding of other outrageous projects.

I do not support the proposal to install LED's for car parking monitoring.

As previously discussed the nature and expectations of this 10 year plan are beyond one's imagination.

Council must understand that the population of Wellington is limited to that of a small city.

The "Big Ideas" are preposterous as they consider that residential ratepayers can sustain proposed rates increases, particularly those on fixed income.

The cost of living index has been ignored.

It must be understood that Council are not the organisation that can nominate that rates increases as proposed are sustainable.

The ratepayer is not part of a charitable organisation. Various commitments limit one's expenditure to a budget.

The proposals in this 10 year plan consist of what dreams are made of where no specific item has been accurately assessed for determining a budget.

I cannot recall where a Wellington City Council has made such a proposal in the past.

In conclusion, Wellington recently suffered from a water shortage as a result of a dry summer.

When water is the essential ingredient to life consideration should be given to funding an increased water storage facility. Surely this expenditure should be a priority?

I wish to appear.

Yours faithfully,

Stan Andis

Phone: 970 7450

Email = sandis@paradise.net.nz

36 Ahuriri Street
Strathmore Park
Wellington 6022

17th April 2015

Wellington City Council
P.O. Box 2199
Wellington

To whom it may concern,

SUBMISSION – Long Term Plan 2015/2025

CORRECTION and Amendment

Further to my submission dated 4th April I wish to make a correction relating to the statement in the 4th paragraph of page 2.

“The question remains as to why the Wellington City Council sold its interest in the Airport in 1989 and has now reversed its stance as a one third shareholder when Wellington International Airport Ltd is a two thirds shareholder with the owner being a private company.”

It has been brought to my attention that my statement is incorrect and as such I wish to amend it accordingly.

It was the Government of the day who sold its two thirds interest to Infratil.

The intimation that the Wellington City Council retained full ownership is incorrect.

I wish to apologise for any misunderstanding I may have caused.

Yours faithfully,

Stan Andis

Ethan McCarty
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Arona Samuelu	Lower Hutt	0221945473	rona95samuelu@gmail.com
ER Gordon-Rivers	Ton City	0221945473	
Kraig Donaganis	Johnsonville		kraig08@hotmail.com
Robert Hoare	Khandallah		robi7009@gmail.com
Steph Lotaki	Waterloo		filotaki94@gmail.com
Michael Slutz	Brooklyn		mike.slutz@gmail.com

CHEAPER BUS FARES FOR TERTIARY STUDENTS PETITION

Name	Suburb of Residence	Phone	Email
CHRIS HUMPHREYS	TAWARA	0218897420	
Donal Pilsbrough	Lower Hill	0278114518	
James Michaels	Lower Hill	0221252745	
Katy Louise	Lower Hill	057944825	
MO Khumrodina	Lower Hill	0226511023	utck2516@gmail.com
BULLIANY	KEOKI	02102555944	
Shaylin Jordan	Lower Hill	02108171105	
Matthew Walker	Upper Hill	0227280173	
Timothy Nelson	Tawa	0272622241	
Leanne Hodgebell	Pinnacron	0285552213	
Charmaine Hill	Keokoi	0210009133	
Sean Piki	Upper Hill	0278833853	
Angela Banta	Stokes Valley	021439990	
Tony Sumtinn	Stokes Valley	0210297578	
Miles Patton	Wellington City	027876821	
Deepak Rautat	Upper Hill	0212139306	
Amir Kichar	Wellington City	021209912	
Nitya Jangia	Lower Hill	0275202122	
Kaiti Whareroa	PETONE	0225849801	
Chas Muelton	PETONE	5277083	
Dennis Mearns	Petone	0274207475	
Carol Halliday	Pik	021016459	
Miam Vasinski	Waimui	0211455066	
Geeta Shetty	Upper Hill	0272695148	
RIZWAN SHAMSUDDIN	WIRAMAR	0280465767	
Manidip Gaud	PETONE	0221937088	
AKM BUNAYED	TRENTHAM	02102117115	akmscauf@gmail.com
Mahmoud Rizwan	Manawatu Street	027568880	mahmoudrizaan@gmail.com
ARSHADAN UNKAPPA	PETONE	0211016185	arshadanunkappa@gmail.com
HARANG SINGH	PETONE	10857	harangsingh@gmail.com
Harshdeep	Cuba Street	0211405078	harshdeep@gmail.com
David Williams	Stokes Valley	027985663	williamsdave@gmail.com
Huiyng Le	Tawa	02217112487	
Calista	Lower Hill	022075651	
N Ratanan	Petone	020759045	
Ricky	P.H	02129370	
Gusoff Pemerton	Beechey/Lower Hill	0277491466	gusoffp2859@gmail.com
JUSSEIN	JACKSON ST		
Phillip	Wellington		
Jul	T. T. T. Bay	022046573	phillips9696@gmail.com
Reza	Wellington	021072688	rezaheera@gmail.com
MENSHIV CANA	Petone	02102968938	menshivcane@gmail.com

From: [David Wilcock](#)
 To: [BUS: Long Term Plan](#)
 Subject: Long Term Plan submission
 Date: Monday, 13 April 2015 11:08:30 a.m.

Name	David Wilcock
Email	davidw@paradise.net.nz
Postcode	6021
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Commit the funds - support the cycle network plan and the next 10 year funding proposal	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Get building - start work on the Island Bay cycleway and look at more quick wins including separated cycleway trials in other locations	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Reduce speeds in inner city streets to make the CBD safer and more relaxed for everyone	yes
Write a message to the council	<p>The council have had good intentions for the cycleway however it has been poorly executed and the result has pitted the community against each other and councilors getting politically involved with taking sides.</p> <p>Its no use looking into the past now and looking at what mistakes have been made but looking forward and making the commitment to making it happen.</p> <p>The changes we make now will make and impact on the future lives of our community and in making Wellington an attractive place to live, work and play.</p>
Would you like to deliver an oral submission to council in person?	Yes

From: [Martin Henry](#)
To: [BUS: Long Term Plan](#)
Subject: submission
Date: Friday, 10 April 2015 2:41:07 p.m.
Attachments: [Submission on Living Wage - WCC.DOCX](#)

Please accept our sub. I'll also speak to other things that effect our members such as libraries. I'd also like to make a personal oral sub on the bike lanes issue.

Cheers,

m

*Martin Henry
Advisory Officer
NZ Post Primary Teachers' Association Te Wehengarua
PO Box 2119, Wellington
+64 4 913 4242
Mobile: 021 822 045
www.ppta.org.nz*

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PPTA

NEW ZEALAND POST PRIMARY
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

TE WEHENGARUA

www.ppta.org.nz

SUBMISSION

to the

Wellington City Council

on the

ANNUAL PLAN

ABOUT PPTA

1. PPTA represents approximately 17,000 secondary teachers, principals, and manual and technology teachers, in New Zealand; this is the majority of teachers engaged in secondary education – approximately 90% of eligible teachers choose to join PPTA. PPTA is an affiliate member of the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions (“CTU”).
2. Under our constitution, all PPTA activity is guided by the following objectives:
 - (a) To advance the cause of education generally and of all phases of secondary and technical education in particular.
 - (b) To uphold and maintain the just claims of its members individually and collectively.
 - (c) To affirm and advance Te Tiriti O Waitangi.
3. PPTA is not affiliated to a political party and our members individually support a broad spectrum of political parties in Parliament. However, PPTA have consistently promoted policies that promote progressive economics, social policy and employment relations policy. At our 2012 Annual Conference, PPTA members endorsed the following alternative economic model:
 - (a) A fairer tax system;
 - (b) Effective public services;
 - (c) Addressing the public debt myth;
 - (d) Investing heavily in education and training;
 - (e) Regulating financial markets and limiting corporate excess;
 - (f) Respect for the rights of workers (paid and unpaid) and learners; including:
 - (i) Legislation that promotes union membership and collective bargaining;
 - (ii) Avoiding a unilateralist approach to employment relations by engaging employees, employers and those not yet in employment in ways which add value to the economy and society;
 - (iii) Engaging in employment relationships that outlive economic cycles and extend beyond the walls of individual organisations;
 - (iv) Rejecting a low wage economy (which will help to stop the outflow of skilled labour from Aotearoa / New Zealand).
 - (g) Retaining New Zealand’s state assets in full public ownership;
 - (h) Promoting the idea that we are cultural citizens not just economic citizens;
 - (i) Closing the pay gap between the minimum and maximum wages paid across a workforce or industry; and
 - (j) Fiscal policy that acknowledges the importance of the environment.

SUPPORT FOR THE LIVING WAGE

4. PPTA is strongly in favour of the proposals to introduce the living wage as a minimum pay scale for council workers and contractors, where those workers are earning under the living wage.
5. As teachers in the public education system, our members have first-hand knowledge of the impact that poverty and rising inequality, through unemployment and low wages, can have on students’ learning and achievement. Child poverty, and inter-generational poverty, continues to be a problem and teachers attempts to deal with the effects of

poverty are well documented (for example, the effect that poverty has on students' cognitive abilities). Last year, the PPTA commissioned independent research by academics Liz Gordon and Brian Easton, which found that there is a direct link between socio-economic status and achievement.

6. The link between socio-economic status and achievement levels has also been recognised by central Government, which is why children from low socio-economic backgrounds have been identified as priority learners.¹
7. We all have our part to play in ensuring that students achieve at school. Implementing the living wage for council staff and contractors will help as an important “out of school factor”.
8. Not implementing the living wage for council workers and contractors will perpetuate low wages, inequality, poverty and the further exploitation of vulnerable workers.
9. Local Government has a key leadership role in promoting best practice employment and ensuring that they are acting consistently with their legal obligations to be a good employer. We endorse the recommendations made by the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions (“CTU”) in its submission.

INEQUALITY

10. Over the past 30 years, New Zealand has become an increasingly unequal society. For example, “New Zealand:
 - Now has the widest income gaps since detailed records began in the early 1980’s;
 - From the mid-1980s to the mid-2000s the gap between rich and the rest has widened faster in New Zealand than in any other developed country;
 - The average household in the top 10 per cent of New Zealand has nine times the income of one in the bottom 10 per cent; and
 - The top 1 per cent of adults own 16 per cent of the country’s total wealth, while the bottom half put together have just over 5 per cent.”²
11. The continued and persistent trend in inequality can be seen in the Salvation Army’s forewords to their annual State of the Nation reports over the past five years:

2009 *“It does appear that **our recent social progress is quite fragile and might easily reverse with the deteriorating economic conditions that we and the rest of the world face.** The best example of this is the recent advances in reducing rates of child poverty. Regrettably this progress was based mainly on the prospect of growing employment with policies such as Working for Families backing up this focus.”³*

2010 *“There is no denying that the recession is taking a social toll. Unemployment is at a five-year high, **gains made over the past five years in reducing child poverty have probably been lost, and there***

¹ <http://nzcurriculum.tki.org.nz/Priority-learners> (last accessed 11 March 2014).

² Rashbrooke, Max *Inequality: A New Zealand Crisis* (Bridget Williams Books Ltd., 2013), pp 1 to 2.

³ *Into troubled waters* (State of the Nation report, Salvation Army, February 2009), pg. 4.

are signs of a widening income gap between the well paid and the poorly paid.⁴

2011 “This report shows that **child poverty rates have climbed back** to where they were five years ago, that **violence towards children and youth unemployment are as bad as they were five years ago**, and that the **educational disadvantage suffered by Māori children continues** and may even be getting worse.”⁵

2012 “We have **two clear choices** here: one is to continue the path we have been on **more or less continuously for the past three decades, concentrating wealth and influence, and driving the marginalised further into the shadows** with yet more restrictive welfare entitlements and a yet more punitive criminal justice system. The other is to act more inclusively and to work consciously and deliberately at ways of ensuring that the most marginalised New Zealanders, and in particular, many poor families and unemployed young people, feel as though they are valued and valuable members of our society.”⁶

2013 “The reality is that the New Zealand economy has crawled since the beginnings of the global financial crisis in late 2007: real per capita GDP has declined while total GDP on a production basis has grown by just over 3% in real terms over the past five years. In response, nearly 150,000 New Zealanders have left for Australia since late 2007—more than the population of our fourth largest city. Despite this exodus, almost 300,000 New Zealanders are jobless and official unemployment is at a 10-year high.

Yet the alarm bells are not ringing. The media is enthusiastic about rising house prices, and the Government remains singularly focused on reducing its deficit, while refusing to consider increasing taxes even to pay for the one-off costs of the Christchurch earthquake rebuild. **Child poverty remains resolutely stuck at around 20% of New Zealand children**, despite a Ministerial Committee on Poverty being established. Auckland’s housing shortage continues to grow and despite attempts to reform the effectiveness of Housing New Zealand, **many households in need of decent housing don’t currently have those needs met**—resulting in too many New Zealanders living in unhealthy, unaffordable and insecure accommodation.⁷

“... **it’s naïve to believe and dishonest to suggest that these solutions do not require more tax dollars.** The source of these extra tax dollars is, of course, a problem particularly considering the global economic situation. In our view the need for a society that is just and gives every citizen the right to participate economically and socially is so important, that ways must be found to find this additional tax revenue.”⁸

2014 While there has been a great deal of political and media attention paid to solutions to child poverty, **virtually no effort has been spent in actually**

⁴ *A road to recovery* (State of the Nation report, Salvation Army, February 2010), pg. vi.

⁵ *Stalled* (State of the Nation report, Salvation Army, February 2011), pp. v - vi.

⁶ *The Growing Divide* (State of the Nation report, Salvation Army, February 2012), pg. viii.

⁷ *She’ll Be Right* (State of the Nation report, Salvation Army, February 2013), pp. 7-8.

⁸ *Ibid*, pg. 9.

addressing the underlying causes of the poverty. Furthermore, we appear to lack any broadly based political will to event face this challenge.”

12. It is important to remember that inequality affects all of society, not just those in poverty. In its 2011 report on inequality, the OECD had the following comments for Governments about the need to, and benefits of, tackling inequality:

“Rising income inequality creates economic, social and political challenges. It can **stifle upward social mobility**, making it harder for talented and hard-working people to get the rewards they deserve. Intergenerational earnings mobility is low in countries with high inequality such as Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and much higher in the Nordic countries, where income is distributed more evenly (OECD, 2008). The resulting **inequality of opportunity will inevitably impact economic performance as a whole, even if the relationship is not straightforward**. Inequality also raises political challenges because it **breeds social resentment and generates political instability**. It can also fuel populist, protectionist, and anti-globalisation sentiments. **People will no longer support open trade and free markets if they feel that they are losing out while a small group of winners is getting richer and richer.**”⁹

[Emphasis added].

13. It should come as no surprise that low wages go hand in hand with inequality.

Libraries

14. We support the proposal to increase the Council libraries’ budget by \$60,000 and to reinstate our children’s literacy programmes, and for customer service and collection refreshment. Libraries are an important asset for the community and allow all members of the public access to information and resources that would otherwise be unavailable.

ORAL SUBMISSION

15. We would like to appear before the Committee in support of our submission.

⁹ *Divided we stand: why inequality keeps rising* (OECD, 2011), pg. 40.

Submitter Details

First Name: **Lynn**
 Last Name: **Jordan**
 Organisation: **NZ Health Professionals Opposing Fluoridation**
 On behalf of: **NZ Health Professionals Opposing Fluoridation**
 Street: **18 Austin Street**
 Suburb: **Mount Victoria**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country: **NZ**
 PostCode: **6011**
 Daytime Phone: **04 976 8993**
 Mobile: **027 276 0311**
 eMail: **jordanelynn@yahoo.co.uk**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support
 Support
 Neutral
 Oppose
 Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support
 Support
 Neutral
 Oppose
 Strongly oppose
 Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

Residential ratepayer
 Commercial ratepayer

- Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Please see my attached submission. I do not wish my personal details to be made public

Attached Documents

File
Council Submission from NZ Health Professionals Opposing Fluoridation
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Council Plan Submission from:
New Zealand Health Professionals Opposing Fluoridation

1) Fluoridation is a failed policy: ALTERNATIVES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Local councils can now stop funding the unsuccessful water fluoridation programme because:

- a) Alternatives are available
- b) It is not council's job to pay for, or deliver, public health initiatives.

Science and statistics clearly show that fluoridation is a failure around the world. For example, in New Zealand, NON Fluoridated Canterbury has better dental health than fluoridated Auckland, fluoridated Hamilton and fluoridated Dunedin and **even better teeth than the fluoridated national average.**

<http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/health-statistics-and-data-sets/oral-health-data-and-stats/age-5-and-year-8-oral-health-data-community-oral-health-service>

2) SUCCESSFUL ALTERNATIVES FUNDED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS

It is the responsibility of the NZ Ministry of Health and District Health Boards (not councils) to meet community dental health needs, and can do so by replacing fluoridation with proven **ALTERNATIVE SUCCESSFUL "CHILDSMILE" PROGRAMMES: SEE BELOW FOR DETAILS**

**Peter Dunne
Annette King
Kevin Hague**

All calling for changes to the NZ Oral Health system, 10 April 2015:

<http://www.radionz.co.nz/news/political/270813/calls-to-stop-the-rot-in-dental-care>

ASSOCIATE HEALTH MINISTER Peter Dunne said "The fundamental problem with the way we fund oral health services is that the basic structure hasn't changed since the late 1940s, so there's a big catch-up."

LABOUR PARTY HEALTH SPOKESPERSON Annette King said...the Government was in real terms spending less on the oral health of children, than it had in the past. "Not only children, but also what they spend in district health boards, in their hospitals and on relief of pain."

GREEN PARTY HEALTH SPOKESPERSON Kevin Hague said the Government could not continue to take a hands-off approach. "There is a total mismatch between this highly specialised, high-cost service and people's ability to pay," he said. He said sugary drinks, and hidden sugars, were causing tooth decay, and the Government should put a tax on them.

The best way for council to protect children's teeth is to stop funding fluoridation and encourage the central government Health Select Committee to fund the much more successful Childsmile programme in New Zealand. This will save council and the central government millions of dollars:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-24880356>



BBC NEWS

10 November 2013

Nursery toothbrushing saves £6m in dental cost

“A scheme to encourage nursery children to brush their teeth has saved more than £6m in dental costs, according to a new study.”

These successful alternative programmes are early intervention pre-school, and school dental programmes:

Child Smile in Scotland:

<http://www.child-smile.org.uk/professionals/childsmile-core.aspx>

Designed to Smile in Wales:

<http://www.designedtosmile.co.uk/home.html>

University of Copenhagen's programme in Thailand:

<http://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-03-insight-tackling-poor-oral-health.html>

The elements of these programmes are: Daily school brushing education, Healthy Eating and Dental Screening in schools.



Childsmile Core Programme: <http://www.child-smile.org.uk/professionals/childsmile-core.aspx>

Every child is provided with a Dental Pack containing a toothbrush and toothpaste. Every three- and four-year-old child attending nursery (whether it is a local authority, voluntary or private nursery) is offered **free, daily, supervised toothbrushing**. Childsmile promotes a holistic approach to healthy living, teaching children an important life skill. It benefits nurseries and schools. Children in nurseries and schools should be offered healthy snacks and drinks, as part of national initiatives for schools to improve child dental health and help prevent obesity.

3) The latest UK research from Kent University, showing thyroid harm from fluoridation:

Published in February 2015, in the peer reviewed *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, the study covers 99% of the UK population. It shows that fluoridated communities have a much higher rater of thyroid disease. Please see extensive list of articles covering this news below.

4) Two weeks after the thyroid study was published, another study was published showing the correlation of fluoridated communities having a much higher incidence of ADHD. Please see articles below.

5) The real cause of tooth decay is sugar, not lack of fluoride. Fluoride is a toxin of the same level as arsenic and lead. It has also now been classified as a neurotoxin, as published in The Lancet:

<http://fluoridealert.org/news/lancet-neurology-reclassifies-fluoride-as-developmental-neurotoxin/>



10 November 2013

Nursery toothbrushing saves £6m in dental cost



Childsmile involves nursery staff giving supervised toothbrushing

A scheme to encourage nursery children to brush their teeth has saved more than £6m in dental costs, according to a new study.

Childsmile involves staff at all Scottish nurseries offering free supervised toothbrushing every day.

Glasgow researchers found that the scheme had reduced the cost of treating dental disease in five-year-olds by more than half between 2001 and 2010.

The programme was launched in 2001 and costs about £1.8m a year.

It emphasises the importance of toothbrushing and helps parents establish a healthy diet from the earliest stage.

A number of nurseries and schools in targeted areas also provide fluoride varnish and toothbrushing in primary one and two.

An evaluation, funded by the Scottish government and carried out by Glasgow University, found that fewer children needed dental extractions, fillings or general anaesthetics as a result of the programme.

'Less toothache'

There was also said to be a drop in the number of children needing hospital treatment for dental problems, freeing up operating theatres.

Public Health Minister Michael Matheson said: "This is an amazing achievement and shows just how much can be saved from a very simple health intervention.

"This has seen less tooth decay in children which means less toothache, fewer sleepless nights and less time off school.

"By this simple measure, NHS costs associated with the dental disease of five-year-old children have decreased dramatically.

"More children can just be treated routinely in the dental chair because they need less invasive treatments, so fewer fillings and fewer extractions, and many more children with much better oral health than we have seen in many years."

*

<http://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-03-insight-tackling-poor-oral-health.html>

March 19, 2015



New insight into tackling poor oral health in children around the globe

A new research project from the University of Copenhagen has established an effective model for the fight against the escalating burden of tooth decay among children in Asia. The model is an important tool in breaking the social inequity in oral health of children.

In developing countries, the number of children who suffer pain and discomfort in addition to missing out on school lessons is increasing. This project demonstrates that the school is a vital key to better oral health.¹³¹ The

project also shows how it is possible to **organize school oral health intervention**, including health promotion and disease prevention for all, in a **low-income country** in Asia such as Thailand.

The research results are just published in the latest issue of the **public health journal *Community Dental Health***

Oral health in Asia

The research project - based on **the WHO Health Promoting Schools concept** - focused **on increasing the awareness of the importance of oral health among children, families, and schoolteachers** in order to develop a healthy school environment, a healthy diet, regular dental care habits in young children and the use of effective fluoridated toothpaste. Tooth decay is surprisingly high among schoolchildren in Thailand and primarily related to poor living conditions, the high intake of sugars, weak traditions of oral hygiene, low exposure to fluoride for **disease prevention**, as well as poor availability and accessibility of preventive dental health services.

"It is of vital importance that we learn more about the most effective ways of resolving the health problems, and this project emphasizes the necessity of engaging the school as well as family and schoolteachers", says lead researcher Professor Poul Erik Petersen, from the School of Dentistry, Department for Global Oral Health and Community Dentistry at the University of Copenhagen. "The results of the school programme are impressive with a **reduction of 41% in new lesions of tooth decay.**"

The study was based on a community trial conducted in the Songkla Province in Thailand and involved **fifteen schools with a total of 3,706 pre-school students**. The two-year study assessed the benefits of an enhanced oral health promotion programme, which included closely supervised tooth brushing with an effective toothpaste containing **1,450 ppm fluoride**, compared to customary oral hygiene procedures.

Future school health programmes

The results will hopefully assist Ministries of Health, public health administrators and oral health planners in low and middle-income countries in the Asian region in designing evidence based school health programmes. The experience gained from the research project could also offer new insight into the global fight against poor oral health in children. "Globally, very few **school health** programmes are evaluated scientifically. This research project has provided sound information and will thus contribute to the promotion of preventive measures in school oral health programmes," Poul Erik Petersen concludes.

Explore further: [More children should brush their teeth to halt tooth decay and gum disease](#)

Provided by [University of Copenhagen](#)

*

<http://www.healthcanal.com/oral-dental-health/61509-%E2%80%9Cbaby-teeth-talk%E2%80%9D-study-tri-national-study-promotes-early-intervention-strategies-to-improve-indigenous-oral-health.html>

“Baby Teeth Talk” study: tri-national study promotes early intervention strategies to improve Indigenous oral health

20/03/2015

TORONTO, ON – A first of its kind, a study funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, involving indigenous populations in Canada, Australia and New Zealand is attempting to tackle a growing problem in Indigenous populations: early childhood caries.

Causing pain and often requiring treatment under general anaesthetic, early childhood caries also predispose children to ear infections as well as adult caries. Accessing care, meanwhile, often involves flying from remote communities to hospitals in more populated areas – placing a tremendous strain on resources as well as on families.

U of T’s Dr. Herenia Lawrence is lead investigator in the massive pan-nation community study that **recruited 544 pregnant Canadian First Nations and Métis women, 446 Australian Aboriginals and 222 New Zealand Māori.**

The study focuses on several intervention strategies: **it provided dental care for the pregnant mothers; applied a twice-yearly fluoride varnish to one group of children’s teeth from ages 6 months to 2 years (often in remote Aboriginal communities water is not fluoridated); and in the second group, varnish at 2 years; and engages mothers in respectful, culturally-relevant discussions to help educate and guide the way to better oral health.** The study will follow the children until 3 years of age.

PRE-NATAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

The study provided several intervention strategies: working with dental professionals, the researchers provided dental care to the pregnant recruits, as well as motivational interviewing (a culturally-sensitive and respectful form of guidance) and education – which are ongoing throughout the study, and often provided by Aboriginal field workers.

The study then provides the children born of these women **twice-yearly fluoride treatments** and tracks their progress for three years, with the hopes of creating sustainable, culturally relevant prevention strategies.

Currently, the study is collecting data as the children turn two and three. The team of researchers hope to **conclude the study in late 2015 – early 2016.**

Featured in CIHR’s Annual Report (2013-14), the study involves Health Canada, Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), the Australian Research Centre for Population Oral Health, University of Adelaide, and **132 Aotearoa,**

New Zealand, the Raukura Hauora O Tainui, Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development, as well as the University of Otago. Critical partnerships were also formed with numerous Indigenous governments in the three study nations.

In mid-March of this year, Dr. Lawrence presented a segment of the study at the International Association for Dental Research meeting in Boston, MA. Focusing on some of the social determinants of health, the researchers concluded that levels of education, Aboriginal identity and racism all played a determinant part in the health of the Aboriginal women interviewed.

*

<http://fluoridefree.org.nz/decline-general-anaesthetics-shows-taumarunui-health-governance-board/>

Late in 2014, the [Taumarunui Health Governance Board](#) advocated the [reintroduction of fluoridation to Taumarunui's public water supply](#) citing increased dental decay rates among children.

To the contrary, there is no evidence to support these claims. Information received under the official information act show that general anaesthetics, for children up to age 18, has [declined since fluoridation was stopped](#).

The DHB has advised that the dental team increased their oral health education and moved to some direct preventative measures such as direct application of fluoride varnish on pre-schoolers' teeth.

This is obviously a far better solution than fluoridation as it would appear this has had a very positive effect on reducing serious dental health problems. Providing education gives people life long ability to look after their own teeth and is far cheaper, as well as far safer, than general anaesthetics. So by their own admission there are viable alternatives to fluoridation.

Ruapehu District Councillors should congratulate themselves on having made a [very sensible decision in 2011](#), which has now led to a real improvement in dental health outcomes for the community. This has been done without imposing any risks or upsetting people who feel fluoridation imposes on their right not to be medicated against their informed consent.

Only 23 councils out of 67 have any fluoridation, so Ruapehu-Taumarunui policy of no fluoridation is shared by the in majority of councils in the country.

Calendar Year	Cases
2005	27
2006	22
2007	23
2008	22
2009	22
2010	20
2011	5
2012	7
2013	14
2014	17
Grand Total	179

Breaking news in water fluoridation:

Kent University Thyroid Study, February 2015



More than a hundred media outlets have covered this news overseas.

Lowered Thyroid Function (Hypothyroidism) in the media

International Media (partial list)

[Newsweek. Water Fluoridation linked to higher ADHD Rates. \(10 March 2015\)](#)

[Dentistry Today. Water Fluoridation in England Producing Higher Rates of Underactive Thyroid \(9 March 2015\)](#)

[Channel 7 News Item. Love lost for fluoride? \(27 February 2015\)](#)

[MintPressNews. New Study Confirms Negative Impact of Fluoride On Thyroid Gland. \(27 February 2015\)](#)

[Birmingham Mail. Fluoride in Birmingham's water could cause depression and weight gain – scientists \(26 February 2015\)](#)

[Chicago Tribune. British study links fluoride, underactive thyroid. \(26 February 2015\)](#)

[MD Think. Water Fluoridation linked to Hypothyroidism. \(26 February 2015\)](#)

[Philadelphia Inquirer. Fluoride in Drinking Water Tied to Higher Rates of Underactive Thyroid. \(26 February 2015\)](#)

[Oregon Live. Fluoride in water: New study suggests link to underactive thyroid \(26 February 2015\)](#)

[MSN. Fluoride in Drinking Water Tied to Higher Rates of Underactive Thyroid. \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[Global Research. Water Fluoridation and Hypothyroidism: Research Exposes How Water is Making us Depressed, Sick \(25 February\)](#)

[Health Daily. Fluoride in Drinking Water Tied to Higher Rates of Underactive Thyroid \(25 February\)](#)

[Daily Mail. Is your tap water poisoning you? The troubling question on everyone's lips as scientists warn fluoride put in water to protect teeth could spark depression. \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[Energy and Environment Magazine. Nationwide study links fluoridation to thyroid malfunction \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[The Age. Studies linking fluoride in water to health issues prompt Australian review. \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[Doctors Lounge. Water Fluoridation Linked to Hypothyroidism in Britain \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[Bristol Post. Is fluoride in drinking water making people fat and depressed? \(25 February 2015\)](#)

[Endocrine Today. Fluoridated water contributes to increased rates of hypothyroidism \(24 February 2015\)](#)

[The New American. New Research Underscores the Dangers of Fluoride. \(24 February 2015\)](#)

[Newsweek: Water Fluoridation May Increase Risk of Underactive Thyroid Disorder. \(24 Feb 2015\)](#)

[Kent News. Stop water fluoridation, says public health expert \(24 February 2015\)](#)

[Science Daily: Water fluoridation in England linked to higher rates of underactive thyroid. \(24 Feb 2015\)](#)

[Yorkshire Post. Fluoride in water increases risk of thyroid illness 'by 30 per cent' \(24 Feb 2015\)](#)

[Irish Mirror. Adding fluoride to water may cause underactive thyroid. \(23 February 2015\)](#)

[Telegraph: Fluoride in drinking water may trigger depression and weight gain, warn scientists. \(23 Feb 2015\)](#)

[Daily Mail front page headline: Is the fluoride in your tap water poisoning you? \(25 February\)](#)

New Zealand Media

[Radio New Zealand. The Panel with Finlay MacDonald and Chris Gallavin. \(27 February 2015\)](#) **[transcript attached]**

[Radio New Zealand. Dentists dismiss fluoride fears. \(25 February 2015\)](#)

Live links can be found at: <http://fluoridefree.org.nz/lowered-thyroid-function/>

Another major study published this month

Water Fluoridation Linked to Higher ADHD Rates

10 MARCH 2015

New research shows there is a strong correlation between water fluoridation and the prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, or ADHD, in the United States.

It's the first time that scientists have systematically studied the relationship between the behavioral disorder and fluoridation, the process wherein fluoride is added to water to prevent cavities.

The study, [published](#) in the journal *Environmental Health*, found that states with a higher portion of artificially fluoridated water had a higher prevalence of ADHD. This relationship held up across six different years examined. The authors, psychologists [Christine Till](#) and [Ashley Malin](#) at Toronto's York University, looked at the prevalence of fluoridation by state in 1992 and rates of ADHD diagnoses in subsequent years.

"States in which a greater proportion of people received artificially-fluoridated water in 1992 tended to have a greater proportion of children and adolescents who received ADHD diagnoses [in later years], after controlling for socioeconomic status," Malin says. Wealth is important to take into account because the poor are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD, she says. After income was adjusted for, though, the link held up.

Take Delaware and Iowa, for instance. Both states have relatively [low poverty rates](#) but are [heavily fluoridated](#); they also have [high levels of ADHD](#), with more than one in eight kids (or 14 percent) between the ages of four and 17 diagnosed.

In the study, the scientists produced a predictive model which calculated that every one percent increase in the portion of the U.S. population drinking fluoridated water in 1992 was associated with 67,000 additional cases of ADHD 11 years later, and an additional 131,000 cases by 2011, after controlling for socioeconomic status.

"The results are plausible, and indeed meaningful," says Dr. [Philippe Grandjean](#), a physician and epidemiologist at Harvard University. This and other recent studies suggest that we should "reconsider the need to add fluoride to drinking water at current levels," he adds.

[Thomas Zoeller](#), a scientist at UMass-Amherst who studies endocrine disruptors—chemicals that interfere with the activity of the body's hormones, something fluoride [has been shown to do](#)—says that this is "an important observation in part because it is a first-of-a-kind. Given the number of children in the U.S. exposed to fluoridation, it is important to follow this up." Since 1992, the percentage of the U.S. population that drinks fluoridated water has increased from [56 percent](#) to 67 percent, during which time the percentage of children with an ADHD diagnosis has increased from around seven percent to more than 11 percent, [according](#) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

NACHO DOCE / REUTERS

Others felt more strongly. "The numbers of extra cases associated with a one percent increase in the 1992 artificial fluoridation [figures] are huge," says [William Hirzy](#), an American University researcher and former risk assessment scientist at the Environmental Protection Agency, who is also a vocal opponent of fluoridation. "In short, it clearly shows that as artificial water fluoridation increases, so does the incidence of ADHD."

But scientists were quick to point out that this is just one study, and doesn't prove that there is necessarily a causal link between fluoridation and ADHD. They also noted a number of important limitations: Individual fluoride exposures weren't measured, ADHD diagnoses weren't independently verified and there may be other unknown confounding factors that explain the link.

Water Fluoridation May Increase Risk of Underactive Thyroid Disorder

2/24/15



Britain's Prime Minister David Cameron drinks a glass of water as he delivers a speech in Hastings, southern England February 23, 2015

A large study that looked at data from nearly every general medical practice in England suggests that water fluoridation may increase the risk of developing [hypothyroidism](#), or underactive thyroid. This condition, in which the thyroid gland doesn't produce enough [hormones](#), is associated with symptoms such as fatigue, obesity and depression.

The study found that locations with fluoridated water supplies were more than 30 percent more likely to have high levels of hypothyroidism, compared to areas with low levels of the chemical in the water. Overall, there were 9 percent more cases of underactive thyroid in fluoridated places.

Fluoride is added to the water of about 10 percent of England's population—and to the taps of [about two-thirds of Americans](#)—for the purpose of preventing cavities. It has proved controversial ever since being adopted by American public health authorities in the 1950s, and then spreading to some other countries; supporters say it is a boon for dental health, while critics say it may lead to a variety of health problems.

The paper, [published today](#) in the *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, also directly compared the fluoridated city of Birmingham with the city of Manchester, which doesn't add the substance to the water. After controlling for factors such as sex and age (women are more likely than men to have the condition, and the elderly more likely than the young), the researchers concluded that doctor's offices in Birmingham were nearly twice as likely to report high levels hypothyroidism, says study co-author [Stephen Peckham](#), a researcher at the University of Kent.

"It raises a red flag," says [Dr. Philippe Grandjean](#), an environmental health researcher and physician at Harvard University, "that possible interference with thyroid function needs serious consideration when regulating fluoride levels in drinking water."

The findings are all the more important since this is the "largest population ever studied in regard to adverse effects of elevated fluoride exposure," says Grandjean, who wasn't involved in the study. Data was collected from 99 percent of England's 8,020 general medical practices, and the study found that a total of 3.2 percent of the population had hypothyroidism, a 14 percent increase from 2008.

"The study is an important one because it is large enough to detect differences of potential significance to the health of the population," says [Trevor Sheldon](#), a medical researcher and dean of the Hull York Medical School. Sheldon, who has authored numerous studies in this field, no longer thinks (as he once did) that the "case for general water fluoridation" is clear.

Considering the comprehensiveness of this study—it covered nearly the whole of England—regional differences in fluoride intake or other confounding factors are unlikely to have played a role in the striking results, says [Kathleen Thiessen](#), a senior

The Telegraph

23 Feb 2015

Fluoride in drinking water may trigger depression and weight gain, warn scientists

Around 15,000 people could be suffering needlessly from thyroid problems because of fluoride in drinking water, the University of Kent has warned

Fluoride could be causing depression and weight gain and councils should stop adding it to drinking water to prevent tooth decay, scientists have warned.

A study of 98 per cent of GP practices in England found that high rates of underactive thyroid were 30 per cent more likely in areas of the greatest fluoridation.

It could mean that up to 15,000 people are suffering needlessly from thyroid problems which can cause depression, weight gain, fatigue and aching muscles.

Last year Public Health England released a report saying fluoride was a 'safe and effective' way of improving dental health.

But new research from the University of Kent suggests that there is a spike in the number of cases of underactive thyroid in high fluoride areas such as the West Midlands and the North East of England.

Lead author Professor Stephen Peckham, Centre for Health Service Studies, said: "I think it is concerning for people living in those areas.

"The difference between the West Midlands, which fluoridates, and Manchester, which doesn't was particularly striking. There were nearly double the number of cases in the West Midlands. "Underactive thyroid is a particularly nasty thing to have and it can lead to other long term health problems. I do think councils need to think again about putting fluoride in the water. There are far safer ways to improve dental health."

In England, around 10 per cent of the population (6 million) live in areas with a naturally or artificially fluoridated water supply of 1 mg fluoride per litre of drinking water.

The researchers compared areas to records from 7935 general practices covering around 95 per cent of the English population in 2012-2013. Rates of high underactive thyroid were at least 30 per cent more likely in practices located in areas with fluoride levels in excess of 0.3 mg/l. Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral found in water in varying amounts, depending on the region and it is also found in certain foods and drinks, including tea and fish. It helps combat tooth decay by making enamel more resistant to bacteria.

But previous studies have found that it inhibits the production of iodine, which is essential for a healthy thyroid.

The thyroid gland, which is found in the neck, regulates the metabolism as well as many other systems in the body. An underactive thyroid can lead to depression, weight gain, fatigue and aching muscles and affects 15 times more women than men, around 15 in 1,000 women.

The researchers say councils must rethink public health policy to fluoridate the water supply in a bid to protect the nation's tooth health.

However Public Health England said that previous evidence overwhelmingly showed that fluoride in water was safe. Dr Sandra White, Director of Dental Public Health at Public Health England, said: "Public Health England regularly reviews the evidence base for water fluoridation.

"The totality of evidence, accumulated over decades of research, tells us that water fluoridation is a safe and effective public health measure, and shows no association with reduced thyroid function."

Other experts also warned that the study may have been skewed by population bias, a claim denied by the authors. Prof David Coggon,

Professor of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, University of Southampton, said: "It is quite possible that the observed association is a consequence of other ways in which the areas with higher fluoride differ from the rest of the country. "There are substantially more rigorous epidemiological methods by which the research team could have tested their idea"

The research was published in the BMJs Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/science/science-news/11430087/Fluoride-in-drinking-water-may-trigger-depression-and-weight-gain-warn-scientists.html>

Internationally, fluoridation is on the way out.

IN JUST OVER A YEAR:

25 Councils have voted to stop fluoridation in the Republic of Ireland



**COUNTY,
CITY & TOWN
COUNCILS**

Dublin City & County, South Dublin, Galway City & County, Cork City & County, Donegal, Kerry, Wexford, Leitrim, Cavan, Bantry, Macroom, Kinsale, Cobh, Balbriggan, Laois, Roscommon, Sligo, Longford, Fingal, Kildare, Clare & Monaghan

25 of 26 Northern Ireland councils in the 1990s voted against starting fluoridation, so it is not fluoridated.

Hundreds of cities around the world have voted to stop fluoridation in the last decade.

Israel outlawed fluoridation in 2014.

Radio New Zealand – Jim Mora Show, 27th February 2015
Transcript of Jim Mora and NZDA Dentist Rob Beaglehole.
Fluoride Free NZ comments in blue.

Jim Mora: Fluoride could cause depression and weight gain, that's the headline and the same sort of headline in more than one English paper, not just the Daily Mail. 'Fluoride added to local water supplies in England may cause depression and weight gain' says the University of Kent. Its scientists warn local authorities should cease adding the mineral to drinking water in the interests of public health. Particularly high numbers of under-active thyroid glands occur in areas with high levels of fluoridation. The University of Kent compared the medical records from nearly 8,000 GP practices, that's a lot of medical centres, and they found patients had considerably higher rates of under-active thyroid in practices situated in areas where water fluoridation levels were 0.3 mg/L or higher and I think we are about between 0.7 and 1, mg/L in New Zealand. Professor Stephen Peckham of the University of Kent says "his team's findings are worrying for people exposed to water fluoridation".

We are going to get some expert comment.

Dr Rob Beaglehole is principal dental officer with the Nelson-Marlborough DHB, joining us on the panel. So is the science up in the air, do we have to rethink fluoride again?

Dr Beaglehole: I'm also the NZ Dental Association spokesperson on water fluoridation. And I think what we need to make it extremely clear the science is totally settled. Water fluoridation has absolutely no link with anything the anti-fluoridationists have linked to it. It's not just us at the Dental Association that are saying this, it's also the Medical Association, the American Dental Association and the World Health Organisation say it. I think it's also a good thing to point out that the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor, Sir Peter Gluckman, a very smart man, has also come out, saying that there is no evidence whatsoever that water fluoridation causes any problem.

FFNZ: Endorsements are not science. The science is obviously not settled if papers are being published in prestigious peer reviewed medical journals. Besides, those endorsements are not good enough for the vast majority of European countries so why should we accept them without question.

Jim: So why the results please from the English University?

That's a good question. The paper that came out from the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health is highly flawed. The major flaw is that it fails to highlight that iodine deficiency is actually a major cause of hypothyroidism and the two areas that this paper singled, which actually has water fluoridation, also has very high levels of iodine deficiency. And iodine deficiency, as we all know, is the major cause of goiter or hypothyroidism.

FFNZ: Authors were asked if they allowed for iodine deficiency. Their response:

We were asked to pay attention to iodine deficiency by the reviewers. This was our response:

We examined the literature on iodine intake. This suggests that for most of the post war period iodine intake was considered adequate. However, recent research on young women and pregnant women's intake suggests that there may be inadequate intake. Given the available evidence on iodine intake we do not consider that people living in areas that are fluoridated will have distinctively different iodine intake than those living in non-fluoridated areas. Diet is the main determinant of iodine intake. The British Geological Survey concludes that generally all topsoil (except some coastal areas) is iodine deficient but given that soil and water iodine content contributes such a small part of total iodine intake that differences across the UK would not affect total iodine intake. It is estimated that average daily iodine intake comprises 156ug I per day from food (42 % from dairy produce), 12 ug I from air and 12 ug I from water (BGS Commissioned report CR/03/057N- http://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/international/DFID-KAR/CR03057N_COL.pdf)

Also, the two areas singled out were Birmingham and Manchester. Birmingham is fluoridated and Manchester is not. It was not two fluoridated areas. These two cities were probably used as comparisons as these are the two cities the British Dental Association use when comparing dental decay rates.

Jim: But they say that they looked at medical practices across a wide geographical area. So would an iodine deficiency be that wide spread in Britain?

Dr Beaglehole: They did look at a number of GP practices, but a very important fact here out is that Professor Stephen Peckham from the University of Kent is actually an ardent anti-fluoridationist and he didn't notify the journal of that fact, and all around the world public health people, public health dentists have looked into this paper

Please click on the link below to view the document

[https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_2018_KK1YTR_Council Submission from NZ Health Professionals Opposing Fluoridation.doc](https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_2018_KK1YTR_Council%20Submission%20from%20NZ%20Health%20Professionals%20Opposing%20Fluoridation.doc)

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Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both
-

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in

Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

Residential ratepayer
 Commercial ratepayer
 Residential and commercial ratepayer

- I rent
 Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
 Māori
 Samoan
 Cook Island
 Tongan
 Niuean
 Chinese
 Indian
 Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
1404_2015_ WCC Regional Guard Submission
WCC submission letter 2015
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan



SURF LIFE SAVING
NEW ZEALAND

Provision of a
Regional
Lifeguard Service
Wellington City
Council
APRIL 2015

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1. Background

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of our organisation is protecting our Community in the Water. In the summer of 2010/11 we celebrated our centenary of 100 years of Surf Life Saving in New Zealand. The summer celebrated the developments in rescue and education throughout those 100 years, as well as the 50,000 people saved and also the stories of the people who have volunteered and built the organisation to what it is today. We are excited about moving into the next centenary of volunteering, education, and delivering programmes and services in our communities.

Our current focuses are:

- To be New Zealand's leading aquatic essential service.
- To be recognised as the #1 authority in drowning and prevention.
- To have effective partnerships in the aquatic sector.
- To be flexible and responsive to community needs in water safety.
- To have Clubs and the national organization functioning effectively
- To have 'one organization' view to drowning prevention and our sport.
- To ensure all stakeholders reflect positively on their relationship with SLS.

We have a range of activities, services and programmes that enable us to achieve our purpose, these include:

- Lifesaving
 - The support of the 73 active voluntary lifeguard services throughout the country.
 - The management and administration of the Regional Lifeguard service.
- Education
 - The organization provides Beach Education, City Nippers and Surf to Schools programmes to over 40,000 children nationwide.
 - Our Education pathway for membership extends from junior through to masters level.
- Sport
 - Maintaining and developing the pathway from junior surf to high performance.
- Volunteer support
 - Subsidised courses in first aid, radio operation, Inflatable Rescue Boats and the National Lifeguard School.
 - Providing coaching courses for our 16,000+ members.
 - Professional support from Club Development Officers throughout the country to ensure the sustainable development of our clubs and volunteer lifeguard services.
- Community
 - Programmes and services that focus on enhancing community wellbeing services. These are provided on and off the beach and include workplace seminars, research and education forums, and rescue emergency services collaboration.
- Event Safety
 - Event safety services for community events.

1.2 Wellington City

In Wellington City there has been a service contract for Regional Lifeguard Services at the Lyall Bay and Oriental Bay beaches. A great deal more volunteer hours are put in by the SLS membership in Wellington that provides the same service, these volunteer hours are not part of the Regional Lifeguard Service.

One of the key safety interventions as defined by the Coastal Public Safety Assessment (CPSA), surf lifeguards on beaches, has been subject to additional risk modelling. The recommendations provided are based on analysis of the following data:

- Beach morphology and physical hazard rating.
- Visitation profile.
- User demographic.

- Activity profile.
- Projected population growth/trends (Census Data, Statistic New Zealand).

The risk modelling has yielded the following with regards to surf lifeguarding servicing within the Wellington Area (assessed sites only):

Extend existing surf lifeguarding service (or satellite):

- Lyall Bay
- Oriental Bay
- Scorching Bay

The professional lifeguarding service should continue to run from late December to the end of January (to cover the summer school holidays) at Lyall Bay Beach and Oriental Bay Beach extending by one hour each day. Further extension into February is also suggested for these sites in year four. This service would operate during weekday afternoons (e.g. 4:00 pm – 7:00 pm) during February. This has not been included in the request for funds at this stage.

A minimum of three lifeguards should be stationed at all sites due to the nature of the beach and wave conditions. This is the minimum number required to safely utilise an inflatable rescue boat (IRB) in the lifeguarding operation, and thus 3 lifeguards are necessary as an IRB should be utilised at all sites. Further lifeguards are required over peak periods due to greater beach use.

Refer appendix (A) for more detail on the Coastal Public Safety Assessment.

2. Community Needs Identified

2.1 Objectives

The main objective of the service is to prevent death and injury at Wellington Beaches. Funding will provide the means to have patrolled beach areas during the busiest weeks.

A regional lifeguard service provides a safe swimming area for beach users during the summer holiday period. Qualified surf lifeguards assess the safety of the conditions, and establish a patrolled area if conditions are suitable. Swimmers who follow the directions of lifeguards and swim between the flags can enjoy the beach safely. Lifeguards also monitor areas outside the flags and perform preventative actions to reduce the risk of drowning and injury.

A key objective is to reduce the number of rescues required by performing preventative actions. This may include advising against swimming in a designated area because of:

- Sea conditions such as rips, holes, strong undertows, and the size of the surf and force of waves which may be considered dangerous.
- Presence of stingers in the water such as jellyfish and stingrays.
- Presence of dangerous/high risk sea life such as sharks.
- Pollution problems.
- Inappropriate or incorrect use of surfboards, boogie boards or other floatation devices used in the water.
- Warning swimmers who are venturing past safe limits in relation to their swimming abilities.

Proactive preventative actions aim to prevent beach users from getting into danger while at the beach and educate them in ways to enjoy the sea environment safely through interaction with the surf lifeguards. If conditions are deemed unsafe for swimming, the lifeguards remain on duty to advise the public against swimming, and perform any preventative actions or rescues as required throughout the day.

Should people become endangered, the safe return of people to the beach, without drowning or injury, is a surf lifeguard's main objective.

Regional surf lifeguards also provide the following services to the public and emergency services should the need arise:

- Administering first aid.
- Carrying out searches (shore or sea based).

- On Call emergency services should the seriousness of an incident require it.
- Working with the Coastguard and Police as required.
- Providing important information to the public.
- The delivery of public education messages proactively and directly to beach users.

2.2 Who Will Benefit

- Local residents.
- Beach going public of all ages and cultural backgrounds.
- Visitors to the Region.
- Local youth through employment opportunities.
- Local businesses.

Patrol Statistics 2013 / 2014

Location	Rescues	First Aids	Searches	Preventative Actions	No of People involved in Preventatives
Lyllall Bay	5	3	0	577	343
Oriental Bay	3	2	0	495	489
Totals	8	5	0	1072	832

Patrol Statistics 2014 / 2015

Location	Rescues	First Aids	Searches	Preventative Actions	No of People involved in Preventatives
Lyllall Bay	2	12	0	584	780
Oriental Bay	1	24	0	409	286
Totals	3	36	0	993	1066

2.3 Link to Council Priorities

There are a number of key areas this service will link into Council strategies and priorities these are the following:

- People Centred City – Providing a safe environment for our community and a valuable resource in the event of an emergency.
- Eco-City – Enabling people to use the City's aquatic environment in a safe healthy manner.
- Dynamic Central City – Providing safety for events that make the City dynamic.

3. Service Provision

3.1 Current Service Provided

Location	Total Number Days	No of Lifeguards	Days per Week	Hours Per Day
Lyllall Bay	30	3	5	7
Oriental Bay	30	3	5	7
Scorching Bay	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3.2 Recommended Service

The coastal public safety assessment has yielded the following with regards to surf lifeguarding services within Wellington City (assessed sites only):

Extend surf lifeguarding service (or satellite):

- Lyall Bay
- Oriental Bay
- Scorching Bay

Location	Total Number Days			No of Lifeguards	Days per Week	Hours Per Day
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18			
Lyall Bay (Dec-Jan)	30	30	30	3	5	8
(Feb)	10	10	10	3	5	3
Oriental Bay(Dec-Jan)	30	30	30	3	5	8
(Feb)	10	10	10	3	5	3
Scorching Bay (Dec-Jan)	30	30	30	3	5	8
(Feb)	10	10	10	3	5	3

4. Funding and Resources

4.1 Current Funding Provided

- Wellington City Council \$40,000.00 (+GST)

4.2 Funding Requested from Wellington City Council

- 2015-16: \$ 85,118 (+GST)
- 2016-17: \$ 86,821 (+GST)
- 2017-18 : \$ 88,557 (+GST)

4.3 Total Cost to Deliver Recommended Service

Expenditure	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017	2017/2018
Uniforms	\$3600	\$3672	\$3745
Fuel	\$1920	\$1958	\$1998
Equipment / Repairs	\$4500	\$4590	\$4682
SLSNZ Insurance	\$360	\$367	\$375
ACC	\$1334	\$1360	\$1388
Wages	\$65376	\$66683	\$68017
Supervision	\$3000	\$3060	\$3121
Management	\$5029	\$5129	\$5232
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$85118	\$86821	\$88557

4.4 Wellington City Council

The Council will be responsible for the Funding of the Regional Lifeguard service to the level recommended in the Coastal Public Survey for the expenses identified by SLSNZ.

4.5 Surf Life Saving New Zealand

Surf Life Saving New Zealand will be responsible for and supply the following:

- Recruitment, appointment and human resource management related to this service along with any transportation of personnel and equipment.
- Supply of rescue and first aid equipment, IRB's (inflatable rescue boats), communication equipment at locations where a SLSNZ affiliated Club is located.
- Supply of Clubrooms for administering first aid, storage of all equipment, and staff requirements at locations where a SLSNZ affiliated Club is located.

5. Reporting

Surf Life Saving New Zealand will undertake a full review of the service on completion of the services provided. This review along with a written report will be completed and reported back to the Council on contract completion.

The report provided to the Wellington City Council will include:

- Summary of patrol statistics
- Type of rescues performed, equipment used
- Details on types of first aids performed and cause
- Detail of any influences on the delivery of the service, e.g. weather conditions, king tides, events occurring in the area.
- Any other information that will assist in the delivery of the service now and in the future.
- Any recommendations to improve the service, or the safety of beach goers.

Appendix A

Long Term Drowning & Injury Prevention Planning: Wellington City

This paper serves to provide an overview of the resources and services recommended for Wellington City over the next 10 years to help prevent drowning and injury on the coast. The recommendations are derived from risk assessments conducted at sites on the Wellington City coastline.

Drowning is the third highest cause of unintentional death in New Zealand. Since 2002, 17 people have drowned on the greater Wellington coastline. On the Wellington City coastline 215 people have been saved by surf lifeguards, 144 injured have been treated, 14 searches have been conducted and 10,500 people have been removed from danger prior to getting into difficulty. In response to these alarming figures Surf Life Saving New Zealand (SLSNZ) developed a Coastal Public Safety Strategy to provide a framework for evidence-based drowning and injury prevention. Essential to this strategy was the instigation of a risk assessment programme (referred to as Coastal Public Safety Assessments) to enable the water safety sector to make informed decisions, based on quality evidence, to ensure high risk coastal locations are identified and resourced accordingly.

1. Coastal Public Safety Assessment (CPSA)

Each CPSA involves a thorough analysis of the coastal environment (beach and surrounding dunes, surf zone, and offshore environment) and the interaction of people with this environment. The process includes identifying, logging and analysing numerous contributory factors, including:

- Hazards (i.e. shifting sand bars, deep holes, rip currents, large waves, submerged rocks etc.).
- Beach structures, facilities or existing infrastructure.
- Tourist attractions and other visitation drivers.
- Access points.
- Site usage trends.
- Demographic profiles.
- Activity profiles.
- Existing rescue/incident profile (to identify trouble spots).
- Existing emergency response to the site.

This data was collected using a range of critical sources including local community members, local coastal users (e.g. surfers), existing surf lifesaving services, police, ambulance, fire service, coastguard, iwi, and territorial authorities.

As each site and surrounding community is unique, a thorough risk assessment is required to ensure the factors contributing to incidents at particular sites are fully understood, ensuring the formulation of a comprehensive risk mitigation plan, which is effective and sustainable.

Surf Life Saving New Zealand will collate the data, consider the input from all data sources, and develop a ten year implementation plan to enhance public safety at the site. For example, this may include, but is not limited to, the installation of water safety signage, instigation of beach education programmes, or extension of lifeguarding services. Surf Life Saving New Zealand will work with the community and other key stakeholders to ensure that the initiatives required for

the site are implemented and the safety of the public is enhanced to enable people to enjoy the marine environment safely.

2. Wellington Coastal Public Safety Assessments

Coastal Public Safety Assessments were conducted at eight sites on the Wellington City coastline (Figure 1). The sites assessed included, Oriental Bay, Balaena Bay, Scorching Bay, Worser Bay, Breaker Bay, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay and Island Bay. These sites were selected based on their perceived level of risk and the presence of existing surf lifesaving services.



Figure 1: Sites subject to Coastal Public Safety Assessments in Wellington City.

3. Summary of findings

- There is a high level of risk of drowning and injury at Lyall Bay and a moderate level at Oriental Bay, Balaena Bay, Scorching Bay, Worser Bay, Breaker Bay, Houghton Bay and Island Bay. Drowning prevention measures have been implemented in varying forms and capacities at the assessed sites. Additional measures are still required to mitigate the level of risk further.
- Oriental Bay, Balaena Bay, Scorching Bay, Worser Bay, Breaker Bay, Lyall Bay and Island Bay have no water safety signage. The signage at Houghton Bay is unsuitable and needs to be replaced.
- There is an absence of easily accessible emergency communications devices at some sites. This could have an adverse impact on the timely response of emergency services in the event of an incident.
- The Wellington coastline is well used by local residents and tourist alike for a range of recreational purposes, particularly during the summer season.

- Car parking and basic facilities (e.g. public toilets) are provided at popular beaches on the Wellington City coastline.
- Volunteer and professional surf lifesaving services are effective at reducing drowning and injury over the peak summer period. On average approximately 35 people have been saved, 21 injured have been treated, two searches have been conducted and 1,690 people have been removed from dangerous situations by surf lifeguards every year (over the past five years).
- Surf lifesaving clubs in Wellington City provide a call-out service, responding to near shore water emergencies. Availability and the time of response of this service vary from club to club.
- Beach safety programmes (Beach Education) are run at surf lifesaving clubs in Wellington City, teaching children how to stay safe in the surf.

4. Summary of recommendations

- Water safety signage which meets the requirements of the combined Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS 2416:2010) should be installed at Oriental Bay, Balaena Bay, Scorching Bay, Worsler Bay, Breaker Bay, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay and Island Bay. Highest risk sites should be prioritised. SLSNZ can provide the specific signage requirements, as detailed in the Coastal Public Safety Reports.
- The provision of lifeguarding services should be extended beyond their current capacity (as detailed in section 4.1). In addition, Coastal Public Safety Assessments should be conducted at other sites, to investigate the requirement for lifeguarding services in popular yet unpatrolled locations.
- An integrated approach to coastal callouts and/or emergencies should be established between all relevant stakeholders at this site. A prioritized first step should be a meeting between surf lifesaving, coastguard, fire service, and police.
- A network of permanent emergency response beacons (ERB) should be installed at all assessed sites in Wellington City to enable prompt, direct, two-way communication with emergency services. As a result, an effective, timely response can be executed in an effort to minimise the consequences when an incident occurs.
- Coastal safety material should be provided by all accommodation venues relevant to the sites assessed. This will expose domestic and international visitors to some water safety education prior to entering the coastal environment.
- Beach safety information specific to the coastal sites should be incorporated on the websites of territorial authorities and applicable tourism companies. These websites should link to Surf Life Saving New Zealand's www.findabeach.co.nz website.
- Daily information signage should be displayed at main entry points throughout the year with local community members trained, by SLSNZ, regarding how to display this information.
- A holistic approach regarding coastal public safety should be incorporated into all future planning at coastal sites on the Wellington City coastline. This will likely see the introduction of other drowning prevention initiatives. SLSNZ should be consulted regarding any future development of beach access and/or infrastructure in an effort to ensure public safety is appropriately considered.

4.1 Surf Lifeguard Service Extension

One of the key safety interventions as defined by the CPSA, surf lifeguards on beaches, has been subject to additional risk modelling. The recommendations provided are based on analysis of the following data:

- Beach morphology and physical hazard rating.
- Visitation profile.
- User demographic.
- Activity profile.
- Projected population growth/trends (Census Data, Statistics New Zealand).

The risk modelling has yielded the following results with regards to (professional) surf lifeguarding servicing within Wellington City (assessed sites only):

Maintain existing surf lifeguarding service:

n/a

Extend existing surf lifeguarding service (or satellite):

- Oriental Bay, Lyall Bay.

Investigate potential surf lifeguarding service extension and/or satellite patrol:

- Scorching Bay, Worser Bay and Island Bay.

The professional lifeguard service should be extended to run from late December to the end of January (to cover the summer school holidays) at Lyall Bay and Oriental Bay. Further extension into February should be investigated for these two sites, such as a service that operates during weekday afternoons (e.g. 4:00 pm - 7:30 pm) during this month.

A professional lifeguarding service should be established at Scorching Bay and run from early January to late January. As required the length of this service may change to fulfil the risk profile of this site. In addition, professional lifeguarding services should be investigated to run over the peak summer period at Worser Bay and Island Bay. This may operate from late December to early January. These latter services should be investigated further prior to instigation.

A minimum of two lifeguards should be stationed at beaches in Wellington Harbour. An inflatable rescue boat (IRB) should be utilised along much of the south coast due to the beach and wave conditions. This requires a minimum of three lifeguards at each site. The actual number of lifeguards may be greater than the minimum requirements in many cases.

The success of a professional lifeguarding service should be evaluated annually. Any evaluation should take into account the quality of weather experienced during any given summer, as well as other factors which may influence the use of this service by members of the public.

In addition, investment in a support service (mobile water unit) should be investigated. This service could provide mobile surveillance along the Wellington City coastline over the peak summer period.

5. Future research: Coastal Public Safety Assessments

As only eight sites have been assessed in Wellington City it is essential to conduct additional Coastal Public Safety Assessments to identify the need for lifeguarding services in other popular, yet unpatrolled locations.

Recommendations:

- An additional two sites should be assessed in the next two years. A methodological approach should be taken in selecting the site, with comprehensive reasoning to support the perceived highest risk site to undergo a risk assessment.
- The safety interventions recommended for the site following a Coastal Public Safety Assessment be implemented.

6. Conclusion

- A range of safety interventions (including water safety signage, lifeguard service extension, emergency response beacons, and education programmes) are required to reduce the risk of drowning and injury on the Wellington City coastline.
- The provision of these safety interventions should be incorporated into future plans for the coastal environment by the Wellington City Council and other water safety stakeholders.

7. Further details

This paper provides a brief summary of the results of the Coastal Public Safety Assessments conducted in Wellington City. Extensive information on each individual beach and their recommended safety interventions is detailed within their Coastal Public Safety Reports. These reports will be available online via a freely accessible web database, known as Code Blue (www.codeblue.org.nz). Please note these recommendations are subject to change following consultation with stakeholders at each site and/or changing situations for a particular site.



SURF LIFE SAVING
NEW ZEALAND

14 April 2015

Wellington City Council

Re. Submission to Draft Long – term plan 2015-2025

This paper is being submitted as part of the Draft Long –term Plan 2015-2025 on behalf of Surf Life Saving New Zealand for the provision of Regional Lifeguard Services at Oriental Bay, Lyall Bay and Scorching Bay during the peak summer holiday period. We wish to thank the council for the partnership which ensures that there is continued funding for the Lifeguard service at these Beaches over the summer holiday period.

There are a number of key ways this service links some key to current Council strategies, these are the following:

- People Centered City – Providing a safe environment for our community and a valuable resource in the event of an emergency.
- Eco-City – Enabling people to use the City’s aquatic environment in a safe healthy manner.
- Dynamic Central City – Providing safety for events that make the City dynamic.

The budgets within the attached documents show the main costs associated with the Regional Lifeguard Service within Wellington over the next three summer seasons. Please note these are subject to change but are provided to give a likely estimate to assist in long term budget planning.

- 2015-16: \$ 85,118.32 (+GST)
- 2016-17: \$ 86,820.68 (+GST)
- 2017-18: \$ 88,557.10 (+GST)

It is important to note that these costs do not include the training and skill development programs plus the majority of the administration that this programme requires.

Surf Life Saving New Zealand understands that council are obliged to apply annual inflation to these annual budgets as per the CPI adjustment and appreciates this consideration as our costs continually to incrementally increase.

We would like to take the opportunity to present our submission and answer any questions the councillors may have regarding the Provision of a Regional Lifeguard Service within the Wellington area.

SLSNZ acknowledges and values the on-going support of Wellington City Council and is proud of the collaborative relationship shared both with the council and the Lifeguard Services which provides positive impact to those who live and choose to recreate at Beaches and within the wider community.



Lottery Grants Board
Te Pūnaha Matua
www.lottery.org.nz



SURF LIFE SAVING
NEW ZEALAND

Yours Sincerely,

Charlie Cordwell
Central Region Manager
Surf Life Saving New Zealand

t 04 5600336

m 0275571015

e charlie.cordwell@surflifesaving.org.nz



Lottery Grants Board
Te Pūnaha Tāhūa

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL 2015-25

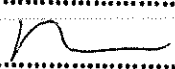
LONG TERM PLAN SUBMISSION

I call on Wellington City Council to include in the Long Term Plan as a top priority:

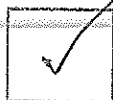
- The commitment to become a living wage council
- The commitment to implement the living wage for the whole council workforce, including the lowest paid workers who are employed through contractors.

I support this because:

The elimination of exploitation
is one of the most important parts
of the Council's work.
Peter Cranney

Name Peter Cranney
Signature 
Address 27 Maarama Cres
Phone 027 599 0059
Email pcranney@oaklegymorae.co.nz

I wish to make an oral submission



Submitter Details

First Name: **Sarah**
 Last Name: **Meikle**
 Organisation: **Wellington Culinary Events Trust**
 On behalf of: **Wellington Culinary Events Trust & Visa Wellington On a Plate**
 Street: **PO Box 25009**
 Suburb: **Featherston Street**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country:
 PostCode: **6146**
 Daytime Phone: **+6421701999**
 Mobile: **+6421701999**
 eMail: **sarah.meikle@wcet.org.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

We support investment in Wellington and making the Wellington economy better.

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

International air connections will create better opportunities for Wellington in the long term - we

need to be focused on this.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Cost benefit analyses should be completed to ensure that the spend is appropriate

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

By improving Wellington's economy through new visitor-related infrastructure, growing existing and creating/attracting new event will continue to contribute to the city's vibrancy making Wellington an even better place to live.

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support
 Support
 Neutral
 Oppose
 Strongly oppose

Comments

The regeneration of the Wellington city lane ways could be a huge opportunity for Wellington. City regeneration has been attributed to growth in tourism in other cities around the world.

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support
 Support
 Neutral
 Oppose
 Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support
 Support
 Neutral
 Oppose
 Strongly oppose
 Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

- Male
 Female
-

My age is

- under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older
-

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

- Yes

No

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
 - Commercial ratepayer
 - Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
WCC LTP Submission 2015
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan



Draft Long-term Plan
Wellington City Council
Policy & Reporting (COP001)
PO Box 2199
Wellington 6140

14 April 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan Submission

The Wellington Culinary Events Trust (WCET), a not-for-profit charitable trust, was established in February 2014 to promote Wellington as the premium New Zealand destination for hospitality experiences. The WCET's role is to champion this by providing experiences throughout the year, working with a wide range of partners, culminating in the annual culinary celebration Visa Wellington On a Plate (VWOAP).

The culinary and hospitality community provide a key component of Wellington's cultural offering. Our food and beverages are not just an experience, they are vital to the fabric of what makes our city offering unique and distinctive – through food people learn, come together, enjoy and share their Wellington stories. Our food culture and hospitality helps define us from other parts of New Zealand and exceptional culinary experiences in Wellington also help to make every event in Wellington extraordinary.

Positively Wellington Tourism (PWT) and Grow Wellington established VWOAP as a joint venture in 2009 to showcase Wellington's food and beverage sector (including producers and suppliers) and to support culinary tourism in the region. The festival was also developed as a vehicle to showcase Wellington's identity and to provide a platform for the culinary community, to work together to deliver a unified outcome celebrating Wellington hospitality. Following the formation of the WCET, the WCET now operates VWOAP and ensures that it continues to deliver the WOAP's growth strategy.

VWOAP acts as a cornerstone to the marketing of the Wellington culinary industry throughout Wellington, New Zealand and Australia. Economists have suggested that the festival has the potential to become an event of national significance and be as valuable and strategically important to the Wellington region as established events such as the World of WearableArt™ Awards Show. In August 2014, VWOAP was named winner of two categories of the New Zealand Association of Event Professionals Awards for Best Established Regional Event and Best Partnership for an Event.

Wellington City Council (WCC) has been an active supporter and provides funding to WCET/VWOAP. The Board and Executive would like to extend our thanks to the WCC for this ongoing support and we look forward to continuing to work with you.

Wellington Culinary Event Trust

Vision: Feeding people's appetite for life by bringing them together to share different, inspiring and provocative culinary experiences.

Objectives:

- To support Wellington's hospitality and culinary sector to thrive
- To support the Wellington region to become one of the world's great food regions
- To tell the *Wellington Food Story* via different, inspiring and provocative culinary experiences
- To drive economic growth for the Wellington region through visitation and export growth



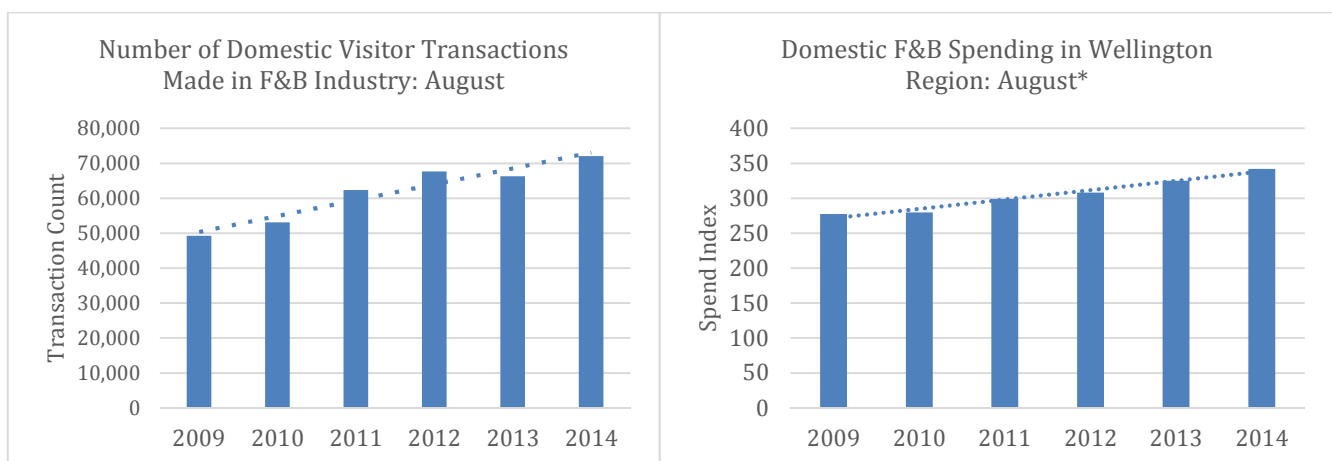
Our ability to leverage the hospitality community, spans the full value chain:

- Wellington's hospitality sector is right behind VWOAP – this is when they shine, telling Wellington's food story
- The impact of VWOAP on Wellington includes enhancing its status as New Zealand's culinary capital and in reinforcing the vitality of the Wellington as a great place to live, work and play.
- Encouragement of producers and suppliers to work in partnership with hospitality industry
- Support in creating a legacy all year round for food and beverage
- Creation of employment opportunities through increased demand for product

Visa Wellington On a Plate's Impact on the Wellington Hospitality Sector

For Wellington, VWOAP attracted direct spending of \$4.7 million from out-of-town visitors in 2013, which generated \$4.1 million in regional GDP and created employment for 55 FTEs for one year.¹ 75% of VWOAP festival activities take place within the WCC footprint.

The value of the food & beverages services sector is annually worth approximately \$340m to the regional economy². 16.8% of spend by visitors in Wellington is on food & beverage. Between 2009 and 2013 spend in this sector increased by 11.4%.³



*Adjusted to remove impact of rugby test matches

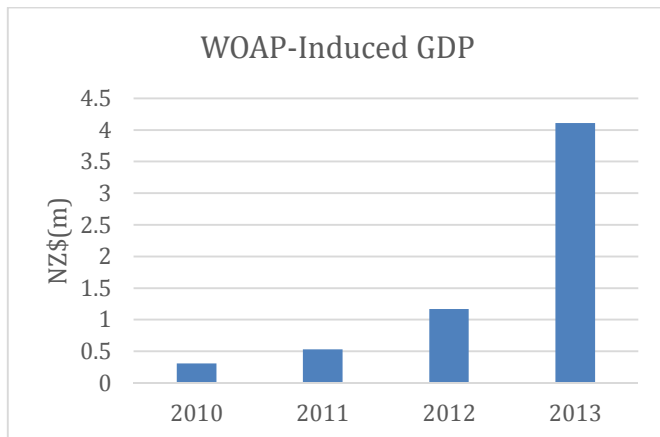
The mid-winter months present challenges to hospitality businesses in Wellington, the greatest in regards to business sustainability, cash flow, and retention of permanent employees. VWOAP was deliberately placed in the month of August as an intervention to support business sustainability.

Each year since the inception of VWOAP food and beverage spending by visitors in Wellington region has increased in August both in regards to total dollars spent and the number of transactions made. The regional spend in August in this sector has increased 23% since 2009, and the number of transactions made by 46%. Because all participants in VWOAP must feature regionally-produced foods and beverages this impact will be experienced through the supply chain.

¹ Wellington On a Plate Economic Impact Analysis, BERL Economics, November 2013

² Regional Tourism Estimates, MBIE, YE March 2014, Wellington, Kapiti and Wairarapa.

³ Ibid



A number of the consumers who participate in and experience VWOAP are Wellington residents. The GDP growth that is consequential of the festival is considerable and it is important to note that this expenditure is kept – because of the local supply chain – in the city and region.

Since 2009, participation in the VWOAP DINE Wellington fixed-menu programme has increased over 174% (from 42 to 115 restaurants) and the Festival Events programme has surged almost twelve-fold (from 12 to 140 Festival Events). In 2013, festival attendees from outside the Wellington region injected \$4.7 million spend into the Wellington economy.⁴

In 2013 there were 293 businesses involved in food and beverage manufacturing in the Wellington region. Those businesses employ about 3,370 people and contribute \$450 million to the regional economy.⁵ There are over 1,650 hospitality businesses in the Wellington region employing over 13,000 people.⁶ The festival and the WCET provide an essential opportunity for these businesses to profile themselves and consequently grow in a way that individually could not be sustained.

From the outset, VWOAP has made a tangible impact on producers and suppliers, from strengthening relationships with restaurants, to increased demand. In 2013, 31% of restaurants began a new local supplier relationship as a result of their participation in VWOAP and a further 57% noted that the relationship that they had with existing suppliers was strengthened as a result of their participation⁷.

Funding

Funding of the WCET is derived from various sources through the operation of VWOAP. These funding lines include:

- Council Funding – provided by WCC
- DINE Wellington Participants – entry fee to be part of VWOAP
- Consumers – commission as part of the WOAP Festival Event ticket purchase
- Sponsorships – a wide variety of sponsors support VWOAP
- Marketing support – provided by Positively Wellington Tourism
- Economic Impact Assessment report – provided by Grow Wellington

As previously mentioned, the WCET is extremely grateful for the support received from the WCC and looks forward to continued support.

⁴ Visa Wellington On a Plate Economic Impact Analysis, BERL Economics, November 2013

⁵ Grow Wellington, Infometrics Data 2013

⁶ Restaurant Association of New Zealand

⁷ Visa Wellington On a Plate Economic Impact Analysis, BERL Economics, November 2013



Conclusion

VWOAP delivers increased spend in Wellington by residents and visitors and has already created many tangible benefits to the wide spectrum of businesses that operate in the food and beverage sector. The WCET's contribution, through VWOAP, to Wellington's position as the Culinary Capital of New Zealand is significant and fills a lull in Wellington's events calendar during a seasonally slow period for the food industry.

The WCET would be grateful for the opportunity to make an **oral submission** on the Wellington 2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah Meikle", is written in a fluid, cursive style.

Sarah Meikle
Chief Executive
Wellington Culinary Events Trust



Living Wage Wellington

Submission to the Wellington City Council Draft Long Term Plan 2015/2025

“The city is humanity’s laboratory, where people flock to dream, create, build, and rebuild.”

Wellington City Council’s Draft 10-year plan



Residents from all wards calling for the inclusion of the living wage in the LTP at ward forums: (Clockwise from top): Eastern, Lambton, Western, Northern, Southern.)



Living Wage Wellington

Submission on the Wellington City Council Draft Long Term Plan 2015/2025

Oral submission

Living Wage Wellington would like to speak to our submission.

Contact

Paul Barber

0274732006

Paul.barber@nzccss.org.nz

Lyndy McIntyre

0272046329

lyndy.mcintyre@livingwage.org.nz

Executive Summary

Living Wage Wellington (as part of The Living Wage Movement Aotearoa NZ) welcomes the opportunity to make a submission on the Wellington City Council Long Term Plan 2015/2025.

Living Wage Movement Aotearoa New Zealand (Inc) is a broad-based community movement committed to addressing poverty and inequality by lifting low wages. Living Wage Wellington (as part of LWMANZ) brings together a wide range of faith and community organisations and unions which represent thousands of Wellingtonians and others who work in Wellington and live outside the city.

We strongly support the Council's commitment to become a living wage council and commitment in principle to pay the living wage to all council staff, including those employed in CCOs and by contractors.

We congratulate you on the steps taken so far. Nearly 500 council workers have been lifted to the 2013 New Zealand (NZ) living wage rate, including the very low-paid parking wardens. That is a significant achievement. The LTP makes provision for a living wage for directly employed staff at Wellington Zoo and Museums Trust. We congratulate Council on taking this next step.

The implementation of the living wage for the whole council workforce, including those employed in Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and via contractors, was overwhelmingly supported by Wellingtonians in last year's 2014 Annual Plan community consultation.

Council has a very strong mandate, and in fact a responsibility, to include these commitments in the Long Term Plan (LTP).

There is still a long way to go before Wellington City Council is a living wage council and Living Wage Wellington has always advocated a staged implementation of the living wage. Like the big ideas in the draft 10-year plan, that process will take a number of years.

Currently there are council workers — like the cleaners, security guards, and recycling workers — on poverty rates of pay, with some on the (updated in April 2015) minimum wage of \$14.75. Nobody can live decent lives on these rates of pay, especially in Wellington City.

The LTP emphasises the city’s “strong financial position”.ⁱ It is very clear that a staged implementation of the living wage is affordable, and there is every reason to proceed with fulfilling this commitment.

The focus of the Plan is a series of “major projects”. The proposal is to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on infrastructure. It is our submission that people are missing from the draft Plan. The Mayoral overview states that the Plan “Invests in our communities’ ongoing prosperity”. The Plan pledges to “include the most vulnerable citizens in city life”.ⁱⁱ The Plan states: “People and social cohesion matter”ⁱⁱⁱ. We want to make sure the Plan is in fact a plan to achieve this.

The LTP says Wellington needs to grow and focusses strongly on job creation. Good growth can’t happen on the back of low wages and Council needs to lead by example.

The Plan asks the question: “How do we make Wellington even better?” It is our submission that Council can make Wellington better by leading by example and becoming a living wage employer.

The living wage is briefly mentioned under the “invest for growth” section,^{iv} where there is provision for a living wage for directly-employed staff at Wellington Zoo and Museums Trust. It is our submission that the living wage commitment should be expanded and included in the Social Outcomes section, which currently contains no people-focused outcomes at all.

“The City is a place where people flock to dream” says the Plan.^v For many Wellington workers, including those in the Council’s own workforce, the dream is of better wages. Without adequate incomes, workers remain vulnerable and excluded from participating in all the city has offer.

It is our submission that the Long Term Plan should spell out how the living wage will be delivered to the entire council workforce. We are calling for the inclusion in the LTP as a top priority:

- The commitment to become a living wage council
- The commitment to implement the living wage for the whole council workforce, including the lowest paid workers who are employed through contractors.

Recommendations

The Council has made numerous commitments to becoming a living wage council. The Council has voted to direct Council Controlled Organisations to report back how they would implement the living wage as part of the 2015 Long Term Plan; and the Council has directed staff to carry out work on how to apply the living wage to staff employed by contractors, to also be reported back as part of the 2015 Long Term Plan.

The commitment to the living wage and extending the living wage to those employed in CCOs and by contractors has been strongly supported in the 2014 Annual Plan consultation.

Living Wage Wellington’s submission is that the Long Term Plan should include:

- Council’s commitment to the principle of becoming a Living Wage employer, paying all staff the living wage, including directly-employed staff, and those employed in CCOs and by contractors

- Council’s decision to direct CCOs to report on how they will move their staff to the living wage
- Council’s decision to investigate the best way to ensure council workers employed through contractors are paid the living wage
- A commitment to implement the living wage for those employed by contractors as tenders are sought for services delivered on a regular and ongoing basis
- Council’s commitment to take a lead in creating a Living Wage Capital
- Council’s commitment to consult with relevant parties, including Living Wage Wellington, throughout the planning and implementation process.

Background

In June 2013, Wellington City Council voted to support in principle becoming a Living Wage Council and to ‘develop a Living Wage Framework’ by November 2013 providing for the phased implementation of the living wage for directly employed staff, staff employed by council controlled organisations and contractors who deliver council services. Council also supported the principle of a Living Wage Capital. (Note: The framework has not yet been developed.)

During the 2013 local body election campaign a clear majority of the current council committed to “take all possible steps to implement the living wage for all directly employed, CCO and contracted council workers during this term”. The issue received widespread publicity and many candidates stood on a platform of supporting the living wage.

In December 2013, Wellington City Council reaffirmed the principle of becoming a Living Wage Council and voted to fully implement the living wage for directly-employed employees by July 2014; to direct Council Controlled Organisations (through the statement of intent process) to consider how they would implement the living wage and to report back as part of the 2015 Long Term Plan; and to support further work undertaken on how to apply the living wage to staff employed by contractors, to also be reported back as part of the 2015 Long Term Plan.

This was reported in the *Dominion Post* as follows:

But while direct council employees will benefit, contractors and employees of council-owned companies are not included after officers warned there are many complicated issues to work through. Instead councillors agreed that those issues should be investigated further and a plan for including those staff developed in time for inclusion in the 2015 long term plan.

In January 2014, Wellington City Council began moving directly-employed staff to the living wage and soon after brought parking services in-house and lifted the rates of this very low-paid group of council workers.

In the 2014 WCC Annual Plan process the Wellington community was asked to submit on the following^{vi}:

We propose to direct our council-controlled organisations, through the statement of intent process, to consider how they would introduce a living wage rate for their staff and report back

to us as part of the 2015-25 Long Term plan process. Further work will be done on the best way to implement a living wage-rate for employees of council contractors.

The costs of applying a living wage rate to these organisations has not been finalised but would be well in excess of \$2 million per annum. While it is anticipated that some costs would be offset through improved productivity and savings, the majority would require new funding. The likely options are:

- *Increases or introduction of fees*
- *Increases in rates*
- *Reductions in services*

Do you see this as a priority – should the council introduce a living wage rate for staff of council-controlled organisations or Council contractors? Who should pay the cost of a living wage rate to staff of council-controlled organisations or council contractors?

Despite this negative framing, and despite the exaggerated cost (unsupported by evidence) the living wage was overwhelmingly supported in the 2014 Annual Plan consultation process by submitters. The extension to staff employed in CCOs and by contractors was also overwhelmingly supported.

Council has a mandate, and in fact a responsibility, to complete the implementation of the living wage.

Council's goals and strategies

The 2013/2014 Annual Plan identified the link between economic prosperity and quality of life: *“The economic prosperity of the city is closely linked to residents’ quality of life. Our activities contribute to the city’s economic well-being and take a lead in shaping Wellington’s future prosperity.”*

A living wage is necessary for economic prosperity. A prosperous economic environment depends on consumers having the spending power to support local industry. By becoming a living wage employer, Council can lead the way and encourage Wellington employers to follow this lead.

The call for a living wage city is consistent with the Council’s commitment to access to social and recreational activities, as the goal of the living wage is to provide the income necessary for workers and their families to participate in society.

The Council aims to support diversity and opportunity, acknowledging that making the city attractive to newcomers plays a role in maintaining our identity as the ‘Creative Capital’ of New Zealand. For students, migrants and others considering moving to Wellington, the city’s participation in the Living Wage Movement will positively promote the Wellington job market, and send a clear message about the Council’s commitment to social outcomes.

Wellington is proud to be a Fair Trade and Anti-Nuclear Capital City. Wellington prides itself in being the “Coolest Little Capital in the World”. Wellington has now taken the first steps towards becoming the first living wage city in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Inequality in Wellington

The excellent *Genuine Progress Indicators* work of Wellington Regional Council was updated in November 2014 and reports^{vii} that the “P80/P20 ratio of equivalised gross weekly household income for the region is consistently higher than that for New Zealand”.

The report states that the degree of income inequality in the region increased between 2001 – 2013, concluding: “This high and increasing level of income inequality is expected to have implications for the overall wellbeing of the people living in the region”.^{viii}

While incomes in the Wellington region are higher than the national average, many workers and their families in Wellington City, including those in the Council workforce, live in poverty. It is not acceptable that workers and their families struggle to make ends meet in a city where many enjoy great wealth. It is appropriate that Wellington City should set a target to lift the lowest quartile of wages in the LTP as a specific strategy to reduce inequality.

The Council can play a vital leadership role in making a difference to address poverty and inequality in Wellington City and lead the region and the country by showing the way.

The benefits of the living wage

A living wage brings many benefits. It creates a basic yet decent standard of living for all workers and their families. It benefits businesses by reducing costs of turnover, improving morale and motivation of workers, and enhancing public image and reputation and can encourage more competitive industry.

Implementing the living wage benefits workers and their families, communities and central and local government. The relationship between wages and well-being is well documented. Health, education, and social participation all improve when wages are lifted.

Decent wages makes business sense in both public and private sectors. Research in the UK^{ix} in 2012 reported that a living wage:

- Supports recruitment and retention of staff, saving employers the costs of turnover
- Lowers the rates of absenteeism and sick leave
- Suggests enhanced productivity, through higher quality work by employees
- Boosts morale and motivation
- Improves public image and reputation of businesses
- Promotes competition by wage repression as a competitive edge

Becoming a living wage council and encouraging other employers to do the same will improve the economic prosperity and quality of life of Wellington workers and residents. Paying staff a living wage will ensure they can participate in the amenities of the city and have access to recreational and community facilities. A prosperous economic environment depends on consumers having the spending power to

support local business and the low-paid workers who would benefit from receiving the living wage spend their entire incomes on retail and basic services.

The cost to Wellington City Council

Given the many local authorities that have introduced the living wage around the world, there is a large body of literature on the costs and benefits of doing so. International experience has been that initial estimates of the cost of implementing the living wage are almost always higher than what eventuates. For example, when Los Angeles introduced the living wage in 1997, it was predicted to cost somewhere between US\$30-40 million. However, the total increase to labour costs was \$US2.5 million.^x

There are many reasons that costs often end up much lower than estimated. As many of the services councils provide are now procured from private firms (who rely on low wage labour), some of the costs can be absorbed by the firms themselves. Secondly, there are significant benefits associated with implementing a living wage, with regard to lower staff turnover, absenteeism, and boosted productivity.

Further investigation into the costs of the implementing the living wage for CCO and contract workers needs to be quantified to ensure a fair implementation. Most of the lowest-paid workers in the Council workforce are employed in WCC-contracted and sub-contracted organisations, with the cleaners, catering workers, security and recycling workers paid not much more than the minimum wage of \$14.75 an hour.

There are numerous reasons why contract workers must be included. Apart from the fairness issues and the need to take a lead in addressing poverty and inequality in Wellington City, if the living wage coverage does not include procured services then it will incentivise and accelerate the process of outsourcing core local government services.

Living Wage Wellington's submission is that the cost of implementing the Living Wage can be met by a range of measures, including from the Council's current total wage budget and through negotiation with the relevant contractors. Any cost to ratepayers will be staged as contracts come up for renegotiation.

Living Wage Wellington has supplied councillors and council staff with numerous reports containing costings and recommendations on how to implement the living wage for those employed by contractors. It is Living Wage Wellington's recommendation that the implementation of the living wage to those in the council workforce employed by contractors should be staged, with workers being moved to the living wage as the relevant contracts come up for renegotiation.

Living Wage Wellington has estimated the cost of implementing the living wage across all employees in the Council workforce employed via contracted employees at around \$700,000. This is a very modest expense compared to \$300 million for airport extension, \$10 million for the Peace and Conflict Museum and \$4 million per year for the Convention Centre.

Because extending the living wage to those employed via contractors would be staged over a number of years, the initial costs will be less than that, as contracts come up for renewal and tender.

Wellington City Council's annual operating expenditure 2015-16 has been budgeted at \$318 million. Implementation of the living wage represents at the most 0.22% of this total operational cost.

Personnel costs are almost \$100 million per year, and a living wage for the Council workforce employed via contractors is around 0.7% of this. It will cost less than **a cent a day per resident** to implement a living wage.

High Pay at WCC

The Wellington City Council CEO has a salary package of over \$400,000 per year (nearly 10 times the living wage). According to the WCC 2014 Annual Report^{xi} three staff earn more than \$300,000 and 19 staff earn more than \$180,000 per year. This is around \$4.5 million per year for 19 people.

Implementing a living wage for all the council workforce employed by contractors would cost a mere 15% of those total salary packages and could be financed out of restructuring those packages as the living wage is phased in.

A cap on high pay in the Council could be introduced over the next three years, and the introduction of a maximum 8:1 ratio of highest to lowest paid over the next 5-10 years (which would mean a highest pay rate of about \$320,000 based on the current \$19.25 living wage rate as an official minimum).

The Living Wage

The definition of a Living Wage is: *The income necessary to provide workers and their families with the basic necessities of life. A living wage will enable workers to live with dignity and to participate as active citizens in society.*

We emphasise that the living wage:

- Is voluntary and not mandatory
- Is not a welfare payment but a wage in the market place
- Is a rate for all workers, based on a methodology similar to that used around the world
- Does not account for differences in housing costs around the country; rather it provides an income that is sufficient for some but not adequate for others.

In order to be a "living" wage, the living wage must be revised regularly. In February 2014 the NZ living wage rate was adjusted to \$18.80 an hour after an independent review by Charles Waldegrave of the Family Centre Social Policy Unit Research Team and Dr Peter King.

A further annual review was conducted by Charles Waldegrave and Dr Peter King in December 2014 and the 2015/2016 NZ living rate of \$19.25 was announced at Wellington fully-accredited living wage cafe La Boca Loca in February 2015.

ⁱ Page 10, Our 10-year plan

ⁱⁱ Page 8, Our 10-year plan

ⁱⁱⁱ Page 20, Our 10-year plan

^{iv} Page 9, Our 10-year plan

^v Page 19, Our 10-year plan

^{vi} Page 11, draft Wellington City Council 2014/2015 Annual Plan

vii *Genuine Progress Indicators*, Wellington Regional Council, November 2014, page 30

viii *Genuine Progress Indicators*, Wellington Regional Council <http://www.gpiwellingtonregion.govt.nz/assets/WR-GPI2001-2013.pdf> (Full Report) <http://www.gpiwellingtonregion.govt.nz/outcomes/economic/prosperous-community/income-inequality/#indicators> (Summary Graph)

ix The costs and benefits of the London living wage, October 2012, Jane Wills and Brian Linneker, School of Geography, Queen Mary University of London

x Andrew J Elmore, *Living Wage Laws & Communities: Smarter Economic Development, Lower than Expected Costs*, Brennan Center for Justice, New York, 2003, p 2).

xi Page 198, Wellington City Council 2013-14 Annual Report <http://ar2013.publications.wellington.govt.nz/uploads/WCC-2013-14-Annual-Report.pdf>

2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submission form

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

Visit our 10yearplan.co.nz if you want to submit online. Submissions close 17 April 2015

Enter your name and contact details	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Dr	
First name RONNIE	
Last name NATHU	
Street address 29 MATAI ROAD	
Suburb HATAITAI	City WELLINGTON
Phone 021 455472	Email ronnie.nathu@sccn.co.nz
I would like to speak at a submission hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
I am making this submission as an <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organisation	
Name of organisation EASTERN SUBURBS CRICKET CLUB, MARIIST ST PATS RFC AND MARIIST AFC - TOGETHER AS KILBIRNIE PARK SPORTS AND COMMUNITY CLUB	
Draft Long-term Plan consultation survey questions	
1) Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> strongly support <input type="checkbox"/> support <input type="checkbox"/> neutral <input type="checkbox"/> oppose <input type="checkbox"/> strongly oppose Comments:	
2) Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'? <input type="checkbox"/> strongly support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> support <input type="checkbox"/> neutral <input type="checkbox"/> oppose <input type="checkbox"/> strongly oppose Comments:	
3) Should Council take action to improve our international air connections? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> strongly support <input type="checkbox"/> support <input type="checkbox"/> neutral <input type="checkbox"/> oppose <input type="checkbox"/> strongly oppose Comments:	
4) Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> strongly support <input type="checkbox"/> support <input type="checkbox"/> neutral <input type="checkbox"/> oppose <input type="checkbox"/> strongly oppose Comments:	

5) Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

6) Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

7) Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

8) Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

9) Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

10) Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments: **STRONG SUPPORT IN FAVOUR OF THE SPORTSVILLE PARTNERSHIP FUND FOR INITIAL FEASIBILITY FUNDING AND LONGER TERM CONSTRUCTION FUNDING.**

11) Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

12) Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

13) Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

14) Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

Urban Growth Plan

15) Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

16) Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments:

17) Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose

Comments: KILBERNIE IS A KEY SPORTS AND RECREATION HUB IN WELLINGTON AND A FACILITY AS PROPOSED IN THE ATTACH CONCEPT PLAN WILL PROVIDE AN EXCITING UPGRADE AND REVITALISATION OF EXISTING ASSETS RESULTING IN THE INTEGRATION OF LOCAL SCHOOLS, MAJOR SPORTING CODES AND THE COMMUNITY.

18) Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

strongly support support neutral oppose strongly oppose don't know

Comments:

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am male female

My age is under 18 years 18-29 years 30-39 years 40-49 years 50-59 years 60 years or older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft Annual or Long-term Plan before?

Which of the following best describes you?

Residential ratepayer Commercial ratepayer Residential and commercial ratepayer I rent Other

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

<input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand European	<input type="checkbox"/> Cook Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali) Please state:
<input type="checkbox"/> Māori	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongan	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan	<input type="checkbox"/> Niuean		

Privacy statement

(Note: all submissions (including name and contact details) are published and made publicly available as part of our Committee processes. Personal information will be used for the administration of the consultation process and decision-making on the Long-term Plan. All information will be held by the Wellington City Council, 101 Wakefield Street, and submitters have the right to access and correct personal information)

1st fold here – fasten here once folded

Other issues/matters or general comments

2nd fold here

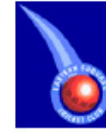
Free Post Authority Number 2199

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke



FREEPOST 2199
Draft Long-term Plan
Wellington City Council
Policy and Reporting (COPO01)
PO Box 2199
Wellington 6140

The Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club
Concept plan - Working Document



**WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
LONG TERM DRAFT PLAN SUBMISSION
2015-2025**



2015-2025 LONG TERM DRAFT PLAN

The Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club concept plan provides an exciting upgrade and revitalisation of existing assets for sports clubs and community organisations in the Eastern Suburbs. The plan will enhance and underpin existing investment in facilities in the area such as the Aquatic centre, ASB centre and the artificial facility.

This plan will provide a much needed facility at a key sports and recreation hub, resulting in an integration of local schools, major sporting codes and the community, as well as the optimisation of infrastructure and facilities.

This submission

- **Applies in favour of the Sportville Partnership Fund for;**
 - **Initial funding to investigate long term feasibility, further develop design, resource consents for the Sportville concept.**
 - **Longer term funding of public facilities such as changing facilities, toilets, car parking**

INTRODUCTION

Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club, Marist AFC and Marist St Pats RFC wish to develop a joint Sports and Community Club at Kilbirnie Park (“Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club”). The three clubs, together with its affiliate members believe there are strong relationships and resources among the group to ensure a long term viable sports and community club to serve the Eastern Suburbs.

CONCEPT PLAN

Key highlights of the concept plan;

- Formation of the Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club initially comprising Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club, Marist AFC and Marist St Pats RFC, as founding members. Have SMOG, Capital Swim and St Pats College as affiliate members. Membership open to other sports and community clubs.
- Sell existing clubhouses at Kilbirnie Park and Hataitai Park.
- Proceeds from Clubhouse sales together with other funding sources to be used to build a two level approximate 350-400 square metre new club house at the South Eastern corner of Kilbirnie Park, to replace existing cricket clubrooms.
- Relocate No 1 cricket block and the practice nets to the South Eastern corner.
- Relocate soccer field to the South Eastern corner of Kilbirnie Park.

BACKGROUND OF FOUNDING CLUBS



Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club was established following the merger of Kilbirnie Cricket Club and Midland St Pats. Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club and its predecessor club, Kilbirnie Cricket Club, has been based on Kilbirnie Park for 125 years. It has won the Wellington Senior Championship an unprecedented 12 out of the last 13 years. 29 New Zealand Internationals and numerous first class players have played for the club, including the following internationals over the last 40 years Jeetan Patel, Bruce Edgar, Stephen Fleming (Capt), Roger Twose, Barry Sinclair (Capt), Rodney Redmond and Richard Collinge). It is the only cricket club in the Eastern Suburbs.



Marist St Pats Rugby Club was established in 1971 following the merger of Marist Old Boys and St Pats Old Boys. Current Swindale Shield holders, it has won 13th Jubilee Cups. It has produced 8 All Blacks (Jeffrey To'omaga-Allen, Victor Vito, John Schuster, Brian McGrattan, Tu Wyllie, John Fleming, Grant Batty and Joe Karam) and numerous Wellington representative players.



Marist AFC is the oldest football club in NZ established in 1896. Marist AFC has won New Zealand's premier club competition, the Chatham Cup, in 1932 and 1946, and were runners-up in 1945.



MEMBERSHIP

Initially, the Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club, Marist AFC and Marist St Pats RFC will form the foundation of the Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club. The three clubs are all highly successful in their respective codes and have a long and proud tradition in Wellington as well as being recognised nationally. We also have a number of affiliate members. We would seek interest from other community groups who may wish to use the facility on a casual basis or become full or affiliate members of the Sports and Community Club. It is envisaged that the Kilbirnie Park Sports and Community Club will become a key asset for both local sports and community clubs and schools.

The membership of the initial foundation clubs is as follows;

	Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club	Marist AFC	Marist St Pats RFC	Total
Playing adult members	276	100	330	706
Non Playing adult members	150	75	300	525
Junior members	370	20	250	640
Total	796	195	880	1,871

MEMBERSHIP

- In addition to the above member numbers of the foundation clubs, we also have the full support of
 - St Patrick's College who have 78 students involved in cricket, 141 in football and 230 in Rugby.
 - SMOG Netball with 96 players (8 teams).
 - Capital Swim with 250 swimmers (mostly Junior) and 60 non swimmers.

Location of New Facility



KEY BENEFITS

Key Benefits of the concept plan are;

- Underpinned by strong foundation clubs with strong desire and commitment to work together.
- Fully funded and a financially responsible approach to also ensure its long term financial viability.
- Consolidation and rationalisation of existing resources.
- Complements and underpins significant investment made in existing artificial turf facilities at St Pats College and the playing facilities of Marist St Pats RFC at Evans Bay Park, as well as the Kilbirnie Aquatic Centre and ASB Centre.
- Greater opportunity to improve membership of individual clubs, cross-code membership.
- Provides strategic options for further development of Aquatic Centre.
- More efficient use of Kilbirnie Park fields and release further land for playing fields. Footprint not bigger than existing clubrooms and utilisation of ground unchanged.

KEY BENEFITS

- A new built facility that is
 - Right sized;
 - Meets the needs of all clubs at the outset;
 - Long term environmentally sustainable and efficient; and
 - An attractive community asset.
- Move away from congested traffic areas at existing sites and proposed traffic route along Kilbirnie Crescent under the Public Transport Spine Study.
- Better Parking.
- Strong stakeholder support – Cricket Wellington, Wellington Rugby Union and Capital Football.
- Cost Synergies through the sharing of common costs (insurance/utilities/maintenance). As well as other opportunities to rent facilities on an ad hoc basis.
- Strengthen existing working relationship with St Pats College, Rongotai College and other schools in Eastern Suburbs.
- Access to future funding under new combined Sports and Community structure.

INDICATIVE CONCEPT DRAWING

Two level clubhouse incorporating multi purpose lounge facilities, meeting room, four changing rooms, storage room, viewing balcony facing North West. It would also house the existing groundsman shed.

Two alternative concept drawings are shown. The final design continues to be worked on and subject to further discussions with all stakeholders and funding.

A proposed floor plan is also shown in Appendix 1

INDICATIVE CONCEPT DRAWING 1



INDICATIVE CONCEPT DRAWING 2



INDICATIVE COST

Subject to final design and quantity survey, an estimate of a 2 level structure with a total square m2 footage of 350-400 sq metres, which involve a total capital cost of between \$1.6-\$1.8m.

Total Square M2		350	400
Cost per Square M2		\$3,500	\$3,500
Build cost		\$1,225,000	\$1,400,000
Professional Fees (Architectural/Engineering/QS/Legal/Permitting)	20%	\$245,000	\$280,000
Contingency	10%	\$122,500	\$140,000
Total Building Cost		\$1,592,500	\$1,820,000

Costs GST exclusive

The above costs do not take account of any savings likely to be derived from using available building expertise within the foundation clubs.

NEXT STEPS

Develop work plan to consider following issues;

- Formalise working party through memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) and seek formal mandate from each club.
- Sale of Marist St Pats RFC clubrooms at Hataitai Park.
- Negotiate with NZTA and Council re impact on Kilbirnie Park.
- Engage with other interested group outside of the existing founding and affiliate members to become part of the Sports and Community Club.
- Working Group with Council on concept approval re location, design, consent process.
- Detailed design drawings and costing.
- Operational and Financial Feasibility. Development of Business Plan.
- Funding - Sale of Existing Clubrooms, alternative funding and approach funding agencies.
- Governance Structure – Trust Structure, Independent Board, Founding and Affiliate membership.

KEY MESSAGES

- Strong foundation clubs and affiliate support with a commitment to work with each other.
- New facility fit for purpose that replaces existing clubrooms and is within the existing footprint.
- Long term sustainable model.
- Complements and underpins significant investment already made in area.
- An attractive and exciting community asset and committed St Pats College support.
- Seek to be fully funded, with no debt.

Appendix

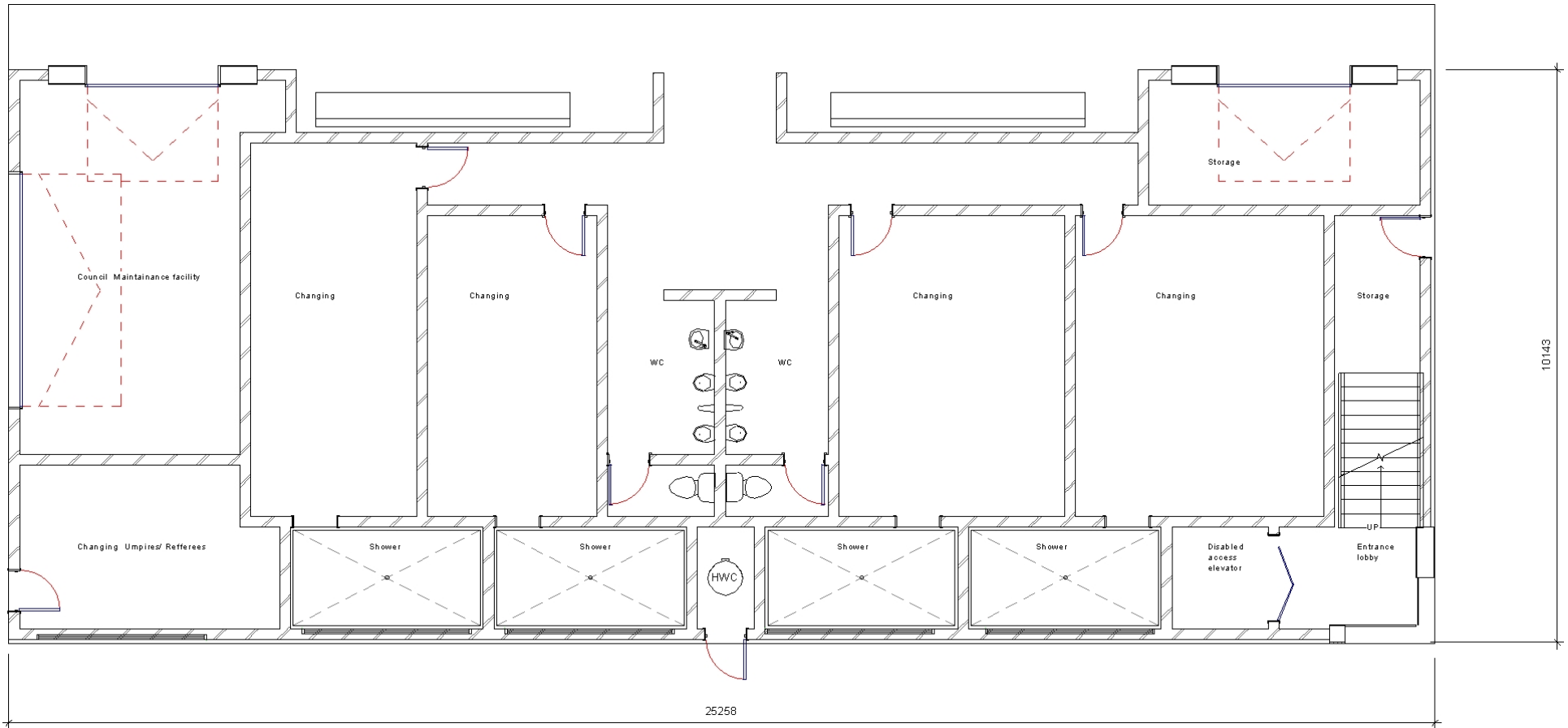
Key Contacts

Proposed Floor Plan

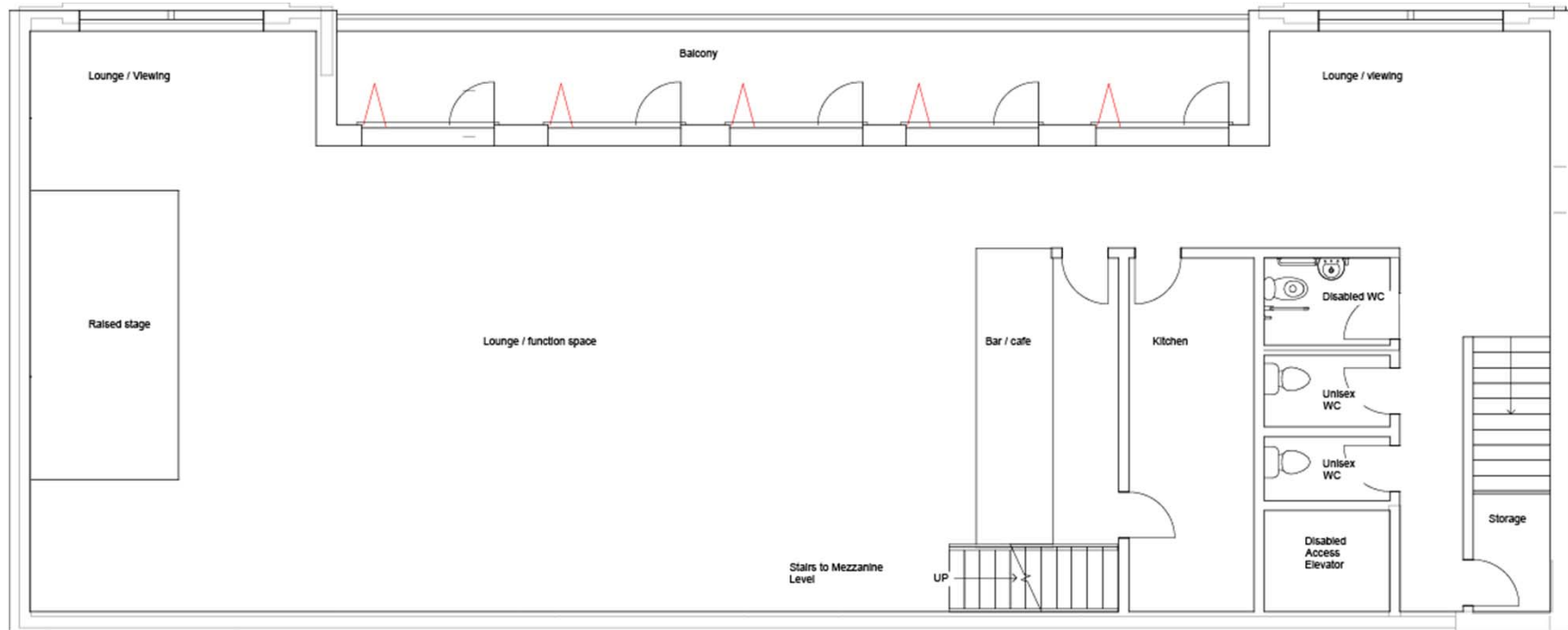
KEY CONTACTS

- Ronnie Nathu – Eastern Suburbs, President
- John Holden – Marist St Pats RFC , Board Member
- Mark Lavery – Marist AFC, Chairman

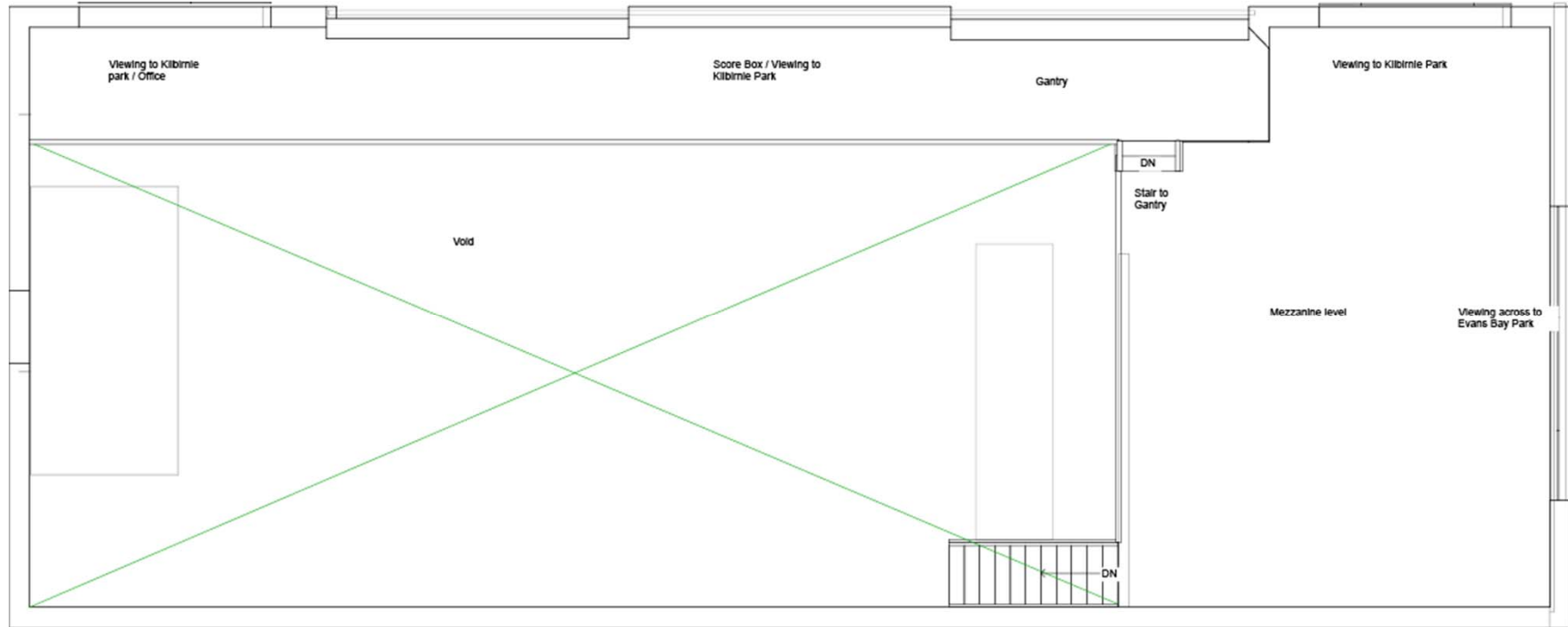
Ground Floor



Level 1



Mezzanine Level



From: [James Burgess](#)
 To: [BUS: Long Term Plan](#)
 Subject: Long Term Plan submission
 Date: Wednesday, 15 April 2015 2:48:11 a.m.

Name	James Burgess
Email	jim.burgess@gmail.com
Postcode	6021
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Commit the funds - support the cycle network plan and the next 10 year funding proposal	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Get building - start work on the Island Bay cycleway and look at more quick wins including separated cycleway trials in other locations	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Reduce speeds in inner city streets to make the CBD safer and more relaxed for everyone	yes
Write a message to the council	<p>Please make the most of the Transport Agency's extra funding - by committing to enough spending to attract the full contribution they offer from the Urban Cycleways Programme.</p> <p>Please get some projects built soon - these first projects will set the scene for easier consultation on the next ones, as the cycleways will be more of a known quantity.</p> <p>And please plan consultation that will hear people's views fairly - but that will not get every project bogged down in over-consultation or having to pick a poor compromise outcome.</p>
Would you like to deliver an oral submission to council in person?	Yes



Submission on 2015 Long Term Plan

This submission is from a group, on behalf of its members in your region.
We wish to be heard on this submission.

Fluoride Free New Zealand
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Te Aroha

11th April 2015

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

Evidence that fluoridation is causing harm is continuing to mount. To add to that, the theory on which fluoridation was based; that fluoride needed to be ingested while teeth were growing to make them more resistant to decay, has been rejected by everyone including those who still promote it. It is now known to be a surface effect i.e. works on the outside of the tooth not from the inside.

It has been over 20 years since the Wellington Regional Council reviewed fluoridation.

Since then the theory on which fluoridation was based; that fluoride needed to be ingested while teeth were growing to make them more resistant to decay has been rejected by everyone including those who still promote it. They now say it is surface effect i.e. works on the outside of the tooth not from the inside. The evidence that fluoridation is harmful has also become undeniable.

We therefore propose that Wellington City Council implement a moratorium until such time as safety for everyone can be guaranteed.

The Basis for our Submission

Our group has been researching this subject for many years, some members even since the inception in the 1950s. We have endeavoured to provide you with the most up-to-date and accurate information possible and provide a reference for the many facets of this issue.

Considering:

- A study published last month in *Epidemiology and Community Health*, one of the main British medicals journals, looked at thyroid disease patient numbers from 99% of GP practices in the UK. It found that women living in fluoridated areas have a 60% increased chance of suffering from underactive thyroid
- Another study published last month in *Environmental Health* shows that there is a strong correlation between an increase in ADHD in children and increased prevalence of fluoridation in the US
- “For many years it was believed that it worked systemically. It is now generally accepted that it works topically” Judge Hansen, High Court, New Plymouth March 2014.
- The Ministry of Health no longer recommend fluoride tablets¹.
- According to Dr Robin Whyman, consultant to the National Fluoridation Information service, “It is generally accepted that the principal caries protective effect from fluoride is topical”²
- All large scale studies show there is no significant difference in decay rates between children living in fluoridated areas compared to nonfluoridated areas
- fluoride is linked to a growing number of adverse health effects including:
 - lowered IQ
 - attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder
 - bone cancer in young males
 - an increase in cancer rates generally
 - arthritis

¹¹ <http://www.stuff.co.nz/taranaki-daily-news/news/5826420/Taranaki-residents-buy-up-fluoride-tabs>

² <http://www.huttvalleydhb.org.nz/RPH/Resource.aspx?ID=36345> (bottom of page 9 – pdf has now been removed from NFIS site but can be supplied on demand)

- thyroid dysfunction
- heart disease and related death
- Increased premature births, with associated increased infant mortality
- Dental fluorosis affects around 30% of children in fluoridated areas compared to 15% in unfluoridated areas. Dental fluorosis is the first outward sign of chronic fluoride poisoning.
- A large section of the population does not want any fluoride chemicals added to their water.
- Adding fluoride chemicals to the community water supply removes choice since there are only so many steps people can take to avoid it. For instance people may drink non-fluoridated water but they still have to bathe in it.
- Providing dental health services is not the Council's responsibility
- There are plenty of effective measures the DHB could do to reduce dental decay in the population
- Dental decay is rampant in the poorer sections of Hutt city.

Money spent on fluoridation should be spent on truly helping the families that need it rather than wasting precious resources supposedly trying to help everyone but in effect, not helping anyone.

Our Submission will expand on the following:

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1. Recent Council decisions in New Zealand

Coromandel Thames District Council has decided to hold a referendum for the only fluoridated town of Thames later this year (2015).

Last year Kapiti Coast District Council voted to keep the status quo which is fluoridation in Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati and no fluoridation in Paekakariki and Otaki.

Palmerston North city council decided to delay any decision until the final outcome of the South Taranaki district court case.

In 2013 Hamilton city councillors voted 7 to 1 to stop fluoridation after a four day Tribunal Hearing. They then voted to have a referendum where 34% of voters participated, of which 68% voted in favour of fluoridation. Last year they voted to restart fluoridation.

Hastings and Whakatane District Councils also held referenda in conjunction with last year's local body elections.

In Hastings, only people on the town water supply could vote on this issue, and people in Flaxmere were not required to vote as their two councillors were standing unopposed. Flaxmere is predominately Maori and Maori people are less likely to be in favour of fluoridation. It is also known that people not already on fluoridated water are less likely to vote for fluoridation. The result was 64% in favour of fluoridation. This was a binding referendum so the status quo remains.

In Whakatane only 61% voted in favour of fluoridation. This was a non-binding referendum and the council advised that it would be indicative only. Council have decided to wait until the final ruling of the High Court case in Taranaki before making any further decision.

In 2012 Central Hawke's Bay District Council stopped fluoridation after 95% of the submissions on fluoridation from residents said they wanted it stopped.

Also in 2012, the South Taranaki District Council undertook a consultation with the residents in the two small towns of Patea and Waverley. The result was that 85% of and 75%, respectively; of submissions from residents said they did not want fluoridation. Despite this, the council decided to vote in favour of starting. STDC are now asking the Ministry of Health, the local DHBs, the Dental Association, Water NZ and Local Government NZ to help fund their legal defence.

2. Legal action

Judge Hansen has ruled on the legal challenge that New Health NZ lodged against the South Taranaki District council. The judge has ruled that fluoridation is legal even though it is undertaken for a therapeutic purpose.

Medsafe say “a product is a medicine if a therapeutic purpose is claimed for it”. It does not actually have to be effective; the key element is the claim.

Therefore, New Health New Zealand lodged a Declaratory Judgment against the Ministry of Health about whether or not the fluoridation chemicals, hydrofluorocyclic acid and sodiumsilicofluoride, should come under the auspices of the Medicines Act, considering they are being used for a therapeutic purpose. Judge Collins ruled that the fluoridation chemicals satisfied all the key elements of a medicine. They are used for a therapeutic purpose and they achieve their intended action on the human body by a pharmacological means. However, he ruled they were not medicines since they were added to the public drinking water at a concentration lower than 10mg/L.

The Judge has made a patently obvious error as he referred to a section in the Act that regulates Prescription, Restricted and Pharmacy only medicines. Not meeting the classification for one of these types of medicines does not mean a substance is not a medicine; it just means it is a general sale medicine.

It would seem that Judge Collins was aware that this decision would likely be overturned on Appeal as he advised the Ministry of Health to seek an exemption for fluoridation chemicals.

The Ministry of Health duly did this at the end of last year. They gave the required number of days for public consultation but as this was over the Christmas period many people were unaware of it taking place. However, over 1300 people did lodge an objection. Medafe then took only 11 working days after receiving the public input to write a report to the Minister advising that fluoridation chemicals be exempt from the Act.

The Minister then signed the exemption into law making fluoridation chemicals the only ingested product (except homeopathic remedies) that can be used for a therapeutic purpose that do not have to abide by the rules of the Medicines Act.

New Health NZ has appealed both decisions. The Declaratory Judgement is due to be heard in July and the South Taranaki case in September.

3. Risk to Bottle Fed Infants

The New Hampshire State Legislature has mandated that a warning be placed on all residential water billing systems if the water is fluoridated.

“Your public water supply is fluoridated. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, if your child under the age of 6 months is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance of dental fluorosis. Consult your child’s health care provider for more information”³.

Risks to bottle fed infants confirmed by NZ research

Research by Peter Cressey⁴ of Environmental and Scientific Research estimated that infants up to 6 months old and fed with formula made from water fluoridated at 0.7ppm had a 30% likelihood of exceeding the specified upper limit of 0.7 mg/day. At 1ppm, exceeding this limit was virtually certain.

It should be noted that there is no scientific basis for claiming that 0.7 mg/day is safe for infants as no studies on infants have been done – it is just pro-rata’d from adult levels on a body weight basis, which is invalid as infants are biologically different from adults. In particular, the blood-brain barrier is not fully formed, making infants especially susceptible to neurological/ brain damage.

Bottle fed babies receive at least 150 times as much fluoride as their breast fed counterparts, even when the mother is ingesting fluoridated water. Common sense would tell us this is not a sensible. Added to this is that there is not even a claimed benefit for babies when they do have teeth, to take such a risk is reckless and irresponsible.

US Research⁵ concluded in 2010 also confirms the increased risk of fluorosis from infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water.

Children in fluoridated communities are experiencing twice as much dental fluorosis as children in non-fluoridated communities (roughly 30% compared to 15%). This makes each fluoridating council responsible for causing 15% of the children in the community to develop dental fluorosis.

At the very least, we believe NZ councils should do the same as the New Hampshire Legislature and issue information/warnings with rates notices.

³ <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2012/HB1416.html>

⁴ Peter Cressey, BSc(Hons), Food Safety Programme, Institute of Environmental Science and Research “Dietary fluoride intake for fully formula-fed infants in New Zealand: impact of formula and water fluoride” *Ltd Journal of Public Health Dentistry 2010. ISSN 0022-4006*

⁵ Levy SM, Broffitt B, Marshall TA, Eichenberger-Gilmore JM, Warren JJ. 2010. Associations between fluorosis of permanent incisors and fluoride intake from infant formula, other dietary sources and dentifrice during early childhood. *Journal of the American Dental Association* 141(10): 1190-1201.

4. Ethnic minority advocates in the USA call for an end to fluoridation.

African Americans and Latin Americans are harmed by fluoridation more than white Americans for the same reasons that Maori and Pacific Peoples are most disadvantaged by fluoridation in NZ:

- Higher incidence of diabetes
- Higher incidence of kidney disease
- Lower average socio-economic status
- Lower Vitamin D levels causing lessened calcium metabolism (calcium protects the body from fluoride's toxicity).

First, Dr Andrew Young called for an end to fluoridation on behalf of African Americans. Dr Young is a former Mayor of Atlanta, former US ambassador to the UN, highly decorated by many countries, former close associate of the late Dr Martin Luther King Jnr, and leading black civil rights leader. Dr. Young was then joined by fellow civil rights leaders Reverend Dr. Gerald Durley, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s daughter, Dr. Bernice King, and niece, Dr. Alveda King.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) also joined in the chorus. It is worth noting their last demand, as it reflects the situation with the NZ Ministry of Health:

“LULAC demands to know why government agencies entrusted with protecting the public health are more protective of the policy of fluoridation than they are of public health.”

Full LULAC statement attached.

5. Fluoridation Chemicals are classified as Hazardous Waste

The chemicals used to fluoridate the water are not pharmaceutical grade compounds but have been scrubbed from the chimneys of the phosphate fertiliser industry. In New Zealand these compounds are Silicofluorides, either sodium silicofluoride Na_2SiF_6 (usually imported from Belgium) or Hydrofluorosilicic acid H_2SiF_6 sourced from Orica, we think from the Waikato.

Both of these substances are classified as hazardous waste with various warnings such as “Avoid contact with skin and eyes”, “Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in fluorosis” and “Avoid contaminating waterways”. Material Safety Data Sheets attached.

These compounds are not the same as naturally occurring fluoride. Naturally occurring fluoride is usually accompanied with high levels of calcium and or magnesium which help to detoxify the fluoride.

It is also noteworthy that the New Plymouth District Council and the Hamilton city Council acknowledged that the only way it could dispose of its remaining fluoride was to feed it into the water supply until expended – it could not legally dump it anywhere else as it is too toxic!⁶

⁶ <http://www.stuff.co.nz/taranaki-daily-news/news/5783079/Beginning-of-the-end-for-fluoridation>

6. Increased lead uptake with silicofluorides

Researchers⁷. Sawan et al, in 2010 confirmed findings of previous studies by Masters and Coplan⁸⁹, which found that the use of silicofluorides increased the uptake of lead into the blood.

The authors concluded: "These findings show that fluoride consistently increases blood lead and calcified tissues lead concentrations in animals exposed to low levels of lead and suggest that a biological effect not yet recognized may underlie the epidemiological association between increased blood lead levels in children living in water-fluoridated communities."

Probably anticipating the usual criticism levelled against animal studies of this type, the authors carefully address the issue of the concentrations of both lead and fluoride used in this experiment. They write:

"The concentration of lead was chosen because it produces plasma fluoride levels that are comparable with those commonly found in humans chronically exposed to 8mg/L of fluoride in the drinking water, which is a concentration known to cause severe fluorosis."

"Since this study was based on a hypothesis derived from epidemiological evidence from thousands of children (that fluoride from the water might increase blood-lead levels), we felt that we had to maximize fluoride concentrations to observe its influence on lead levels in this proof-of-concept animal study. Children are frequently exposed to high levels of fluoride during their first years because of the many sources of fluoride available to them. Therefore, it is likely that young children may experience episodes of exposure to high levels of fluoride, which may cause their blood lead levels to increase and produce more lead toxicity."

"A reason for major concern is the fact that exposure to increased amounts of lead and fluoride occurs at about the same age (1-3 years)."

7. Thyroid Disease

The thyroid gland, which regulates the body's metabolic rate, plays an exquisitely important role in human health. Because all metabolically active cells require thyroid hormone for proper functioning, thyroid disruption can have a wide range of effects on virtually every system of the body. Chemicals that interfere with thyroid function must be treated with great caution. According to the U.S. National Research Council, and as discussed below, there is substantial evidence that fluoride exposure can impact thyroid function in some individuals. (NRC 2006).

Fluoride Was Once Prescribed as an Anti-Thyroid Drug

When people think of fluoride being prescribed for medicinal purposes, they generally think of fluoride supplementation to reduce tooth decay. Fluoride, however, has also been

⁷ <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0300483X10000351>

⁸ Coplan MJ, Patch SC, Masters RD, Bachman MS. Neurotoxicology. 2007 Sep;28(5):1032-42

⁹ Masters RD, Coplan MJ, Hone BT, Dykes JE. Neurotoxicology. 2000 Dec;21(6):1091-100

prescribed as a drug to reduce the activity of the thyroid gland. Up through the 1950s, doctors in Europe and South America prescribed fluoride to reduce thyroid function in patients with over-active thyroids (hyperthyroidism). (Merck Index 1968). Doctors selected fluoride as a thyroid suppressant based on findings linking fluoride to goitre, and, as predicted, fluoride therapy did reduce thyroid activity in the treated patients. (McClaren 1969; Galletti 1958; May 1937). Moreover, according to clinical research the fluoride dose capable of reducing thyroid function was notably low – just 2 to 5 mg per day over several months. (Galletti & Joyet 1958). This dose is well within the range (1.6 to 6.6 mg/day) of what individuals living in fluoridated communities are now estimated to receive on a regular basis. (US Dept Human and Health Services 1991).

Fluoride & Hypothyroidism

Based on fluoride's anti-thyroid effects in hyperthyroid patients, concerns have arisen about whether current fluoride exposures could be contributing to the increased prevalence of under-active thyroid (clinical and/or subclinical hypothyroidism) in the United States and other nations. In February 2015, British scientists reported that fluoridated water in Britain is associated with elevated rates of hypothyroidism:

“We found that higher levels of fluoride in drinking water provide a useful contribution for predicting prevalence of hypothyroidism. We found that practices located in the West Midlands (a wholly fluoridated area) are nearly twice as likely to report high hypothyroidism prevalence in comparison to Greater Manchester (non-fluoridated area).” ([Peckham 2015](#)).

Supporting the fluoride/hypothyroidism connection are a number of studies from China, India, and Russia that have found alterations in thyroid hormones, including reduced T3 and increased TSH, in populations exposed to elevated levels of fluoride in the workplace or in the water. (NRC 2006; Susheela 2005; Mikhailets 1996; Yao 1996; Bachinskii 1985; Yu 1985).

In clinical hypothyroidism, the thyroid gland fails to produce sufficient quantities of the hormones triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). These hormones are required by all metabolically active cells, and their reduced presence can thus produce a range of ill effects, including fatigue, muscle/joint pain, depression, weight gain, menstrual disturbances, impaired fertility, impaired memory, and inability to concentrate. When T3 and T4 levels begin to fall, the pituitary gland responds by increasing production of “Thyroid Stimulating Hormone” (TSH) as a means of getting the thyroid to produce more T3 and T4.

In subclinical hypothyroidism, the TSH level is elevated, but the T3 and T4 hormones are still within the normal range. Although subclinical hypothyroidism used to be regarded as largely inconsequential, it is increasingly considered a “clinically important disorder.” (Gencer 2012). Some studies have found, for example, that subclinical hypothyroidism in pregnant women results in reduced IQ in offspring, (Klein 2001; Haddow 1999), and a recent study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* found that adults with

subclinical hypothyroidism had a significantly higher rate of coronary heart disease. (Rodondi 2010).

Studies investigating fluoride's impact on thyroid hormone levels have produced divergent findings, but are consistent with fluoride having an anti-thyroid effect under certain circumstances. (NRC 2006). The most common thyroid effect associated with fluoride exposure appears to be an increase in TSH levels, with or without a corresponding effect on T3 or T4. (Susheela 2005). One of the most recent studies, for example, found a trend towards higher TSH in children based on the severity of their dental fluorosis, but without a significant effect on either T3 or T4. (Hosur 2012). These and other findings indicate that fluoride can contribute to a subclinical, if not clinical, hypothyroid condition. It remains difficult to predict the toxic dose, however, as it appears to depend, in part, on genetics and the nutritional and health status of the individual, particularly the adequacy of iodine intake. (NRC 2006).

8. Neurotoxicity

Fluoride's ability to damage the brain is one of the most active areas of fluoride research today. In the past three decades, over 100 studies have found that fluoride exposure can damage the brain. The latest being the study published in the peer reviewed journal *Environmental Health* found in February this year that found a strong correlation between an increase in ADHD in children and increased prevalence of fluoridation.

The research includes:

- Over 100 animal studies showing that prolonged exposure to varying levels of fluoride can damage the brain, particularly when coupled with an iodine deficiency, or aluminum excess;
- 43 human studies linking moderately high fluoride exposures with reduced intelligence;
- 31 animal studies reporting that mice or rats ingesting fluoride have an impaired capacity to learn and/or remember;
- 12 studies (7 human, 5 animal) linking fluoride with neurobehavioral deficits (e.g., impaired visual-spatial organization);
- 3 human studies linking fluoride exposure with impaired fetal brain development.

Of note:

Based on this accumulating body of research, several prestigious reviews — including a report authored by the U.S. National Research Council and a meta-analysis published by a team of Harvard scientist — have raised red flags about the potential for low levels of fluoride to harm brain development in some members of the population.

An article in the *Lancet* in 2014 by world renowned epidemiologists Granjean and Landrigan has labelled fluoride a neurotoxin in the same league as lead, methylmercury, polychlorinated biphenyls, arsenic, and toluene.¹⁰

In 2011¹¹ a study found a direct relationship between dental fluorosis and lowered IQ.

Scientific Consensus Statement on Neurodevelopmental Disorders identified that children are more susceptible to neurotoxic damage as the brain is still developing. It identified fluoride as posing a greater risk than could be justified by claims of reduced tooth decay.

In 2007 the prestigious medical journal *Lancet* identified fluoride as “an emerging neurotoxin” in this context.

In 2004 Guan et al¹² show fluoride reduces the number of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the brain. Acetylcholine is the body’s main neurotransmitter. Earlier research showed that this effect resulted in a raft of neurological disorders, including ADD, epilepsy, Parkinson’s, Turette’s Syndrome, lowered IQ, etc.

In 1998¹³ Varner et al show that fluoride increases the incidence of amyloid deposits in the brain, typical of Alzheimer’s Dementia.

In 1995 Mullinex et al¹⁴ found that newborn rats exposed to fluoride exhibit either ADD/ADHD symptoms, or lethargy, depending on whether they are exposed to fluoride before or following birth.

The Dunedin IQ study by Broadbent et al

In 2014 Broadbent et al published a study based on data collected in the Dunedin Multidisciplinary study. The study claimed there was no difference in IQ between the fluoridated and non-fluoridated children in Dunedin/Mosgiel. However there were 891 children in the fluoridated area and only 99 children in non-fluoridated area. As Dr Broadbent has had to admit, 53 of the so-called non-fluoridated children were actually taking fluoride tablets. Consuming fluoridated tablets gives a child a dose similar to what a child would get from drinking fluoridated water.

Therefore there were only 46 children in the whole study that were not being given extra fluoride. Dr Broadbent’s excuse for not including this figure in his published research was that he was looking at fluoridation rather than fluoride intake. So the most obvious confounding factor was excluded from the study’s results.

The study also fails to allow for what may transpire to be the most important confounding factor. That is the mothers’ fluoride intake and other factors like iodine deficiency as the

¹⁰ <http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laneur/article/PIIS1474-4422%2813%2970278-3/abstract>

¹¹ <http://www.jisppd.com/article.asp?issn=0970-4388;year=2011;volume=29;issue=2;spage=117;epage=120;aulast=Shivaprakash>

¹² Ke-Ren Shana, Xiao-Lan Qia, Yi-Guo Longb, Agneta Nordbergc and Zhi-Zhong Guan, *Toxicology*, Volume 200, Issues 2-3, 5 August 2004, Pages 169-177

¹³ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9518651>

¹⁴ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7760776>

most vulnerable period for IQ damage is in the womb. This important aspect was not controlled for either.

9. Increase in Premature Births

Latest research¹⁵ from one of the world's leading fluoride researchers, Dr Shusheela, found that reducing fluoride intake during pregnancy reduces premature birth rates and increases birth weights.

The benefits of avoiding fluoride, while taking iron and Folic Acid supplements, during pregnancy were described as “extraordinary” by the research team. The study showed that fluoride inhibits uptake of iron and Folic Acid supplements, presumably because it is known to damage the intestinal tract, reducing nutrient uptake.

The effect of avoiding fluoride, with or without supplements, was to increase haemoglobin levels, thus reducing anaemia, a major cause of premature and underweight births. Low iron anaemia also increases the risk of brain and thyroid damage to the baby, reflected in lowered IQ and increased neurological disorders shown by other studies since 1995.

State University of New York researchers¹⁶ found that fluoridation causes more premature births, one of the top causes of infant death in the USA. It poses the greatest risk to poor non-white mothers and babies. They used data spanning from 1993 to 2002.

A baby born at least 3 weeks early is classified as premature – accounting for about 12 percent of US births.

To ensure fluoridation was the culprit, and not some other factor, the researchers recorded fluoridation residence status (under or over 1 ppm) and adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, neighbourhood poverty level, hypertension and diabetes.

The data came from the NY Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, which collects comprehensive information on patient characteristics and treatment history. The research was conducted within the university's Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health.

Research in Chile in the 1970s also showed fluoridation caused an increase in infant death rates. Chile stopped fluoridation as a result.

¹⁵ A. K. Susheela, N. K. Mondal, Rashmi Gupta, Kamla Ganesh, Shashikant Brahmkar, Shammi Bhasin and G. Gupta “Effective interventional approach to control anaemia in pregnant women” *Current Science*, Vol. 98, No. 10, 25 May 2010, p1320

¹⁶ presentation made at the 2009 American Public Health Association's annual meeting.

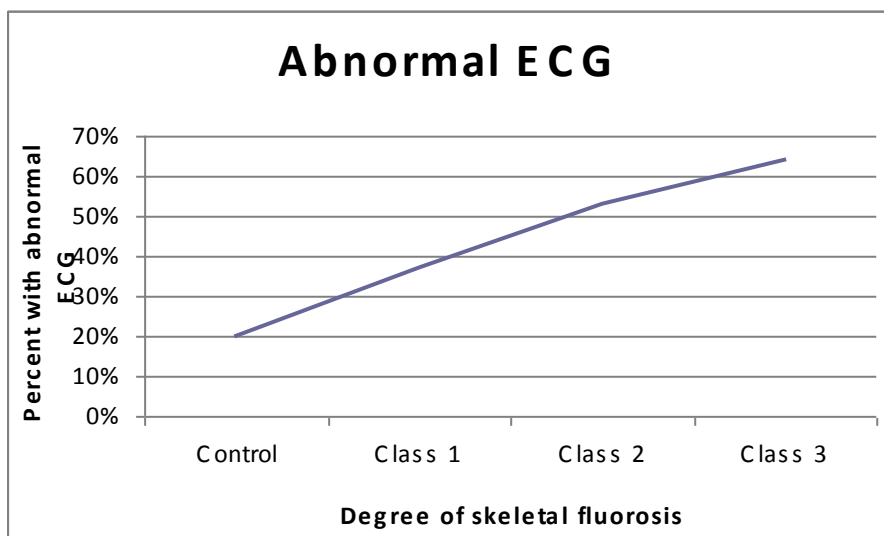
10. Fluoride and Heart Disease.

Research published in January 2012¹⁷ concluded that there was a direct correlation between the fluoride level in arteries, including coronary arteries, and atherosclerosis, such that the scanning for the fluoride level could be used to diagnose the level of disease.

It found a direct relationship between the fluoride level and the patient’s history of heart disease, and concluded that “an increased fluoride uptake in coronary arteries may be associated with an increased cardiovascular risk.”

Research published in February¹⁸ and May¹⁹ 2010 shows fluoride affects the aorta (main artery) and heart in ways that lead to increased heart attacks.

Previous research^{20 21} had shown that the heart beat rate slows, and heart rate abnormalities increase, in direct proportion to increasing fluoride levels. Fluoride accumulates over a period of 20 to 40 years to reach the “Class 1” level (that has this effect), shown in the chart below. Arsenic and fluoride (both high in the water supplies under study) were seen to be able to exert toxic effects independently. Fluoride’s effects were evident at water at levels of 0.2 mg/L or more of fluoride.



¹⁷ Li, Yuxin; Berenji, Gholam R.; Shaba, Wisam F.; Tafti, Bashir; Yevdayev, Ella; Dadparvar, Simin “Association of vascular fluoride uptake with vascular calcification and coronary artery disease” *Nuclear Medicine Communications*: January 2012, Volume 33, Issue 1; p 14–20

¹⁸ Ercan Varol *et al*, *Biological Trace Element Research*, Volume 133, Number 2 / February, 2010

¹⁹ Ercan Varol *et al*, *Science of the Total Environment*, Volume 408, Issue 11, 1 May 2010, Pages 2295-2298

²⁰ Wang *et al*, “Toxicity From Water Containing Arsenic and Fluoride in Xinjiang” *Fluoride* Vol. 30 No. 2 81-84 1997

²¹ Teitz N., *Clinical Chemistry*, W B Saunders, Philadelphia. 1976

In laboratory studies, cultured myocardial cells of mice were adversely affected by fluoride.²² Statistically significant increases in the concentrations of sodium and potassium, and decreases in calcium and phosphorus concentrations were observed in rats given fluoride.²³

While many studies quoted here were conducted in areas with high fluoride levels in drinking water, total fluoride exposure today is at a similar level. Further, since fluoride is a cumulative poison, lower levels of fluoride will have a more subtle long-term effect, thus increasing heart problems – still the number one killer in our society.

Japanese researchers found that children with dental fluorosis have a higher incidence of heart damage than those without fluorosis.²⁴ Chinese researchers showed an increase in abnormal heart rhythm in patients with dental fluorosis.²⁵

It also unquestionably proves that fluoride does accumulate in soft tissue – something fluoridation promoters had always denied emphatically, claiming it all goes to the bones or teeth, and never the soft tissues.

11. Osteosarcoma

Blood-fluoride levels are significantly higher in patients with osteosarcoma (bone cancer), according to research published in *Biological Trace Element Research* (April 2009²⁶). Osteosarcoma patients were compared with those with other types of bone tumours, and patients with musculo-skeletal pain. Those with osteosarcoma specifically showed increased blood-fluoride levels.

The researchers concluded "This report **proves** a link between raised fluoride levels in serum and osteosarcoma," (our emphasis)

2006 – Bassin²⁷ demonstrated that boys, but not girls, exposed to fluoridated water between the ages of 6 and 10 have a 500-700% increased risk of developing osteosarcoma (a usually fatal

²² Qin CD et al "Effect of fluoride on spontaneous electrical activity of cultured myocardial cells" *Chinese Journal of Endemiology* 7, 1988, (5) 270-273

²³ R. J. Verma and D. M. Guna Sherlin "Hypocalcaemia in parental and F₁ generation rats treated with sodium fluoride" *Food and Chemical Toxicology* Volume 40, Issue 4, April 2002, Pages 551-554

²⁴ *The Lancet*, Jan. 28, 1961, p. 197, Tokushima J. *Exper., Med.* 3-50-53, 1956

²⁵ Wang et al, "Toxicity From Water Containing Arsenic and Fluoride in Xinjiang" *Fluoride* Vol. 30 No. 2 81-84 1997

²⁶ Serum Fluoride and Sialic Acid Levels in Osteosarcoma.
Sandhu R, Lal H, Kundu ZS, Kharb S. *Biol Trace Elem Res.* 2009 Apr 24.

²⁷ Age-specific fluoride exposure in drinking water and osteosarcoma (United States).
Bassin EB, Wypij D, Davis RB, Mittleman MA. *Cancer Causes Control.* 2006 May;17(4):421-8.

form of bone cancer) in their teenage years. This confirmed an earlier study by the New Jersey Department of Health²⁸ (1992)

No research has ever contradicted Bassin's findings.

Approximately six NZ teenage males die each year from osteosarcoma. On the weight of evidence, it appears the majority could easily be due to fluoridation. The Ministry of Health is not concerned since they have not seen a cluster of these cancers. However, the fact that being exposed between ages 6 and 8 is the likely risk time and that diagnosis does not occur until late teens no one would expect to find a cluster unless they found out where these boys living when they were younger . Careful research is needed.

12. Accumulation in the pineal gland

In 2001, Luke²⁹ showed that fluoride accumulates in the pineal gland (up to 21,000 ppm). She had previously shown, in 1997, that such accumulation reduces melatonin production by the gland, resulting in earlier onset of puberty. For girls, this increases the risk of breast cancer, as the risk is related to the time period between first menstruation and first pregnancy.

Earlier onset of menstruation in girls was also identified in fluoridated Newburgh compared with non-fluoridated Kingston (by 5 months) in the original 1945-1955 trial³⁰.

Melatonin is also involved in sleep cycles. Disrupted sleep causes reduced immunity to disease.

13. Allergy and Intolerance

It has also been demonstrated that approximately 1 to 3 percent of the population has a chemical intolerance to fluoride. This equates to approximately 527 people in Porirua. A letter to the Kapiti Coast Mayor from an individual so diagnosed by his doctor is attached.

We have also become aware of two Wellington men who have suffered severe chronic fatigue and only recovered once they switched to non-fluoridated Petone water for drinking and cooking. In both of these cases the affect on these men was debilitating and was not recognised by any doctor. See Herald on Sunday for Stephen Hiscock's story.³¹

²⁸ SOURCE: Cohn PD. (1992). A Brief Report On The Association Of Drinking Water Fluoridation And The Incidence of Osteosarcoma Among Young Males. New Jersey Department of Health: Environmental Health Service: 1- 17.

²⁹ J Luke "Fluoride Deposition in the Aged Human Pineal Gland" (2001) 35 *Caries Res* 128.

³⁰ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1620388/pdf/amjphnation00373-0054.pdf>

³¹ http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10874527

Auckland man Andreas Sturmbauer was reported in the East & Coast Bays Courier³² on the 9th of April 2014 as suffering from gout and arthritic symptoms whenever he consumed fluoridated water.

Hamilton chemical engineer, Gus Hastie, also shares his story of fluoride intolerance in a Youtube video.³³

How many others in the Council's territory are still suffering as a result of fluoridation?

Individuals in Australia and the USA have been similarly diagnosed, as has one of FANNZ' committee members. Typical symptoms have been documented for over 50 years, including in Hastings residents following fluoridation in 1954, and in Windsor, Canada, even though fluoridation had begun without public knowledge.

14. Dental Health

All large scale studies prove fluoridation is ineffective

Children's cavity rates are similar whether water is fluoridated or not, according to data published in the July 2009 Journal of the American Dental Association by dentist J.V. Kumar³⁴ of the New York State Health Department.

The data was from 30,000 children, first analysed in 1990. Kumar confirms the analysis of John Yiammouyanis, who showed then that there was no benefit from fluoridation. Errors in the official Government analysis at the time incorrectly claimed an 18% reduction in tooth decay from fluoridation; errors Yiammouyanis exposed.

The last large scale study was carried out in Australia in 2004, by Armfield and Spencer³⁵. It showed no difference in dental decay between 12-year-old children who had been receiving fluoridated water, and those who had not. It also found that even mild dental fluorosis caused embarrassment to children and psychological problems equal to that caused by "overbite" and crooked teeth.

The largest study³⁶ ever conducted in the US found no difference in decay rates between fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.

³² <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=856154961068206&set=pb.128729960477380.-2207520000.1397291037.&type=3&theater>

³³ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1N373I1oYOQ>

³⁴ "The Association Between Enamel Fluorosis and Dental Caries in U.S. Schoolchildren," Kumar & Iida *Journal of the American Dental Association*, July 2009 (Table 1)

³⁵ Consumption of nonpublic water: implications for children's caries experience - Jason M. Armfield and A. John Spencer, *Community Dentistry And Oral Epidemiology* Volume 32 Issue 4 Page 283 - August 2004

³⁶ **Water Fluoridation & Tooth Decay: Results from the 1986-1987 National Survey of US Schoolchildren** *Fluoride: Journal of the International Society for Fluoride Research* April 1990 (Volume 23, Issue 2, Pages 55-67)

Decay rates decline after fluoridation stopped

- "No increase in caries (cavities) was found in Kuopio (Finland) 3 years after the discontinuation of water fluoridation," according to Caries Research³⁷. In fact, when Kuopio was compared to a similar never fluoridated Finnish town, cavity rates in both towns either remained the same or decreased six years after fluoridation was stopped in Kuopio.
- Seven years after fluoridation ended in LaSalud, Cuba, cavities remained low in 6 to 9 year olds, decreased in 10 to 11 year-olds, significantly decreased in 12 to 13 year olds, while caries-free children increased dramatically, reports Caries Research³⁸.
- East German scientists report, "following the cessation of water fluoridation in the cities Chemnitz (formerly Karl-Marx-Stadt) and Plauen, a significant fall in caries prevalence was observed," according to Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology³⁹. Additional surveys in the formerly-fluoridated towns of Spremberg and Zittau found. "Caries levels for the 12-year-olds of both towns significantly decreased... following the cessation of water fluoridation."
- Not only did decay rates remain stable during an 11-month fluoridation break in Durham, NC, between September, 1990, and August, 1991 but dental fluorosis declined in children born during that period, according to the Journal of Dental Research.⁴⁰
- In British Columbia, Canada, "the prevalence of caries decreased over time in the fluoridation-ended community while remaining unchanged in the fluoridated community," reported in Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology⁴¹.
- In 1973, the Dutch town of Tiel stopped fluoridation. Researchers counted drilled, missing, and filled tooth surfaces (DMFS) of Tiel's 15-year olds, then collected identical data from never-fluoridated Culemborg. DMFS initially increased in Tiel then dipped to 11% of baseline from 1968/69 to 1987/88 while never-fluoridated Culemborg's 15-year-olds had 72% less cavities over the same period, reports Caries Research.⁴²

Dental fluorosis

Dental fluorosis is a defect in tooth enamel caused by fluoride poisoning of the body cells that make the tooth enamel. It appears as discolouration of the tooth, from white flecks to brown or black staining in advanced cases. It is the first sign of fluoride poisoning of children while their

³⁷ Caries trends 1992-1998 in two low-fluoride Finnish towns formerly with and without fluoridation,`` Caries Research, Nov-Dec 2000

³⁸ Caries prevalence after cessation of water fluoridation in LaSalud, Cuba,`` Caries Research Jan-Feb. 2000

³⁹ Decline of caries prevalence after the cessation of water fluoridation in the former East Germany,`` Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, October 2000

⁴⁰ The effects of a break in water fluoridation on the development of dental caries and fluorosis,`` Journal of Dental Research, Feb. 2000

⁴¹ ``Patterns of dental caries following the cessation of water fluoridation,`` Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, February 2001

⁴² Caries experience of 15-year-old children in The Netherlands after discontinuation of water fluoridation,`` Caries Research, 1993

teeth are forming. The US National Research Council's 2006 report identified a number of studies linking dental fluorosis with other more serious adverse health effects.

Three studies have been conducted in NZ since 2004 which found no difference in decay rates between fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities but twice as much dental fluorosis in the fluoridated areas. See NZ Studies below.

A 2006 study⁴³ conducted in Hong Kong records that even small changes in fluoridation levels cause measurable changes in dental fluorosis rates. As levels were dropped from 1ppm to 0.7ppm and then to 0.5ppm, dental fluorosis levels dropped similarly.

Dental fluorosis and bone abnormality and fracture

1993 - Polish pediatricians found abnormal bone changes in 11 to 15 year-olds exhibiting dental fluorosis.⁴⁴

2001 - A Mexican study also links dental fluorosis to increased bone fractures.⁴⁵

2006 - Wrist x-rays reveal that 96% of Tibetan children with dental fluorosis had "developmental skeletal abnormalities" including carpal bone hardening or thickening⁴⁶.

The Ministry of Health continue to claim that dental fluorosis is only cosmetic. But that claim highlights a complete lack of serious thought. If the cells in the tooth have been damaged, then any thinking person would wonder what damage had been done to other parts of the body, particularly the bones.

No benefit to adults.

2007 - A review by Griffin et al,⁴⁷ commissioned by the US Centers for Disease Control, found no reliable research to support the claim that fluoridation benefits adults.

The review was of the existing (unreliable) research; not research itself. Griffin's opening statement is "To date, no systematic reviews have found fluoride to be effective in preventing dental caries in adults."

Echoing the York Review it continues: "There is a clear need for further well designed studies on the effectiveness of fluoride among adults."

⁴³ Association between Developmental Defects of Enamel and Different Concentrations of Fluoride in the Public Water Supply. *Caries Research* 2006;40:481:486

⁴⁴ Chlebna-Sokól D, Czerwinski E, "Bone structure assessment on radiographs of distal radial metaphysis in children with dental fluorosis," *Fluoride*, 1993 26:1, 37-44.

⁴⁵ M Teresa Allarcon-Herrera et al, "Wellwater Fluoride Dental Fluorosis And Bone Fractures In the Guadiana Valley of Mexico" *Fluoride* 2001 Vol.34 No.2 139-149

⁴⁶ Jin Cao, Yan Zhao, Yi Li, Hui Jun Deng, Juan Yi and Jian Wei Liu, "Fluoride levels in various black tea commodities:

⁴⁷ (S O Griffin, E Regnier, P M Griffin, V Huntley (2007) "Effectiveness of Fluoride in Preventing Caries in Adults", *Journal of Dental Research* 86(5): 410 - 415)

15. Promoters agree – Fluoride’s primary benefit is topical

Featherstone has been one of the world’s leading authorities on fluoride and fluoridation.

His 1999 research⁴⁸ published in the Centers for Disease Control’s Morbidity and Mortality 1999 has been a watershed moment for fluoridation as it then became “official” that fluoride does not work by being swallowed.

Fluoridation was based on the theory that fluoride needed to be incorporated into the tooth enamel as a child was growing to make the enamel more resistant to decay.

That theory has now been discredited even by the fluoridation promoters.

Featherstone states “The laboratory and epidemiologic research that has led to the better understanding of how fluoride prevents dental caries indicates that fluoride’s predominant effect is post eruptive and topical” i.e. works when the teeth have come into the mouth so that the fluoride can be applied to the teeth

On page 11 of his study “The concentration of fluoride in ductal saliva, as it is secreted from salivary glands, is low — approximately 0.016 parts per million (ppm) in areas where drinking water is fluoridated and 0.006 ppm in nonfluoridated areas. This concentration of fluoride is not likely to affect cariogenic activity.”

Likewise, as stated above, Dr Whyman, arguably one of New Zealand’s leading fluoridation promoter’s states. “It is generally accepted that the principal caries protective effect from fluoride is topical”.

16. New Zealand studies.

In 2010 the MoH published the findings of the 2009 Oral Health Survey in a publication called *Our Oral Health*. In the publication it states quite clearly "it is important to note that it was not one of the objectives of the 2009 NZOHS to compare the oral health status of people by fluoridation status, and therefore the survey cannot be considered a fluoridation study as such. The following results are for a snapshot in time. As such they do not take into consideration lifetime exposure to fluoridated and non-fluoridated water supplies".

Unfortunately the Ministry of Health and all the District Health Boards are now claiming a 40% reduction in decay rates by citing the figure in this survey. They are also saying there is no difference in decay rates which is contrary to the findings of the proper fluoridation/dental health studies.

The publication goes on to quote four studies to support their claim that water fluoridation reduces dental decay. These were:

⁴⁸ <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/tr/rr5014.pdf>

1. Enamel defects and dental caries among Southland children 2005
2. Prevalence of enamel defects and dental caries among 9-year-old Auckland children 2008
3. Enamel defects and dental caries in 9-year-old children living in fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas of Auckland 2009
- 4.. The Wellington-Canterbury study 2004

However, under closer examination, none of these studies did show that fluoridation reduced dental decay and the three that looked, found twice as much dental fluorosis in fluoridated areas.

Enamel defects and dental caries among Southland children⁴⁹

Pg 38 shows that 32% of children living all their life in a fluoridated area had diffuse opacities and 19% of children who had lived either none of their life, or some of their life in a fluoridated area had diffuse opacities.

Summary pg 35 – “The benefits of water fluoridation as a public health measure remain, with children continuously exposed to fluoridated water during their life having half the caries experience of those who have not”.

The Summary is in contrast to the detail on pg 39: “There were no significant differences in deciduous caries prevalence or severity (or in permanent caries prevalence) by sociodemographic characteristics or length of residence in fluoridated areas”.

Actual data on Table V page 40 shows that children who lived continuously in a fluoridated area had, on average, 1.22 DMFS and children who never lived in a fluoridated area had 0.70 DMFS – a difference of 0.52 DMFS i.e half a tooth surface.

Prevalence of enamel defects and dental caries among 9-year-old Auckland children.⁵⁰

Pg. 147: “Children living in fluoridated areas had a higher prevalence of diffuse opacities than their counterparts living in non-fluoridated areas”.

29.1% of children in fluoridated areas had dental fluorosis, compared to 14.7% in non-fluoridated areas.

Pg 149: “While means dmfs scores were lower in fluoridated areas than in non-

⁴⁹ Mackay TD, Thomson WM NZ Dent J. 2005 Jun; 101(2):35-43
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1601/08>

⁵⁰ Schluter, Philip J., Kangaratnam, S., Durward, C.S. and Mahood, R. (2008-12)
 New Zealand Dental Journal, 104 4: 145-152. www.espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:172582

fluoridated areas, no statistically significant difference was observed (due to the higher variability associated with this measure”.

Pg 150: “In addition, no significant association was found between residential fluoridation history and dental caries in the permanent dentition”.

*Enamel defects and dental caries in 9-year-old children living in fluoridated and nonfluoridated areas of Auckland, New Zealand.*⁵¹

RESULTS:

“...After adjustment for covariates, a strong dose-response relationship between diffuse opacity and fluoridation status was found, with children who lived continuously in fluoridated areas being 4.17 times as likely to have diffuse opacities as children who lived continuously in nonfluoridated areas ($P < 0.001$). Conversely, a strong protective dose-response relationship between caries experience and fluoridation status was seen, with children who lived continuously in fluoridated areas being 0.42 times as likely to have dental caries as children who lived continuously in nonfluoridated areas ($P < 0.001$).

CONCLUSIONS:

Reticulated water fluoridation in Auckland reduces the risk of dental caries but increases the risk of diffuse opacities in 9-year-old children. Guidelines and health-promotion strategies that enable children to minimize their risk to diffuse opacities yet reduce their risk of dental caries should be reviewed.

2004 - Wellington-Canterbury study

Lee and Dennison published the “Wellington-Canterbury study”, which claimed to show benefit from fluoridation. However the use of Wellington invalidates the study as Wellington has less decay than any other NZ community, fluoridated or not. The study actually has about 12 critical design flaws, and has never been accepted for publication in an international peer-reviewed journal.

The authors did not use random data, but selected which data they would use, knowing which were from fluoridated or non-fluoridated children. They then destroyed the raw data, so no one can check their analysis. (Note: this was published at the same time as the internationally published Armfield and Spencer study, which showed no benefit).

The Ministry of Health continue to refer to this study as proof that that fluoridation works.

See our site http://www.fannz.org.nz/lee_study.php for full critique of this study.

⁵¹ Kanagaratnam S, Schluter P, Durward C, Mahood R, Mackay T. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 2009 Jun;37(3):250-9. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0528.2009.00465.x. Epub 2009 Mar 19. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19302574>

17. The Two Most Significant Scientific Reviews since 1992

The York Review 2000

The review was funded by the UK Health Department, to “prove once and for all that fluoridation is safe and effective”. It was not allowed to examine laboratory studies or medical case histories – only population studies. It limited its study of adverse health effects to cancer, hip fracture, and dental fluorosis.

It examined over 3000 studies – every fluoridation study that could be found. It rejected over 90% as scientifically worthless. The remainder were of only “moderate reliability”. There were no “A Grade” studies.

It found no evidence that fluoridation improved social equity in dental health.

Of the studies on benefit; 1 showed more decay with fluoridation, 10 showed no difference, and 19 claimed widely varying levels of benefit. The review concluded that to quote the numeric average (of 14.7%) as if it were a proved benefit was scientifically invalid due to the poor quality and wide range of results. Nevertheless, this is exactly what fluoridation proponents continue to do.

The Chair made the following comments:

"The review team was surprised that in spite of the large number of studies carried out over several decades there is a dearth of reliable evidence with which to inform policy. Until high quality studies are undertaken...there will continue to be legitimate scientific controversy over the likely effects and costs of water fluoridation".

"The review did not show water fluoridation to be safe. The quality of the research was too poor to establish with confidence whether or not there are potentially important adverse effects in addition to the high levels of fluorosis. The report recommended that more research was needed. The review found water fluoridation to be significantly associated with high levels of dental fluorosis, which was not characterised as just a 'cosmetic issue'."

An article in the British Medical Journal stated that fluoridation promoters continue to misrepresent the York Review findings, and to selectively quote unreliable studies in support of their claims.

US National Research Council (NRC) 2006

A 3 year review by the US National Research Council (NRC) could find no level of fluoride exposure that was safe. The panel comprised 12 respected scientists from a range of disciplines including dentistry and toxicology. It was sponsored by the US Public Health Service's, National Academy of Science.

Its purview was to determine if the maximum contaminant level was safe, so was not designed to look at fluoridation per se, but its comprehensive review of the scientific literature included studies with low levels of fluoride.

The NRC advised that the following groups were at special risk:

- Infants
- Diabetics
- Those on dialysis
- Those with impaired kidney function, including the elderly
- Those with high water consumption, such as outdoor workers and sports people

These ‘high risk’ groups comprised over 40% of the NZ population in the 2006 census. Three of the panel members have since been outspoken in their opposition to fluoridation.

Attachments:

- 1) Report on the British Medical Journal article
- 2) Letter from Chairman of York Review (NZ officials cite the York Review as evidence in support of fluoridation)
- 3) Address by Lord Baldwin, of the advisory committee to the York Review Board
- 4) Excerpts from “Second Thoughts about Fluoride”, *Scientific American*, including statement by the Chair of the National Research Council Review Board.
- 5) Consensus statement on harm to children (summarised).
- 6) South Island data.
- 7) “Fluoride-Gate” article – law suits.
- 8) Dr Kathleen Theissen, NRC Review Panel member, on the applicability of the NRC Review to fluoridation in New Zealand.
- 9) Southampton Council Report 2008 – (summarised).
- 10) League of United Latin American Citizens.
- 11) Christchurch Press article on the “Lift the Lip” programme, reducing tooth decay without fluoridation
- 12) Letter from Kapiti resident with doctor-certified chemical intolerance to fluoride.

1). Government selectively uses unreliable evidence to promote water fluoridation - senior UK doctors state

British Medical Journal, October 5, 2007

In the British Medical Journal, Sir Iain Chalmers, editor of the James Lind Library (set up to help people understand the evidence base of medicine), KK Cheng, professor of epidemiology at Birmingham University, and Dr Trevor Sheldon, professor and pro-vice-chancellor at York University (and Chair of the York Review Board), accuse the government of "one-sided handling of the evidence". They add that "the Department of Health's objectivity is questionable", pointing out that until 2006 it funded the widely reviled British Fluoridation Society, set up in 1969 to politically push for fluoridation.

It should be noted that the NZ Ministry of Health conducts no independent research on fluoridation, and bases its position on that of other pro-fluoridation governments such as the British Government. In fact it sends representatives to meet with such governments to ensure consistent quoting of "supporting" science, and consistent spin in denying opposing science.

In 1999, the Department of Health commissioned a systematic review of the evidence by York University. "The reviewers were surprised by the poor quality of the evidence and the uncertainty surrounding the beneficial and adverse effects," they write.

But the Department of Health used the York findings "selectively", they advise, "to give an over-optimistic assessment of the evidence in favour of fluoridation." The Department commissioned research on the effects of water in which fluoride naturally occurred, but on only 20 people. This, together with the selective use of the York review, formed the basis of the government's safety claims, they say. Even the studies attempting to show benefits to teeth were few and inconsistent. The rate of dental caries caused by tooth decay has dropped substantially both in countries which have added fluoride and those which have not.

Studies on the side-effects of fluoride in water were low-quality and it is hard to estimate how many people would suffer mottled teeth, and not possible to reach conclusions on other alleged harm, such as bladder cancer and bone fracture, they say. "There is no such thing as absolute certainty on safety," they write.

FANNZ' notes: It is important to note that the York Board was instructed only to examine epidemiological (population) studies. The US National Research Council's 3 year Review, published in 2006, examined laboratory studies also, and established risks from fluoridation to a range of population sub-groups (comprising at least 40% of the population in NZ).

In 2007 The Lancet the oldest and highly respected independent medical journal, described fluoride as "an emerging neurotoxin" along with the rocket fuel, perchlorate.

2). Chair of York Review

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH STUDIES

Innovation Centre
York Science Park
University Road
York YO10 5DG

Professor Trevor A. Sheldon
Head of Department

In my capacity of chair of the Advisory Group for the systematic review on the effects of water fluoridation recently conducted by the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination the University of York and as its founding director, I am concerned that the results of the review have been widely misrepresented. The review was exceptional in this field in that it was conducted by an independent group to the highest international scientific standards and a summary has been published in the British Medical Journal. It is particularly worrying then that statements which mislead the public about the review's findings have been made in press releases and briefings by the British Dental Association, the British Medical Association, the National Alliance for Equity in Dental Health and the British Fluoridation Society. I should like to correct some of these errors.

1 Whilst there is evidence that water fluoridation is effective at reducing caries, the quality of the studies was generally moderate and the size of the estimated benefit, only of the order of 15%, is far from "massive". (*Editor's note: This is saying the studies were not classified as "reliable" – see 7 below. Also, the studies did not allow for the 1 year delay in tooth eruption caused by fluoridation, giving a false impression of "benefit". The 15% difference equates to 1 person in 2 having 1 less filling.*)

2 The review found water fluoridation to be significantly associated with high levels of dental fluorosis which was not characterised as "just a cosmetic issue".

3 The review did not show water fluoridation to be safe. The quality of the research was too poor to establish with confidence whether or not there are potentially important adverse effects in addition to the high levels of fluorosis. The report recommended that more research was needed.

4 There was little evidence to show that water fluoridation has reduced social inequalities in dental health.

5 The review could come to no conclusion as to the cost-effectiveness of water fluoridation or whether there are different effects between natural or artificial fluoridation.

6 Probably because of the rigour with which this review was conducted, these findings are more cautious and less conclusive than in most previous reviews.

7 The review team was surprised that in spite of the large number of studies carried out over several decades there is a dearth of reliable evidence with which to inform policy. **Until high quality studies are undertaken providing more definite evidence, there will continue to be legitimate scientific controversy over the likely effects and costs of water fluoridation.** (*Emphasis added – Ed*)

(Signed) T.A. Sheldon,
Professor Trevor Sheldon, MSc, MSc, DSc, FMedSci.

3). British Lord Criticizes Dental Authorities for Misinforming Public about York Review

Note: *The following transcript can be accessed at <http://www.parliament.uk/>*

House of Lords Debate on the Queen's Speech:

Earl Baldwin's statement, 13-12-2000.

Earl Baldwin of Bewdley: *6.35 p.m. 13 Dec 2000 : Column 427.....* I turn lastly to the vexed matter of water fluoridation. In the 1999 White Paper, *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation*, the Government announced that they were setting in motion an

"up-to-date expert scientific review of fluoride and health".

Possible legislation was foreshadowed. Partly because of the many questions I had tabled on this topic, and the debate in my name in December 1998, I found myself on the advisory board to the review team at the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination at York, in close contact with the scientific process from the summer of 1999 to the publication of the [final report](#) on 6th October this year.

The expectation of the dental and medical authorities, and it is fair to say of the Government also, was that the safety and effectiveness of fluoridation would be confirmed. That expectation was disappointed. In addressing the five principal questions that were asked, the report is studded with phrases such as "limited quantity", "moderate quality", "a small number of studies", "needs further clarification", "surprising to find that little high quality research has been undertaken", "insufficient quality to allow confident statements", "not...enough good quality evidence...to reach conclusions". Important gaps in the evidence base were identified.

I pay tribute to the Government for having agreed to institute a high-quality scientific review--the first and only systematic, that is unbiased, assessment of the evidence in half a century of water fluoridation. I pay tribute to them for now taking steps, through the Medical Research Council, to put some much-needed research in hand, not before time. I cannot, however, pay tribute to the dental lobby in the aftermath of the York report.

I am aware that many of your Lordships have had briefings from the British Dental Association, the British Fluoridation Society and/or the National Association for Equity in Dental Health. I am aware, as we all are, that briefings by professional bodies, including professors of dentistry, carry weight with the public, are likely to be believed and therefore bear a particular responsibility for accuracy. These briefings and press releases are little short of extraordinary.

I have collated four pages of statements culled from these documents, with alongside them for comparison quotations from the text of the report itself. I can give the flavour of them in two or three short examples. I have placed copies in the Library for those who would like to read more.

The British Dental Association says,

"The report confirms that there is clear evidence that fluoridation reduces [decay]";

the report says,

"To have clear confidence in the ability to answer [this] question...the quality of the evidence would need to be higher".

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The British Dental Association says,

"There is no evidence that...fluoridation is linked to cancer, bone disease or any other adverse effect"; and, "The report confirms that fluoridation reduces dental health inequalities";

the report says,

"The research evidence is of insufficient quality to allow confident statements about other potential harms [than dental fluorosis] or whether there is an impact on social inequalities".

The British Fluoridation Society says,

"If there were any adverse effects...it is inconceivable that the York review would have missed them";

the York review says,

"Some possible adverse effects...may take years to develop and so...the relationship may go undetected", and, "High quality research [into adverse effects]...is needed".

One might have thought, if one did not know that fluoridation had been an article of dental faith for fifty years, that this was simply carelessness. Such a thought is dispelled when one finds a wrong figure quoted for seriously mottled teeth, which could only be cited by the author having read, and misinterpreted, some of the very small print.

This is an important public health issue. It is not the Government who are likely to be misled by such inaccurate statements--at least I hope not--so much as local councils, the public and, dare I say it, Members of Parliament, who have even been urged to put down Questions on this false basis. It is essential to put the record straight. Anyone in doubt about the facts should, as always, go to primary sources. The York report is a long one, but the summary and conclusions are only four pages each and are not hard to understand. I would urge any noble Lord who is thinking of tabling Questions not to rely on briefings, whether from dentists or opponents, but to go to the report itself.

Because I am known to oppose the fluoridation of water, I have taken the greatest care to keep in step with the leading scientists at York and to write and say nothing in interpretation of their report which goes beyond the evidence. I have the permission of Professor Sheldon, the founding director of the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination at York, who chaired the advisory

board which oversaw the whole review process, to quote him as follows.

"It is particularly worrying...that statements which mislead the public about the review's findings have been made in press releases and briefings by the British Dental Association, the National Alliance for Equity in Dental Health and the British Fluoridation Society. I should like to correct some of these errors".

He continues:

"1. Whilst there is evidence that water fluoridation is effective at reducing caries, the quality of the studies was generally moderate and the size of the estimated benefit, only of the order of 15%, is far from 'massive'.

"2. The review found water fluoridation to be significantly associated with high levels of dental fluorosis, which was not characterised as just a 'cosmetic issue'.

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"3. The review did not show water fluoridation to be safe. The quality of the research was too poor to establish with confidence whether or not there are potentially important adverse effects in addition to the high levels of fluorosis. The report recommended that more research was needed.

"4. There was little evidence to show that water fluoridation has reduced social inequalities in dental health".

I shall skip most of what follows and just give Professor Sheldon's final point. He states:

"The review team was surprised that in spite of the large number of studies carried out over several decades there is a dearth of reliable evidence with which to inform policy. Until high quality studies are undertaken...there will continue to be legitimate scientific controversy over the likely effects and costs of water fluoridation".

My only questions to the Minister, in the light of the state of the evidence as set out by one of the two principal scientists involved in the review and of these extraordinary briefing papers, are whether the Government still think it appropriate, first, to go on making financial contributions to the British Fluoridation Society, and, secondly, to encourage certain health authorities, as they have said that they would, to consider water fluoridation schemes. The noble Lord would also do me a good turn if he could secure for me a reply from his colleague the Secretary of State to the personal letter I wrote to him on this matter on 5th August, repeated on 7th October, and reminded again on 14th November. With fluoridation, things tend to take a long time.

Lord Colwyn: 8.47 p.m. **Column 459-460** (i.e. much later)

Perhaps I may touch briefly on fluoridation. I am well aware that the noble Earl, Lord Baldwin, will have given an opposite view to mine. The recent York Review has confirmed that fluoridation is safe and effective in reducing levels of tooth decay and is essential in the fight to reduce inequalities in dental health.

4). Excerpts from “**Second Thoughts about Fluoride**”, *Scientific American*, January 2008, pages 74–81

“What the committee found is that we’ve gone with the status quo regarding fluoride for many years—for too long, really—and now we need to take a fresh look. In the scientific community, people tend to think this is settled. I mean, when the U.S. surgeon general comes out and says this is one of the 10 greatest achievements of the 20th century, that’s a hard hurdle to get over. But when we looked at the studies that have been done, we found that many of these questions are unsettled and we have much less information than we should, considering how long this [fluoridation] has been going on. I think that’s why fluoridation is still being challenged so many years after it began.”

John Doull, chairman, National Research Council Review Board (pp80-81)

Page 75: Most fluoridated water contains much less fluoride than the EPA limit, but the situation is worrisome because there is so much uncertainty over how much additional fluoride we ingest from food, beverages and dental products. What is more, the NRC panel noted that fluoride may also trigger more serious health problems, including bone cancer and damage to the brain and thyroid gland. Although these effects are still unproved, the panel argued that they deserve further study.

*Page 75: **TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING:*** Fluoride is in many foods, beverages and dental products. The ubiquity of the cavity-fighting chemical can result in overconsumption, particularly among young children.

*Page 78: **Scientific attitudes toward fluoridation may be starting to shift in the country where the practice began.***

Page 79: But enamel fluorosis, except in the severest cases, has no health impact beyond lowered self-esteem: the tooth marks are unattractive and do not go away (although there are masking treatments). The much more important question is whether fluoride’s effects extend beyond altering the biochemistry of tooth enamel formation. Says longtime fluoride researcher Pamela DenBesten of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry: “We certainly can see that fluoride impacts the way proteins interact with mineralized tissue, so what effect is it having elsewhere at the cellular level? Fluoride is very powerful, and it needs to be treated respectfully.”

Page 80: Clashes over the possible neurological effects of fluoride have been just as intense. Phyllis Mullenix, then at the Forsyth Institute in Boston, set off a firestorm in the early 1990s when she reported that experiments on lab rats showed that sodium fluoride can accumulate in brain tissue and affect animal behavior. Prenatal exposures, she reported, correlated with hyperactivity in young rats, especially males, whereas exposures after birth had the opposite effect, turning female rats into what Mullenix later described as “couch potatoes.” Although her research was eventually published in *Neurotoxicology and Teratology*, it was attacked by other scientists who said that her methodology was flawed and that she had used unrealistically high dosages. Since then, however, a series of epidemiological studies in China have associated high fluoride exposures with lower IQ, and research has also suggested a possible mechanism: the formation of aluminum fluoride complexes—small inorganic molecules that mimic the structure

of phosphates and thus influence enzyme activity in the brain. There is also some evidence that the silicofluorides used in water fluoridation may enhance the uptake of lead into the brain.

Page 80: The NRC committee concluded that fluoride can subtly alter endocrine function, especially in the thyroid—the gland that produces hormones regulating growth and metabolism. Although researchers do not know how fluoride consumption can influence the thyroid, the effects appear to be strongly influenced by diet and genetics. Says John Doull, professor emeritus of pharmacology and toxicology at the University of Kansas Medical Center, who chaired the NRC committee: “The thyroid changes do worry me. There are some things there that need to be explored.”

5). Summary of: Scientific Consensus Statement on Environmental Agents Associated with Neurodevelopmental Disorders, November 2007

The consensus statement outlines the current scientific understanding of the links between environmental factors and learning and development disabilities. It was developed by the Collaborative on Health and the Environment's Learning and Developmental Disabilities Initiative.

The statement concludes:

"Given the serious consequences of learning and developmental disabilities, a precautionary approach is warranted to protect the most vulnerable of our society."

Children at heightened risk

The development of the human brain begins in utero. The long and complex development of the brain and nervous system leaves it susceptible to the adverse effects of chemical exposure.

For their body weight, children eat and breathe more than adults, thus a small exposure translates into a big dose.

Even very low doses of some biologically active contaminants can alter gene expression important to learning and developmental function.

Variations in individual susceptibility

Due to genetic variation people differ in susceptibility to exposures. Not identifying and studying susceptible subgroups can result in failure to protect those at high risk.

Children are often more susceptible than adults to the effects of exposure to environmental agents.

Children lacking certain nutrients are more vulnerable to toxicants. For example iron and/or calcium deficiency affects absorption of heavy metals such as lead and manganese. (Fluoridating agents contain significant levels of heavy metals, including lead.

As our testing methods have become more sophisticated, the recognition of individual sensitivity and, in particular, the sensitivity of the developing nervous system to the effects of environmental agents has grown.

Recent biomonitoring studies reveal the range of compounds we are exposed to and that accumulate in our bodies. Experiments with single chemicals can underestimate the effects of these chemicals in mixtures.

Where science meets the roadblock of policy

“[Despite 2000 years of knowledge that lead affected the mind, it] was added to paint and gasoline, removed only following considerable research that confirmed what was already known.”

(Similarly, fluoride’s toxicity has been known since the 1800s, yet promoters still deny this in the face of overwhelming scientific evidence.)

“Lead is probably the most studied of environmental contaminants. Its effects on development and learning are undisputed. Recent research indicates there is no safe level of lead exposure for children. Lead exposure impairs overall intelligence ... and is associated with ADHD, even at minute exposures. Efforts to prevent lead exposure provide an outstanding example of the struggle when science meets policy. The US CDC has not adjusted the blood-lead action level since 1990 despite scientific evidence of behavioural effects well below [this level]” (FANNZ would suggest that fluoridation provides an equally outstanding example, especially in light of the NRC Review findings).

Low dose effects can differ completely from high dose effects

The very low-dose effects of endocrine disruptors cannot be predicted from high dose studies, which contradicts the standard “dose makes the poison” rule of toxicology”. (Dr Albert Schatz identified this some decades ago; that low-dose effects can be quite different from high dose effects and begin to appear only below the level where high-dose toxicity reduces to near zero.)

Fluoride:

“The question is what level of exposure results in harmful effects to children. The primary concern is that multiple routes of exposure, from drinking water, food and dental care products, may result in a high enough cumulative exposure to fluoride to cause developmental effects. It is not clear that the benefits of adding fluoride to drinking water outweigh risks of neurodevelopment or other effects such as dental fluorosis.” It is important to note here that the consensus is that dental fluorosis is considered an adverse effect to be considered against fluoridation within a toxicological analysis; not just cosmetic as proponents claim.

6). 2001 School Dental Services Data for 5-year-olds (South Island):

An official indicator of the oral health status of NZ 5-year-old children is provided within the table prepared by Sunitha Gowda, (Oral Health Promotion – Fluoridation Advocacy) on behalf of the Ministry of Health (MoH). A copy of this table is enclosed. Please note that “year 8” means the same as “12-year-old”.

This table is very helpful in that it compares decay rates with percentage fluoridated and with socio-economic status (SES). It is impossible to find any convincing benefit of fluoridation from this table. It is even more relevant to compare just the South Island areas as the population mix of the South Island is more coherent. Thus:-

(mft = missing decayed filled deciduous teeth)
 (MFT = missing decayed filled permanent teeth)
 (SES = socio-economic status)

District	Percent of Low SES	Percent Fluoridated	Percent Caries-Free at 5 yrs	Mean mft at 5 yrs	Percent Caries-free at 12 yrs	Mean MFT at 12 yrs
Otago	9	47	60	1.4	39	2.0
Nelson-Marlb.	11	0	50	2.2	51	1.3
Canterbury	15	4	49	1.8	39	1.9
Southland	24	41	48	2.3	29	2.0
West Coast	13	0	40	2.6	38	1.9

This illustration is revealing.. For example:-

- The 2 areas that are highly fluoridated (Otago and Southland) show generally the worst decay results by year 12.
- Otago (fluoridated) shows the best results for 5-year-olds but the worst results for 12-year-olds. Note also that Otago has the lowest percent of children classified as “low socio-economic status”. This data well illustrates the contention that fluoridation temporarily delays decay (by delaying tooth eruption) but that the temporary “benefit” disappears by the time such children become 12-year-olds.
- Nelson-Marlborough area, though totally non-fluoridated and with a slightly poorer socio economic status than Otago, is average in the decay statistics for 5-year-olds, but has the least decay for 12-year-olds.for the whole South Island.
- Even the West Coast, though totally non-fluoridated, has less decay (MFT) in 12-year-olds than for fluoridated areas of Otago and Southland.
- The presentation to Ashburton Council by Drs Williams and Lee that claimed an mft (missing filled teeth) figure for Ashburton 6-year-olds of **5.1** for 2004 and **5.21** for 2005 is simply not credible when compared to the official statistics for 5-year-olds (enclosed) as provided by the Sunitha Gowda table.

7). “Fluoride-Gate” article

The article below on the CDC, "Fluoride-Gate," published on January 15 2008 in the Juneau Empire, Alaska, has been picked up by US Water News. U.S. Water News is a monthly publication mailed throughout the country to water and wastewater treatment professionals and organizations. The San Francisco Chronicle has called U.S. Water News "the 'Wall Street Journal' of water publications."

We do not have the Water News version of this article as it is not available online.

Juneau Empire, January 15, 2008

www.juneauempire.com/stories/011508/opi_20080115024.shtml

Fluoride-Gate, naming names at Centers for Disease Control

DANIEL G. STOCKIN

Americans' distrust of societal institutions continues to grow, and now comes evidence of yet another burgeoning scandal: Fluoride-Gate. A torrent of recent bad news about the safety of fluorides has brought key names to the surface from the murky alphabet soup of players in the fluoride game at EPA, CDC, FDA, NIDCR, USDA, ADA, and AMA. The inevitable questions have begun about who knew what, when, and why was certain information kept quiet.

The first ominous drumbeats started in 2006, when a National Research Council committee recommended that the Environmental Protection Agency lower the allowable amount of fluoride in drinking water - to an unspecified level. As if that wasn't unnerving enough, the committee specifically stated that kidney patients, diabetics, seniors, infants, and outdoor workers were susceptible populations especially vulnerable to harm from fluoride ingestion.

Centers for Disease Control officials strove mightily to dismiss NRC's report as irrelevant, but in August of 2007 CDC's ethics committees received a formal ethics complaint about CDC's activities in promoting fluoridation. The complaint circled the globe via the Internet. A Kentucky attorney began assembling a list of "potentially responsible parties." After having been contacted by angry kidney patients, in September he formally notified the National Kidney Foundation that the organization may be held liable for failure to warn its constituents that kidney patients are particularly susceptible to harm from fluorides. The issue was immediately put on the agenda of the next meeting of the foundation's national board and the foundation's former position statement about fluoridated water has been retracted and the issue is now undergoing review.

The ethics complaint became a hot potato. How would CDC explain why its own data showed blacks to be disproportionately harmed by moderate and severe "dental fluorosis"

teeth damage, yet CDC had not felt it necessary to openly show photos of the conditions to the black community? What would be the response of CDC's Chief of Public Health Practice, Dr. Stephanie Bailey, an African American woman who witnessed the presentation of the complaint? The complaint embarrassingly documented that Bailey had acknowledged earlier that a CDC-funded and nationally distributed public health ethics policy was not being implemented internally by CDC.

Apparently Bailey's concern about public health ethics did not extend to fluoridation. A 2007 Tennessee water agency report describes how the Harpeth Valley Utility District had accidentally introduced so much fluoride into its water that the concentration reached 18 times the amount generally in the water. The report describes how HVUD contacted Bailey, who told the district she believed "there was no health threat to HVUD's customers." This statement would be welcome news to a nervous HVUD, but is highly suspect, since Bailey could not possibly know how much of the tainted water individuals had consumed, the body weight of those who drank it (babies, children, etc), or individuals' prior health status (such as end-stage kidney disease). How could such a remarkably convenient statement come from a physician whose job description calls for her to be the "conscience of public health practice" at CDC?

Instead of having its ethics committee comprised of external ethicists look into the matter, CDC decided that the ethics charges against Director Dr. Julie Louise Gerberding and Oral Health Director William Maas would be handled internally by Dr. James Stephens, who works for Chief Science Officer Dr. Popovic, who reports to Dr. Gerberding. Without addressing many of the specifics in the complaint, Dr. Stephens predictably concluded that he had "found no evidence" that CDC managers had acted inappropriately. But the proverbial holes in the fluoridation dike can no longer be contained. This month's edition of the journal *Scientific American* has an article entitled "Second Thoughts about Fluoride." The cat is out of the bag that the Department of Agriculture has voiced concern about fluoride exposures.

Bailey's job description calls for her to address emerging and cross-cutting issues. Dr. Popovic's job is to ensure timely translation of science into practice by CDC. Citizens, attorneys and political leaders now have these officials' names and job descriptions. They should be the first, but not the only parties brought into court and into congressional hearings. Now that the "Fluoride-Gate" has swung wide open, it's time for names to be named.

8). Dr Kathleen Theissen on NRC Review.

Endorsed by Dr Hardy Limeback, Review Panel member, and former head of Preventative Dentistry, University of Toronto.

“The NRC committee put together a very thorough evaluation of fluoride exposure in the US, much of which would be applicable also for NZ.

The NRC committee said, unanimously, that 4 ppm (4 mg/L) of fluoride is not protective of human health and should be lowered. We did not attempt to provide a recommendation for what a safe level would be. To allow anything resembling a margin of safety, various unofficial estimates of a suitable new standard range from 0-0.4 ppm, depending on several considerations, including how best to handle the question of carcinogenicity.

The NRC committee did not, in any way shape or form, conclude that fluoridation is beneficial or safe.

We did look at several issues that pertain just to fluoridated water, primarily the concerns about silicofluoride usage. There is too much that is not known about the chemistry (water chemistry as well as biochemistry) of silicofluorides to say that they are safe for indiscriminate administration through the water supply.

For some endpoints [showing harm], many or most of the studies already involve fluoridated water [at 0.7 – 1 ppm] (osteosarcoma, Down syndrome, bone fracture).

Although promoters insist that dental fluorosis is not adverse or a health effect, the NRC reviewed at least 8 papers reporting an association between dental fluorosis and an increased risk of several adverse effects.”

9). South Hampshire Council Fluoridation Review Panel

Hampshire County Council
Report of the Water Fluoridation Panel

November 2008

Aim of the Review Panel: To provide an informed, considered opinion to Full Council for debate regarding the suitability of the proposed fluoridation scheme which affects Hampshire residents.

Approach:

- Written evidence was gathered, from national and international sources, regarding the fluoridation issue.
- Key experts and local stakeholders were invited to provide written and oral evidence
- The proposals and how they may impact on the population affected were considered
- The Review Panel weighed up the case and came to a conclusion regarding the suitability/desirability of the scheme

Conclusions:

- **Most significantly the Review Panel has been persuaded not to support the proposal [to fluoridate the water supply] by the lack of robust and reliable scientific evidence produced to support this proposal.**
- **It is clear that scientists and health professionals recognise that there are ‘unknowns’ with regard to the need to understand the effect of fluoride on the body (not just teeth). This work has simply not taken place.**
- **In the absence of scientific evidence of sufficient quality the Review Panel based its evaluation on the findings of the York Review informed by the work of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics.**
- Overall, fluoride (as opposed to fluoridation) does have a beneficial impact on the prevalence of caries and improves oral health. In particular there is wide ranging evidence that the topical (surface) application of fluoride is beneficial (but that ingested fluoride is not particularly effective in controlling decay on all tooth surfaces, such as pits and fissures).
- The Review Panel is not however of the view that the case put forward in the SHA consultation document is convincing in its argument that adding fluoride to drinking water is the only way to improve the oral health of .. communities in
- Southampton City. In particular the Review Panel is concerned that:
 - There is little evidence of suitable quality to support the assertion that this action will reduce health inequalities.
 - Alternatives exist that are less intrusive and coercive.
 - The total exposure to fluoride in the population has not been evaluated and taken into account. The importance of this point has been emphasised by all the authoritative reference documents identified by the Review Panel as well as the WHO.
 - The introduction of fluoride to drinking water will result in some children within the population that have otherwise healthy teeth experiencing fluorosis. The

extent to which this would be severe enough to be of aesthetic concern is disputed in the evidence, but [the number could be significant]

- The balance of benefit and risk has not been presented in accordance with the findings of authoritative reports such as the York Review and MRC.
- Other less coercive interventions are available to achieve the same goals.
- The availability of other interventions and the inconclusive evidence relating to the impact of fluoridation on individual health requires that a precautionary approach be adopted.
- Adding fluoride to drinking water has the potential to result in an increase in moderate to severe fluorosis in the communities affected.
- The plausibility of other serious health impacts [as well as dental fluorosis] from the fluoridation of water reinforces the view of the Review Panel that a precautionary approach is needed until such time as additional research has been done. It is of serious concern that, despite this point being made repeatedly in the literature, credible research is still not available.
- Effective alternatives to adding fluoride to water do exist, with the potential to target those affected rather than the population as a whole.
- Evidence has not been provided to demonstrate that adding fluoride to water at 1ppm equates to individuals receiving an optimal therapeutic dose. Current daily intake of fluoride from other sources may already exceed the equivalent of 1ppm in water.
- Individual exposure will be affected by the addition of fluoride to drinking water at 1ppm as well as other sources.
- The conflicting information about using fluoridated water to reconstitute infant formula reinforces previous conclusions about the need to adopt a precautionary approach.
- There is not sufficient evidence to show how individuals vary in the way in which they retain and excrete fluoride, or the impact that hard or soft water may have on this.
- There is not sufficient evidence to show that artificial fluoride acts in the same way as natural fluoride.
- The conflicting evidence received makes it difficult to determine if there are additional legal issues that need to be taken into account.
- Overall it is not clear what impact the addition of fluoride to the water will have on people living in Hampshire.
- Other options exist for targeting the most vulnerable populations to improve the oral health of children and experience elsewhere has shown these to be effective.
- The goal of eradicating poor oral health, particularly for children who may suffer significant pain and distress, is laudable. The Review Panel would also agree that the most vulnerable in our society should be protected and understands the notion that, in order to achieve the greatest good for the community as a whole, preferences of individuals may be set to one side in some circumstances. However, where the evidence is unclear or equivocal about the impact of an action on individuals or communities, then those individuals and communities should be able to contribute to the discussion about the way forward in an informed and participative manner.

Summary

The Panel considered the York Review the most authoritative review to date. It also referenced the Australian NHMRC Review 2007, as supporting the conclusions of the York Review, and the 2002 UK Medical Research Council Review as confirming continuing uncertainty surrounding fluoridation, in line with the York findings. The Panel also referred to the US National Research Council Review, though in our view gave it inadequate weight, as it is the only authoritative

review on adverse health effects. The lack of emphasis is perhaps due to the Panel mistakenly believing the NRC Review only applied to higher (4ppm) levels than that proposed, and would only become relevant if total fluoride intake were at this level.

On the question of ethics, the Panel considered the report of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics.

It found the British Medical Journal article by Sheldon, Cheng, and Chalmers (October 2007) helpful in identifying discrepancies in the science around fluoridation, providing an update on progress since the York Review, and in identifying issues that need to be considered when assessing fluoridation.

The Panel noted the dangers of being convinced of fluoridation's effectiveness based on personal observations in fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas as this does not allow for consideration of other factors that may be influencing dental health.

The one low point of the Panel's assessment is that the Panel dismisses the Bassin study (on osteosarcoma) on the weight of a hearsay claims by those who have tried to suppress the Bassin study, and are funded by fluoride promoters.

The Panel's report identifies significant reduction in tooth decay (up to 50%) by a number of available means other than fluoridation.

Oral evidence by the Director of the Nuffield Council.

This was the first time the UK Water Act 2003, which required water companies (these are private companies in the UK, unlike NZ) to comply with a request from a Strategic Health Authority (SHA) to fluoridate the water supply, had been used to force fluoridation on a community. The Act required a defined standard of consultation by the SHA, to determine local support, before making such a request, and for the SHA to indemnify the water company against any legal liability resulting from harm to individuals from fluoridation. Consequently, the Council considered it appropriate to conduct as thorough review as possible in the time available to it.

The proposal to fluoridate was based on an average differential of 0.29 dmft in 5 year olds (1.47 national average against 1.76 in Southampton); that is, a theoretical saving of between ¼ and 1/3 of a filling! Figures for 12 year olds were not mentioned.

The Panel relied heavily on the York Review as the most authoritative information available, and noted the continuing misrepresentation of the York Review by the British Fluoridation Society and the Strategic Health Authority (similar to NZ's DHBs).

The Panel received submissions and oral presentations from both promoters and opponents of fluoridation. In particular, the Panel was fortunate in having input from Dr Iain Chalmers, former director of the UK Cochrane Institute for Evidence-based Medicine.

The Panel was concerned at the dismissive attitude of promoters when confronted with real health issues, such as the risk of use of fluoridated water in infant formula. It noted the statement of Dr John Doull, Chair of the US National Research Council Review Panel, that there was much that was still unknown about fluoride's health effects. In fact Panel considered the extent of "known unknowns" was considered the most striking aspect of the debate.

The Panel particularly noted that in relation to the NRC Review, “the dismissive way in which questions related to this research were dealt with by the SHA ... was cavalier and inappropriate”.

Reflecting the practice in Clutha and Central Otago by Public Health South, the Panel expressed concern that the SHA’s public consultation document lack balanced information. It was particularly concerned about reference to old studies considered of such poor quality as to be rejected by the York Review, and that similar concerns had been raised by Lord Edward Baldwin, a member of the York Review Advisory Panel.

The Panel was also concerned that promotional information focused on 5 year olds. It did not include figures for 8, 12, or 15 year olds which, the Panel observed, gave a very different picture. It also omitted discussion of oral health problems not affected by fluoridated water, such as pit and fissure tooth decay.

The Panel noted the increase in total fluoride intake since the early days of fluoridation, when fluoridated water was the primary source of fluoride. It also m It agreed with the noted the Medical Research Council’s acknowledgement that the effects of fluorides are related to total intake, and that there is very little research on health effects from total fluoride exposure. (There is no research at all in NZ). It also noted the York Review’s recommendation that any future study be based on total fluoride exposure; not just the level in the water.

The Panel noted that individual exposure varies significantly from the average, such that some individuals received excessive doses of fluoride in so-called “optimally fluoridated” communities. Indeed, it noted that the term “optimally fluoridated” is meaningless when total exposure is considered.

It noted especially:

- Estimates of the impact of water fluoridation on total exposure to fluoride may otherwise be inaccurate or misleading
- The effects of water fluoridation might be confounded or modified by exposure to fluoride from other sources.

10). League of United Latin American Citizens

WHEREAS, the League of United Latin American Citizens is this nation's oldest and largest Latino organization, founded in Corpus Christi, Texas on February 17, 1929; and

WHEREAS, LULAC throughout its history has committed itself to the principles that Latinos have equal access to opportunities in employment, education, housing and healthcare; and

WHEREAS, LULAC advocates for the well-being of, but not exclusively of, Hispanics throughout our country; and

WHEREAS, safe drinking water is a necessity for life; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of a public water supply is to supply water to the entire community which is composed of people with varying health conditions, in varying stages of life, and of varying economic status; not to forcibly mass medicate the population which is a civil rights violation; and

WHEREAS, fluoridation is mass medication of the public through the public water supply; and

WHEREAS, current science shows that fluoridation chemicals pose increased risk to sensitive subpopulations, including infants, the elderly, diabetics, kidney patients, and people with poor nutritional status; and

WHEREAS, minority communities are more highly impacted by fluorides as they historically experience more diabetes and kidney disease; and

WHEREAS, minorities are disproportionately harmed by fluorides as documented by increased rates of dental fluorosis (disfiguration and discoloration of the teeth); and

WHEREAS, the National Research Council in 2006 established that there are large gaps in the research on fluoride's effects on the whole body; a fact that contradicts previous assurances made by public health officials and by elected officials, that fluorides and fluoridation have been exhaustively researched; and

WHEREAS, a growing number of cities and health professionals have rejected fluoridation based on current science and the recognition of a person's right to choose what goes into his/her body; and

WHEREAS, the CDC now recommends that non-fluoridated water be used for infant formula (if parents want to avoid dental fluorosis – a permanent mottling and staining of teeth), which creates an economic hardship for large numbers of families, minority and otherwise; and

WHEREAS, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), founded in 1929, has historically been a champion of the disenfranchised and a leader in the fight for social and environmental justice; and

WHEREAS, City Council Districts I-6 of San Antonio (predominantly minority districts) voted overwhelmingly that the public water supply should not be contaminated with fluoridation chemicals; and

WHEREAS, the election to fluoridate the water, essentially disenfranchised the right of these minority Districts to safe drinking water for all; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Health and Human Services and the EPA (January 2011) have recently affirmed the NRC Study results that citizens may be ingesting too much fluoride and that the exposure is primarily from drinking water; and

WHEREAS, the proponents of fluoridation promised a safe and effective dental health additive, but the San Antonio Water System's (SAWS) contract for fluoridation chemicals proves a "bait and switch"; as SAWS is adding the toxic waste by-product of the phosphate fertilizer industry, that has no warranty for its safety and effectiveness for any purpose from the supplier (PENCCO, Inc.) or the source (Mosaic Chemical); and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that LULAC commends efforts by organizations that oppose forced mass medication of the public drinking supplies using fluorides that are industrial grade, toxic waste by-products which contain contaminants (arsenic, lead, mercury) which further endanger life; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that LULAC supports efforts by all citizens working to stop forced medication through the public water system because it violates civil rights; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that LULAC opposes the public policy of fluoridation because it fails to meet legislative intent; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that LULAC demands to know why government agencies entrusted with protecting the public health are more protective of the policy of fluoridation than they are of public health.

Approved this 1st day of July 2011.

Margaret Moran
LULAC National President

11. Christchurch Press article on reducing tooth decay in Canterbury without fluoridation.

Publication: CPL Date: 01 Apr 2009 Page: A 5

Headline: Scheme puts hole in cavity numbers; PRESCHOOL DENTAL CHECKS

A campaign to get Canterbury preschoolers to the dental nurse has led to a big drop in the number of toddlers with cavities.

A new report from the Canterbury District Health Board's community dental service shows the number of five-year-olds without cavities has increased 14 per cent over the past nine years.

In 2000, about 50 per cent of five-year-olds had at least one cavity, but only 36 per cent now have holes in their teeth. Nationally, about 50 per cent of five-year-olds have cavities.

The Lift the Lip campaign was launched in 2000 by Pegasus Health family practices and the health board's community dental service. It involves GPs enrolling children into dental services at their 15-month immunization check.

Parents are encouraged to take their children for yearly dental checks until they are five.

The programme was the first of its type in New Zealand and is being copied in other parts of the country.

The clinical director of the dental programme, Dr Martin Lee, said the results were fantastic.

"This is great news for the long-term oral health of our community. If you have crummy teeth as a child, you are usually doomed to crummy teeth for the rest of your life," he said.

"By seeing children when they are very young we can pick up problems early and talk to parents or caregivers about how best to look after young teeth."

The number of preschoolers accessing oral health services had increased from 12,000, or 53 per cent of that population, to 19,500, or 84 per cent, of one to four-year-olds in the district, he said.

"Increased contact with preschoolers and their parents seems to be paying dividends," he said.

First-time mother Marina Rawiri said her son, Kingston, 16 months, had his teeth checked for the first time a month ago. "I started brushing his teeth as soon as he got them. Lots of my family's children have heaps of fillings and I didn't want Kingston to get them," she said.

Rawiri said it was convenient to combine immunisations with dental checks.

Note: Canterbury is non-fluoridated apart from the small township of Methven.

12). Letter to the Kapiti Mayor by a constituent.

The Mayor Jenny Rowan
Kapiti Coast District Council

9/1/2009

Dear Ms Rowan

A local GP specialising in workplace toxins and allergies has recently confirmed that I have a chemical sensitivity to fluoride. My symptoms of intermittent but persistent eczema, troubling digestive disorders, back pain, muscle soreness and more recently severely itching skin are all consistent with chemical sensitivity. They have been intensifying slowly over the past twenty or so years but have abated completely since the cause was identified three months ago and fluoride ingestion avoided. I do not know how badly my health would eventually have become compromised if I had not made the discovery of my chemical sensitivity but I suspect that I would have succumbed to Chronic Fatigue Syndrome or worse.

In urging the KCDC to reconsider the fluoridation of our tap water, I ask you to consider the following points:

It has been shown that 1% of the population is sensitive to fluoride.ⁱ

The population of the Kapiti Coast is roughly 46,500. Therefore 460 plus residents are likely to be having their health compromised by their water supply. Many may be receiving inappropriate or unnecessary medication through incorrect diagnosis of their symptoms, as I had been for some time.ⁱⁱ

Dental and other health authorities claim that the amount of fluoride specified as safe when introduced into the water supply is too small to have any detrimental effects. (This is despite their ready assertion that the dose administered directly modifies the toughest and most durable parts of the human body, the teeth.) However

- Fluoride cannot be removed by conventional filtering
- Fluoride is intensified – not removed – by boiling and cooking
- Therefore fluoride accumulates in every domestic and commercial process of food and beverage preparation
- Some foods and beverages, especially black and green tea, naturally contain high levels of fluoride, which is enhanced when prepared using fluoridated water.
- While the body gets rid of roughly half the fluoride ingested daily, the rest is stored in the skeleton, tissues, organs and brain.
- Fluoride is the most volatile element. It readily combines with other chemicals to form new compounds which may or may not be safe or advisable for human consumption.ⁱⁱⁱ

Health authorities cannot therefore give any meaningful assurances that the exposure to fluoride of the population through lacing of the water supply is without risk for all individuals.^{iv v}

Fluoride persists in sewage, from which it may infiltrate the air, soil and ground water. It is a component of acid rain.^{vi}

Rising levels of obesity, diabetes, cancer, asthma, allergies and chemical sensitivity, including Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, are making many health professionals and the population at large increasingly aware and concerned about the nature and levels of environmental chemical contaminants in the food chain.

Many local authorities are currently changing the chlorination of swimming pools to safer alternative systems. This is because chlorine has a powerful irritant effect on the human mucus membrane and so is linked to asthma and other related conditions. Chlorine is the second most potent and corrosive irritant on the table of elements. The most potent is fluoride.

It is very unlikely that any local authority today would accept the lacing of the public water supply with fluoride on the grounds that a corporate consortium claimed a marginal health benefit, as happened in the US in the 1940's.^{vii}

With respect, KCDC is currently mass medicating the local population with fluoride – a highly toxic and volatile element - without reference to the age, body weight, health status, or the medication regimes of individuals and without their fully informed consent. This is ethically highly questionable.

The issue of the safety as well as the efficacy of fluoridated public water supplies is a controversial one. However, my own experience has shown me that there really are serious, negative health implications for at least a section of the community. Whether or not the ingestion of fluoride significantly protects teeth from decay, tooth decay is a non-life threatening condition and fluoride can readily be obtained and applied topically through toothpaste and gels.

Surely we should err on the side of caution, as do most of the countries of Western Europe. Fluoride is more poisonous than lead and more corrosive than chlorine. Deliberately putting it in the public water supply simply adds unnecessarily to the burden of environmental chemical exposure we daily face.

Yours sincerely

(Name withheld)

ⁱ US Journal of Dental Medicine Oct 1961 Vol 16:110 – 14 year experiment by Feltman and Kosel.

ⁱⁱ US Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, (1993) page 112 statement:

"POPULATIONS THAT ARE UNUSUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE. Existing data indicate that subsets of the population may be unusually susceptible to the effects of fluoride and its compounds. These populations

include the elderly, people with deficiencies of calcium, magnesium and vitamin C, and people with cardiovascular and kidney problems . . . Poor nutrition increases the incidence and severity of dental fluorosis and skeletal fluorosis."

ⁱⁱⁱ Fluorine is the most reactive element. It combines easily with every other element except helium, neon, and argon. It reacts with most compounds, often violently. For example, when mixed with water, it reacts explosively. For these reasons, it must be handled with extreme care in the laboratory

www.chemistryexplained.com

^{iv} "Even supposing that low concentrations are safe, there is no way to control how much fluoride different people consume, as some take in a lot more than others. For example, labourers, athletes, diabetics, and those living in hot or dry regions can all be expected to drink more water, and therefore more fluoride (in fluoridated areas) than others.

F. Exner and G. Waldbott, The American fluoridation experiment, 1957, p. 43.

^v Due to such wide variations in water consumption, it is impossible to scientifically control what dosage of fluoride a person receives via the water supply. U S Federal Register, 12/24/75.

^{vi} Environmental fate Hydrogen fluoride may enter the air during production, use and transportation. The gas dissolves in clouds, fog, rain or snow. This enters the environment as wet acid deposition ('acid rain'). Australian Government Dept of the Environment / Air Toxins & Indoor Air Quality in Australia: Report 2001.

^{vii} "We would not purposely add arsenic to the water supply. And we would not purposely add lead. But we do add fluoride. The fact is that fluoride is more toxic than lead and just slightly less toxic than arsenic."

From: [Jenny Visser](#)
 To: [BUS: Long Term Plan](#)
 Subject: Long Term Plan submission
 Date: Tuesday, 14 April 2015 2:10:57 p.m.

Name	Jenny Visser
Email	jenny.visser@otago.ac.nz
Postcode	6023
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Commit the funds - support the cycle network plan and the next 10 year funding proposal	yes
I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the council to:-Get building - start work on the Island Bay cycleway and look at more quick wins including separated cycleway trials in other locations	yes
Write a message to the council	We need to take action now to make Wellington a safer place for cycling and a more sustainable city for all. Continued stalling on projects like the Island Bay Cycle way will result in another generation of Wellingtonians not seeing cycling as a viable (and healthy) means of transport. The council seem happy to commit many millions of dollars to new roads and intersection revisions to save motorists a few seconds on their daily commute but are unwilling to spend even a tiny fraction of that on making cycling more attractive to their citizens. The time to act is now.
Would you like to deliver an oral submission to council in person?	Yes

Submitter Details

First Name: **Stan**
 Last Name: **Litras**
 Organisation: **Fluoride Information Network for Dentists**
 Street: **86 Lambton Quay**
 Suburb: **Wellington Central**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country:
 PostCode: **6011**
 Daytime Phone: **(04) 4993761**
 eMail: **litras@xtra.co.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Our PM branded Wellington 'a dying city' a couple of years ago. Accessibility to international flights would make Wellington a hub for tourism and business. It's essential if we don't want to keep playing second fiddle to Auckland.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Water Fluoridation has to stop at once.

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

Residential ratepayer

- Commercial ratepayer
 - Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submission for Annual Plan 2015

Dr. Stan Litras, BDS, BSc, dentist

86 Lambton Quay,
Wellington, 6011
Email litras@xtra.co.nz
Phone 044993761

13th APRIL, 2015

Dear City Council,

The council has a legal and moral responsibility to supply potable (healthy and uncontaminated) water to the community.

By deliberately adding the toxic contaminant sodium fluoride¹ or fluorosilicic acid the council fails to meet its obligation and is most likely causing harm to its residents' health throughout their lives, in my opinion.

The amount of artificial fluoride consumed from drinking this water, when added to the fluoride ingested from other sources, increases the intake to beyond the level of fluoride which can be safely ingested on a daily basis for most babies, children and also for many adults who drink the tap water you supply. Table 1 below estimates the fluoride intake at several ages based on figures from the New Zealand Institute for Environmental and Scientific Research 2009 report², the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 2003 report³, and the Environmental Protection Agency⁴.

-
- ¹ Medical Safety Data Sheet for Sodium Fluoride <http://www.sciencelab.com/msds.php?msdsId=9927595>
 - ² ESR. ESTIMATED DIETARY FLUORIDE INTAKE FOR NEW ZEALANDERS
<http://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/estimated-dietary-fluoride-intake-for-nzers-july2009.pdf>
 - ³ ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry. (2003) Toxicological profile for fluoride, hydrogen fluoride and fluorine <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp11.html>
 - ⁴ EPA. IRIS. (1989) Fluorine (soluble fluoride) (CASRN 7782-41-4). Integrated Risk Information System.
<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/0053.htm>. Accessed: 5 July 2006.

This level of overdose can lead not only to dental fluorosis, but also to an increased risk of thyroid disease and brain disorders, as identified in the NRC review 2006⁵ and in more recent studies: Grandjean⁶, Peckham⁷, Malin⁸

In NZ, the ESR report (2009) showed that most children in fluoridated areas were exceeding the limits, and moreover that Maori, Pacific Island and deprived children were the most at risk from overdose, due to poor diets, low vitamin D, and the financial challenge of accessing fluoride free water.

As there is no measurement or monitoring of fluoride dose that people are getting by the health department (which is strongly recommended by WHO guidelines for communities implementing water fluoridation⁹), the extent of overdose is unknown.

The 2014 Royal Society/ Gluckman review on fluoridation¹⁰, which was requested and partially funded by the Local Government association, was improperly conducted and its findings regarding absolute safety and "broad" benefit are poorly founded and inconsistent with those of properly conducted systematic studies¹¹. It therefore does not deliver on the councils' expectation for balanced and accurate information in the interests of informed consent. A full scientific critique of the NZ review, (which I co-authored along with leading international experts on fluoridation) has been circulated¹².

I strongly urge your council take the following actions:

- **Stop contaminating the water supply by deliberately adding a toxic waste chemical**
- **Refuse to allow public drinking water to be used for delivery of mass medication on behalf of the government.**

-
- ⁵ NRC Fluoride in Drinking Water: a scientific review of EPA's standards. This PDF is available from the National Academies Press at: <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11571.html>
 - ⁶ A.Choi and P. Grandjean. Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3491930/#!po=29.3103>
 - ⁷ Peckham. Peckham S, et al. Are fluoride levels in drinking water associated with hypothyroidism prevalence in England? A large observational study of GP practice data and fluoride levels in drinking water *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2015;0:1–6. doi:10.1136/jech-2014-204971
 - ⁸ Malin AJ, Till C. Exposure to fluoridated water and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder prevalence among children and adolescents in the United States: an ecological association. *Environmental Health*. 2015;14. http://www.ehjournal.net/content/14/1/17/abstract_ADHD. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12940-015-0003-1>
 - ⁹ WHO. Fluoride in Drinking Water http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/fluoride_drinking_water_full.pdf
 - ¹⁰ Health effects of water fluoridation: A review of the scientific evidence www.pmcsa.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/Health-effects-of-water-fluoridation-Aug2014

¹¹ *Systematic Reviews: CRD's guidance for undertaking reviews in health care* <http://www.york.ac.uk/crd/SysRev/ISSLI/WebHelp/SysRev3.htm>

- ¹² <http://fluoridefree.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Critical-Analysis-of-2014-NZ-Fluoridation-Review.pdf>

• **TABLE 1: ESTIMATED TOTAL DAILY FLUORIDE INGESTION IN NEW ZEALAND**

•

Estimated Fluoride ingestion (mg/day)

Age	Diet (no CWF)	Diet (with CWF)	Toothpaste	TOTAL (with)	UL	MRL MAX DOSEAG
3 months	0.003	1.0	0	1.0	0.7	0.3
9 months	0.18	0.71	0.35	1.06	0.7	0.45
2 years	0.25	0.57	0.3	0.87	1.3	0.65
5 years	0.36	0.86	0.41	1.27	2.2	1
12 years	0.5	1	0.3	1.3	10	2.7
Adult	0.98	2.07	0.3	2.37	10	3.75

1. Dietary fluoride intake is about **five times higher** for adults in the high fluoride intake group, eg high beer or tea drinkers.
2. Maori are **twice as likely** as the average to be in the high fluoride group.
3. Most deprived groups are about **25% more likely** than average to be in the high fluoride diet group. (Ref. ESR report, page 39)

The two columns on the right are the reference toxicity limits. The ESR report used the "Upper Limit" (UL), calculated according to how much visible dental fluorosis occurs. However, the NRC review identified that absence of dental fluorosis does not mean absence of other health risks.

In terms of an analysis of risk of harm to general health, it is more relevant to use the Minimal Risk Level, MRL, set by the US Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the column on the far right.

MRL is defined as "an estimate of daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of adverse non-cancer health effects over a specified route and duration of exposure"

MRL is 0.05/mg/kg body weight/ day

Save the Basin Campaign
 c/- PO Box 19-056
 Courtenay Place
 Wellington 6149

April 15, 2015

Wellington City Council
 P O Box 2199
 Wellington 4140
longtermplan@wcc.govt.nz

Submission on the Draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025

This submission is made on behalf of **Save the Basin Campaign Inc.**

We would like the opportunity to speak to our submission.

Contact: Tim Jones
 Phone: 027 359 0293
 Address: 87 Ellice St, Mt Victoria, Wellington 6011
 Email: tjonescan@gmail.com

This submission relates specifically to the elements of the Draft Long-term Plan that relate to the Basin Reserve area.

Basin Reserve

We are concerned about wording in the Draft Annual Plan which seems to imply that Wellington City Council still supports NZTA's attempt to overturn the Board of Inquiry decision on the Basin Reserve flyover and its proposal to build the flyover, buildings on the Basin Reserve and related works:

Improvements are also needed to the vehicle network. We support NZTA's programme for Wellington, which aims to unlock the city's economic potential by improving transport routes into the city, and from the city to the airport.

[Statements of Service Provision pg 42]

We strongly oppose the flyover because of the adverse impact on the heritage of the Basin Reserve, the surrounding landscape and southern Mt Victoria.

We applaud the very-overdue allocation of funding to maintain the seriously neglected Basin Reserve, signalled by the existence of the outline Master Plan. However, we have the following major concerns:

- A reserve management plan for the Basin Reserve is an essential pre-requisite and framework for any development of the Reserve and a legislative requirement. This should be developed before the Master Plan is worked up in more detail. It should be completed as soon as possible and funding should be allocated for this in the Long Term Plan.

- We are concerned that there has not been wider consultation on development of the Master Plan.
- We oppose demolition of the old Museum Stand and support its strengthening and refurbishment.
- We are extremely concerned to see that a “Northern Gateway and player pavilion” described as “operating facilities that include offices for Wellington Cricket, fit for purpose entrance/ticketing facilities . . . etc” are in the plan. This looks very like the original NZTA plan.

The Basin Reserve is registered as an Historic Area in the National Register of Heritage New Zealand and it is therefore a serious omission that it is not included in the District Plan. We request that the Council take immediate action to remedy this omission and include the Basin Reserve in the District Plan heritage inventory.

Conclusion

Save the Basin Campaign Inc. urges the WCC to respect the Board of Inquiry decision and work with other parties towards a people-centric outcome for the Basin Reserve area, which respects its built and landscape heritage.

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL 2015 – 25 LONG TERM PLAN SUBMISSION

I call on Wellington City Council to include in the Long Term Plan as a top priority:

- **The commitment to become a living wage council**
- **The commitment to implement the living wage for the whole council workforce, including the lowest paid workers who are employed through contractors.**

I support this because:

I strongly support the WCC implementing the Living Wage to the entire work-force, contracted labour included.

I work as a nurse in a Primary health clinic, and work with the impacts of poverty and inequalities on an almost daily basis.

The research is clear when it documents the expanding differential between the richest and the poorest. In addition, many robust international research reports, such as the UK health based Marmot Report, identify these inequalities as the greatest influence on one's ability to access potential, health and well being.

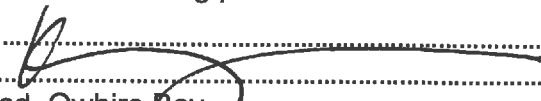
The WCC are able to be at the forefront of reducing these systemic inequalities locally, by the implementation of the Living Wage for the lowest paid employees working on contract to the WCC.

The evidence is clear that a Living Wage affords a family to rise from poverty, and contribute in many of the civic and communal activities many of us enjoy. From a health perspective, this means better choices of food, greater ease to see GP as required, a better possibility of ongoing education and opportunity, reduced stress and mental illness, and greater social participation.

These are all essential aspect that add to the health, wellbeing and vitality of a modern city, one where we all feel able to participate.

For the WCC to commit to paying the Living Wage to 'all' who work for this organisation, contracted staff included, asserts a moral high-ground that this is a city that proves that it cares for the most vulnerable. To have the working poor visit food banks is a travesty!

Name: Kieran Monaghan

Signature: 

Address: 87 Happy Valley Road, Owhiro Bay

Phone: 0210540995

Email: mr.sterile@paradise.net.nz

I wish to make an oral submission yes

Submission to Wellington City Council on Draft Long Term Plan 2015 - 2025

This submission is from:

Rev. Norman Wilkins

On behalf of the Parish Council of St Andrew's on The Terrace
30 The Terrace, Wellington 6011

Contact: 04-472-9211 (St. Andrew's office)
or 04-9701010 (Norman Wilkins' home)

April 15th 2015

I do wish to speak to our submission.

Our submission concerns **The Living Wage.**

We are asking you to make these amendments to the Long Term Plan:

- 1. Expand the commitment to the Living Wage by including it in the Social Outcomes section, which currently contains no people-focused outcomes at all.**
- 2. Include in The Long Term Plan the provision to progressively move towards paying workers employed by Council Controlled Organisations and those employed by contractors (e.g. cleaners, security guards and recycling workers) the Living Wage.**
- 3. Commit Council to becoming a Living Wage Council.**

The definition of a Living Wage is: *The income necessary to provide workers and their families with the basic necessities of life. A living wage will enable workers to live with dignity and to participate as active citizens in society.*

What we recognise that Council has done so far

We congratulate you on the steps taken so far. Nearly 500 council workers have been lifted to the 2013 New Zealand (NZ) living wage rate, including the very low-paid parking wardens. That is a significant achievement. The living wage is mentioned under the "invest for growth" section,¹ where there is provision for a living wage for directly-employed staff at Wellington Zoo and Museums Trust.

We note that in December 2013, Wellington City Council voted to direct Council Controlled Organisations (through the statement of intent process) to consider how they would implement the living wage and to report back as part of the 2015 Long Term Plan; and to support further work undertaken on how to apply the living wage to staff employed by contractors, to also be reported back as part of the 2015 Long Term Plan.

This was reported in the *Dominion Post* as follows:

But while direct council employees will benefit, contractors and employees of council-owned companies are not included after officers warned there are many complicated issues to work through. Instead councillors agreed that those issues should be investigated further and a plan for including those staff developed in time for inclusion in the 2015 long term plan.

The draft Long Term Plan says that our city is in a "strong financial position"², so there is no financial reason for not proceeding to fulfil this commitment.

The Plan pledges to "include the most vulnerable citizens in city life".³ The Plan also states: "People and social cohesion matter"⁴.



The benefits of paying the Living Wage

Implementing the Living Wage benefits workers and their families, communities and central and local government. The relationship between wages and well-being is well documented. Health, education, and social participation all improve when wages are lifted. At present we believe that some Council workers such as cleaners, security guards and recycling workers are being paid very close to the minimum wage of \$14.75/hr. This level of income is not sufficient to enable a family to do more than survive; they cannot participate in society and possibly leads to adults in the household having to work very long hours with more than one job to the detriment of children in particular.

There have been studies conducted that show that children from low socioeconomic backgrounds perform on average worse on intelligence tests than children from higher social economic backgrounds and that the difference in IQ increases as the children grow older. Also Last year, a study by the University of Exeter revealed that children from poor backgrounds are more likely to suffer from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, which could affect their ability to excel at school.⁵ The Living Wage will therefore contribute to our children reaching their potential and their development not being impaired by poverty.

Income inequality has been increasing with a deleterious effect on all the citizens of Wellington.⁶ A living wage is necessary for economic prosperity. A prosperous economic environment depends on consumers having the spending power to support local industry. By becoming a living wage employer, Council can lead the way and encourage Wellington employers to follow this lead.

Decent wages makes business sense in both public and private sectors. Research in the UK⁷ in 2012 reported that a living wage:

- Supports recruitment and retention of staff, saving employers the costs of turnover
- Lowers the rates of absenteeism and sick leave
- Suggests enhanced productivity, through higher quality work by employees
- Boosts morale and motivation
- Improves public image and reputation of businesses

The call for a living wage city is consistent with the Council's commitment to access to social and recreational activities, as the goal of the living wage is to provide the income necessary for workers and their families to participate in society. The Council also has a mandate for including moving towards paying the Living Wage in the Long Term Plan for in the 2014 WCC Annual Plan process the Wellington community was asked the question "Should the Council introduce a living wage rate for staff of council-controlled organisations or council contractors? Who should pay the cost of a living wage rate to staff of council-controlled organisations or council contractors?" The living wage was overwhelmingly supported in the 2014 Annual Plan consultation process by submitters. The extension to staff employed in CCOs and by contractors was also overwhelmingly supported. It also is noted that the cost was given as \$2m without supporting evidence and we suspect that is excessive.⁸ (Living Wage Wellington has estimated the cost of implementing the living wage across all employees in the Council workforce employed via contracted employees at around \$700,000)

Our city's participation in the Living Wage Movement will positively promote the Wellington job market making it attractive to newcomers such as students, migrants and others considering moving to Wellington. It will send a clear message about the Council's commitment to good social outcomes. Progressing towards becoming a city where the Living Wage is part of our identity enhances our reputation as the 'Creative Capital' of New Zealand.

Attributes of the Living Wage

- It is voluntary and not mandatory
- It is not a welfare payment but a wage in the market place
- It is a rate for all workers, based on a methodology similar to that used around the world
- However it does not account for differences in housing costs around the country; rather it provides an income that is sufficient for some but not adequate for others.

In order to be a “living” wage, the living wage must be revised regularly. In February 2014 the NZ living wage rate was adjusted to \$18.80 an hour after an independent review by Charles Waldegrave of the Family Centre Social Policy Unit Research Team and Dr Peter King.

A further annual review was conducted by Charles Waldegrave and Dr Peter King in December 2014 and the 2015/2016 NZ living rate of \$19.25 was announced at Wellington fully-accredited living wage cafe La Boca Loca in February 2015.

Why St. Andrew’s supports the Living Wage

This submission is made by the Parish Council of St Andrew’s on The Terrace, Wellington. St Andrew’s on The Terrace is a Presbyterian congregation, first established in 1840, with a long and distinguished record of working for social justice and caring for people within and beyond our community.

St. Andrew’s has consistently promoted the adoption of the Living Wage since the Living Wage movement came to Wellington, and as we have previously stated “as a Christian church we are motivated by our concern for the Common Good of our society. Recognising the worth of every person is a core value of our faith. As members of a progressive Christian faith community, we stand in solidarity with the vulnerable and we care deeply about the well-being of all New Zealanders”

We base our participation in this process on our belief that human societies do best when we follow the golden rule that is at the heart of many religious traditions: that we treat others as we would want to be treated by them. We have a collective responsibility to co-create a “good society” and we must ensure that all citizens are able to participate equally in society and its institutions, including access to a decent income from employment.

We are deeply involved in the life of Wellington, the city where we live and work and which is home to our faith community. Commitment to the city is an ancient element of our tradition. In Jeremiah 29:7 God told the Israelites: “Seek the welfare of the city where you live... And pray ... on its behalf, for in its welfare you will find your welfare.”

We do that each Sunday in our prayer for St Andrew’s which includes the following:

***Bless the city in which we live
that it may be a place
where honest dealing,
good government,
the desire for beauty
and the care for others flourish.”***

We recognise the vulnerability and loss of well-being caused by poverty.

We are one of many faith communities that support the introduction of the Living Wage.

¹ Page 9, Our 10-year plan

² Page 10, Our 10-year plan

³ Page 8, Our 10-year plan

⁴ Page 20, Our 10-year plan

⁵ Scientists from Goldsmiths, University of London compared data on almost 15,000 children and their parents as part of the Twins Early Development Study (Teds).

The study is an on-going investigation into socio-economic and genetic links to intelligence.

Children were assessed nine times between the ages of two and 16, using a mixture of parent-administered, web and telephone-based tests.

The results, published in the journal *Intelligence*, revealed that children from wealthier backgrounds with more opportunities scored higher in IQ tests at the age of two, and experienced greater IQ gains over time.

Dr Sophie von Stumm, from Goldsmiths, University of London, who led the study, said: 'We've known for some time that children from low socioeconomic status (SES) backgrounds perform on average worse on intelligence tests than children from higher SES backgrounds, but the developmental relationship between intelligence and SES had not been previously shown.

'Our research establishes that relationship, highlighting the link between SES and IQ.

'We hope that our findings will drive future research into the specific mechanisms and factors that underpin the link between SES and IQ and thus, contribute to widening the IQ gap.'

Last year, a study by the University of Exeter revealed that children from poor backgrounds and one-parent families are more likely to suffer from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, which could affect their ability to excel at school

⁶ **Inequality**

There is a growing body of evidence that indicates that unequal distribution of income – the gap between rich and poor and the extent of income inequality – has a direct effect upon the well-being of all people in a region. Income inequality in the Wellington region is more accentuated than for New Zealand overall. The P80/P20 ratio of equivalised gross weekly household income for the region¹⁷ is consistently higher than that for New Zealand (when viewed across the entire study period). The degree of income inequality in the region has also increased during the time monitored. This high and increasing level of income inequality is expected to have implications on the overall well-being of people living in the region.

Genuine Progress Indicators, Wellington Regional Council <http://www.gpiwellingtonregion.govt.nz/assets/WR-GPI2001-2013.pdf>

⁷ The costs and benefits of the London living wage, October 2012, Jane Wills and Brian Linneker, School of Geography, Queen Mary University of London

⁸ Page 11, draft Wellington City Council 2014/2015 Annual Plan

Submitter DetailsFirst Name: **Chris**Last Name: **Watson**Organisation: **C Watson Consultancy Limited**On behalf of: **Chris Watson is a Wellington-based Architect consulting for projects in Australasia, Europe and the Americas. The practice is transitioning to on-line architectural services, which can be run through**

Street:

Suburb:

City:

Country:

PostCode: **6000**eMail: **chris@postoccupancyevaluation.com**

Wishes to be heard:

 Yes I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

 Submitter Agent Both**Submission**

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

 Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

I think that the council should encourage all business equally by improving Wellington and AVOID subsidising or supporting any particular businesses.

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

 Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

I see no justification for any rates rise whatsoever.

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

 Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Wellington businesses rely on wealthy Wellingtonians staying in Wellington. I understand that half of all passengers crossing the NZ border are outbound kiwis. Any additional flights from Wellington would create more opportunities and make it easier for more Wellingtonians leave NZ and spend their money elsewhere. Any WCC councilors wishing to support the local economy would work to keep our wealthy citizens patronising Wellington businesses (rather than in Singapore, Shanghai or Saigon businesses). The world's richest 1% of people flying causes about 5% of CO2e global warming and around 80% of air travel is discretionary (economically 'elastic') non-business trips. NZs farmers and foresters are exposed to the climate and and fishers exposed ocean acidification, so they need to stabilise the climate if they are to remain the 'backbone' of NZ's economy. Climate stabilization depends on urgent and severe cuts in carbon emissions to stabilise the climate. As pointed out by Monbiot (Heat, Penguin, 2006) we can live our 'modern' lives with very low emissions, except flying. Thus the only chance to stabilize the aviation sector's emissions is to reduce flying. Organisations and individuals are already reducing flights (example; the 'One in Five' reduction in business flights). A responsible council would be prepare for a reduction in passenger demand until airlines offer low/zero emission flights. Auckland is NZ's only International Aviation Hub. With all its advantages, CHC struggled to maintain one long haul connection. Even if WLG had a longer runway, most WLG - Asia travelers would need to transit through AKL or SYD to connect to most destinations, so very few of them would save time. Auckland is NZs only international air travel hub with Pacific rim connections. The obvious absence of spatial (network) analysis to suggests that proposals for Wellington connections are misguided. Experience of little Europe cities attempting to increase aviation traffic beyond their viable potential has been to attract very low cost airlines - referred to as 'bucket holiday' operators, which are renowned for bringing 'low value' travelers on drunken rampages. Wellington would be much better of economically, environmentally and socially if it attracted 'high value' tourists from the national catchment. Tourist business people would never throw their own money into Cook Strait. If Wellington tourism operators believed that long haul aviation was viable, then they would invest in runway extension with their own money. Clearly, they think that it is a folly - like the overseas shipping passenger terminal of 1960s. Any subsidy for WIAL would be a penalty for other businesses and individuals. Thus it would be deterrent to people and businesses moving to Wellington, or remaining here, in future. Our Kids are Educated for High Wage Jobs - Not Taxi Driving and Hotel Housekeeping Councillors hoping our kids' generation will flourish in highly skilled and well paid jobs in Wellington would not waste money low wage industries like tourism. A smart strategy would definitely NOT burden start-up businesses with debt from subsidies for low wage, polluting fossil fuel industries. Our kids' generation is showing unprecedented interest in clean sector, IT, entertainment and new fields and they are well equipped to build their futures without burdens from entrenched interests from the twentieth century. Global divestment from fossil fuel industries involves selling shares in polluting industries. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund (refer: Standard Oil, Mobil Exxon, ESSO, Chevron, BP, Amoco), Norway's giant Government Pension Fund, Victoria University of Wellington are among the smart organisations divesting from the fossil fuel industries, while the shares in un-burnable fossil fuel still has value. Signs of change are evident as smart organisations reducing flying to help stabilise the climate: As the world warms and technology improves, researchers and institutions ... question whether they really need to travel to academic conferences.' A clean, green science machine. Nature, 18 March 2015. University of Otago academics took the train to an Auckland conference in 2015 'Signs of Change' Conference - the University of Canterbury linked mini conferences including Royal Society venue in Wellington. A responsible council would consider divesting fossil fuel investments, including airport shares, while they have value.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Support upgrading facilities for local sports participation. Do not support any rates money spending on spectator sports.

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Work on reducing motor vehicle traffic especially preventing RONS intrusion into Wellington (which will make Wellington traffic worse). Focus all transport resources on improving cycling, walking and electric rail and bus journeys

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Allow 3-4 storey medium density housing within one block of routes served by public transport at 15 minute intervals. Allow 3-4 storey medium density housing along routes served by public transport at 15 minute intervals.

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in

Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Allow 3-4 storey medium density housing within one block of routes served by public transport at 15 minute intervals.

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

Residential ratepayer
 Commercial ratepayer

- Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

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 Mobile: **0210330547**
 eMail: **amanda.dsouza@otago.ac.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Children and young people should be at the heart of Council's long-term investment and growth strategy. I strongly recommended that being a Child (and Youth) Friendly City is included as one of the defined and priority items in the Council's Sustainable Growth Agenda and is subject to specific planning and investment. This will provide the foundation for, and help achieve success, in all other priorities identified in the long-term plan. It is a major gap in the current plan.

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Yes but the cost and environmental impact of runway extension may outweigh the benefits, especially if the benefits are uncertain. May be better use of money i.e. invest in children

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

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Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

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Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Children and young people should be at the heart of Council's long-term investment and growth strategy. I strongly recommended that being a Child (and Youth) Friendly City is included as one of the defined and priority items in the Council's Sustainable Growth Agenda and is subject to specific planning and investment. This will provide the foundation and help achieve success in all other priorities identified in the long-term plan.

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You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

- Yes
 No
-

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
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-

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- New Zealand European
 Māori
 Samoan
 Cook Island
 Tongan
 Niuean
 Chinese
 Indian
 Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

First Name: **Peter**
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 Mobile: **04 938 9602**
 eMail: **peter.reimann@paradise.net.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both
-

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Most of the queries below are not filled in because we want to focus only on pest animals and pest plants - see attached submission

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

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- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

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 Comments

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Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

 Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

 Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

See supporting document

Who we are reaching

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I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
 40-49 years
 50-59 years
 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

- Residential ratepayer
 - Commercial ratepayer
 - Residential and commercial ratepayer
 - I rent
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Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
WCC Long Term Plan Apr 2015
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan



Long-term Plan
Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199,
Wellington 6140.

SUBMISSION ON DRAFT LONG TERM PLAN 2015 - 25, FROM TRELISSICK PARK GROUP

Submitter name: Peter Reimann
Organisation: Trelissick Park Group
Organisation contact name: Peter Reimann
Address: c/- 51 Heke Street, Ngaio, Wellington 6035
Phone: 04 938 9602
Email: peter.reimann@paradise.net.nz
Date: 16 April 2015

Our submission on the above relates to budgets for pest control. Our Group is very grateful for our collaborative relationship and for the work Council have done over the years in Trelissick Park, despite budget restraints.

However, we have some reservations about: "As an eco-city Wellington will achieve high standards of environmental performance..." in p.4 of the Statements of Service Provision.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES/QUERIES

In the Statements of Service Provision

Biodiversity target and pest control lack of definition – On p.17 and 18, in 2.1, biodiversity targets of 55% – 70%, are given for "high value biodiversity sites (%) covered by integrated animal pest control or weed control".

- "high value biodiversity sites (%)" is ambiguous and subjective. Are they percentages of the total 4,000 ha of open spaces, or percentages of the high biodiversity sites? What is the area?
- "animal pest control or weed control" is too vague.
- What does "pest control" mean? Prioritised control? 100% elimination? Keeping the status quo? Containment?

We would like to see budget amounts for pest animals and weeds shown separately and the areas and methods of control defined.

Pest management budget inadequate

1. On p.21, in 2.1.8 of the Environmental Activity Budget, the net operating budget for "biodiversity (pest management)" is given as \$1.642 million per annum, only a little more than in the 2014/15 Plan. Pest weeds are burgeoning in Wellington, such as:
 - old man's beard, honeysuckle and climbing asparagus to dominate canopies, eventually killing the plants beneath
 - tradescantia (wandering willie) to carpet the ground, stifling natural seedling emergence
 - buddleia, wattle and sycamore to spread and take over.

Based on past experience, prioritised funding for dealing with pest weeds has not been enough. In Trelissick Park, some areas dealt with in the past, are going 'backwards' - a

waste of expenditure. Other areas, less fortunate than ourselves and without volunteer back-up, are in a bad way (eg Churchill Reserve between Trelissick Park and Otari Wilton's Bush). More funding is needed to prevent pest weeds running rampant.

2. Also, the target areas in 2.1 on p.17 and 18 are increasing over the ten years from 55% to 70%. There should be corresponding budget increases, with inflation adjustment (rather than a flat budget).
3. It should be noted that the budget in no way represents the true costs of pest management, given the huge input of the many volunteer groups in the Wellington area. Such a resource is not everywhere and may not always be available, being so reliant on goodwill, time, enthusiasm and support from Council.

Environmental performance measures questionable – On p.17, in 2.1 of the table of environment performance measures, it is stated that “Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality and maintenance of green open spaces” is 90%. However, to some, flowering weed trees and old man's beard are attractive, as are the autumn colours of deciduous trees. Others do not know the difference between natives and weeds. Enveloping areas of climbing asparagus and honeysuckle lie hidden. While not wishing to denigrate Council efforts, not much store should be attached to this survey.

SUMMARY

The Long Term Plan lists a number of growth initiatives for Wellington, costing many millions, aimed at attracting more visitors/business. Some of these are risky and extravagant. Yet here we already have parks, reserves and coastal areas integrated with the urban areas, making Wellington a unique and attractive city. Well maintained pest-free natural green spaces provide a return on investment with better health, sense of place, cultural well-being and attractiveness for visitors/recreation/employment.

Pest weeds are burgeoning in Wellington. Surely we don't want "the stunning natural environment", referred to by the Mayor in p.3 of the Consultation Document, defiled or killed by smothering weeds?

We already have one of Wellington's major 'selling' features - our magnificent parks, reserves and beaches – needing more maintenance.

I would like to speak to this submission.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Reimann
(Chairman, Trelissick Park Group)

Membership drawn from Highland Park Progressive Association Inc., Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents' Association Inc., Onslow Historical Society Inc., Private Landowners Group, Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society (Wellington Branch), Wellington Botanical Society, Wadestown Residents' Association

Please click on the link below to view the document

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_2384_64H0AE_WCC Long Term Plan Apr 2015.docx

Submitter Details

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 City: **wellington**
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 PostCode: **6023**
 Daytime Phone: **0274 511137**
 eMail: **alan@frenchdoor.co.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both
-

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

far too much money is being spent on old buildings that are only used for a small amount of time . the odds of having an earthquake during the time they are occupied are minimal . if you live in wellington you accept the threat that there might be aquake and you get on with life . the money would be far better spent building new safer amenities for the community .

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

depends on how much it will cost as every other city in NZ is competing for events by building new and better facilities to try and attract the few events . we would be better off building new amenities that enhance the lives of the people who live here and that might encourage more people to come and live here rather than just pop in for an event

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

at some stage the business sector needs to front up and build some of these venues. the fact that they dont means they are not viable and not maing any money so do the ratepayers need to continually pour money into a venue that dosnt work .

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

for quite some time council has been shown that wellington needs a new deep water swimming pool . the last few councils have talked about it , put forward grandiose plans and then decided to do nothing . this ten year plan must include a new facility that accomodates deep water or we might as well send all our brightest and best swimmers, waterpolo players etc to live in auckland .

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

I support the developement of these experiences but the only involvement that council should have is maybe providing suitable land , making sure the consent /resouce process is efficeint and helpful. I dont think council should be funding these loss making experiences .

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

I dont see council`s role is in public transport. the regional council has a mandate to support /subsidise public transport . I pay taxes and regioal rates for this and don`t want a third chunk taken out to fund public transport at council level. I oppose council paying for free buses on the weekends and any subsidy for public transport . council already gives private bus companies and regional council a huge subsidy by allowing good chargeable parking spaces around town to be used as

bus stops . probably in the 7 figures in lost income .

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Building a new deep water swimming pool is becoming a priority for quite a few people in wellington who find the existing facilities overloaded . I would like to see the school swimming pool grant scheme be reconsidered and funded to at least the 2mil that was originally set aside . there are still schools who need their pools upgrading and in doing so will take pressure off council facilities allowing a bit more time for council to procrastinate over build a new facility .

Who we are reaching

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- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submitter Details

First Name: **David**
 Last Name: **Tripp**
 Organisation: **Hutt Cycle Network**
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 Suburb: **Petone**
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 Country:
 PostCode: **5012**
 Daytime Phone: **+6445864626**
 Mobile: **+64275864626**
 eMail: **David.Tripp@xtra.co.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
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 Agent
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-

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Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in

Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

Male
 Female

My age is

under 18 years
 18-29 years
 30-39 years
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 60 years and older

Have you ever made a submission on a draft annual or long-term plan before?

Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

Residential ratepayer
 Commercial ratepayer
 Residential and commercial ratepayer

- I rent
 - Other
-

Which ethnic group do you belong to? (You can tick more than one box)

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
Submission on Wellington Long Term Plan 2015
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

Submission on Wellington Long Term Plan

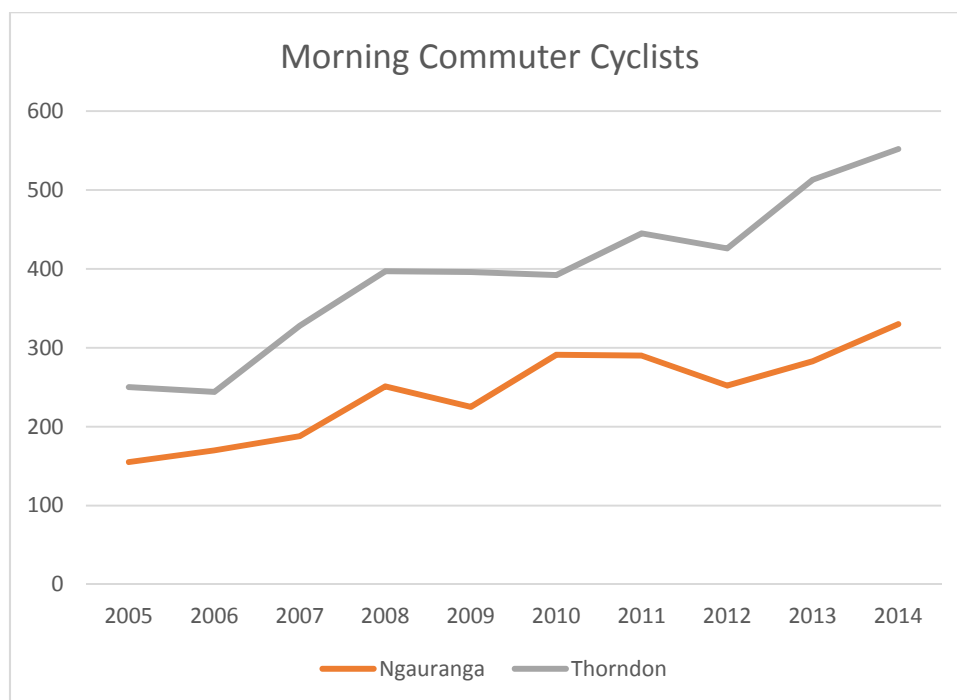
Hutt Cycle Network

April 2015

The Hutt Cycle Network is a collective of over 50 people in the Hutt Valley working to improve cycle infrastructure. We consider the option to be able to safely cycle around our city and region is important for our health, our environment and our economy.

We are submitting on the Wellington City Council Long Term Plan because many Hutt residents work in – and cycle to – Wellington on a daily basis. The following graph shows the average number of people cycling to Wellington between 7 and 9 am (source: WCC Transport Monitoring Surveys).

These numbers have doubled over the last 10 years, and now see well over 300 cyclists a day commuting from Hutt to Wellington. They are joined by a further 200 cyclists from Khandallah and Ngaio. The Hutt Road – Thorndon Quay route is most heavily used cycle route into the Wellington CBD.

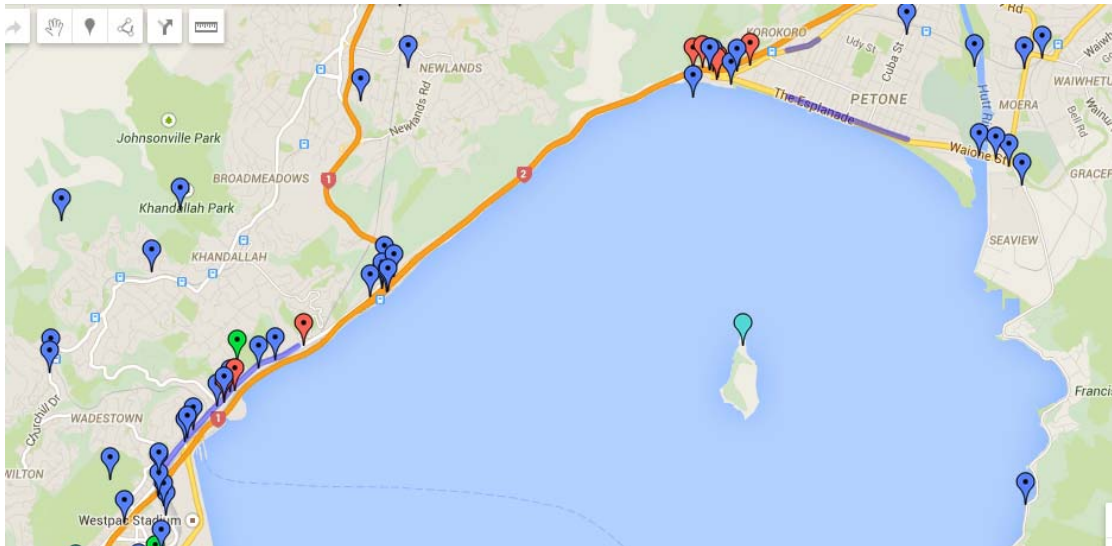


Despite this increased use, cyclists face significant hazards along this route, including:

- Poor surface
- Narrow sections
- Vehicles crossing into businesses
- Regular pinch points or obstructions (eg power poles in the middle of the footpath)
- Parked cars and vehicles unloading
- Close proximity of cyclists at speed with high pedestrian use

If cyclists use the road as an alternative they are faced with a poor road surface, no shoulder to bike on and proximity to fast, heavy traffic.

The danger and frustration of this cycle route is illustrated on the following “black spot” map maintained by Cycle Aware Wellington. Of note, the “motorway” from Ngauranga to Petone is preferred to the “cycleway” from Thorndon to Ngauranga.



Improved cycle infrastructure on this route has been the source of numerous plans and consultations over several decades. **Nothing** has yet been done, other than painting now faded green cycle paths over driveways. NZTA is evaluating options (again!) for a cycle path from Petone to Ngauranga. This is also necessary, but WCC progress on Thorndon to Ngauranga does not need to, and should not, wait for this.

Our recommended option is for one way, protected cycle lanes on each side of Hutt Road, from Thorndon to at least as far as the Onslow Road intersection. This would require the removal of one traffic lane, which is a viable option now due to the extra capacity being added to State Highway 1 from Aotea Quay ramps through to Ngauranga.

Protected cycle lanes will:

- Be suitable for cyclists of all abilities and levels of confidence
- Eliminate risk from passing vehicles
- Separate cyclists from pedestrians
- Reduce risk at vehicle crossings as there will be no counter flow cyclist movements
- Enable intersections to be redesigned to enable safe passage for cyclists

Conclusion

This is the most commonly used cycle route into Wellington. For cyclists from the north there are no alternatives. It is a dangerous and frustrating route. Significant improvements would cost a fraction of the amount being spent on adjacent motorway improvements, would relieve motorist congestion, and would significantly improve the health of cycling commuters.

Recommendation

The Hutt Cycle Network urges the Wellington City Council to make urgent and coordinated progress on a dedicated, high quality cycleway from Thorndon to Ngauranga.

Please click on the link below to view the document

https://submissions.wellington.govt.nz:443/Consult24Office/Docs/PID_14/14_2404_U1I5G0_Submission on Wellington Long Term Plan 2015.docx

Submitter Details

First Name: **Jeremy**
 Last Name: **Smith**
 Organisation: **Trinity Group Holdings**
 Street: **17b Moxham Ave**
 Suburb: **Hataitia**
 City: **Wellington**
 Country: **NZ**
 PostCode: **6036**
 Daytime Phone: **04 4997702**
 Mobile: **0272931346**
 eMail: **jeremy.smith@trinitygroup.conz**

Wishes to be heard:

- Yes
 I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

- Submitter
 Agent
 Both
-

Submission

Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council take action to improve our international air connections?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

A capital city cannot survive without an international airport.

Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

This is our growth area and our point of difference.

Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

See above, much of the film industry is linked to the tech sector

Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

It is one of the best ways of showing off our beautiful city to the rest of NZ and to an international audience

Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Wellington attracts tourists, but we need to extend their stay in the region from an average of 1 night to 4-5 nights. To do this we need a balance between arts, culture and adventure.

Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly Oppose

Comments

Council have been at saying NO to a number of roading options (basin flyover) it is now time to make some tough decisions and approve some of the proposals. It makes the Council look weak and puts at risk central government funding.

Urban Development

Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Comments

Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose Don't know

Comments

Do you see other matters as priorities?

Comments

We need to move forward in bringing together the other councils in the region. We cannot survive long term with this go it alone approach. Chch and Auckland will become the two major cities and Wellington will become irrelevant.

Who we are reaching

You don't have to complete this section but this information helps us to know who we are reaching. (Note: the information you provide is open to public view.)

I am

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My age is

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Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

Attached Documents

File
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan



Submission to the:
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

on the:
WELLINGTON CITY 2015-25 DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN

Submission from:
TENNIS CENTRAL REGION (INC.)

This submission is representing the 7,000+ members of Tennis Central Region Inc., including the 3,000+ that reside in Wellington City.

Date:
16 April 2015

Representatives of Tennis Central Region (Inc.) wish to discuss the main points in this written submission at a hearing.

Address for contact:
Tim Shannahan
Chief Executive Officer
Tennis Central Region Inc.
Email: tim@tenniscentral.co.nz
Mobile: 021 126 3322

Introduction

Tennis Central Region (Inc.) is one of six regional tennis organisations recognised by Tennis New Zealand as responsible for the delivery of grass-roots tennis. Created in 2007, Tennis Central Region services the lower part of the North Island, specifically Taranaki, Manawatu, Wanganui, Wairarapa, Kapiti Mana, Hutt Valley and Wellington.

Tennis Central has four key focus areas, which are:

- Regional performance programmes and events;
- Game development – promoting tennis in all forms;
- Organisational excellence – off court performance and relationships with external partners; and
- Sustainability (e.g. financial management, asset management)

In the Wellington City context, Tennis Central works with its affiliated tennis clubs and tennis participants to promote tennis and tennis participation opportunities at all levels.

The Renouf Tennis Centre

Tennis Central Region operates out of the Renouf Tennis Centre. That facility is owned by Wellington Tennis Inc., with the land leased from the Wellington City Council. The Renouf Tennis Centre is a critical asset to tennis in Wellington, providing the only indoor tennis facility in the city. It is used extensively throughout the year, most notably in the winter months. Local players use the facility for casual pay-for-play participation; professional coaches operate from the facility; and Tennis Central Region uses the facility for local, regional and national competition hosting, its regional high performance centre and for various tennis events.

The Renouf Tennis Centre is classified a tier 2 international facility, which allows national events and junior International Tennis Federation events to be held in Wellington. The facility currently meets Tennis New Zealand's requirements for hosting tournaments with its mix of six indoor and twelve outdoor tennis courts.

The Renouf Tennis Centre is more than just the home of tennis in Wellington City. It is a sport facility that is available for use to all residents of Wellington and is the envy of many other tennis communities throughout New Zealand.

Long-Term Maintenance

Tennis Central Region has a long-term asset plan that identifies future requirements in relation to court and infrastructure capital maintenance. While the plan identifies future capital requirements, Tennis Central Region does not have the financial reserves to undertake the bulk of the maintenance that is proposed as necessary in the next five years. Those works are estimated to be in the vicinity of \$500,000 to \$700,000.

It would be beneficial in 2015 or 2016 to have a suitably qualified independent professional review the Renouf Tennis Centre to verify the works required over the coming ten years to ensure the facility remains fit for purpose and available to the people of Wellington for their on-going use well into the future. Tennis Central Region has to date only obtained informal estimates of the likely cost of such a review, with \$50,000 an estimated upper limit.

One of the reasons it is requested that the Wellington City Council take the lead in this process reflects the view of Tennis Central Region that the Renouf Tennis Centre has capacity to be more than just a tennis facility. The review should also consider what needs to be done to enable the facility to be suitable to be used for other purposes. For example, the main indoor tennis court area has high quality acoustics, so it may be desirable to consider the true capacity for the indoor tennis courts to be a venue for small concerts and events.

Once the review is completed, then clarity will exist as to what needs to be done to maintain the facility and even enhance the facility for alternate uses. This can then be the foundation document used as the basis for further engagement between Wellington City Council and Tennis Central Region in the 2018 Long-Term Plan process to maintain the facility for future generations of Wellingtonians.

Future Funding Model

Tennis Central Region will continue to engage with its members and funders to generate revenue to provide for annual operational maintenance. Once there is clarity regarding the works required to maintain the facility long-term it will also be possible to consider options to realise increased funding levels from these sources. As a result, while Tennis Central Region may not have capacity to provide for all of the projected future capital maintenance costs, it is approaching this process on the basis of a partnership model. Tennis Central Region certainly expects to be a contributing partner to meeting the required costs.

Conclusion

It is appropriate to recognise that the Wellington City Council has supported the Renouf Tennis Centre in the past. This has not only been through the provision of a suitable site 30 years ago to develop the facility, but also by way of financial contributions towards the development and expansion of the facilities. Most recently this was in the form of support to enable an additional two indoor courts to be developed in 2006, bringing the number of indoor courts to its current level of six. This support in the past has been greatly appreciated.

It is hoped that the Wellington City Council is willing to continue to support tennis in Wellington and the Tennis Central Region by contributing to the future capital maintenance of the Renouf Tennis Centre. This support would be in the form of:

- Undertaking a professional review of the Renouf Tennis Facility (estimated cost < \$50,000); and
- Contribute to the capital maintenance costs to commence in 2018.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. Representatives of Tennis Central look forward to the opportunity to discuss this submission in further detail with councillors at the hearings process and with appropriate Council staff over the coming months.

ST PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL LONG TERM PLAN SUBMISSION

Introduction

St Peter's has had a presence in central Wellington for 167 years. During that time the parish and its people have been deeply involved in responding to the needs of the local community. St Peter's founded the Wellington Chinese Mission, the Wellington City Mission, St Peter's School (which formed the basis for Te Aro School), Downtown Community Ministry (with Wesley Methodist and Kent Terrace Presbyterian), and has been an active force in many other community-focused projects. Since 1848 our church has believed that people are at the heart of Wellington, and those who are the most vulnerable must be prioritised.

In recent years St Peter's has joined the ranks of those concerned about the rising gap between the rich and poor in our country and community. Having spent many decades providing assistance to those without work, we have become particularly distressed by the increasing instances of poverty in households where people are working fulltime. Wellington has the highest average income in the country, but this is offset by the vast gap between those earning exceedingly well and those struggling on very low wages. As one way of responding to our concerns St Peter's became a foundation member of the Living Wage Aotearoa Movement, and this will form part of our submission below.

The Council's Record

In general we believe Wellington City Council has a reasonable record of addressing issues of need and inequality in our city. Funding provided to groups and organisations such as DCM, The Soup Kitchen, Wellington City Mission and the Night Shelter is an essential aspect of this and has made it possible for those organisations to both survive and meet the needs they exist for.

Along with many others, we were overjoyed when council agreed to lift the minimum wage rate for all directly employed staff to the then Living Wage rate of \$18.40. We know the immediate difference that made in hundreds of households. We have also applauded the council's commitment to extend that policy. Prior to the last local body elections St Peter's was very happy to host a meet the candidates forum where all candidates present committed themselves to doing all in their power to ensuring the Living Wage was extended to all council staff, including those employed by CCOs and contractors, within this council term.

The Long Term Plan

Our immediate response to the LTP is it is focussed entirely on stuff. While there is a lot of rhetoric around making Wellington a people-centred city, in reality the plan outlines hundreds of millions of dollars of capital investment and infrastructure upgrades that simply assumes the benefit will trickle down to the people who live there. It is precisely that kind of trickle-down thinking that has led to the ever-widening income gap we are witnessing and the deprivation that goes with it.

While we recognise the need to invest in infrastructure and business growth, our concern is that little or no attention appears to have been paid to the real everyday needs of people. There seems to be an all-too familiar philosophy at work which assumes that if we make businesses bigger and wealthier everyone will benefit; a philosophy we would strongly challenge.

Our Recommendations

We would like to see the people prominently placed in the Long Term Plan, and in particular those people who are most vulnerable in our community. To this end we recommend:

- 1) That council leads the way towards a higher wages economy (a key trigger for growth in international experience) by recommitting itself to its stated policy of ensuring all council employees, including those employed by CCOs and contractors, are paid at the minimum the official Living Wage rate. We support Living Wage Wellington's recommendations for a staged implementation of this and strongly urge council to make a clear commitment to making this happen. This commitment should be clearly spelled out in the LTP.
- 2) That a clear commitment to furthering the Te Mahana strategy for addressing homelessness is included in the LTP.
- 3) That part of this commitment includes a clear statement of support for a supported accommodation facility in Wellington for those with alcohol and substance addiction issues – a so-called 'Wet House' programme.
- 4) That the LTP includes a clear strategy for continuing to address social inequality issues in Wellington. One form this might take would be a Social Development Agency that fulfils a similar aim to the proposed Urban Development Agency, but with people rather than business as its primary focus.

Conclusion

We at St Peter's do want to congratulate council on its people-focused achievements to date. We are concerned however that the LTP seems to be leaning in a different direction, and we would strongly encourage council to look for a better balance.

St Peter's would like to speak to this submission.

Rev'd Brian Dawson (Vicar)

On behalf of St Peter's Anglican Church, Willis Street

Contact:

Ph: 027 413 5809

E: vicar@stpeterwillis.org.nz

M: PO Box 11-903, Manners St, Wellington

Submitter DetailsFirst Name: **Pat**Last Name: **Stuart**Organisation: **Wellington Museums Trust**On behalf of: **This submission is made by the Chief Executive of the Wellington Museums Trust on behalf of Trustees, staff and supporters of our Museums (the Museum of Wellington City & Sea, Cable Car Museum and the**

Street:

Suburb:

City:

Country:

PostCode: **6140**Daytime Phone: **04 4710209**Mobile: **021 386192**eMail: **Pat.Stuart@wmt.org.nz**

Wishes to be heard:

 Yes I do NOT wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following submission be fully considered.

Correspondence to:

 Submitter Agent Both**Submission**

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Comments

Yes, see submission.

Who we are reaching

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under 18 years
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 60 years and older

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Yes
 No

Which of the following best describes you?

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- Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan, Somali)

Please state:

Other issues/matters or general comments

Comments

See submission

Attached Documents

File
150417_Wellington Museums Trust_Submission to the WCC_Draft LTP
2015-25 Draft Long-term Plan

SUBMISSION TO WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL'S 2015 DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN

- This submission is made by the Chief Executive of the Wellington Museums Trust on behalf of Trustees, staff and supporters of our Museums, City Gallery, Carter Observatory and Capital E
- The Trust applied via its Long-term Plan submission for, among other things, its operating grant (disregarding rental) to be increased by \$600,000 per annum. We submit the LTP should be amended so as to include this amount.
- For many years Wellington City Council's operating grant for the Trust has not reflected the cost increases to which the Trust has been unavoidably exposed. Revenue from external sources has remained stable at c30% of total revenues.
- The results include that the money currently available for delivery of our services and exhibitions is less in nominal terms than in 2009 — which limits the contribution our institutions can make to Wellington; and that staff salaries are materially below both market rates and the (lower) targets which the Trust has adopted — which contributes to high staff turnover in key areas.
- An increase of \$600,000 per annum in the Trust's operating grant is a catch-up not new money. It would return the Trust in real terms to the position it was in in 2009, and (assuming the operating grant is adjusted annually by 2%, the amount currently proposed in the LTP) would put the Trust in a position to continue to provide the current level and range of services and exhibitions, and perhaps to add to them.
- The Trust is not in a position to implement the Living Wage now, and an increase of \$600,000 would not put it in a position to do so. As noted the \$600,000 is a catch-up. The operating grant (disregarding rental) would have to be increased by an additional \$100,000 per annum to implement the Living Wage.
- Trust institutions make a real and measurable contribution to Wellington. Preliminary findings of a pilot research project undertaken in partnership with Council are that our portfolio delivers a significant social return on investment for the city: every Trust institution is highly valued by residents for their contribution to civic pride and great city living. In terms of economic impact: for every dollar the Council invests in City Gallery each year, \$2.70 is returned - for Capital E that figure is \$4.90.
- The Museum of Wellington City & Sea is one of the best museums in the world. Council's proposal to invest capital in its development over the next 5 years will enhance its world-class reputation.
- The assets which the Trust manages and operates belong to Council and to Wellingtonians, and we think priority should be given to their maintenance and development. Going forward on a business as usual basis is no longer viable and will quickly erode the value to the city of these assets. If there is no catch-up there will inevitably be changes in the way we use the assets and in the range and kind of the services and exhibitions which the Trust provides.

Pat Stuart
 Chief Executive

Organisation: Medical Students for Global Awareness (MSGA) Wellington

On behalf of: Students studying at the University of Otago, Wellington who are interested in reducing health inequities and improving health outcomes.

Postal address: P.O. Box 7343, Mein Street, Newtown, Wellington South, University of Otago, Wellington

Email: wendy.zhu15@gmail.com

Interest in health inequities, and the health and wellbeing of children and youth. We believe that Council plans have a considerable impact on the health of their population, and therefore any plans should actively try to address disparities and problems such as obesity, and sustainability for the future generations of Wellington.

Strongly agree with they cycle network and public transport

WCC council plans need to recognise the importance of having sustainable as well as healthier ways of transport around the city, both improving wellbeing of individuals and the environment. A strong emphasis on the safety of cyclists is needed.

Comments on the urban development plan and general comments

The 10-year plan as laid out by the Council has some great ideas but there seems to be little or no emphasis on children and young adults, especially given that the Council has committed to becoming a Child Friendly City. We strongly believe that being a Child (and Youth) Friendly City should be included as one of the defined and priority items in the Council's Sustainable Growth Agenda and is subject to specific planning and investment.

We would like to speak with the Council in person and share ideas that would help the Council focus on the city's youth, particularly to ensure the promotion and protection of their health and wellbeing. This includes providing the city with more public drinking fountains and making it easier for children to make healthier lifestyle choices by restricting fast food outlets around schools.

FIT WELLINGTON

SUBMISSION ON THE WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL'S DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN (LTP)

Date: 17 April, 2015

Contact: Russell Tregonning,

5 Anne St.,

Wellington 6012

Email: rutrego@gmail.com

Phone: 027-4446805

**FIT Wellington wish to make an oral presentation
at the oral submission hearings**

Who are we ?

FIT stands for Fair, Intelligent Transport. We are a group of concerned Wellingtonians, who want to see a change in the culture where the private motor vehicle dominates over other transport modes. We want to see a city designed around the needs of people, not cars.

Our vision for Wellington is a modern, vibrant city which includes:

- A healthy and safe city where the unique character and beauty of our harbour capital is enhanced by the built environment, including its transport system.
- A city that has reliable, low-cost, fast and convenient public transport, that takes people to where they want.

- A city where walking, cycling and electric public transport are actively promoted to reduce transport costs, improve health by physical exercise and reducing pollution and climate change effects.

As our organization is focused on transport and its effect on urban form for Wellington, we are submitting solely on section 11 in the consultation document (pages 42-43). Also, as this WCC LTP relies heavily on thinking involved in the Draft Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan we attach our submission on that plan to the Regional Transport Committee as an appendix to this document.

REAL TRANSPORT CHOICES

(p 44)—

1. *“Wellington’s transport network plays an important role in the region’s economy—helping people connect with each other, and bringing goods to the market”*

“Bringing goods to the market” is largely about the movement of freight. The Wellington Regional Freight Background Report (2011) states “The region’s freight network consists of road, rail and sea freight. Air freight plays a fairly minor role at this time”. Thus, the great majority of freight moves through Centreport without going through the CBD. This argues against a major construction of new motorways through the city for freight on the way to and from the airport.

WCC “*supports NZTA’s planned improved state highway network*” (Roads of National Significance RoNS) through the city (p45) as part of the Regional Land Transport Plan. This “*aims to unlock the city’s economic potential by improving transport routes into the city and from the city to the airport*”. These routes are planned to include doubling the Terrace and Mt Victoria tunnels, a Basin Reserve flyover, six lanes of roading leading from Mt Victoria through the town belt (4 extra to the 2 present now), and widening of Wellington Road with destruction of housing. It is notable that the flyover has been rejected by the EPA’s Board of Enquiry but NZTA is appealing that decision. This structure is planned to run one-way only, east-to-west away from the airport. It has been supported by WCC.

There is no rationale to institute RoNS for Wellington City on the grounds of significantly improving the region’s economy based on the movement of freight.

Building RoNS to help people connect with each other?
Nowhere in the LTP is it mentioned that the young potential drivers in Wellington are abandoning the idea of gaining their driving licences. For the 5 year period 2008-2013 the number of 16-19 year olds presenting for their licenses has dropped by about two thirds overall (NZTA). The reasons for this major drop is not accurately known, but the use of digital devices is put forward as a probable large contributing factor. The digital revolution is making connectivity between people so much easier without

road transport. The volume of road traffic is essentially stable.

Clearly, this is no time to be basing major urban motorway building on increasing people's connectivity.

2. *“There is congestion—particularly at peak times—on northern routes into and out of the city centre, and on the route from the city to the airport.”*

The belief that correction of congestion for any length of time by building more motorways, or more lanes on existing roads is incorrect; neither does capacity reduction increase congestion. Auckland's transport woes are just a local example—this mistake has been repeated in many cities overseas. The concept of 'triple convergence' explains why building more roads lanes doesn't help congestion: when the new lanes first open, people take to their cars and move away from public transport, or they change their route to the new lanes, or they do so at different times (towards the peak time). Soon the congestion returns. RoNS for Wellington city will not cure congestion. The whole issue of congestion is debatable ; vehicles waiting longer at peak times is expected and should encourage other forms of travel assisted, if necessary, with congestion charges.

3. *“The network is also potentially vulnerable in the event of an earthquake or other major emergency due to limited number of routes into and out of the city”.*

This may be true of roading north of the city eg Transmission Gully, because this route is planned to be different from the existing SH 1. In an earthquake though, it is likely that all road routes into the city will be affected. Sea links will become key. But RoNS for Wellington City are being planned along existing routes which will therefore be as vulnerable in the event of earthquake as they are now. The same applies for other emergencies on the horizon related to our deteriorating climate. RoNS for Wellington City will not help in these emergencies.

4. It (the existing network) provides limited choice—currently supporting private vehicle transport more effectively than other modes such as buses or bikes.

We wholeheartedly agree with this statement.

A cycling network

We applaud the aims “ *to encourage a greater uptake of cycling*” and all the reasons stated to support that (e.g improving health and the environment, and reducing congestion for other road users). We agree that “ *this may ultimately mean prioritizing cycle lanes or cycle parking over on-street parking in some areas*”. We encourage WCC to begin this parking reallocation immediately, and then increase it, step-by-step. Removing parking slowly but persistently over time works—Copenhagen’s 3% reduction per year over 30 years has transformed their city—we will probably

have to do it a bit quicker than that here as we're way behind.

Good communication and consultation with residents will aid good design. The known increased safety for all road-users with dedicated cycle lanes and the great health and economic benefits of more cycling should be emphasized. Business people should be reassured of the research both here and overseas, which shows that businesses are not adversely affected, and some improved, with new cycle lanes, even when on-road car parking is cut.

Communicating the city-wide network plan for cycleways will help the community to understand the benefits of an integrated approach and avoid some suburbs seeming to be targeted. We do urge WCC to take advantage of the Government's fund for urban cycleways currently on offer. It is important that there be a unified approach from Council to support the Island Bay cycle-way right now to get 'runs on the board', and act as part of an integrated transport system that supports sustainable modes.

Bus priority and vehicle network

The key LTP priority here is implementation of the Wellington Regional Transport Plan (WRLTP). We are supportive of its aims i.e ' *A resilient and reliable transport system that's easy to use*' (see appendix). But achieving these aims will be hindered by the decisions of the Regional Transport Committee (RTC) whose overwhelming focus, reflected in the detail of

the WRLTP is on RoNS, which as noted above will not achieve the aims of the plan.

The public transport mode favoured in the draft RLTP was Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) which, in turn, relies for its routing on RoNS. BRT also fails to promise a significant relief of the congestion of buses in the Golden Mile and narrow streets of the CBD. Buses, even large articulated or double-decker buses will not have the necessary capacity to significantly grow the public transport mode share. Buses stack up as they have to pass each other. Light rail (LRT) takes up less space, does not need over-taking, and makes more traffic signal time for other vehicles. Greater capacity means simply longer trams or more frequent service. We support high-capacity all-electric LRT which was rejected by a flawed Public Transport Spine Study on the grounds of cost. We believe that a good initial light rail system in Wellington can be built for around \$400 million, including a 20% contingency allowance. It could be easily affordable by transfer to it of the huge RoNS funding.

We were involved in the RTC consultation process on the draft RLT Plan in early March (see appendix). We noted that three quarters of planned activities involved road-building. Of the 572 submissions made, an overwhelming number (almost 90%) were opposed to these significant roading activities in RLTP. There is clearly a growing opposition to investment focused on new road construction at the expense of public transport, walking and cycling.

The LTP states *'One of the top priorities is to find a solution to the Basin Reserve traffic congestion'*. We are opposed to a flyover and we believe an 'at-grade' solution is entirely possible for this perceived problem. A shift to attractive modern high-capacity public transport like light rail, and the provision of safe cycleways and improved dedicated pedestrian infrastructure will encourage people to get out of their cars. This will reduce congestion without the need for more motorways, tunnels or a flyover, not only at the Basin, but throughout Wellington City.

Walking

This LTP does not include any projects to increase walk mode share. A goal to increase 'uptake of walking' is also required. We would like to see priority for pedestrians as the key criteria for all transport projects and to use the New Zealand best practice Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide.

This will mean that public transport and walk interfaces are improved dramatically. These should include simple measures such as way-finding at all stops, and bus shelters provided but not blocking footpaths. Also, a major rethink of the Railway Station forecourt to provide priority pedestrian access, and better walk access to the ferry and airport. These smaller projects can be rolled into one funding pool dedicated to address these many important walk issues.

We support the upgrades of the suburban centres at Tawa and Karori provided they prioritise pedestrians and improve links with public transport.

Summary

FIT Wellington asks Wellington City Council to take a stand and oppose the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 in its present draft form. This, in turn will necessitate a change in the Council's Long Term Plan. We seek a comprehensive review of both Plans to accommodate the following:

1. Incorporate climate change responses and energy scarcity into transport planning
2. Abandon proposals to expand the road corridor from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport and call a halt to the RoNS in the wider region.
3. Abandon current plans for Bus Rapid Transit plans on the main transport spine and adopt high capacity, high frequency light rail running from Wellington Rail station, through the CBD via Wellington Hospital and Newtown shopping, then on to the airport.
4. Retain the existing trolley bus fleet, at least for the remaining life of the three axle buses.
5. Implement measures to enhance the Basin Reserve roundabout at grade.
6. Reallocate funds currently budgeted for expanding the road corridor from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport to investment in improved public transport, walking, and cycling.

7. Introduce measures to reduce commuter traffic from entering the CBD during peak hours, including parking controls and congestion charges.

We thank you for the opportunity to submit on the WCC Draft Long Term Plan.

We wish to speak to the Plan at the oral hearing process.

Michael Barnett BSCE (IIT), Grad Diploma in Business Studies. Retired Civil Engineer Roads and Transport Infrastructure

Kerry Wood MIPENZ Retired engineer, infrastructure, policy and transport

Ellen Blake
Living Streets Aotearoa, National executive member and Wellington coordinator

Ian Shearer FIPENZ
Sustainable Energy Engineer

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Orthopaedist and senior lecturer, Wellington School of Medicine

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FIT Wellington

Submission to the Regional Transport Committee on the Draft Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) 2015

Date: 11 February 2015

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**FIT Wellington wish to make an oral presentation at the Regional
Planning Committee hearing.**

Introduction

FIT Wellington opposes the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 and seeks a comprehensive review and modification of the Plan to accommodate the following:

1. Abandon proposals to expand the road corridor from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport and call a halt to RoNS in the wider region.
2. Abandon plans to introduce BRT on the main transport spine and adopt high capacity, high frequency light rail running from Wellington Rail station, through the CBD via the Wellington Hospital and Newtown, then on to the airport.
3. Retain the existing trolley bus fleet for the remainder of its design life or earlier if battery buses become as effective as trolley buses.
4. Investigate options and implement measures to enhance the Basin Reserve roundabout.

5. Reallocate funds currently budgeted for expanding the road corridor from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport to investment in improved public transport, walking, and cycling.
6. Introduce measures to reduce commuter traffic from entering the CBD during peak hours, including parking controls and congestion charges.

FIT Wellington – Organization and Vision

FIT Wellington stands for Fair, Intelligent Transport for Wellington.

We are a group of concerned Wellington citizens, who wish to see a change in the present culture where the private car dominates over cheaper, safer, more economic, healthy and climate-friendly transport alternatives.

We see in the RLTP 2015 a continuation of old-fashioned transport planning, working in isolation from urban planning and people's needs, to the detriment of the urban environment.

FIT Wellington's vision for Wellington is a modern, vibrant city designed around the needs of people, not cars.

Our vision includes the following:

- A healthy and safe city where the unique character and beauty of our harbour capital is enhanced by the built environment, including its transport system.
- A city that has reliable, low-cost, fast and convenient public transport, that takes people to where they want.
- A city where walking, cycling and electric public transport are actively promoted to reduce transport costs, encourage physical exercise and mitigate against pollution and climate change effects.

FIT Wellington's response to the RLTP

The RLTP 2015 contains eight key strategic objectives. We would add a further three objectives:

- Interconnected walking, cycling and passenger networks.
- Highly accessible and attractive 'activity' or shopping streets.
- Reduce the commuter road traffic entering the CBD, particularly at peak hours

We believe that many of the 16 prioritised activities in the RLTP will not be conducive to achieving these objectives. These activities are predominantly new roading projects and are dominated by Roads of National Significance (RoNS). Of the \$1.392 billion of prioritized projects over \$5 million budgeted over the 6 year period 2015-2021 \$1.181 (85%) is for state highways and local roads, \$168 million (12%) is for public transport and \$43 million (3%) is for cycling and walking (Refer Table on pages 156/157 in the RLTP).

FIT Wellington does not support spending such large sums of public money on motorways, tunnels and flyovers. The money would be better invested in higher quality public transport, walking and cycling modes.

The only RLTP activities supported by FIT Wellington are:

- Priority 7 SH 58 safety works, conditional on the proviso, that walking and cycling facilities that meet current NZ standard guidelines are included.
- Priority 9 Regional Rail Plan: passenger rail improvements
- Priority 10 The Ngauranga to Petone cycleway/walkway.
- Priority 11 Integrated fares and ticketing. We support this concept provided it can be demonstrated to work with the desired high capacity public transport network. However, we do not believe integrated ticketing using the current driver-checked smart cards will achieve the desired result, because boarding times will be too

slow. The system must allow for all-door loading and a law change to make it the passengers' responsibility to have a ticket.

FIT Wellington strongly opposes Priority 4 Wellington City Bus Rapid Transit Infrastructure Improvements based on the following considerations:

- BRT's allowance for patronage growth is only about a quarter of the growth rates seen in Auckland, on the Northern Bus way and the electrified passenger rail. The proposed BRT system would be overloaded as soon as 2025.
- Wellington's narrow inner city streets will result in buses stopping in places where following buses cannot overtake, thus eliminating a critical feature of BRT and replicating present-day delays.
- 'Hundred passenger' buses are not defined. Double-deckers will be too slow at stops, bendy-buses may not fit, existing buses with most seats removed to increase capacity will not be popular. Their effect on pedestrian or cyclist safety is not stated and we believe their use will have greater adverse effects than the observed deficiencies of the current bus system.
- BRT as proposed currently relies on a second Mt Victoria Tunnel and a six lane route on the Ruahine Street. This will destroy part of the Town Belt and housing along Wellington Road.
- Congestion and bus delays are inevitable because the capacity on the CBD route will be grossly inadequate.
- The plan to abandon the existing clean electric trolley buses with a working life of a further 15 to 20 years and replace them with untried hybrid buses with diesel- electric drive is irresponsible. Trolley buses should be retained for their working life, unless battery buses can recharge without the trolley overhead before then.

- Hybrid buses are costly and will still have polluting diesel exhausts containing known carcinogens, operating along the busiest bus route in New Zealand and beside the busiest footpaths.

FIT Wellington opposition to the other 12 activities is due to the over emphasis on new road projects to the detriment of investment in public transport, walking and cycling.

Achieving the key strategic objectives

FIT Wellington believes there are several missing items that need to be included in a revised RLTP in order to achieve the following key strategic objectives.

Objective. A high quality and high frequency passenger transport spine.

Light Rail

FIT Wellington strongly believes that plans to introduce BRT on the main transport spine should be dropped and be replaced with a plan to introduce high capacity, high frequency light rail instead, in order to address the key issue of congestion along the Golden Mile.

We believe that light rail combined with a network approach to other linking public transport, is the only feasible option that will provide the needed capacity and achieve a goal of significantly reducing private car use. Light rail was rejected in the Public Transport Spine Study (PTSS) on spurious financial grounds, where an extra tunnels were costed for LRT, but not BRT. Further, the route chosen does not follow the high passenger demand route (Hospital and Newtown) and will adversely affect the Town Belt.

The principal advantage of light rail is adequate capacity on a single two-lane route. Other advantages include scope for better urban design because there is less need for wide roads, much greater passenger appeal including for the elderly (rapidly increasing in number) and people with disabilities (a smoother,

safer and more comfortable ride), and increased commercial and residential property values along its route.

We consider a pedestrianized Golden Mile with electric public transport would transform the city's heart and should be given a high priority.

We understand that a light rail route from the Railway Station to Kilbirnie can be built for under \$400 million including design and GST.

Objective. Inter-connected and convenient local street, walking, cycling and passenger networks.

The effect of current roads policy is to suppress choice by promoting private vehicle use notorious for high costs, poor safety and poor use of road space.

To achieve the objective, higher priority should be given to developing public transport, walking, and cycling infrastructure with the aim to markedly increase mode share of these sustainable transport options. This includes making a priority to bring all walking infrastructure up to a standard in keeping with NZ Pedestrian Planning and Design Guidelines and improving crossing times at pedestrian road crossings everywhere within the CBD and key suburban areas.

Priority should be given to a comprehensive review of the Wellington road network to identify roads that require additional cycle facilities or where slower speeds and other means will make roads safer for all. A comprehensive cycling network should include physical separation of cyclists from motorists and pedestrians.

Objective. Highly accessible and attractive 'activity' or shopping streets.

Attention needs to be given to the desired urban form and identifying key streets in the CBD and suburban areas, where people and moving vehicles can meander in a safe and harmonious manner. This will require urban designers, road and traffic engineers, and the community working together and giving top priority to designing our streets and public spaces around people and their needs, not the automobile.

Objective. Plans to reduce the commuter road traffic entering the CBD
FIT Wellington would like to see measures introduced to reduce commuter traffic from entering the CBD during peak hours. Such measures should include:

- Parking controls: reduce the space available in the CBD for commuter vehicles and make the cost of long-term parking considerably more expensive. On-street parking should be given lower priority and priced so that spaces are usually available.
- Road pricing to discourage unessential trips into the CBD during peak hours.

The technology is there. Singapore has been doing it for decades and other cities around the world have followed. Here in New Zealand it is time we started designing our cities around people movements, not the motor vehicle. We need to plan for less traffic entering the CBD at peak hours and we need major investment in public transport and other transport modes.

The Basin Reserve Project.

The Environmental Protection Authority Board of Inquiry declined the applications for resource consent for the construction of a flyover at the northern end of the Basin Reserve in August 2014. The NZ Transport Agency has subsequently lodged a High Court appeal to this judgment.

The Draft RLTP states (page 143) that “Pending the outcome of this appeal the intention is that stakeholders will work together in order to achieve a solution to address conflicting transport demands at the Basin Reserve intersection that is safe, effective and efficient for all users and transport types through Wellington City.”

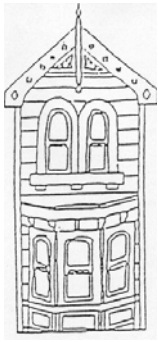
FIT Wellington considers the NZTA’s decision to appeal the Board of Inquiry’s judgment is irresponsible and will result in a costly and unnecessary court case, when other low cost and workable solutions to congestion around the

Basin Reserve have been identified.

Concluding Comments

FIT Wellington reiterates that it opposes the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 as presented and seeks a comprehensive review and modification of the Plan to accommodate the following:

1. Abandon proposals to expand the road corridor from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport and call a halt to the RoNS in the wider region.
2. Abandon plans to introduce BRT on the main transport spine and adopt high capacity, high frequency light rail running from Wellington Rail station, through the CBD via Wellington Hospital and Newtown shopping, then on to the airport.
3. Retain the existing trolley bus fleet for the remainder of its design life or earlier if battery buses become as effective as trolley buses.
4. Investigate options and implement measures to enhance the Basin Reserve roundabout.
5. Reallocate funds currently budgeted for expanding the road corridor from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport to investment in improved public transport, walking, and cycling.
6. Introduce measures to reduce commuter traffic from entering the CBD during peak hours, including parking controls and congestion charges.



Newtown Residents' Association

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Submission on the Wellington City Council Draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025

The Newtown Residents' Association has been an Incorporated Society since July 1963. We are residents and business owners from Newtown and the surrounding suburbs, who take a keen interest in the community and local issues.

On Sunday 30th November we held a community meeting to discuss aspects of the Long Term Plan and develop input into it. We also reviewed the plan at our regular monthly meeting in March and discussed this submission at the April meeting. Views provided by residents via email and social media have also been included to develop this document to outline to our elected representatives our stance on the direction Wellington should take.

OVERVIEW

The primary theme of the Long Term Plan is 'Invest for Growth'. We believe that Wellington should only be investing in projects that generate growth that promotes greater equality and a more livable city for all, rather than solely "trickle-down" growth.

COUNCIL SERVICES

We believe that the current rates level for residential rates should be maintained, taking inflation into account. However, we should reassess the commercial to residential ratio, particularly the ability of small or startup businesses to pay. We should continue to offer rates remissions and postponement for those who are in hardship, making sure this is targeted at those who truly need it.

We support the Council's intention to "focus on strong, resilient infrastructure; we don't aim to reduce services. (p8)." We should not be cutting services that are valuable to the community. We agree with the need to ensure value for money and the best use of resources, not by reducing services but ensuring efficient and effective spending, with no waste. The financial strategy associated with the LTP speaks of "savings in excess of \$50 million" to be made from reorganising services (p3). However we are concerned that the attempt to make savings could lead to an increasing deterioration in services.

We have observed that some Council services have already diminished, either in quantity or quality, since these services were contracted out. In our area we have observed that street cleaning, pavement cleaning, emptying rubbish bins, weed control and drain maintenance have suffered. Drains are getting blocked from

rubbish in gutters and overflowing, a particular issue with the increasing number of high rainfall events. It seems that in the current service model contractors only attend to specific problems notified by the public. In the past there was regular proactive attention to street cleaning, as an example, and we had a much better service.

Non-negotiable services include clean water; good sewerage that does not pollute our environment; effective and sustainable networks for the movement of people around the city in the form of decent roads, footpaths and cycleways; a healthy natural environment near its citizens; safety and security; the provision of public housing. As management of the sewerage treatment plant will soon return to the Wellington City Council, we encourage Council to ensure they are ready with forward thinking staff and technology to ensure capability and environmental sustainability.

We would like to see an increased WCC focus on recycling, with the provision of recycling bins on the streets and the periodic collection of green/garden waste and larger discarded items such as electronic goods.

We feel that it is very important for children to learn to swim and swimming be available as a form of exercise. We feel that a ratepayer subsidy towards the cost of visiting a swimming pool is therefore important for children, beneficiaries and those on low incomes.

We believe that libraries need to be open outside of normal working hours. If necessary, to ensure libraries are accessible in some evenings and on weekends, the library could open later on some working days. Our local library has a late night and Saturday morning opening, and we want to retain this. We feel that exhibitions should also be open outside regular working hours.

We think it is valuable for the community to have places to play as well as places for competitive sport, to encourage healthy lifestyles. As such, retaining our existing playgrounds is important.

We think it is important that the Zoo continues to be subsidized to enable access for families who otherwise might not be able to afford it. We suggest adding discounted Zoo entry to the Leisure Card and expanding subsidies that encourage using public transport to get to the Zoo. We think investing in the educational aspect of the Zoo is important.

We support the continued partnership with Zealandia.

ECONOMY

As stated above, we believe that we should only be investing in projects when it can be demonstrated that they will promote greater equality and a more livable city for all. The plan holds out the vision of “making all residents more prosperous, so they can reach their potential and live enjoyable and fulfilling lives. (p7)” This goal is admirable, but the means of achieving it are not obvious, particularly for those who are elderly, disabled, or unskilled. The most obvious initial effect is to increase rates, adding to rather than reducing the financial burden for residents.

We think that it is vital to seek wider public input into deciding whether investing in all the “big ideas” within the next years is really feasible, and if not, which should be a priority. We express concern that Council have already invested in conference facilities, before public had the opportunity to evaluate all of these ideas as a whole.

Investing in developing a Liveable City with Better Transport Options is a priority. We have doubts over the value of investing in the Airport Extension, the Film Museum and the Conference and Concert Venues at this point in time. We think that investing in a Marine Education Centre is important.

We need to consider the social impact a runway extension would have on South Wellington. Investment in an airport extension requires thorough consultation and the development of a robust business case with better research around any negative impacts. Particular care needs to be made regarding the validity of projected benefits and in addressing safety and noise concerns.

Concert and conference facilities should be pursued only if the business case outlines how they will become self-sustaining, and only if it will come from revenue raised from the commercial and tourism sectors rather than rates paid by residents. We also believe it is important to consider the impact this may have on existing facilities.

We support the proposal to upgrade the Basin Reserve. However we note that the question of whether to restore or to demolish the Museum Stand is contentious, and ask for specific community consultation about this and other aspects of the upgrade before any decisions are made.

We need to invest in consultation and engagement to ensure that any development in transport is valuable. We think that priorities need to change, to focus on pedestrians, cyclists of all ages, and buses and trains.

The bus service is extremely important to us as many of our residents rely on public transport. We are concerned that a plan headed up “Real Transport Choice” has apparently decided to remove the No 18 bus between Miramar and Karori, which is well patronized and the existing first choice of the many University students and staff who live in the southern suburbs. We do not feel the proposed new services adequately meet the needs of those who currently use the No 18 route and therefore believe this service should be retained.

We believe that council should share the cost of promoting tourism with the commercial sector, as tourism is of benefit to small businesses and venues.

The goal of “making all residents more prosperous” will certainly not be achieved if workers continue to receive less than a living wage. We commend the WCC on its policy of paying its workers living wage rates. We also note the proposal on p9 of the Draft Plan for a living wage rate for Wellington Zoo and Museums Trust. We ask for a firm commitment in the Plan for extending living wage rates to all employees of Council Controlled Organisations and workers for third parties contracting to Council.

URBAN LANDSCAPE

We need to recognize Wellington's special character and decide on our values and how these will be protected as the city grows.

Increased density will require protected green spaces to ensure livability and will require a focus on walkability as well. We think that increasing density is possible without building high-rise buildings.

Protecting the Town Belt is vital. We need to ensure all residents, and particularly children, can experience the outdoors within the city. We support the policy of having outdoor recreation space available within 600m or a 10-minute walk of every household, as detailed in the Suburban Reserves Plan. We also believe that people should be able to grow their own food, and support an increase in community gardens and/or the establishment of allotments where housing density precludes residential gardens.

Ensuring the enduring provision of council-run social housing is non-negotiable. We demand a non-conditional assurance that the future of Wellington City Council social housing in Newtown and Berhampore is secure and housing stock will not be sold to fund other projects. A wider public discussion should be held on increasing housing stock.

We believe Council should be granting rates rebates to owners who are unable to afford the cost of earthquake strengthening in buildings that preserve context and history. We would also like to see the provision of interest-free loans when rates rebates are not sufficient for the task.

A stronger focus on the effects of climate change is immediately required. We must pay particular attention to predicted sea level rise and begin to mitigate this. Natural hazards are also increasing in severity and frequency, and ensuring our city is resilient from disaster needs to be a priority.

WITHIN NEWTOWN

We think it is important to retain and enhance the limited green spaces in Newtown to make best use of them. Our submission on the Draft Suburban Reserves Management Plan had a number of proposals including increased pocket parks, dog exercise areas and improved access to the Town Belt from Adelaide Road.

We need to place appropriate trees in plots along our footpaths. Many trees that were planted decades ago are now too large and need to be replaced, and trees that died or were damaged have been removed and the plots sealed over. This needs to be rectified. We would like edible planting to be prioritized.

We believe spaces that Council currently own need to remain in Council ownership. Council urgently need to address the toilet facilities provided within Newtown. The one block of public toilets are constantly in poor shape and insufficient for the current population of Newtown.

We recommend improvements to street cleanliness, maintaining the level of service removing tagging and graffiti and increased opportunities for recycling waste.

The maintenance and improvement of walkways, footpath surfaces and guttering is important. We would like to see the brickwork theme completed from Mansfield Street to the John Street area, as per the original consulted on and agreed Riddiford Street Staged Improvement Plans, and a covered walkway from the Newtown Shops to John St developed. Centre islands in busy streets are important and should be maintained and increased. Walkways between streets need better lighting and need hand rails installed, as several are currently unsafe for those with decreased mobility.

We would like attention to improving street lighting in Newtown. We understand that a lighting audit was previously carried out in Newtown and several failings identified, however lighting has not been improved since then, and we would like this rectified.

We need to continue to implement commuter cycleway options between Newtown and the city, as well as investigating and implementing cycleways for recreational cyclists. Parking facilities for bicycles is an important component of this.

We think that investigating ways to limit traffic to the CBD is important, and consideration should be given to having hubs where people can leave their vehicles and use public transport to travel onto the CBD. Service cabling should now be laid underground as trolley buses are being replaced, and the speed limit through the Newtown Shops, Constable St and Daniel St to John St should be lowered to 30kmph.

Parking is a continuing difficulty for Newtown residents and businesses, with much of the on-street parking taken up by hospital staff avoiding paying for parking in the hospital grounds. We understand that when the WCC granted consent for the new hospital it required that the plans include adequate parking. We would like the WCC to take this up with the Capital & Coast District Health Board, with a view to maximising parking on the grounds rather than maximising profit from parking fees.

We wish to establish a well-resourced and effective Community Board for the southern ward areas of Wellington, with emphasis placed on ensuring Community Centres and Community Services and Courses are fully supported and resourced.

NEWTOWN'S CONTRIBUTION to the REGION

Section 5 of the LTP is headed “Reigniting our sense of place.” It speaks of the contribution festivals make to the quality of life in Wellington. For twenty years our Residents’ Association has been hosting the Newtown Festival, and in particular the Newtown Festival Street Fair, which this year had 100+ performances on twelve stages, 400+ stallholders (a third local, a third from the wider Wellington region, and the other third from all over the country) and an estimated 80,000 Fairgoers.

We can affirm that the Festival has greatly enhanced our sense of place and

community and believe that this has spread beyond our suburb. We think it would be appropriate for the LTP to include continued support for staging the Festival and increased support for promoting the Newtown Festival as the popular iconic regional event it has established itself as over the last 20 years. The backing of WCC for promotion is very important for attracting and retaining sponsors for this not-for-profit event.

CONSULTATION

We stress the need for early engagement, rather than just consultation on plans. The Council began its consultation about the Long Term Plan with a meeting with the Federation of Progressive and Residents' Associations in September, and we feel that this was too late. We should have had the chance to start discussing residents' views on the Long Term Plan earlier. We also feel that Council needs to take into account holiday periods when planning consultation periods. We are disappointed that Easter school holidays took up a large portion of the current Long Term Plan consultation period.

We feel that seminars and workshops on aspects of the Long Term Plan should be run with high school and university students, to engage them with determining the direction that Wellington will take and to encourage them to take a stronger interest in the city that they will inherit.

We also feel that Council should provide communities with the resources to develop their own ten-year plans, although communities need to be able to drive these initiatives in ways which work for them and take into account differences between Wellington's suburbs.

We request the opportunity to make an oral submission about the Long Term Plan.



NZ Climate & Health Council

www.orataiao.org.nz

17 April 2015
Wellington City Council

Submission on WCC's Draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025

Primary contact point for correspondence and feedback:
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OraTaiao: The New Zealand Climate and Health Council includes more than 300 senior doctors and other health professionals across New Zealand advocating climate action for important health and equity gains now – and over the decades ahead.

Thank you for this opportunity for OraTaiao to make a written submission on the Council's Draft Long Term Plan. We would also like to make an oral presentation to the Council.

Yours sincerely,

Liz Springford, BA, MPP(merit), Policy Analyst, Wellington
Executive Board Member, OraTaiao: The New Zealand Climate and Health Council

Dr R Scott Metcalfe, MB ChB, DComH, FNZCPHM, Public Health Medicine Specialist/Chief Advisor,
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Mr Russell Tregonning, MB ChB, FRACS, FNZOA, Orthopaedic Surgeon/Senior Lecturer School of
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Council

for OraTaiao: The New Zealand Climate and Health Council
www.orataiao.org.nz

1. Changing climate context

- Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service? **Oppose**
- Do you support our plan to limit rates increases to 3.9% on average over ten years to fund investment for growth, as opposed to a 3.1% increase to provide 'business as usual'? **Oppose**

OraTaiao welcomes the Council's energy and concern for Wellington's future, and effort to create conversations, involving as many Wellingtonians as possible in this planning process.

OraTaiao strongly supports the Council in planning for a positive future for Wellingtonians – a city that's good to raise a family, where everyone feels welcome and can be part of a community, where it's easy to do business and find good staff, where households can be supported by decent stable jobs that pay at least a living wage, where learning is rewarding and valued, keeping healthy and active is easy, where everyone can have fun and relax, enjoying the arts and the outdoors, and maybe even our wind – these are aspirations to share as a city. The challenge is choosing the right projects to fund at the right level to get there.

Climate wellbeing

OraTaiao strongly opposes funding or supporting in any way those projects that will increase our climate-damaging greenhouse gas emissions. We strongly believe the Council's priority must be creating the infrastructure to support the just transition to a low emissions economy, with particular attention to the most vulnerable households in Wellington. We consider better understanding the implications of climate changes – not just sea level rises and extreme weather events – for our Wellington economy and communities as critical. This will help determine how much financial risk to take with financing new projects over this decade and beyond. At the moment, the Long Term Plan projects seem to be considered within a business-as-usual approach, including rating capacity.

We suggest taking a broader approach to Wellington's future growth, not just relying on gross domestic product (GDP) changes that are simply a measure of money flows, not whether the profits are flowing offshore, nor whether stable living wage jobs are created. GDP was never intended as a measure of city health, wealth or wellbeing, and other measures such as the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) have evolved instead. Obviously, climate emissions are another complementary measure in plans to future-proof Wellington.

Why Wellington?

From a climate perspective, taking the pressure off Auckland as NZ's most popular place to move to, set up business, and find a job, could help reduce urban sprawl and transport pressures. 'Why Wellington?' is a question worth exploring – what could encourage moving to Wellington as a positive alternative to Auckland for overseas arrivals, businesses and other NZers? Wellington already has a story worth telling of a welcoming compact city where it's easy to get around and enjoy a diverse range of cultural activities. How can we make our city even more attractive – and ensure that with a growing population, we contain the city, concentrating living close to the centre with people-friendly space to move easily around? How do we encourage movement from Auckland without inheriting Auckland's housing and transport problems? How do we reduce the need for air travel and the consequent wasted hours and high emissions? Could Wellington become a centre of international excellence for teleconference connectivity? Is Wellington an easy city to quickly settle

into, welcoming diversity? What connections do we need to make with businesses and potential migrants to tell our story? Can we play our part in welcoming climate refugees?

Climate changes integral to planning

Although the airport runway and cycleway projects drew the greatest online feedback, we believe the top priority for the Council's Long Term Plan is the project to better understand the implications of our changing global climate. This is urgent – and integral to decisions about the runway extension, cycleways, Council borrowing, rating capacity, and other infrastructure projects and priorities. Climate change impacts on Wellington are likely to be much more than the physical changes of rising seas and more extreme weather events.

We agree with Mayor Wade-Brown's statements back on 16 May 2013: *"Cities rather than countries are taking the lead on climate change issues,"* and *"We need to take a climate change lens to all of Council's activities and programmes."*ⁱ

Climate change impacts more than extreme weather events

Climate changes are increasingly affecting the global economy and society. Climate changes have much wider implications than local extreme weather events – although we already know these can be costly. Much bigger economic and societal impacts on the Wellington region are likely to result from the economic fall-out and heightened conflicts arising from a world struggling with extreme weather events, crop failures, water shortages, changes in disease patterns and resource shortages.

NZ exposed to global economic and security impacts

New Zealand is vulnerable to climate changes both here and amongst our trading partners – we are a small open economy heavily dependent on stable environmental and climate conditions and thriving economies able to buy our products. As the home of NZ's capital city with much of the public service employed here, what happens to NZ's economy affects our region's economy and residents. Looking just at the cost of extreme weather events here misses the interconnectedness and wider implications of our changing climate. That is why better understanding the implications of climate changes for this city, NZ and globally, and how these impacts could interact is critical to making decisions about increasing debt levels and ratepayer liabilities.

Health gains in short and longer term

Climate change has profound adverse effects on human health, which is widely recognised by a number of renowned authorities in health^{1,2,3}. The Lancet, one of world's leading medical journals, calls climate change 'the biggest threat to global health in the 21st century'^{4,5} – climate change certainly threatens our economic and societal wellbeing. Conversely, well-designed climate action means better health and wellbeing in the short and longer term, from helping keep us keep active to warming our homes, and significantly reducing taxpayer-funded health care costs.^{6,7}

Cheaper to mitigate now

Internationally recognised economists Lord Nicholas Stern⁸ and Ross Garnaut⁹ have already established that the cheaper option is to mitigate, adaptation is more expensive and ultimately impossible – there are physical, physiological, societal and economic limits to adaptation. We don't have a choice, we must rapidly reduce emissions as our best chance of securing our region's future.

ⁱ <http://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/news/2013/05/wellington-city-energises-smart-climate-action>

Invest in low emissions infrastructure

The Council decides significant investment in long-lived infrastructure that potentially locks the city into GHG-intensive pathways which will be costly in the long-term (for example transport infrastructure, public buildings and land use choices). This also makes early action with a long-term view a highly cost-effective option. The World Bank notes: *'Decisions taken today lock in the futures of many cities. The infrastructure of 2050 is being built today, yet the world of 2050 will be very different from today.'*¹⁰

Mitigate fast so that we can still adapt

The longer we delay emission reductions the harder it will be to adapt – and less likely that we can reduce emissions in time to prevent severe economic and societal impacts. The bottom line is how to implement major emissions reductions soon enough so that it is still possible (albeit challenging and expensive) to adapt to climate changes. There is a 20-30 year time lag from emissions we release into the atmosphere^{ii,11} – this means the impact of this year's emissions will be experienced by most Wellington residents alive today. In other words, most of us have a direct stake in rapidly reducing emissions.

Future-proof businesses and households

The Long Term Plan must ensure that Wellington plays a fair part in rapidly reducing global emissions. This also means Wellington will future-proof businesses and households as a smart, innovative low-emissions economy, and with careful policy design, enable important health co-benefits for everyone.

A realistic approach to climate changes in this Long Term Plan is essential, including a prudent approach to increasing ratepayer financial liabilities.

Triple mitigation action

We believe the Council's mitigation action must be three-pronged:

- (i) rapidly reducing the Council's own emissions footprint (and using this experience to work with businesses and other organisations);
- (ii) helping create regional infrastructure to support low-emissions living; and
- (iii) actively and vocally opposing all infrastructure, initiatives and investments that will lock in high emissions living and risk escalating emissions regionally, nationally and globally.

Emission reductions globally

The internationally agreed limit is 2°C average global warming. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Fifth Assessment Report released in September 2013^{12,13} presented a global carbon budget of less than half a trillion tonnes till 2050 for a two-thirds chance of staying within the 2°C limit. Public safety planning usually involves better odds than two-third.

Small island states (including our Pacific relatives and neighbours) threatened with eviction by rising sea levels are calling for a limit of 1.5°C average warming. This suggests the preferred global budget is much much lower than a half trillion tonnes. This also reminds us that what matters is the total quantity of emissions. So the faster we reduce emissions, the better. The global atmosphere has real physical limits for a safe and adaptable climate.

ⁱⁱ Perhaps 60% of global warming from emissions occurs within 25 to 50 years (Hansen et al. Science. 2005). Within their lifetimes, people currently aged in their early 30s and younger – some 45% of New Zealanders – may therefore experience around 2/3rds of adverse climate effects from this year's excess emissions.

A global justice approach to NZ emissions reductions

One approach to global fairness is the Greenhouse Development Rights framework^{14,15,16,17}, which aligns with the latest IPCC Fifth Assessment Report¹⁸ and is based on the principle of justice that NZ's (and indeed Wellington's) climate action should not increase world poverty. The GDR results assume that around half NZ's emissions reductions will happen domestically, and half will be offshore reductions funded by NZ. International aviation and shipping emissions are excluded from the calculator.

The GDR Climate Equity Reference calculator (<http://climateequityreference.org/calculator/>) gives various options to calculate 'fair share' including extent of historic emissions (past culpability) and per capita levels of income (current capability). Choosing a mid-range option, plus conservatively limiting historic 'polluter-pays' responsibility to 1990 onwards, and choosing a strong 2°C pathway (good odds – i.e. better than two-thirds – that we limit global warming to 2°C and undefined odds of limiting warming to 1.5°C), the GDR gives NZ a target of 34Mt CO₂-equivalents for 2020.

This appears to equate to a 58% reduction on NZ's 2013 gross emissions by 2020ⁱⁱⁱ – with half the emissions reductions within NZ and half offshore funded by NZ, so NZ needs to plan for a 29% reduction in gross emissions within NZ by 2020.

What's Wellington's share of emissions reductions?

Wellington has shown leadership by developing a Climate Change Plan back in 2010, and updating the Plan in 2013. But there are two key limitations with the base data:

- (i) International aviation & shipping emissions are left out – which for the Wellington region is like Waikato not measuring its dairy emissions. This makes it hard to conclude that although as of 2010 the city's emissions had roughly stabilised at 2001 levels (despite GDP and population growth of 29% and 20% respectively), that Wellington is on the path to a lower-emissions economy yet^{iv}. Given the high emissions impact of international travel and the rise in cruise ships and overseas flights, our Wellington emissions may be increasing substantially, but we just don't know.

International travel emissions were left out of the original Kyoto international treaty^v, but because of international aviation and shipping's disproportionately high emissions and role in our Wellington economy, these need to be estimated and included, even if this is simply halving the arrival and departures statistics to share emissions allocation between Wellington and the overseas destination/departure location. Wellington airport should be able to easily provide this data for the Council.

- (ii) The other limitation is that emissions are measured from 2000/01, not 1990. We understand that data was not easily available for the 1990s. But this later baseline makes it difficult to quickly compare the Council's city targets of 30% reductions by 2020 and 80% reductions from 2000/01 levels with targets that use 1990 baselines (eg GDR's NZ 'fair shares' calculations of 2014's mid-range 44%^{vi} reduction on 1990 emission levels by

ⁱⁱⁱ NZ actual gross GHG-e 2013 = 81.0Mt CO₂e (NZ Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2013 <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/ghg-inventory-1990-2013.pdf>), GDR 2020 allocation = 34Mt; required reduction 2020 allocation vs 2013 actual = $(81.0-34)/81.0 = -47 \div 81 = -58\%$

^{iv} <http://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/news/2013/05/wellington-city-energises-smart-climate-action>

^v Likewise, international transport emissions do not appear to be included in GDR 'fair shares' framework, but globally for the small proportion of the world's population who can afford to fly, the emissions impact is big.

^{vi} 49% at NZ's latest revised 1990 66.7Mt from NZ's 2013 Greenhouse Gas Inventory released 10 April 2015

2020^{vii} (49% using the latest NZ 1990 emissions figure of 66.7Mt from NZ's 2013 Greenhouse Gas Inventory) or 2009's 40% emissions reduction on 1990 levels by 2020¹⁶, [Error! Bookmark not defined.](#)⁴⁹ – or indeed NZ's current unconditional commitment to 5% emissions reductions from 1990 levels by 2020^{viii}).

As a rough back-of-envelope calculation, if we assume Wellington's emissions increased at a similar rate as NZ's from 1990 to 2000/01 (we estimate 19.2%^{ix}), this gives a base rate of emissions of 1.10Mt in 1990 for Wellington city.^x Assuming Wellington reduces emissions at the same rate as NZ (although there are potentially good arguments for Wellington doing more), this means the GDR fair shares approach is a reduction of 22% (0.24Mt) within Wellington on its assumed 1990 levels, to reach 865,800 tonnes by 2020 (0.87Mt)^{xi} – the other 22% (0.24Mt) half of the above 44% GDR 'fair share' reduction being offshore funded by NZ. This equates to 34% reduction within Wellington on its 2000/01 levels^{xii} – compared with the Council's current city target of 30% reductions by 2020^{xiii}, with 'fair shares' requiring further 34% of emissions reductions funded offshore, at an unknown cost per tonne, probably by central government. These calculations however do not count Wellington's sizeable emissions from international shipping and especially international aviation which are projected to grow considerably.

Internationally, local government has a critical role in ensuring a successful, equitable and timely transition to a low emissions future and adaptable climate changes. We believe studying international innovations is essential for developing Wellington's future policies and actions – especially studying those cities making serious emissions reductions and/or moving quickly to emissions neutrality. This is an ongoing project well-worth ratepayer funding, and fits with Wellington's involvement in the UN 100 Resilient Cities project (<http://www.100resilientcities.org>).

To some extent, whether the Council chooses to increase our current emissions target for 2020 to a fairer share or not, is probably irrelevant over the ten year life of the Long Term Plan, as in either case, the policy action will be the same. Rapid reduction of gross emissions is needed – and prudence in considering any projects that increase rates without contributing to future-proofing Wellington as a low emissions economy or strengthening vulnerable households. Projects that increase emissions are obviously off the table.

^{vii} <http://climateequityreference.org/calculator/>

^{viii} On the latest NZ Greenhouse Gas Inventory figures released on 10 April 2015 for 2013, NZ 5% conditional reduction commitment on 1990 levels now equates to reducing 2013 gross emissions by 28.5% by 2020. Because of our projected forest harvesting, net emissions become increasingly irrelevant to the point where around 2020, net emissions equal gross emissions, then net emissions exceed gross emissions through to 2025 or so (from graph presented at COP21 Lima late 2014 by NZ Climate Change Ambassador Jo Tyndall – refer Appendix 1)

^{ix} New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2012 (<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate-change/new-zealands-greenhouse-gas-inventory-1990%E2%80%932012>) 60.6Mt total GHGe in 1990, 70.9 in 2000, 73.6 in 2001, change 2000/01 vs 1990 = $\text{mean}(70.9, 73.6) - 60.6 = +11.6\text{Mt}$, % change $+11.6 \div 60.6 = +19.2\%$

^x Wellington city GHGe 1.3107Mt CO₂-equivalents in 2000/01 (URS New Zealand Ltd. Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Wellington Region, 2014. <http://wellington.govt.nz/~media/services/environment-and-waste/environment/files/greenhouse-gas-inventory-web.pdf>); NZ 1990 GHGe 83.9% of 2000/01 ($60.6 \div \text{mean}(70.9, 73.6)$); estimated Wellington city 1990 GHGe = $1.3107 \times 83.9\% = 1.100\text{Mt}$.

^{xi} Wellington city est. 1.1Mt CO₂-e GHGe in 1990, GDR 'fair shares' -44% for NZ by 2020 compared with 1990 baseline (<http://climateequityreference.org/calculator/>) with half funded offshore and half within NZ (ie -22%), $1.1\text{Mt} \times (1 - 22\%) = 0.87\text{Mt}$ within Wellington emissions target at 2020.

^{xii} Wellington city 1.31Mt CO₂-e GHGe in 2000/01, GDR 'fair shares' 0.87Mt emissions within Wellington at 2020, emissions reduction within Wellington by 2020 vs 2000/01 = $0.87\text{Mt} - 1.31\text{Mt} = -0.445\text{Mt}$, % reduction = $-0.445/1.31 = -34\%$.

^{xiii} For interest, using the assumed Wellington 1990 baseline of 1.1Mt, 80% reductions on 1990 levels by 2050 become 222,000 tonnes by 2050 – which is 83% on 2000/01 levels by 2050 rather than the Council's current city target of 80% reductions from 2000/01 levels by 2050.

2. Airport runway extension

- (3) Should Council take action to improve our international air connections? **Strongly oppose**

OraTaiao strongly opposes the Council helping the airport finance a runway extension. Although we note the Council's Climate Action Plan 2013 outlines intentions by the international aviation industry to reduce aviation emissions over the coming decades, the bottom line is that right now each overseas flight adds enormously to the overall emissions footprint of each passenger. And increasing overseas and domestic flights is the only way the airport is going to be able to repay its share of runway expansion costs – at the cost of much more greenhouse gas emissions.

Aviation causes perhaps near 4%-5% of global warming (through both CO₂, non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions, and altitude effects) and aviation GHG emissions will likely double or even quadruple by 2050.^{xiv,19} And it is but a minority of people in the world who can afford to fly.

Comparing emissions numbers

To put this in perspective, we calculate from the region's Greenhouse Gas Inventory's Appendix B that 19% of Wellington City's emissions come from domestic aviation (0.244521 Mt ÷ 1.301739 Mt = 0.18784 for 2012/13). The Climate Action Plan likewise states 18% (for 2009/10). The region's Greenhouse Gas Inventory reports Wellington City's per capita emissions were 6.6 tonnes in 2012/13 (5.8 tonnes in 2009/10, according to the 2013 Climate Action Plan). So for the average Wellingtonian, 1.23 tonnes of their emissions came from domestic flights in 2012/13 (19% × 6.6t). The Greenhouse Gas Inventory does not include international aviation or shipping – the same as if Waikato was to exclude dairy from its emissions calculations.

Planning for rapid emissions reductions for Wellington - or expansion?

The goal of Wellington's Climate Action Plan 2013 is to reduce city emissions by 30% on 2000/2001 levels by 2020, and 80% of 2000/2001 levels by 2050. But at the same time, the Council is proposing to help fund a runway extension that will mean a much greater volume of international and domestic aviation emissions to pay for it – the airport expects passenger numbers to double from 5 million to 10 million per year. This is aside from the considerable carbon costs of runway extension work needed for the larger planes wanted. Although Air NZ has made efforts to reduce emissions and direct flights are more fuel efficient, the bottom line is that each return flight to Hong Kong is 4.0 tonnes per person and Singapore 3.6 tonnes^{xv} – compared with the average Wellingtonian's annual emissions of 5.8 tonnes in 2009/10 which the Climate Change Plan targets to radically reduce by 2020 through to 2050. Yet the emissions impacts of return flights to Singapore and Hong Kong are 12-22 times more than our domestic flights at 0.29 tonnes return to Auckland per person or 0.18 tonnes to Christchurch return. The numbers matter.

^{xiv} International shipping contributes 2% of global greenhouse gas emissions, while according to analysis for the UN International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), aviation currently contributes around 2.0-2.5% of current total annual global CO₂ emissions, but says "discussions over such proportions are of limited value. What is important is the total of emissions over time." They project, in the absence of policy intervention, aviation CO₂ emissions alone increasing 2 to 4.5 times by 2050 ("aviation emissions of CO₂ are projected to increase over 2005 levels of 0,2 Gt C yr⁻¹ by 1.9 to 4.5 fold (0.37 to 0.89 Gt C yr⁻¹) by 2050"). In addition, with high-altitude flights near or in the stratosphere means non-CO₂ altitude-sensitive effects may increase the total impact on human-made climate change significantly, perhaps close to a 4-5% cumulative effect (ie near 4-5% of radiative forcing). The IPCC has estimated that aviation's total climate impact is some 2-4 times that of its direct CO₂ emissions alone (excluding the potential impact of cirrus cloud enhancement). UK government policy statements have stressed the need for aviation to address its total climate change impacts and not simply the impact of CO₂. See ICAO 2010, IPCC 1999, Environmental Change Institute Oxford University 2005, Owen et al 2010, HMSO 2003.

^{xv} Return flights to Beijing or Los Angeles are 4.5 tonnes per person, Heathrow 7.9 tonnes. source of return flight CO₂ emissions per passenger calculations: <http://www.carbonzero.co.nz/EmissionsCalc/tourismeditor.aspx>.

False economy to create jobs by climate damage

Subsidising high emissions industries (and in the case of airlines, an extremely high emissions industry) in the name of jobs is giving with one hand and taking with the other. Climate changes are bad for our environment-based NZ economy and bad for the global economy (which also means bad for our NZ economy) – and that means bad for jobs, especially in Wellington with public service jobs financed by NZ taxpayers. Climate changes are also worse for those who are already vulnerable – and surely those are the high priority households we want to create decent living wage jobs for? Subsidising industries for jobs is only justifiable for industries that are low or zero emissions – and even then, carefully scrutinised as a sound investment.

Doubtful investment even for climate deniers

Even for ratepayers who are convinced that climate change is not happening and is just a very strange and complicated UN conspiracy, the numbers still don't seem to stack up on this investment. Why isn't a commercial bank lending money if it's such a good financial investment? The runway extension does not have the support of central Government (despite funding other emissions-intensive projects like RONS and off-shore oil exploration).

Airport already at financial edge?

The airport already seems to be pushing the boundaries on how much it can charge for services, and was recently forced to reduce charges (albeit to upper limit of charging) after a Commerce Commission case relating excessive profits. As well as increasing emissions from a much greater tonnage of flights needed to pay for the runway, this may well increase the numbers of Wellingtonians flying overseas and spending their discretionary income offshore, blunting the impact of any increased tourism on admittedly low-wage jobs.

It's not just about size

Air NZ has recently pulled long-haul flights from Christchurch, and there are factors governing airline decisions other than length of runway or Wellington's difficult wind (where extensions will not mitigate hazardous turbulence over Newlands^{xvi}). Ultimately there will be increasing pressure to rapidly reduce international aviation emissions. It's not that long ago since the British government attempted to tax long-haul flights out of the UK to discourage these flights and reduce emissions.

The Council needs to think very seriously about the climate impact, financial liability and physical viability of this proposed runway extension over the decades to come. Globally, we expect to be living in a world by 2050 where annual climate-damaging emissions are close to zero – as does the Council with a Climate Action plan to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050. Building a runway extension, before renewably-powered planes are here, totally undermines the Council's good climate work.

Prime seaside location – for climate changes and rising seas

There are also serious questions about the viability of building any extension out into the tumultuous Cook Strait – we've already seen in the last few years and days, the damage from stormy seas to seawalls and car-parks. Given the lag time of 20-30 years from increasing emissions to climate impacts, these storms will get worse. Estimates of sea level rises are also rising with better modelling and delays in emissions reductions – flooding of the existing runway may be likely before this century ends.

^{xvi} <https://www.niwa.co.nz/publications/wa/water-atmosphere-9-december-2013/fear-of-flying-into-wellington>

3. Healthy transport, healthy city

- (14) Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys? **Strongly support active and public transport improvements, strongly oppose expansion of private vehicle transport**

Zero emissions transport system?

OraTaiao supports the rapid expansion of active and public transport networks so that more Wellingtonians are able to use their legs and/or share transport for more trips more often. We would like to see ambitious targets set for active and public transport use, together with a rapid move to renewably-powered public transport and provision of a fleet of car share cars in every suburb. We would like to challenge the Council to use this Long Term Plan to move towards a zero emissions transport system by around 2025.

Green light for cycleways ready to build

What that means now is rapid progress towards a safe segregated cycle network across our city. Projects like Island Bay that are ready (or close) to be built should be given the green light. These are important demonstration models for Wellington of what safe segregated cycleways look like, how they work and how they encourage more cycling by a wider range of people. We need safe cycling for both commuters and community cyclists – especially school children. Bike tracks in schools is a great initiative to build confidence, but we also need safe cycling to and from school which increases children's physical activity and independence without crowding the school curriculum.

Support and speed up the cycling revolution

Safer traffic speeds can be introduced now for the CBD and other key routes where cycleways are needed because of high speeds or volume of traffic at peak periods. At the same time, speed up the funding and building of a cycleway network for all Wellington's major routes. On-road cycling in quieter streets can also be made more attractive by careful design, as well as excellent initiatives such as the Lyall Bay Leonie Gill pathway. Perceptions of safety are essential to encouraging more and more Wellingtonians to get active, get healthy and feel great. There's clearly a revolution building as more of our city takes to cycling – the Council has the chance to support and speed this up, by creating a much safer cycling environment for everyone.

An easy and attractive city to live and move around

Looking forward to 2025, what will Wellington feel like? A modern city where people can enjoy walking easily around the CBD, it's easy to get anywhere by bike, families and children enjoy being active, attractive reliable renewably-powered public transport serves most needs of most people most of the time, a car share car is within 5-10 minutes' walk away, there is less private car ownership and use (so less congestion and streets and buildings clogged with infrequently-used parked cars), less physically mobile Wellingtonians are well-supported to move round more easily, and with sensible urban planning, distances between work, home and study are reducing.

Everyone wins from putting public and active transport first

Or will Wellington become more car-dominated like Auckland, with more household time and finance caught up in commuting and car ownership? We have a stark choice in transport planning, which is hidden by the WCC LTP transport question. By basing transport planning around car use, everyone loses – as increasing road space for cars encourages more cars and more congestion over time, space for safe attractive cycling and walking is reduced, and public transport, which depends on numbers for viability and range, is undermined. Conversely, basing transport planning on an attractive, safe, comprehensive network of public and active transport reduces the numbers of

moving and parked vehicles, so that travel by car becomes faster and easier for the journeys when a private car makes the most sense.

Three-way transport action

The Council also has a three-way role in rapidly reducing land transport emissions:

- (i) rapidly reducing the Council's own emissions footprint (and using this experience to work with businesses and other organisations);
- (ii) helping create regional infrastructure to support low-emissions living; and
- (iii) actively and vocally opposing all infrastructure, initiatives and investments that will lock in high emissions living and risk escalating emissions regionally, nationally and globally.

This includes actively and vocally opposing plans to expand roading from Ngauranga to Wellington Airport (including the Basin flyover) and calling for at least some of those funds to invest in renewably-powered public transport and attractive cycling and walking infrastructure. Otherwise, roading expansion simply increases car dependence and undermines the viability of the Council's public transport initiatives.

Actively opposing unhealthy roading expansion

The proportion of NZTA funding allocated to encouraging greater private vehicle use in Wellington far outshadows funding for public transport, walking and cycling. Yet concentrating on public and active transport is the best way to create less car dependence and more road space. Research shows high health returns on cycling infrastructure investment.^{xvii,20} Conversely, we are designing physical activity out of transport systems, creating very real health concerns where around half of adult New Zealanders do not get even a healthy minimum of 30 minutes of physical activity daily, with major costs.^{xviii,21}

Reclaiming Wellington

OraTaiao would like to see the Council work with Wellingtonians to reclaim Wellington transport and create a city that's attractive, active and easy to move around, a city that's more about community than cars. Rather than waiting on NZTA's court battles and years of congestion-causing roadworks, let's look at better solutions for eastern suburb people commuting into the city. Let's trial cheaper fares for the eastern suburbs and see how much we can grow the demand for public transport. Could extra express buses be put on in peak times? What about smaller buses much earlier in the morning and late at night for shift workers? How about guided bike trips round the bays for new cyclists to gain confidence? Could parking charges be reduced in the CBD for drivers who are car-pooling with two or more passengers? Would a traffic light system work at the Wellington Road/Ruahine Street intersection to give drivers confidence and certainty in moving across during

^{xvii} Comprehensive modelling published by OraTaiao members indicates that transforming New Zealand's urban roads over the next 40 years, using best practice physical separation on main roads and bicycle-friendly speed reduction on local streets, would yield benefits 10-25 times greater than costs (Macmillan et al. 2014 <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307250/>).

^{xviii} A study by the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee with Auckland and Waikato Councils examining the full costs of physical inactivity in their regions indicated that physical inactivity is costing New Zealand approximately \$1.3 billion, or 0.7% of total GDP (2010), including \$140 million in Wellington. The study concluded "Physical inactivity is as serious a risk factor as smoking or obesity in causing a range of chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer and diabetes. Physical inactivity is globally recognised as the fourth-leading cause of death and a global public health priority. Local government plays an important role in motivating and providing the infrastructure for people's physical activity, including providing transport infrastructure, active transport opportunities such as cycling, walking, public transport, walking buses, urban design and land use planning."

peak periods? Most importantly, how about surveying eastern suburb residents about their travel choices, what would make a difference, what are the incentives and barriers for active and public transport?

Demand renewably-powered public transport

Shared transport should be electric transport, renewably powered with zero emissions to run. The timeframe for rapidly reducing emissions, over this decade and the next, means that it makes no sense to buy diesel-powered buses in 2017, even if these are hybrids. Wellington needs a transport system from now on that is renewably-powered and has the capacity to be the spine of our transport system, the main means of transport around most of Wellington. Dismantling the current renewably-powered trolley buses, before a renewably-powered alternative is purchased, is a move in the wrong direction. The Council must be vocal on behalf of Wellingtonians' future transport security.

4. Encouraging industries

- (4) Do you think Council should be supporting the tech sector to stimulate it to grow?
Strongly support
- (5) Do you think Council should be supporting the film industry to enable it to stay local and grow?
Mostly Neutral

OraTaiao supports the Council supporting low/zero emissions industries that are soundly managed, subject to the future rating capacity for finance. The technology sector appears to offer potential for 'weightless' job growth.

5. Smart, resilient and prudent city

- (12) Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise savings and better cope with adverse events? **Support**
- (13) Do you support the Council's transition to the use of smart technology such as parking sensors and LED streetlights? **Support**

OraTaiao supports smart use of infrastructure and developing greater resilience as a city to cope with adverse events. We also support the use of smart technology that will both reduce emissions and make the city work better for Wellingtonians – ie win-win solutions.

Transport resilience plans

As an example, a potential resilience project could be setting up a rapid alternative transport plan for all the Council's staff, so that when winter storms (or other events) temporarily take the region's trains offline, networks of staff living in similar locations are already set up so all staff and Council vehicles can be fully packed with passengers to get to and from work over the disruption period. This transport resilience plan could include pre-arranged set-ups for some staff to work from home, to stagger hours of work into offpeak, for bikes to be shared effectively, and for some staff to buddy up for longer walks home.

The project learning could be used to actively build emergency transport resilience plans with the major employers in Wellington, and share the approaches online with smaller employers. Wellingtonians are already strongly reliant on public transport which is great – and this would build resilience into our transport system at low cost, help our city run smoothly with less interruption, and avoid the hours of congestion that happen when the trains are offline.

6. Quake-proofing

- (6) Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings? **Neutral**
- (7) Should Council strengthen its key Civic Square buildings, and offset the cost where possible? **Neutral**

OraTaiao is neutral on these questions, except to note that approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation should be broadly consistent with earthquake strengthening work with respect to levels of public safety and risk. It may be prudent to also consider the location of buildings to be quake-proofed relative to exposure to known and readily predictable sea level rises and/or extreme weather events.

The extent of quake-proofing cost-sharing may set a precedent for future adaptation cost-sharing with residents and businesses likely to be affected by flooding, sea level rises and extreme weather events (and thus bearing the costs of property repair, repeated repair, and/or retreat, as well as increasing insurance costs).

7. Amenities for Wellingtonians and visitors

- (8) Should Wellington seek to remain the events capital of New Zealand? **Mostly neutral**
- (9) Do you support our plan to provide a new and improved venue for concerts? **Mostly neutral**
- (10) Do you support upgrading sports facilities where need has been demonstrated? **Mostly neutral**
- (11) Do you support the development of new tourism experiences to attract new visitors and get them to stay for longer? **Mostly neutral**

OraTaiao has a mostly neutral response to these questions. We strongly believe the Council's priority must be creating the infrastructure to support the just transition to a low emissions economy, with particular attention for the most vulnerable households in Wellington.

We do suggest caution around modelling demand from likely overseas tourism numbers, given the very high emissions impact of both international aviation and cruise ships, NZ's location as a long-haul destination, and the urgency in reducing global emissions. Hospitality tends to be low wage work, and we need to concentrate on encouraging low-emissions industries that can pay Wellingtonians living wages and provide reliable hours.

8. Urban development

- (15) Do you support the Council funding and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts? **Strongly support**
- (16) Do you support our proposal to improve public spaces such as laneways? **Strongly support**
- (17) Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa? **Support**
- (18) Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan?

With a growing population and increasing need to reduce emissions, containing the city, concentrating living close to the centre, with attractive people-friendly spaces to move freely around and enjoy, is a priority.

Appendix One:

Fair Shares Target

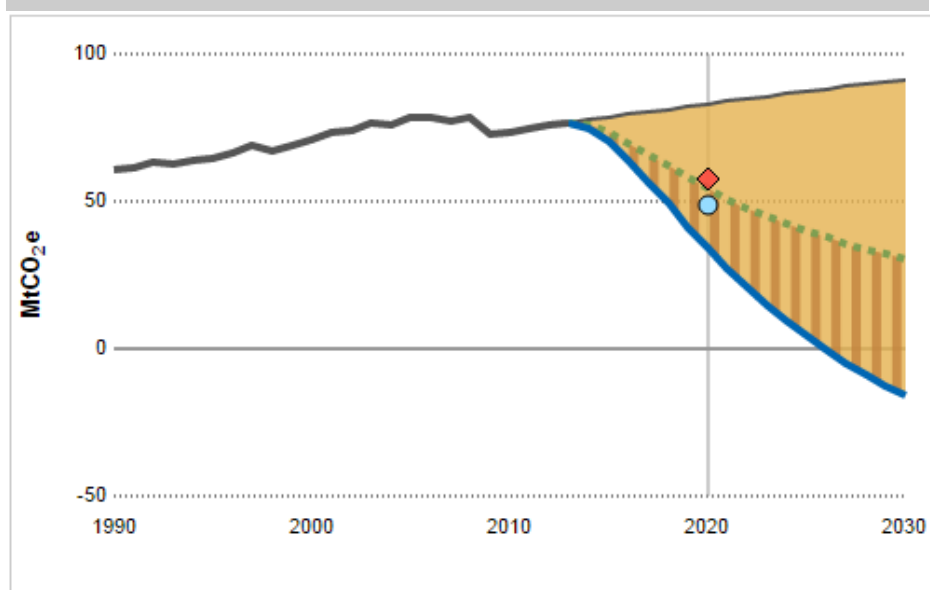
The GDR Climate Equity Reference calculator (<http://climateequityreference.org/calculator/>) gives various options to calculate 'fair share' including extent of historic emissions (past culpability) and per capita levels of income (current capability).

<http://climateequityreference.org/calculator/> for New Zealand (at July 2014)

Country/region report in 2020 for New Zealand

Mitigation obligation and pledges

New Zealand baseline emissions, projected to 2020		83 MtCO ₂ e
Global mitigation requirement below baseline, projected to 2020	(A)	19,773 MtCO ₂ e
New Zealand share of global Responsibility Capacity Index in 2015 to 2020 period	(B)	0.25%
New Zealand mitigation obligation, projected to 2020	(A × B)	
as tonnes below baseline		49 MtCO ₂ e
as tonnes per capita		10.2 tCO ₂ e/cap
as percent below baseline		59%
as per-capita climate tax (assuming global mitigation and adaptation costs = 2.0% of global GWP)		\$908
New Zealand 1990 emissions		61 MtCO ₂ e
New Zealand emissions allocation, projected to 2020		
as tons		34 MtCO ₂ e
as tonnes per capita		7.1 tCO ₂ e/cap
as percent of 1990 emissions		56%
as percent below 1990 emissions		44%



settings

Global mitigation pathway: Strong 2°C pathway	Responsibility weight: 0.5	Development threshold: \$7,500
Progressive between thresholds: no	Luxury threshold: \$100,000	Mult. on incomes above lux. thresh.: 1.0
Include land-use emissions: no	Include non-CO ₂ gases: yes	Include emiss. embodied in trade: no
Cumulative since: 1990	Mitigation cost as % GWP: 1.0%	Adaptation cost as % GWP: 1.0%
Use mitigation smoothing: yes	Kyoto adjustment: none	Emissions elasticity: 1.0

graph key

<p>Baseline Emissions</p> <p>GHG emissions baselines (these are "not" business-as-usual pathways) are calculated as counter-factual non-policy baselines. The method is convergence from recent historical growth rates to long-term (2030) growth rates from the projections of McKinsey and Co. (Version 2.1). CO₂ from land use is projected constant at 2005 levels. GDP estimates are taken from IMF (WEO2013) through 2018 and converge to growth rates from McKinsey and Co. in 2030. See Sourcing and normalization of GDRs emissions baselines for details.</p>
<p>GDRs "fair share" allocation</p> <p>National allocation trajectory, as calculated by GDRs for New Zealand using the specified pathways and parameters. The mitigation implied by this allocation can be either domestic or international – GDRs in itself says nothing about how or where it occurs.</p>
<p>Domestic emissions</p> <p>An example domestic emissions pathway for New Zealand, one that's consistent with the selected parameters. This pathway is not fundamental to the GDRs effort-sharing framework, for while GDRs assigns each country a mitigation obligation, it does not specify how or where that obligation should be discharged. However, as a guide to thought, all countries are given a domestic emissions pathway that is consistent with an overall global cost-minimization strategy. That is, domestic emissions in all countries drop at the same rate as the selected global mitigation pathway, relative to national (policy-free) baselines. For more information, see On domestic action in a global crisis.</p>
<p>Domestically-funded mitigation</p> <p>Mitigation funded by New Zealand and carried out within its own borders. The fraction of a country's mitigation obligation that is discharged domestically is not specified by GDRs, but is rather a result of the international cost and mitigation sharing arrangements that it chooses to participate in.</p>
<p>Mitigation funded in other countries</p> <p>Mitigation funded by New Zealand and carried out within other countries. The fraction of a country's mitigation obligation that is discharged in other countries is not specified by GDRs, but is rather a result of the international cost and mitigation sharing arrangements that it chooses to participate in.</p>
<p>Unconditional Pledge</p> <p>Emissions consistent with New Zealand's pledged emission reductions not conditional on other countries' actions.</p>
<p>Conditional Pledge</p> <p>Emissions consistent with New Zealand's pledged emission reductions conditional on other countries' actions.</p>

The Council may wish to plan for a much higher level of emissions reductions by 2020 (and beyond to 2050) than the NZ average. The specialised, urban nature of Wellington means that we could take a greater share of emissions reductions both because it is easier for an urban area to do so and because Wellington benefits from rural activity in other regions. Relatively, it is easier to reduce emissions in urban areas compared to rural (for example, enabling most residents' travel either actively or on all-electric urban transport).

The greater difficulty of reducing emissions in rural areas is relevant to Wellington (and consequently a case for Wellington taking a greater share of emission reductions) because of the high interdependence of Wellington with the rest of NZ. In particular Wellington's public service, education and health work-force depend on export earnings from other regions to fund our employment. These specialised services in turn create secondary employment in our city.

To some extent, whether the Council chooses to continue with the current emissions target for 2020 or increase our ambition to a fairer share, is probably irrelevant in the short term, as in either case, the policy action will be the same. Rapid reduction of gross emissions is needed.

We have concentrated on gross emissions rather than net, because Wellington needs to become a smart, innovative, low-emissions economy. To create a low emission economy we need to focus on ways to reduce gross emissions rather than on ways to continue to emit and then grow trees to absorb those emissions. In some ways, NZ's forestry (which has previously absorbed much of NZ's gross emissions, leading to a much lower net total) has slowed NZ progressing to a 21st century economy with low emissions infrastructure.

This is quickly changing as our forests reach the time of harvest and new plantings have slowed over the last seven years or so – in 2013 the rate of harvesting doubled new planting. Harvesting is forecast to peak in 2025 when NZ forestry becomes predominantly a source of emissions too, rather than previously a buffer^{xix}.

^{xix} Regional forestry planting and harvesting plans are critical over the coming decades. Much of NZ's plantation forests are increasingly due for harvest with peak harvesting around 2025 where forests become another source of NZ emissions and abruptly increase NZ's already high per capita emissions even higher to around 90 million tonnes – almost 50% higher than 1990 levels.

To quote the Regional Council's draft Climate Change Strategy: *'Local governments have to deal with the problem as it's on their doorstep – whether there is global agreement between national governments or not.'* Delayed mitigation action in Wellington will contribute to even greater need in Wellington for adaptation action.

Delayed mitigation action in NZ with increasing gross emissions since 1990, an Emissions Trading Scheme that has locked in existing high emissions practices, encouraged new coal-powered milk-treatment plants and discouraged forestry planting by a virtually zero price on emissions, and economic expansion based on new fossil fuel extractive industries, has put even greater pressure on local government to act decisively and quickly.

Central government context

Central government is expected to table New Zealand's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) by June this year in preparation for the 2015 United Nations climate change conference (UNFCCC 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21)) in Paris during December to negotiate a global treaty on climate action beyond 2020. The INDC will show how NZ will play its part beyond 2020 in reducing global emissions quickly enough to limit global warming to the internationally agreed limit of 2°C. Details will be available in coming weeks as to the precise timeframe and public consultation process.

According to central government officials, there are three objectives for NZ's INDC:

- (i) credible domestically and internationally
- (ii) costs are managed to economy and society
- (iii) NZ is guided over the long term to a low emissions future.

Furthermore, the NZ delegation stated during COP20 in Lima late last year that NZ intends to meet our target of reducing our emissions by 5% on 1990 levels by 2020^{xx}, and will develop a carbon budget for the period of 2013 to 2020.

During October this year the IPCC secretariat will evaluate the total impact of the INDCs tabled by the world's nations to determine whether these will sufficient to limit global warming to the international agreed 2°C limit. Other agencies are also likely to assess the warming impact of the INDCs as nations table these over this year. This means we will have independent evaluation of the adequacy of NZ's INDC to be tabled in June.

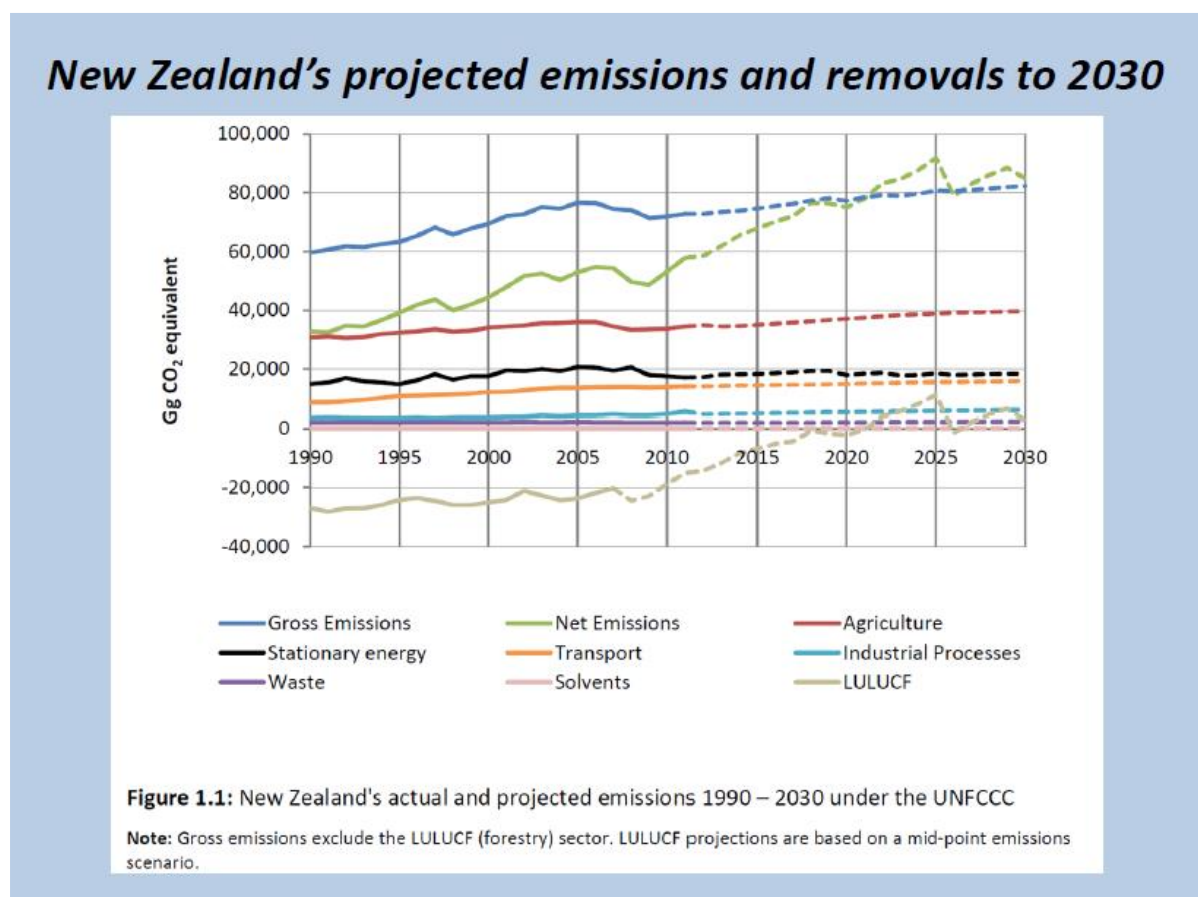
To repeat the words of GWRC's draft Climate Change Strategy: *'Local governments have to deal with the problem as it's on their doorstep – whether there is global agreement between national governments or not.'* We don't know how ambitious NZ's INDC will be, nor whether COP21 in Paris this December will reach an agreement capable of at least limiting global warming to 2°C in time – although global momentum is building for COP21 to be the breakthrough with significant moves already by both US and China, and INDCs covering half the world's emissions have already been tabled.

What we do know is that the sooner the Wellington region moves to zero net emissions, the better our future will be economically and socially. We also know that a managed transition which shares the changes will be better for our region, than an abrupt lurch to slash emissions because further delays have forced a faster rate of change.

^{xx} The delegation noted that NZ's population has already increased by 30% since 1990. But the key to limiting climate changes is the quantity of emissions over time – atmospheric physics is oblivious to the emissions intensity of our economy, population changes, or other factors we are tempted to label as 'exogenous'.

NZ's projected emissions and removals to 2030

Slide 19 NZ's projected emissions and removals to 2030 from NZ Climate Change Ambassador's Presentation at COP20 Lima 2014 <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/cop20/events/2014-12-08-10-19-first-working-group-session-of-the-multilateral-assessment-under-the-international-assessment-and-review-process-part-3/new-zealand>



Source: Multilateral assessment: New Zealand. NZ Climate Change Ambassador Jo Tyndall presentation to COP20 Lima, December 2014, slide 19.

http://customers.meta-fusion.com/wcm/141201_5020_UNFCCC_COP_20_Lima/download/20141208_1000_03_NZ_multilateral_assessment.pdf

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