

SUBMISSIONS FOR TUESDAY 18 MAY 2010

**Committee Room 1
Ground Floor, Council Offices
101 Wakefield Street
Wellington**

PLEASE INSERT INTO YOUR AGENDA

Report 1 **Page Two**
*Oral Submissions to the 2010/2011 Draft Annual Plan, 2010 Draft
Community Facilities Policy and 2010 Draft Climate Change Action Plan*

REPORT 1
 (1215/52/10/IM)

**ORAL SUBMISSIONS TO THE 2010/2011 DRAFT
 ANNUAL PLAN, 2010 DRAFT COMMUNITY FACILITIES
 POLICY AND 2010 DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION
 PLAN**

Day Three: Monday, 17 May 2010					
Time	Submitter	Organisation	Consultation	Sub. No.	Page No.
9.20am	Sally King	Individual	DCFP	62	4
9.30am	Trevor Glogau	Thorndon Residents' Association	DCFP	78	7
9.40am	Donald Armstrong	Individual	DCFP	85	10
9.50am	Bernie Harris	Volgenmorn Kingston Residents Association, Brooklyn Residents Association, FWRPA	DAP / DCFP	202 / 73	12 / 18
10.10am	Bev Aspros and Signe Christensen	Mirimar South School and Wellington South Nursing Initiative	DCFP	68	21
10.20am	Morning Tea				
10.40am	Hold				
10.50am	Tracy Hurst-Porter	Individual	DCFP	83	25
11.00am	JulieAnne Garnons-Williams	ACC	DAP	212	27
11.10am	Chris Horne and Barbara Mitcalfe	Individual	DAP	228	33
11.20am	Paul Turner	Landlink	DCCAP	28	38

11.30am	Hold				
11.40am	Liz Springford	Individual	DAP / DCCAP	307 / 76	45
11.50am	Dr Scott Metcalfe	OraTaiao (NZ Climate and Health)	DAP / DCCAP	304 / 79	49
12.00pm	David Perks	Positively Wellington Tourism	DAP	214	70
12.10pm	Jeremy Harding	Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce	DCCAP / DAP	80 / 229	84
12.20pm	Pele Tui	Strathmore Community School	DAP	294	88
12.30pm	Lunch				
1.30pm	Andrew Berry and Ross McKitterick	Wellington Aquatic Sports	DCFP	71	89
1.40pm	Greg Forsythe and Mark Berge	Wellington Swimming	DAP	219	101
1.50pm	Frank Cook	Individual	DAP / DCCAP	220 / 54	107 / 109
2.00pm	Alan Royal and Sara Pviac Alexander	Disability Reference Group	DAP	174	114
2.10pm	Fa'afetai Tui	Individual	DAP	248	118

Key:

DCCAP	Draft Climate Change Action Plan
DAP	Draft Annual Plan
DCFP	Draft Community Facilities Policy

COPY

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Fiona Johnson

From: sally.king@xtra.co.nz
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 12:14 p.m.
To: BUS: Community Facilities
Subject: Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan

The following details have been submitted from the Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan form on the www.Wellington.govt.nz website:

First Name: Sam and Sally
Last Name: Gray and King (respectively)
Street Address: 9 Upton Tce
Suburb: Thorndon
City: Wellington
Phone: 4999 033
Email: sally.king@xtra.co.nz

I would like to make an oral submission in mid May: Yes

I am making this submission: as an individual

Number of people you are representing: 8

Age: 31 - 50

How often do you use our libraries: Monthly

How often do you use our swimming pools: Other

Other - details: In the summer as Thorndon is a summer pool

How often do you use our recreation centres: Other

Other - details: There are NO rec centres for Thorndon

How often do you use a community centre or hall: Other

Other - details: There are NO community facilities for Thorndon

Tell us what you think about the overall approach we are planning to take in the

draft Community Facilities Policy: The process appears to have taken very little effort to ascertain the needs of the Thorndon Community wrt to the local pool, community facilities or any other matter. Evidence of the effort made would be enlightening, I think.

Strategically, some important decisions appear to have preceded the investment proposals - in particular, why swimming pools are dedicated to one or another type of activity. The policy and process that has established Thorndon pool as a lane swim facility has been requested, but has not yet been received. I wonder what consultation was taken in determining the use of Thorndon Pool. The policy decision, of course, ought to proceed what investments are appropriate.

What do you think about the areas of focus in our strategic priorities? Are these the right ones: The areas of focus for the local community of Thorndon are not well considered. The strategic focus of learn to swim is in my view appropriate, but the operationalising and investment programme to support the focus falls well short of adequateadequate

Do you agree with the investment proposals we have identified in our plan? Are there any others you think we should consider:

NO. All the medium term investments (bar option #1) place a roof over Thorndon. This is a nice to have, not necessary to have. An investment of less than 20% of the proposed spend for Thorndon would meet a far wider range of swim education needs - and not just for the local community of Thorndon. On the matter of a community hall for Thorndon, there appears to have been no consideration, & no consultation with the local community. I understand the Residents Assn have discussed the matter 18 months ago - what evidence have the council officers provides to give assurance that this has been adequately reviewed?

What do you think of the timing of these investment proposals: Clearly the economic downturn provides a significant rein on investment options. I'd suggest the Council defer the big ticket investment in favour of high value, high impact tactical improvements such as the bulkhead proposal for Thorndon. As a ratepayer, so moderation in spending would be welcomed.

Tell us what you think about limiting public access to some parts of our pools at peak times so we can provide more learn-to-swim classes until the new learners pools are built: Sharing facilities is an essential part of ensuring high use. That said it's sharing, not domination by one interest group over another. Consistently throughout the summer, the kids of Thorndon are actively discouraged from using their local pool; and staff have even refused to provide the minimum number of lanes - inadequate as it is. Most swimmers learnt to enjoy the benefits of swimming themselves by first playing around in the water. I doubt, if they realized the effect on the next generation of their demand to remove kids from the pool, they – and those who set the policy - could be

anything other than ashamed.

Moreover, kids who pay public rates are banned from lane training during high use periods. I'm not at all sure this could be enforceable if challenged. Plenty of 12 yr olds are far more competent swimmers than slow lane users! I'd like to see this blatant bias against kids removed from WCC policies.

Application of an appropriate policy will require education, tolerance – and some retraining and adherence to policy by the pool staff. -

Any other comments: Investments at the pool over the past few years have revitalized it and I am most grateful for the Council's interest in preserving and in seeking good use for the pool over the long haul.

Changing the layout of the pool with a bulkhead , as proposed by TRA, along with installing a small platform to raise the floor of the pool to an appropriate learner height would allow the Thorndon pool to be a far more versatile facility than at present. Moreover, the impact on other swimmers, whilst accommodating youngsters and learn to swim classes would be greatly mitigated by a bulkhead option. This is entirely consistent with the council objectives of making the most of existing pool space and improving aquatic education opportunities. And it is relatively inexpensive.

The revised layout would be a step towards the community's aspirations of making the pool a facility that can be shared by the local AND greater Wellington. In the medium term developing modest family facilities on the site such as a toddler pool would be welcomed. A retractable roof would be great – but only if this investment IS able to be enjoyed by a much broader cross section of those who have an interest in Thorndon pool than is currently indicated by the proposals.

Finally, any investments in this much cherished open air community facility (one of the very few community meeting points left in Thorndon)- must be consistent with the heritage values of this facility and designed in consultation with the community.

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Fiona Johnson

From: tglogau@paradise.net.nz
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 2:51 p.m.
To: BUS: Community Facilities
Subject: Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan

The following details have been submitted from the Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan form on the www.Wellington.govt.nz website:

First Name: Trevor
Last Name: Glogau
Street Address: 273A Tinakori Rd
Suburb: Thorndon
City: Wellington
Phone: 4727142
Email: tglogau@paradise.net.nz

I would like to make an oral submission in mid May: Yes

I am making this submission: on behalf of an organisation

Organisation name: Thorndon Residents Association

Your role in that organisation: Committee member

Age: 51 - 65

Other - details: N/A

How often do you use our swimming pools: More than once a week

How often do you use our recreation centres: More than once a week

Other - details: N/A

Tell us what you think about the overall approach we are planning to take in the draft Community Facilities Policy: Our comments pertain to Thorndon pool;

Apparently, WCC has consulted all the local schools on the use of Thorndon Pool, however the emails we have received from the local schools suggest

otherwise. The message we are getting from the Schools is that they are far from satisfied with both the provision of learner facilities at Thorndon pool and intermediate swimmer access to swim lanes.

We have emails from the local Schools to support this position and these emphasise that the local Schools feel the WCC have missed the community view about the use of our local pool. This is reinforced by the fact that there is nothing in the Council recommendations about the local schools use of Thorndon pool, or for that matter, any use for kids in Thorndon (sports, swim squads etc).

What do you think about the areas of focus in our strategic priorities? Are these the right ones: Our comments pertain to Thorndon pool;

The Council's plan includes a proposal to add a retractable roof in order to extend the pool's season of use from the current 5 months of the year up to 10 months. This is great, but inadequate to the community's real needs. Whilst the retractable roof on Thorndon pool might be a valuable addition to the pool, from the TRA and community - and we believe from the local schools' - perspective it would be desirable for the council to create a facility and further opportunities to share the pool, making it a more children friendly facility with a shallow learner area and in the long term the addition of a toddler pool.

Do you agree with the investment proposals we have identified in our plan? Are there any others you think we should consider: The only option we disagree with is option 1 (status quo) We can live with the other three options providing they include provision for our suggested enhanced learner facilities.

To this end we would like to see for Thorndon pool the immediate budget allowance of \$100K to install a movable mini bulkhead across the pool which along with a raised floor platform would create a shallow learners section to the pool. This is expanded on in our later comments.

What do you think of the timing of these investment proposals: For Thorndon pool we believe a movable bulkhead and floor platform is a low cost urgent first priority.

If the bulkhead were fitted we believe the community would accept a fiscally realistic timeframe for the retractable roof option..

Tell us what you think about limiting public access to some parts of our pools at peak times so we can provide more learn-to-swim classes until the new learners pools are built: This is a concept we would fully endorse and believe our suggestion of a bulkhead/floor platform would allow the Thorndon pool to be a far more versatile facility than at present, and the impact on other users of running learn to swim classes would be greatly mitigated.

Any other comments: The council in their report put strong emphasis on Aquatic Education and Learn to Swim along with making the most of existing pool space. Whilst other pools such as Karori and Keith Spry have been earmarked for the development of teaching pools, Thorndon pool appears in the report to be classified with Freyberg as an “aquatic sports facility rather than a pool for use by children”. Whilst the retractable roof on Thorndon pool might be a valuable addition to the pool, from the Thorndon Resident Association (TRA), Local Schools and community perspective it would be desirable for the council to transition the pool to a more children and family oriented facility with a shallow learner area and in the long term the addition of a toddler pool. To this end the council should consider in its proposals ways to make Thorndon pool more versatile. One way to achieve this relatively cheaply would be to fit a moveable bulkhead in particular a Mini Swimwall style which is relatively cheap . (50K to 60K estimated) Such a bulkhead in conjunction with a floor platform would allow the shallow end of the pool to be sectioned off for learner classes and at other times the bulkhead could be moved to the deep end of the pool to divide off such activities as Water polo and underwater hockey training. As the Thorndon pool is 30m long by approximately 12m wide, sectioning off say 5m of the shallow pool end would still allow for standard 25m training lanes and if the full 30m length needed to be utilised the bulkhead would simply move to the end of the pool.

Changing the layout of the pool in this way would go hand in hand with the council objectives of making the most of existing pool space and improving aquatic education opportunities. The revised layout would be a step towards TRA and local Schools objectives of making the pool more of a community facility, with the medium term view of developing other family facilities on the site such as a toddler pool.

To summarise the TRA position;

- TRA wish to ensure that any future development of the Thorndon pool includes provision for the pool’s use as a community facility with emphasis on increasing pool areas for children and toddlers.
- TRA in principle supports the concept of a retractable roof for the pool providing that this is aesthetically sympathetic and maintains the historic nature of the pool as an open air facility. TRA propose the council include a moveable bulkhead in its plans for the pool to allow the shallow end of the pool to be divisioned off for children and learner use. The installing of this bulkhead should be on a more immediate timeframe than the retractable roof.
- That the council include in its longer term plan the concept a toddler pool on the site (sited perhaps over the plant room?)

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Fiona Johnson

From: donwdc@gmail.com
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 4:26 p.m.
To: BUS: Community Facilities
Subject: Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan

The following details have been submitted from the Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan form on the www.Wellington.govt.nz website:

First Name: Donald
Last Name: Armstrong
Street Address: 35 Seatoun Heights Road
Suburb: Seatoun
City: Wellington
Phone: 021
Email: donwdc@gmail.com

I would like to make an oral submission in mid May: Yes

I am making this submission: as an individual

Organisation name: Wellington Diving

Your role in that organisation: exPresident and current member

How often do you use our libraries: Monthly

How often do you use our swimming pools: More than once a week

Tell us what you think about the overall approach we are planning to take in the draft Community Facilities Policy: I enjoy seeing our Wellington Diving Club divers on the cover of your consultation document. Don't they look great in Wellington's purpose built facility! It is a pity they don't get much time to use it. In general your policy document is looking at local community needs only but not in the context of Wellington's place nationally or internationally. It doesn't seem to encompass Wellington's role as a regional, national or even international centre for sports and culture. For example your policy of pool provision should include planning in line with a strategic vision with Wellington's WRAC developing into a world class aquatic centre. If an 8 lane swimming pool was built next to the current pool, it would get round the clock use (ie

efficient use), would serve learn to swim needs but ALSO assist all aquatic sports by 1/ relieving pool space for diving, 2/ create enough space for other aquatic sports, 3/ increase Wellington's standing as a destination for nationals and international events (swimming needs a proper warm down pool), 4/ create less disruption from pool closures. This is a win, win - round the clock use, great for learners, ALL clubs benefit, Wellington becomes a destination, attracts visitors, money and reputation. Note, there would be no need for the risk of partnerships as WCC would operate it.

What do you think about the areas of focus in our strategic priorities? Are these the right ones: It is mostly localised and a "band aid" approach but serves the community for basic facilities.

Do you agree with the investment proposals we have identified in our plan? Are there any others you think we should consider: The area around WRAC should be reserved for long term development for aquatic and indoor sport with top priority an 8 lane swimming pool. Other needs are a dryland (gym type) facility for diving that could be shared with other sports and office space for regional sports organisations. The Kilbirnie community centre should remain in the "centre" of Kilbirnie, perhaps expanded, closest to the community it serves. A feasibility study should take into account the council's strategic vision of the WRAC area as a sports destination

What do you think of the timing of these investment proposals: Wellington cannot wait 10 years for more pool space at WRAC. In the meantime the council should approve funds to develop community learn to swim at Wellington East and Rongotai College. Secondary schools would be reliable partners and could provide infrastructure. The pools would get extensive use. Primary schools are possibly too small and would have high admin costs relative to size.

Tell us what you think about limiting public access to some parts of our pools at peak times so we can provide more learn-to-swim classes until the new learners pools are built: It is a balance, however kids need to learn to swim.

Any other comments: Please do not underestimate the value of higher level sport. We are all proud of Danyon Loader and he needed pool space and training. He is an inspiration to all learners. He recently moved from Wellington to Auckland due to more attractive training facilities and opportunities.

RECEIVED

10 MAY 2010

SUBMISSION
NUMBER

202

Baz Kaufman

BY:

From: Bernie Harris [btharri@clear.net.nz]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 2:26 p.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan
Subject: Draft Annual Plan 2010-11

Attachments: OAG Balanced Budget - Copy.doc



OAG Balanced
Budget - Copy.doc...

Your attention is drawn to Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 - Principles of consultation, subsection (1) which states that "Consultation that a local authority undertakes in relation to _any decision or other matter must be undertaken,_ subject to subsections (3) to (5), _in accordance with the following principles:

_I have deliberately prefaced this submission with the above statutory reminder due to the insulting way in which my oral submissions to last year's LTCCP left much to be desired. I would go so far as to suggest that, either it was deliberate to subvert my 6 submissions covering several items in the Plan, or plain ignorance of the most important principles allowed in a modern democracy.

The only variation to those principles are covered in subsections (3) to (5) which had been recognised in the National Rates Review in 2007 and a specific recommendation to remove the discretion available in these subsections was awaiting validation.

I am therefore not giving any sincerity to this Draft Annual Plan until there is a clear acknowledgment that subsections (1) and (2) will not be subverted again this year nor treated with ignorance of the statute.

I am pleased to record that I have personally been very impressed with the new presentation of the Draft Annual Plan and the transparency available in tracking the application of the funding and expenses of the Strategy areas and the summarisation of each of them in the Body of the Draft Plan. I hesitate to pass any further compliments when I personally do not use many of the services made available to the community, yet am coerced by the statutory powers given in legislation to people whom I know have little understanding or comprehension of the extent to which their 'misused' powers are capable of imposing great difficulties on the community as a whole, to subsidise the use of those services by anyone else. My interpretation of such abuse of power is called "fiat" or 'might is right'.

It may be satisfying for those using such powers to ignore the complaints of the

informed, of which I claim to have such credentials.

Your attention is therefore directed to the final paragraph of the SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES on page 150 of the plan in which one finds the following statement:

The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying prospective statements and all other disclosures. The Annual Plan is prospective and as such contains no actual operating results.

Council in this respect means the elected members who are their to represent the views of their community.

I seek to give an oral submission in support of this submission

Yours sincerely

Bernie Harris
84 Mills Road
Brooklyn
Phone 389 6637

Attached is my letter to the Controller and Auditor General dated 9 May 2010 as an attachment to this submission

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Bernie's University of Life

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Bernard Harris Emts. FNZIM
84 Mills Road
WELLINGTON 6021

Phone: (04) 389 6637
e-mail: btharri@clear.net.nz

9 May 2010

Controller and Auditor General
P O Box 3928
WELLINGTON

Re: Wellington City Council (WCC)

Resulting from a phone conversation last week with Sarah Lineham of your office, a request was made to present my continuing concerns regarding the application of certain accounting policies by WCC.

My original inquiry by phone on Monday, 3 May 2010 was recorded due to the absence of the person to whom the call was transferred: it related to the consistency between the balanced budget and depreciation in the financial policies adopted by WCC.. The following day a message was recorded on my phone referring to Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) which enabled an unbalanced budget and set out "the four criteria and mentioned the 'cost' of depreciation included in the operating expenses."

Legislation

Section 100(1) states that "A local authority **must ensure** that each year's projected operating revenues are set at a level sufficient to meet that year's projected operating expenses.

Section 100(2) states "**Despite subsection (1)**, a local authority **may** set projected operating revenues at a different level from that required by that subsection **if the local authority resolves that it is financially prudent to do so**, having regard to - (without the need to print each of the four sub-sections below, your attention is drawn to specific wording in each):

- (a) "the estimated expenses.....in the long-term council community planwith maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life; and
- (b) "the projected revenue.....to fund the estimated expenses.....with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life: and
- (c) "the equitable allocation of responsibility for funding the provision and maintenance of assets **and facilities** throughout their useful life: and
- (d) **the funding and financial policies adopted under section 102.**

(the emphasis added in the above subsection is to draw precise attention to the proper application of the legislation, **as the purpose of legislation is to set the legal boundaries for all those guided by that legislation**, not just a local authority)

Enclosed with this letter is past correspondence etc. relevant to the above. :

1 Letter dated 21 June 2004 addressed to Kevin Simpkins, Deputy Controller and Auditor General.

2 Agenda of a meeting on Thursday, 22nd July 2004 attended by Kevin Simpkins & Bruce Robertson of OAG, and Athol Swann, FICANZ, and myself.

3 Letter dated 27 August 2008 addressed to Kevin Brady, Controller and Auditor General from the Federation of Wellington Progressive & Residents Associations Inc.

Your attention is now drawn to section 102 of LGA, due to the cross-reference from section 100 above, in which the following wording must inevitably apply:

102(1) states that "A local authority **must**, in order to provide predictability and certainty about sources and levels of funding, adopt the funding and financial policies described in subsection (4).

102(4) states that "A local authority **must** adopt -

- (a) a revenue and funding policy; and
- (b) to (f).

102(5) state that "A local authority may adopt all or any of the following policies:

- (a) a rates remission policy;
- (b) a rates postponement policy

102(6) states that "A policy described in this section may be amended **only** as an amendment to the long-term council community plan."

Attention is also drawn to section 101(3)(b) of LGA which states "The funding needs of the local authority **must** be met from those sources that the local authority determines to be appropriate, **following consideration of** - the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community.

Depreciation of revalued assets per IPSAS 17

Your office is aware that the Federation, of which I am Treasurer, has been active in attempting to resolve many of the concerns affecting the whole ratepayer base of Wellington. Uppermost in these concerns has been the imposition of the depreciation element in the renewal/replacement of infrastructure assets which are properly recognised in para.21 of IPSAS 17. It is equally concerning that para. 50 of IPSAS 17 states that "...any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is treated in **one** of the following ways:

- (a) Restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount. (applicable for indexed revaluations of replacement cost).
- (b) Eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount, restated to the revalued amount of the asset. This method is often used for buildings (no mention of infrastructure assets).

N.B. WCC combines both ways, not just one, in their Revaluations i.e. Accumulated depreciation at revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount so that the carrying amount after revaluation equals the revalued amount. As a consequence of this practice, the omission of para. 88 of IPSAS 17 requires an explanation. Para.s 66-75 of IPSAS 17 covering Depreciation Amount and Depreciation Period are equally deserving of attention as to their application by WCC. Para. 70 is particularly relevant to the revaluation of infrastructure assets as renewal/replacement costs are invariably higher than their carrying amount, making the asset's depreciation charge zero. Recognising that infrastructure assets depreciate over time does not mean that renewal or replacement requires capital expenditure to restore its service capability when regular maintenance achieves the same operational result and thereby removes the depreciation charge in subsequent periods. Upgrades and new assets are funded from borrowings.

Revenue and Financing Policy

Perhaps the most sensitive concern relates to the application of section 100(2)(c) and the relevance of section 101(3)(b) in the Revenue and Funding policy, which allocates the rates per planned activity, as determined by that policy, to individual ratepayers. Firstly, section 100(2) allows different levels of operating revenue if it is resolved that it is financially prudent to do so, without establishing what is the meaning of "financially prudent". Who decides, and from what parameters or discussion have those percentages been determined? In too many cases the public good, whatever that is defined to be, bears the major allocation yet is definitely not equitable i.e. fair to everyone.

Secondly, section 100(2)(c) expects the equitable allocation of responsibility for funding the provision and maintenance of assets and facilities. Equitable means being fair to everyone and is not financial terminology at all. It relies upon a recognition that a community comprises other than just residential (?) and commercial ratepayers, but is a diverse demographic and socio-economic amalgam of people, public and private institutions with a huge variety of needs for facilities/amenities that satisfy those needs. The question arises once again as to who decides and by what parameters or discussion have/ has taken place with those likely to be affected. Sections 100(2)(a) & (b) refer to the financial considerations whereas (c) and (d) refer to the means to acquire them through the appropriate policy mechanisms available.

However, section 101(3)(b) directs attention to appropriate funding sources following consideration of the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community. The relevant question here is who and how were the four well-beings considered, and by whom? In what way has that been demonstrated in the Annual Plan or long term council community plan which are focused on the prudent financial management of the local authority and the community it serves? Where is the evidence that any of these situations have been considered at all, when there is a prevalent belief that neither the council nor the elected representatives treat consultation with their community with the sincerity required by the above legislation?

Conclusion

It has become clearly evident however that recent changes in the senior financial personnel of WCC, has resulted in significant changes in the presentation of the financial information in the WCC Draft Annual Plan 2010/11. No explanation has been given for these changes which, in many instances, but not all, answer most of the concerns identified in the attachments. It would therefore be very much appreciated if you could consider whether the concerns identified above warrant further attention before the audit clearance of the WCC Annual Plan 2010/11, and advise accordingly.

Yours sincerely

Draft 2010 Community Facilities Policy and Implementation Plan submission form

We want to know your views. You can make a submission by mail, email, internet and fax.

Post: Freepost 2199, Community Facilities Policy Review, Wellington City Council, Wellington

Email: community.facilities@wcc.govt.nz

Online: www.Wellington.govt.nz

Fax: 04 801 3124

Submissions close at 5pm Monday 10 May 2010.

Privacy statement:

All submissions (including name and contact details) are published and made available to elected members of the Council and the public. Personal information supplied will be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by the Wellington City Council, 101 Wakefield Street, Wellington. Submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

About you

Are you making a submission as: An individual Representing a group or organisation

If you are representing a group or organisation, how many people do you represent? THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Name BERNIE HARRIS

Address 84 MILLS ROAD, BROOKLYN

Organisation (if applicable) VOGELMORN KINGSTON RA, BROOKLYN RA, FWRA

Organisation role (if applicable) SECRETARY, COMMITTEE, TREASURER

Phone Day 389 6637

Evening ←

Email btharri @ clear.net.nz

Age Under 18 18-30 31-50 51-65 65+

How often do you (or your organisation) use our:

Libraries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More than once a week	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> weekly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monthly	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify)
Swimming pools	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> monthly	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) <u>CAN'T GENERALISE</u>
Recreation centres	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> monthly	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) <u>✓ ✓</u>
Community centre or hall	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> monthly	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) <u>SELDOM IN VKRA area due to lack of coordination</u>

If you would like to make an oral submission to the Hearings Subcommittee, please tick this box.

If you wish to make an oral submission, we will arrange a time for you to come and talk to Councillors some time in mid-May 2010.

Tell us what you think about the overall approach we are planning to take in the draft Community Facilities Policy.

The approach adopted in the policy document is so selective to certain community areas around the city. it is almost meaningless for areas where these facilities either do not exist, exist in areas giving preference to those localities, or have been given so little attention over several decades that the expansion of services has been neglected. The policy approach is facile to put it bluntly.

What do you think about the areas of focus in our strategic priorities? Are these the right ones?

From an historic perspective, the focus is obviously to the detriment of localities and their communities, which are not within walking distance of the centres chosen for council's current attention i.e. the 'spine' from Johnsonville to Wellington airport, or S.H.1. Funding, under this scenario, should be targeted to those areas gaining the primary benefit from any economic/social/environmental developments.

Do you agree with the investment proposals we have identified in our plan? Are there any others you think we should consider?

No - for the reason given above. Any developments to be paid from general rating principles are for city-wide benefits, which the current approach patently lacks.

What do you think of the timing of these investment proposals?

Ridiculous. From a financial analysis, where have the cost/benefit ratios been applied?

Tell us what you think about limiting public access to some parts of our pools at peak times so we can provide more learn-to-swim classes until the new learners' pools are built.

Wellington is virtually surrounded by water, so why is attention being given to comfortable indoor facilities? Surf life-saving clubs are the source for learn-to-swim activities and not swimming pools alone. Protecting children does not teach them the independence upon which they must rely in their adult i.e. after-teens, life.

Do you have any other comments?

(Feel free to attach additional information.)

Using words like 'amenity' and 'facilities policy' are meaningful to council staff and elected representatives having read the documentation / reports provided for their ultimate decision-making.

Seeking an understanding of this policy process from a meaningful cross-section, independently chosen, of the Wellington residential 'community', could well be enlightening for elected representatives outside the wards from which they gain their appointments to govern Wellington and its citizens.

'Divestment' of libraries is NOT the intention of this policy, strongly asserted by Cr. Best at the Kelburne meeting on 26 April 2010. GET REAL is my professional opinion, where the policy patently gives preference to council-chosen localities.

Lack of attention in other localities has inevitable consequences - They languish, lose appeal, and diminish in regular use, until their ultimate

'disestablishment'. The policy document does not consider this inevitability due to the 'tunnel-vision' adopted in all policy processes.

Hence, selective policy processes are a complete contradiction of holistic 'Council' planning.

Fold here

Absolutely

POSITIVELY

ME HEKE KI PŌNEKE
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

Wellington

Free



Wellington City Council
RECEIVED
10 MAY 2010

Freepost 2199

Community Facilities Policy Review (COCY01)

Wellington City Council

PO Box 2199

Wellington 6140

Draft 2010 Community Facilities Policy and Implementation Plan submission form

We want to know your views. You can make a submission by mail, email, internet and fax.

68

Post: Freepost 2199, Community Facilities Policy Review, Wellington City Council, Wellington
Email: community.facilities@wcc.govt.nz
Online: www.Wellington.govt.nz
Fax: 04 801 3124

COPY

Submissions close at 5pm Monday 10 May 2010.

Privacy statement:

All submissions (including name and contact details) are published and made available to elected members of the Council and the public. Personal information supplied will be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by the Wellington City Council, 101 Wakefield Street, Wellington. Submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

About you

Are you making a submission as: An individual Representing a group or organisation

If you are representing a group or organisation, how many people do you represent? _____

Name Sigene Christensen - 320 Aspas

Address 34 HUNGERFORD ROAD LYALL BAY

Organisation (if applicable) WELLINGTON SOUTH NURSING INITIATIVE

Organisation role (if applicable) PUBLIC HEALTH + PUNKET NURSE

Phone Day 04 380 9134 mobile 0276877945

Email sigene.christensen@huttvalleydhb.org.nz

Age Under 18 18-30 31-50 51-65 65+

How often do you (or your organisation) use our:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Libraries | <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) _____ |
| Swimming pools | <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) _____ |
| Recreation centres | <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) _____ |
| Community centre or hall | <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) _____ |

If you would like to make an oral submission to the Hearings Subcommittee, please tick this box.

If you wish to make an oral submission, we will arrange a time for you to come and talk to Councillors some time in mid-May 2010.

Tell us what you think about the overall approach we are planning to take in the draft Community Facilities Policy.

N/A

What do you think about the areas of focus in our strategic priorities? Are these the right ones?

N/A

Do you agree with the investment proposals we have identified in our plan?
Are there any others you think we should consider?

N/A

What do you think of the timing of these investment proposals?

N/A

Tell us what you think about limiting public access to some parts of our pools at peak times
so we can provide more learn-to-swim classes until the new learners' pools are built.

N/A

Do you have any other comments?

(Feel free to attach additional information.)

Please see enclosed attached
submission and we request
speaking to the council concerning
this committee

Fold

Fold

Fold here

Absolutely
POSITIVELY
MAKING IT POSSIBLE
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL **Wellington**



Freepost 2199
Community Facilities Policy Review (COCY01)
Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
Wellington 6140

Wellington South Nursing Initiative is writing this submission in support of Miramar South School, a decile 2 school in Wellington South. For the past three years we have worked with the School in a variety of initiatives, including making it possible for all children in year 6-8 at the school to swim for two terms. We assisted by:

1. Defraying the cost of tutors and getting volunteers from the Hataitai Swim club to teach the children swimming at Wellington Aquatic Centre.
2. Working with Parents and other volunteers to have a walking school bus to transport the children to and from the pool, a long walk for the little ones so they were not included.
3. Giving away appropriate swim ware for the Somali girls so they would be able to swim.
4. Providing bathing suits to all other children who did not have them.

All of this is to no avail if there is no room in the roster at the pool for the school to have a slot for swimming time that is workable for the school. It is also not possible to provide this activity in the winter season.

Therefore we are requesting, for the school, that the original amount of \$2.065 million dollars be reinstated for refurbishing school pools in Wellington and that Miramar South School be added to the list of schools requesting this service. Miramar South School has an existing pool that needs to be upgraded. The school is keen to develop a partnership with the community and offer space for swimming for school activity as well as community use.

It is our belief that all children need to learn to swim, and be offered aquatic education and learn to swim activities. It is hoped that this will increase water safety and decrease needless deaths caused by drowning. This could be a win win project for the Council, the schools, the children and the country.

Kind Regards,
Signe Christensen RPH Nurse WSNI 0276877945
Bev Aspros Plunket Nurse WSNI

COPY

83

Fiona Johnson

From: trayc@paradise.net.nz
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 4:16 p.m.
To: BUS: Community Facilities
Subject: Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan

The following details have been submitted from the Draft Community Facilities Policy & Implementation Plan form on the www.Wellington.govt.nz website:

First Name: Tracy
Last Name: Hurst-Porter
Street Address: 8 Ohariu Road
Suburb: Johnsonville
City: Wellington
Phone: 04 977 1410
Email: trayc@paradise.net.nz

I would like to make an oral submission in mid May: Yes

I am making this submission: as an individual

How often do you use our libraries: Weekly

How often do you use our swimming pools: More than once a week

How often do you use our recreation centres: Weekly

How often do you use a community centre or hall: Weekly

Tell us what you think about the overall approach we are planning to take in the draft Community Facilities Policy: The policy is not inline with council proposal for Johnsonville which included the library and pool redevelopment happening at the same time. The time frame for the Johnsonville development is not in keeping with the expectations of Johnsonville residents.

What do you think about the areas of focus in our strategic priorities? Are these the right ones: Communities need to have facilities but there does need to be some equity across the city for minimum standards of expectation. I am not convinced your strategic priorities in your area of focus are necessarily the right ones.

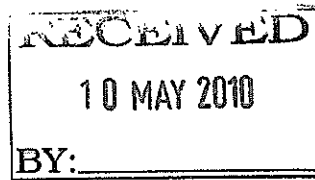
Do you agree with the investment proposals we have identified in our plan? Are there any others you think we should consider: Any investment to schools is an investment to the schools asset register and becomes an asset of the school. Many communities have tried to share facilities with community and school and have come off the worse for the experience. Newlands College had a community rec centre which the College used during school hours. Now the community has very little say in what, if anything happens in the space for the community. I think some of the investment is needed to insure people have access to the facilities.

What do you think of the timing of these investment proposals: Johnsonville Keith Spry and Library redevelopments are scheduled to be too little too late. I am not impressed with the timing.

Tell us what you think about limiting public access to some parts of our pools at peak times so we can provide more learn-to-swim classes until the new learners pools are built: This just pisses me off to be honest. Keith Spry pool often has one or two lane swimmers taking up half of the available space when the rest of the pool is crammed into a small space. The same can be said about the empty dive well - waiting for aerobic swimmers to come while children who would have been happy to dive are left to wait for their 'turn to come'. The space at Keith Spry is not well used by council staff and they seem unable to meet the needs of the community. Is it right to stop 10 children from diving so 1 person can do their exercises in the dive well? The time slots for adults would be better placed during school hours and in the evening - rather than late afternoon. Learning to swim is part of the school curriculum - the learn to swim classes are a money making venue. I do not believe the general public should be hugely inconvenienced for financial gain.

Any other comments: I am concerned that community access to community facilities is being hampered by financial constraints. The Johnsonville Progressive Association does not meet in the Johnsonville Community Centre because it can not afford to rent the space for 10 meetings per year. That would not be the only group that would find the 'community rate' for the community centre beyond their means. Even with discounts, the price of taking your children swimming now puts it into a luxury event rather than an everyday occurrence in our household. Community facilities not only need to be present in the community but they also need to be accessible.

10 May 2010



Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
WELLINGTON 6140

Submissions on the –Wellington City Council- 2010/11 Annual Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Wellington City Council *Draft 2010/11 Annual Plan*.

ACC's submission covers comment on many aspects of the plan. Specific comments are made on Environment; Social and Recreation, Urban Development and Transport. These sections relate directly to the work ACC conducts and would like to conduct, with Wellington City Council. The rationale for ACC's involvement in community safety is outlined in Appendix one as a context to these requests.

ACC is committed to working in partnership with Wellington City Council and other agencies to reduce the incidence, severity and cost of serious injuries and looks forward to providing support to the proposed Annual Plan.

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy

The New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) places responsibilities on ACC, central and local government and community organisations towards the vision of "A safe New Zealand, becoming injury free". Six priority areas are identified in the strategy: motor vehicle traffic crashes, suicide and deliberate self harm, falls, assault, workplace injuries and drowning. ACC has been assigned the role of lead agency for falls and drowning.

The ACC Injury Prevention Strategy (which is in line with the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy) is based around key areas where injuries of serious consequences are apparent: at work, home, during sport and recreation and on the road.

Injury Burden

Injuries of serious consequence to residents and visitors in Wellington City present a significant issue for ACC and the Wellington community in general. In 2009¹ over 55,500 claims were registered with ACC and required medical treatment, with over 3567 claims needing direct assistance from ACC for more serious injuries. ACC spent over \$35 million dollars² on these new and existing injuries in 2009.

An overview of ACC's community safety priorities is provided in Appendix one, with direct relevance to Wellington.

¹ Calendar Year

² Excludes public health acute

Comment on the Draft Wellington Annual Plan

ACC makes this submission in line with the community aspirations that Wellington has acknowledged as being important including *"that Wellington will become safer."*

The Wellington community has been designated an International Safe Community since June 2006. ACC would like to commend the Wellington City Council on its support of its community to address the specific local injury problems within the community.

International Safe Community accreditation is granted for a 5 year period. It is important for Wellington City Council to continue to be a key stakeholder and leader of the International Safe Communities (ISC) programme and we encourage the Council to maintain its accreditation status by ensuring that issues such as falls in the community, serious road injuries, workplace injuries and event management are key considerations included in the reaccreditation plan.

ACC is engaged with Wellington City Council across a number of the council's strategic areas and the communities they represent. ACC is interested in formalising an annual action plan. This would support the ISC reaccreditation in 2010/11 performance measure (page 82).

ACC would like to see safety outcomes considered with regards to the Council's key proposals outlined on Page 6 and 7, in particular with preparation for Rugby World Cup 2011 and long-term strategic framework to guide development of the Central Business District.

Sport and recreation (reference Environment page 45; Social and Recreation page 76; Urban Development page 96)

ACC support local councils to consider safety criteria as an important part of planning and development of any council open space, parks, walkways, water and recreational facilities and events. ACC encourages councils to promote safety education and information via council controlled recreational facilities as a means to help reduce injuries in the community.

We encourage council to continue to support and deliver programmes, services and events that promote friendly and accessible opportunities to enable families and older adults to participate in active programmes, such as modified Tai Chi.

It is recognised there will be an increase in the older adult population over the next 3-5 years and the need for considered future planning, in particular for physical and social activity.

ACC encourages council to continue its involvement and planning for the safety and wellbeing of older adults. ACC would like to see council take a leadership role with key partners to ensure greater integration and co-ordination of the delivery of programmes and services to older adults including the prevention of falls.

ACC supports the council's priority to improve opportunities for people to take part in learn to swim programmes and would like to see the incorporation of an injury performance measure for urban development.

Alcohol Related Harm (ref part Social and Recreation - Public Health and Safety page 82)

ACC is committed to working with communities to develop and implement evidence based community action projects that will reduce alcohol related harm at a local level.

ACC encourages council to use the "Large Scale Events" guidelines currently being developed (due July 2010) when planning and hosting events to minimise the risk of alcohol related harm. This should be a consideration in planning of the Rugby World Cup event as well as other key events that take place in the city (i.e. Rugby Sevens).

A large focus in relation to alcohol related harm for ACC is the working age population (25-64 year olds) and private place consumption, at a national and local level we encourage council to scope initiatives that address drinking in the non regulated environment.

Road Safety (Transport page 102, 104)

Injuries from motor vehicle crashes have serious consequences for us all. ACC encourages the council to continue working in partnership with other road agencies to promote road safety. ACC supports the four streams outlined in

the Safer Journeys - Road Safety Strategy to 2020 which are safer roads, safer speeds, safer vehicles and safer users with emphasis on high and medium priority areas. These are outlined in the 2020 document.

Currently ACC is focused on motorcycles and vehicle technology. In addition to these areas ACC works with other agencies and local government in areas that are high in cost and claims³.

We recognise your continued investment into Road Safety and encourage you to continue working regionally with a focus on the 2020 strategy including, pedestrians, cyclists, intersections and in particular motorcyclists. ACC would like to see incorporated into the plan safety issues for motorcycles including an injury performance measure.

Conclusion

Congratulations on the production of such a high quality plan and consultation process. ACC appreciates being involved in the planning process, and having the opportunity to contribute. ACC would appreciate the opportunity to speak to these submissions in person once hearing dates are set.

Please address any queries to Jo Vilipama, Injury Prevention Consultant in the first instance. Jo Vilipama is available on 04 918 7026 or jo.vilipama@acc.co.nz.

I wish you every success in accomplishing the goals of the plan.

Yours sincerely

Julie Anne Garnons Williams

Team Manager

³ See appendix two Road Injuries in Wellington

Appendix 1: Overview of ACC safety priorities in Wellington

ACC has three safety objectives for Wellington:

- To reduce the number of serious injuries occurring in several environments (road, home, workplace, water, sports and unregulated recreational environments).
- To build and maintain relationships with key stakeholders to develop sustainable and effective safety initiatives.
- To build a positive safety culture that maximises injury prevention efforts with all communities. Enabling communities to take ownership, leading injury prevention in a language they understand, in values that are theirs, and in ways that belongs to them.

ACC's national priorities (as follows) are directly relevant to Wellington

- Promote The World Health Organisation (WHO) International Safe Communities (ISC) model: an approach to injury prevention that creates infrastructure in local communities to increase action on injury prevention and safety promotion through building local partnerships.
- Address the road toll and the impact of crash-related injuries. Support national and regional road safety action groups, with a particular focus on vehicle technology, motorcycle safety.
- Reduce the incidence of drowning through promoting the goals of the Drowning Prevention Strategy 2005-2015. Encourage the implementation of water safety services and education at council pools and natural waterways.
- Reduce workplace injuries through focus on high risk industries, especially Construction, Agriculture, Forestry, Metal Manufacturing and Health.
- Support the creation of safer environments to prevent injury from falls.
- Reduce incidence and severity of injury incurred in the home. Foster relationships and collaboration to develop and deliver sustainable and effective home safety initiatives.
- Reduce injuries where alcohol is a contributing factor through collaborative, evidence based community action projects that have the aim of reducing alcohol related harm at a community level.

Appendix 2: Road Injuries in Wellington

Crashes for the year ending June 2009 - Wellington City EXPENSIVE CLAIMS - Cause: All causes



As identified from ACC claims
that linked to records from the
MOT Crash Analysis System



Prepared by IP Business Intelligence
Data as at November 2009

Number of expensive linked claims
Based on highest 3% of total costs in the first 4 months

- ◆ 2
- ◆ 1

Total number of linked entitlement claims
For all crashes

- ◆ 2
- ◆ 1

Nicola Old

From: Julie Anne Garnons-Williams [JulieAnne.Garnons-Williams@acc.co.nz]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 3:39 p.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan
Cc: Jo Vilipaama
Subject: ACC Submission Wellington City Draft Annual Plan
Attachments: Draft Annual Plan Wellington Submission 2010-11(Final).doc

Please find ACC's submission on the 2010/11 Wellington City Draft Annual Plan

Congratulations on the production of such a high quality plan and consultation process. ACC appreciates being involved in the planning process, and having the opportunity to contribute. ACC would appreciate the opportunity to speak to these submissions in person once hearing dates are set.

Please address any queries to Jo Vilipaama, Injury Prevention Consultant in the first instance. Jo Vilipaama is available on 04 918 7026 or jo.vilipaama@acc.co.nz.

I wish you every success in accomplishing the goals of the plan.

Kind regards

JulieAnne



Julie Anne Garnons-Williams, Team Manager Injury Prevention, ACC

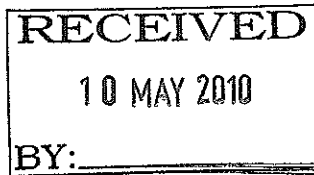
Tel 04 918 7528 / Mobile 0274 506 415 / Fax 04 918 4001
 ACC / Injury Prevention / ACC Wellington Branch, Cnr Taranaki & Wakefield Streets, Wellington
 PO Box 2521 / Wellington 6140 / New Zealand / www.acc.co.nz

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J Chris Horne
28 Kaihuia Street
Northland
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Ph 475 7025
jchorne@paradise.net.nz

Barbara Mitcalfe
15 Boundary Road
Kelburn
WELLINGTON 6012
Ph 475 7149
bmitcalfe@clear.net.nz

10 May 2010

Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
WELLINGTON 6140
info@wcc.govt.nz

SUBMISSION: DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

We would like to speak in support of this submission, at which time we may make additional comments.

Document style

Recommendations:

1. Council abandons the use of plastic covers for of its publications, and considers, instead, the use of cardboard. *Reason:* plastic is derived from petroleum feedstocks, a finite resource.
2. Council uses a larger font, and solid black letters in its documents. *Reason:* The draft plan's font is too small, and the stippled, grey letters are not in sufficient contrast to the lighter grey, stippled background.

Environment

2.1 GARDENS AND BEACHES – page 44

Please see our comments in 2.6 below re Otari-Wilton's Bush and Wellington Botanic Garden.

We support the work of Council's Berhampore Nursery in growing, and planting out, c 80,000 eco-sourced native plants on the Town Belt,

reserves, and gardens. *Reason:* This work is essential for the ecological restoration of degraded natural areas.

2.2 GREEN OPEN SPACES – page 47

We support Council's efforts to control pest plant and other weeds, and pest animals, on the Town Belt, Outer Green Belt, other reserves, and road reserves. *Reason:* This work is essential for the restoration of indigenous biodiversity.

2.3 WATER – page 49

We support Council's efforts to reduce leaks from the city's water reticulation system. *Reason:* This will delay, and we hope, eliminate the need for a dam on the beautiful Whakatikei River, in the Akatarawa Range.

2.4 WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER – page 51

We support Council's work to eliminate cross-connections from all properties. *Reason:* This will reduce the occurrences of overloads of the Moa Point Sewage Treatment Plant during downpours.

2.5 WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION – page 53

We support Council's efforts in collecting recyclables, and look forward to the time when all recyclables are processed in NZ, instead of being exported. *Reason:* This work reduces the wasteful dumping of materials in landfills, and once exports of these materials ceases, no marine fuels, a finite resource, will be used for shipping them.

Recommendation:

1. Council continues with the collection of recyclables from green bins: *Reason:* We support the continued use of these convenient aids for the collection of recyclables.

We support Council's efforts in collecting recyclables, and look forward to the time when all recyclables are processed in NZ, instead of being exported.

2. Council continues with the Kai to Compost programme collection of food wastes from restaurants and cafes, and expands it so that the programme becomes city-wide. *Reason:* This will make the most effective possible use of this soil-nourishing resource.

2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS – page 57

- Otari-Wilton's Bush (OWB):

Recommendations:

1. Council adds OWB to the list of sites attracting visitors to Wellington.
Reason: OWB includes New Zealand's foremost garden devoted solely to indigenous plants, and also includes one of the city's few, substantial, areas of original native forest.
2. Council provides funding so that work on implementing the Landscape Development Plan can begin in the 2010-11 financial year.
Reason: this work will make OWB more readily accessible, and more interesting and informative, to visitors.
3. Council begins work to terminate the lease of Wilton Bowling Club.
Reason: OWB needs this site to provide the spacious, and appropriately landscaped entrance, it so badly needs.

- Botanic Garden:

Recommendations:

1. Council adds the Botanic Garden to the list of sites attracting visitors to Wellington. *Reason:* The Botanic Garden includes five areas of native forest, less than 1 km from the Golden Mile.
2. Council funds of the interpreted trail, proposed by the Friends of Wellington Botanic Garden, in the five native forest areas in the garden, so that the project can be completed in the 2010-11 financial year. *Reason:* This will highlight the unique ecological significance of these areas.

- Taputeranga Island

- We recommend that Council funds, in the 2010/11 financial year, the long-deferred restoration of this historically and ecologically significant island, which is seriously infested with pest plants and other weeds.

Transport

7.2 TRANSPORT NETWORKS – page 102

- Adelaide Road:

We support the proposed alterations to Adelaide Road, provided that as the roadway is renewed, foundations are built into it to facilitate the introduction of twin-track rail lines for light rail vehicles. *Reason:* We believe that the introduction this system of mass transport between Wellington Railway Station and the Airport should be considered inevitable, and planned for accordingly.

- Bus shelters

We welcome the introduction of new bus shelters, provided that they are similar to the one on Hornsey Road, Melrose. *Reason:* The Adshel structures are not appropriate for Wellington's climate, the advertisement hoardings in them detract from suburban amenity, and are sometimes in

poor taste, and, being illuminated 24 hours a day, they waste electricity, and they are a potential distraction to drivers. In addition, they are a burden on ratepayers, because we understand the Council pays for the construction of their foundations.

Yours sincerely

Chris Horne and Barbara Mitcalfe

Nicola Old

From: Aaron Pinga on behalf of Info at WCC
Sent: Tuesday, 11 May 2010 2:05 a.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan
Subject: FW: SUBMISSION: DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN
Attachments: WCC.Ann.Plan.2010.doc

Hello,

Are you able to assist with the customer's enquiry below? If you are able to help, and reply to their email directly, would you please CC the info@wcc.govt.nz email address as well. We will reply to their original email advising them that they will be contacted in due course.

Kind Regards,

Aaron Pinga

Online Channel Administrator
Customer Contact Centre
Wellington City Council

From: Chris Horne [mailto:jchorne@paradise.net.nz]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 4:58 p.m.
To: Info at WCC
Subject: SUBMISSION: DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

Submission attached.

Sharon Bennett

**SUBMISSION
NUMBER**

28

From: Paul Turner [paul@landlink.co.nz]
Sent: Saturday, 8 May 2010 12:04 p.m.
To: BUS: Climate Plan
Subject: Climate Change Action Plan
Attachments: WCCClimateChangeActionPlan.pdf

Hello

My submission is attached. A hard copy is in the post, but may not arrive until Tuesday.

Paul Turner

Principal + Landlink Ltd

Mahara House + 3 Ngaio Road + P O Box 370 + Waikanae 5250

P (04) 902 6161 F (04) 902 6162 www.landlink.co.nz

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8 May 2010

Freepost 2199
Draft Climate Change Action Plan (COPO01)
Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
WELLINGTON 6140

Dear Sir/Madam

DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (COPO01)

This submission is in regard the draft Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP).

I suggest that there are some fundamental opportunities which are not addressed in the Action Plan, as follows:

1. Climate Change should be approached on a **regional level** – this initiative should be carried in conjunction, or at least be consistent with, the Regional Council climate change action strategies (if there are any).
2. **Smart Growth** and sustainable development models should be incorporated into the climate change action plan as methods of best achieving wide ranging, long term change to the way Wellington adapts to climate change.

In general terms, a number of the so called 'initiatives' are simply adaptations of the upcoming changes to the Building Act and the RMA and are not Council led initiatives (see below).

An Economic and Environmental Opportunity

The CCAP should be approached as an opportunity not only as an environmental strategy, but also as an economic development strategy. Employers and employees are attracted to the idea of a 'sustainable city', and businesses would be responsive to incentives to advance climate change protection goals.

Creating 'green collar' job growth can be achieved by attracting businesses who's products and services focus on clean energy and sustainable practices, thereby being an inherently climate change friendly action. Tacoma in Washington have developed a 'Green Ribbon' economic development plan base don this concept.

Green Building

After being the first to engage with business in the construction of a NZGBC Green Star Rated Building (Meridian building in the Kumutomo District), Wellington is falling behind in Auckland in particular in encouraging energy efficient and sustainable building. Now only 8% of Green Rated building in New Zealand are in Wellington and that number is set to weaken further.

Green building approaches, particularly those through the New Zealand Green Building Council rating process, have attracted significant interest in the area of new and existing offices, and their energy efficiency and reduced environmental impact are obviously desirable outcomes which are beneficial to the CCAP.

Buildings account for around 40% of green house gas emissions in the US, and while the figure here would be different because of our agricultural base, the environmental benefits of improvements due to green building practices should be a higher priority in the CCAP.

Greening of Council Buildings

Wellington CC should be leading by example in terms of this CCAP by ensuring that its' own building meet the highest possible standards.

Funding should be directed at a NZGBC 'Custom' Rating Tool which will ensure that Council buildings, new and existing, are consistent with the message that is being promoted for residential building owners. (For more on this refer to green neighbourhoods below). This tool would ensure that swimming pools, libraries, community buildings etc are designed with green building principles in mind and could be used to certify the outcome – a very powerful marketing tool which highlights the practices and the CCAP.

Green Neighbourhoods – Smart Growth

I have spoken to Celia Wade-Brown (Environment portfolio) and Andy Foster (Urban development) about the imminent development of a neighbourhood rating tool for New Zealand. I would be happy to elaborate further.

Creating more sustainable and resilient communities, and by WCC being a leader in this area, would do more long-term to the threat of climate change in Wellington than 1 or 2 electric cars. Marketing of these initiatives to developers achieves a positive economic outcome as well as the obvious environmental benefits and is consistent with a CCAP.

Building and Energy – What We're Doing

There is no clear definition of how or if these proposals complement (or are the same as?) the Government initiatives on energy saving proposals. BE4 and BE6, for example, seem to be simply Building Code changes rather than a WCC initiative.

Building and Energy – New Funding

The initiatives do not have well enough defined timeframes or outcomes.

Land Transport

The Compact City Growth model is a fundamentally important concept and is supported.

Yours faithfully
LANDLINK LTD

Paul Turner
Principal

Mahara House – 3 Ngaio Road - PO Box 370 Waikanae 5250
www.landlink.co.nz ~ contactus@landlink.co.nz ~ P 04 902 6161 ~ F 04 902 6162

Land Surveying & Civil Engineering ~ Planning & Resource Management ~ Urban & Landscape Design

999

8 May 2010

Freepost 2199
Draft Climate Change Action Plan (COPO01)
Wellington City Council
PO Box 2199
WELLINGTON 6140

Dear Sir/Madam

DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (COPO01)

This submission is in regard the draft Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP).

I suggest that there are some fundamental opportunities which are not addressed in the Action Plan, as follows:

1. Climate Change should be approached on a **regional level** – this initiative should be carried in conjunction, or at least be consistent with, the Regional Council climate change action strategies (if there are any).
2. **Smart Growth** and sustainable development models should be incorporated into the climate change action plan as methods of best achieving wide ranging, long term change to the way Wellington adapts to climate change.

In general terms, a number of the so called 'initiatives' are simply adaptations of the upcoming changes to the Building Act and the RMA and are not Council led initiatives (see below).

An Economic and Environmental Opportunity

The CCAP should be approached as an opportunity not only as an environmental strategy, but also as an economic development strategy. Employers and employees are attracted to the idea of a 'sustainable city', and businesses would be responsive to incentives to advance climate change protection goals.

Creating 'green collar' job growth can be achieved by attracting businesses who's products and services focus on clean energy and sustainable practices, thereby being an inherently climate change friendly action. Tacoma in Washington have developed a 'Green Ribbon' economic development plan based on this concept.

Green Building

After being the first to engage with business in the construction of a NZGBC Green Star Rated Building (Meridian building in the Kumutomo District), Wellington is falling behind in Auckland in particular in encouraging energy efficient and sustainable building. Now only 8% of Green Rated building in New Zealand are in Wellington and that number is set to weaken further.

Green building approaches, particularly those through the New Zealand Green Building Council rating process, have attracted significant interest in the area of new and existing offices, and their energy efficiency and reduced environmental impact are obviously desirable outcomes which are beneficial to the CCAP.

Buildings account for around 40% of green house gas emissions in the US, and while the figure here would be different because of our agricultural base, the environmental benefits of improvements due to green building practices should be a higher priority in the CCAP.

Greening of Council Buildings

Wellington CC should be leading by example in terms of this CCAP by ensuring that its' own building meet the highest possible standards.

Funding should be directed at a NZGBC 'Custom' Rating Tool which will ensure that Council buildings, new and existing, are consistent with the message that is being promoted for residential building owners. (For more on this refer to green neighbourhoods below). This tool would ensure that swimming pools, libraries, community buildings etc are designed with green building principles in mind and could be used to certify the outcome – a very powerful marketing tool which highlights the practices and the CCAP.

Green Neighbourhoods – Smart Growth

I have spoken to Celia Wade-Brown (Environment portfolio) and Andy Foster (Urban development) about the imminent development of a neighbourhood rating tool for New Zealand. I would be happy to elaborate further.

Creating more sustainable and resilient communities, and by WCC being a leader in this area, would do more long-term to the threat of climate change in Wellington than 1 or 2 electric cars. Marketing of these initiatives to developers achieves a positive economic outcome as well as the obvious environmental benefits and is consistent with a CCAP.

Building and Energy – What We're Doing

There is no clear definition of how or if these proposals complement (or are the same as?) the Government initiatives on energy saving proposals. BE4 and BE6, for example, seem to be simply Building Code changes rather than a WCC initiative.

Building and Energy – New Funding

The initiatives do not have well enough defined timeframes or outcomes.

Land Transport

The Compact City Growth model is a fundamentally important concept and is supported.

Yours faithfully
LANDLINK LTD



Paul Turner
Principal

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Land Surveying & Civil Engineering ~ Planning & Resource Management ~ Urban & Landscape Design

**SUBMISSION
NUMBER**

28 **Absolutely**
POSITIVELY
ME HEKE KI PĀHEKE
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

Wellington

Draft 2010 Climate Change Action Plan – submission form

Please use this form to give us your views about Wellington City Council's draft 2010 Climate Change Action Plan.

You can have your say:

- Online at www.Wellington.govt.nz
- By sending an email to: climate.plan@wcc.govt.nz
- By making a submission on this form and sending it to:
 - Freepost 2199, Draft Climate Change Action Plan, Wellington City Council, Wellington 6140
 - Fax 801 3231

Submissions close 5pm, Monday 10 May 2010. Please use extra pages if you need to.

Am making a submission

- As an individual On behalf of an organisation (name organisation) Landlink Ltd.
- I would like to make an oral submission

Enter your name and contact details

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss/Dr (circle which applies)

First name* Paul Turner Last name* _____

Street address* 60 Hawker St, Mt Victoria

Phone Home 04 902 6161 Mobile 021 503 220

Email paul@landlink.co.nz

Note *Mandatory fields (please use block capitals). All submissions (including name and contact details) are published and made available to elected members of the Council and the public. Personal information supplied will be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by Wellington City Council, 101 Wakefield Street, Wellington. Submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

In general, what is the highest climate change priority for you?

How strongly do you support or oppose the approach of the draft 2010 Climate Change Action Plan?

- Strongly support Support Neutral Oppose Strongly oppose

Do you think the Council is focusing on the right areas and projects in its response to climate change?

- Yes No

Do you think the Council's proposed response to climate change is ...

- Not enough About right Too much

How strongly do you support or oppose the new initiatives recommended in the action plan?

	Strongly support	Support	Neutral	Oppose	Strongly oppose
Vulnerability assessment – preparing for climate change impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electric vehicle pilot project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Council energy-management programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business energy-saver programme – eMission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home energy-saver programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you agree with the emissions reduction targets in the action plan?

Yes No

Why? _____

Do you disagree with any of the actions proposed in the action plan?

No. Refer attachment

What information would be valuable or assist you to take action on reducing emissions and adapting to climate change?

How would you like to get involved in assisting the Council to respond to climate change issues?

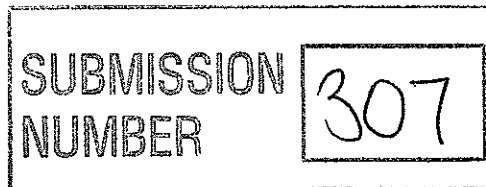
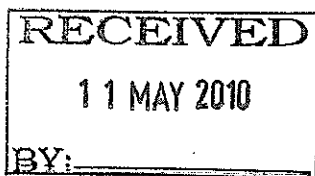
Happy to assist (refer attachment)

Please add any other comments

Fold here



Freepost 2199
 Draft Climate Change Action Plan (COP001)
 Wellington City Council
 PO Box 2199
 Wellington 6140



Individual Submission – WCC Draft Annual Plan 2010/11 CCAP# 76

Firstly, thank you for the opportunity to make this brief written submission.
I look forward to presenting an oral submission next week.

1. I'd also like to say **a heart-felt thank you to all Wellington city councillors for the 2010 Climate Change Action Plan.** As we all increasingly realise, the global climate crisis is bigger than a 'leftie', 'right-wing' or 'greenie' issue – it's all of us working together, being evidence-based and hard-headed about the numbers involved and the size of the challenge. By having a Climate Plan with an excellent vision and clear overall direction, Wellington could be halfway there. And thank you to Council staff especially for the Wellington facts and figures throughout the plan.

2. The next challenge is to get the numbers in the plan to match the science. The floods in Southland and this year's drought remind us that natural forces are oblivious to discussions of balancing economy with environment. The bottom line is how much harmful gas is in the atmosphere – and how long we can exceed 350ppm before tipping points take climate change beyond human adaptation.

3. New Zealand's challenge is to **halve current emissions by 2020** - and to expect to further reduce emissions to close to zero by 2050. This is still possible without much change to our quality of life, but the longer we leave it, bigger and more abrupt changes will be needed. As the Council note, emissions reduction is a shared responsibility and Wellington is lucky with many advantages in becoming an attractive city to live, work, raise a family, study and do business in a carbon-constrained world.

4. A useful rule of thumb for adjusting the numbers in the Climate Change plan is to **aim for ten percent annual emission reductions in Wellington each year to 2020.** The actual annual reduction shrinks as we get closer to 2020, but that reflects that initial reductions will be easier and that we are already at almost 390ppm. The United Kingdom is somewhat ahead of us as their cross-party 10by10 nation-wide campaign has already begun – ten percent emissions reductions over 2010. This rate of reduction will also mean Wellington emissions have reduced by around 60% by 2020 – appropriate as transport and energy reductions are easier than agricultural reductions.

I welcome questions and discussion so please feel free to contact me anytime.

Liz Springford
MPP (merit) Victoria University of Wellington
16 Chatham Street
Berhampore
Wellington 6023
ph 04 9709 126 or 021 0617 638
liz.springford@gmail.com

'Big change looks impossible when you start and inevitable when you finish.'

RECEIVED

11 MAY 2010

BY:

**SUBMISSION
NUMBER****Nicola Old**

From: Baz Kaufman
Sent: Tuesday, 11 May 2010 3:54 p.m.
To: Nicola Old
Subject: FW: WCC draft annual plan submission - Liz Springford
Attachments: WCC Draft Annual Plan 2010-11 Individual Written Submission.doc

Another submission

Cheers

baz

*Baz Kaufman
 Senior Corporate Planner
 Strategy, Planning and Performance
 Ph 04 - 803 8724*

*Strategy and Urban Design Directorate
 Wellington City Council
 www.Wellington.govt.nz*

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From: Liz Springford [mailto:liz.springford@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 May 2010 3:22 p.m.
To: Baz Kaufman
Cc: Scott Metcalfe; Zach Rissel; Josie Askin
Subject: WCC draft annual plan submission - Liz Springford

Thank you Baz - written submission attached.

best wishes
 Liz
 16 Chatham Street
 Berhampore
 Wellington 6023
 ph 04 9709 126 or 021 0617 638
 'Big change looks impossible when you start and inevitable when you finish.'

On 10 May 2010 13:47, Baz Kaufman <Baz.Kaufman@wcc.govt.nz> wrote:
 Hi Scott

Thanks for the email. The Climate Change Action Plan is a subset of the draft Annual Plan so no need for seperate submissions. Just do one individual and one OraTaiao

submission, and we will take care of it at our end.

The hearings are also combined so I will set aside 10 minutes for Liz and 10 minutes for yourself for Monday morning (next week). I will have someone contact you in due course to finalise exact times.

I look forward to seeing your submission.

Kind Regards

Baz

*Baz Kaufman
Senior Corporate Planner
Strategy, Planning and Performance
Ph 04 - 803 8724*

*Strategy and Urban Design Directorate
Wellington City Council
www.Wellington.govt.nz*

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From: Scott Metcalfe [mailto:scott.metcalfe2@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 12:25 p.m.
To: Baz Kaufman
Cc: Liz Springford
Subject: WCC draft annual plan and climate change submissions – Liz Springford and OraTaiao

Hello Baz,

further to the telephone conversation between Liz Springford and you this morning, Liz and I confirm that we wish for both Liz Springford as an individual and the group OraTaiao:NZ Climate & Health to get an extension until tomorrow 5pm for both the WCC's draft annual plan and its climate change plan;

That is:

1. Liz Springford – written submission draft annual plan
2. Liz Springford – written submission climate change plan
3. Dr Scott Metcalfe for OraTaiao: NZ Climate & Health – written submission draft annual plan
4. Dr Scott Metcalfe for OraTaiao: NZ Climate & Health – written submission climate change plan

We would also appreciate the opportunity to separately present **oral submissions** on all of the above, i.e. both the draft annual plan and the climate change plan by both Liz Springford and then Dr Scott Metcalfe

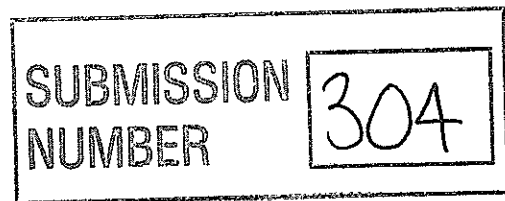
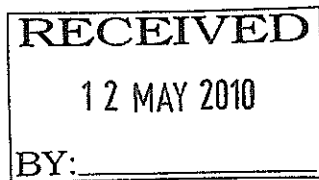
(for OraTaiao: NZ Climate & Health).

Thank you for considering this request

Scott

Dr Scott Metcalfe
MBChB, FAFPHM(RACP), FNZCPHM
Public Health Physician
scott.metcalfe2@gmail.com Co-convenor
OraTaiao:New Zealand Climate & Health
www.orataiao.org.nz

mob: 021 2010 440



11 May 2010

CCAP # 79

OraTaiao: NZ Climate & Health
www.orataiao.org.nz
c/- scott.metcalfe2@gmail.com

OraTaiao submission on the Wellington City Climate Change Action Plan and Draft 2010/11 Annual Plan

I am writing as co-convenor and on behalf of OraTaiao: New Zealand Climate and Health. OraTaiao comprises more than a hundred senior doctors and other health professionals concerned about climate change's impacts on health and health services.

We applaud the Wellington City Council's efforts within the Draft 2010/11 Annual Plan (<http://www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/dap/>) and the new Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP, <http://www.wellington.govt.nz/plans/policies/climatechange/>) to bring climate change to the forefront of the city's planning. Such planning must be part of, not subvert, strenuous efforts within New Zealand (as elsewhere) to mitigate otherwise runaway climate change and its catastrophic impacts on human survival and health.

In summary, we ask that the targets and consequent action of Climate Change Action Plan (and thus the Draft 2010/11 Annual Plan) better reflect this urgent reality. We submit that:

1. Targets (and hence action) must reflect the urgency and magnitude of the threat of runaway climate change;
2. We support most of the actions planned, but more will be needed (and resourced) to meet the city's need to do its fair share to mitigate; and
3. Aviation cannot be assumed to grow under business-as-usual, and to keep within carbon budgets, the city's aviation emissions must reduce dramatically (and may indeed do so in a carbon-constrained world) – which impacts on the airport's central role and assumptions for transport planning etc throughout the region.

Background to this submission

To begin, why as doctors are we submitting? Climate change is increasingly recognised as the biggest global health threat of the 21st Century.^{1 2} Leading medical bodies throughout the world say that leaders must heed the health effects of climate change, doctors must speak out, and doctors demand their leaders be decisive, listen to the clear facts and act now. OraTaiao: New Zealand Climate and Health is part of this international movement concerned about climate change impacts on health and health services.

OraTaiao holds that climate change remains pressing and real and that New Zealand too must commit to substantial decreases in its greenhouse gas emissions, to avoid the worst impacts of climate change on human health, both here and internationally. With the fourth highest per capita greenhouse gas emissions in the developed world, and based on the need to limit warming to 2°C by 2100, our cumulative emissions, and our capability to mitigate, New Zealand should at least halve its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (i.e. a target of at least 40% less than 1990 levels).³ This target has a strong scientific basis, and if anything may be too lenient; reducing the risk of catastrophic climate change may require deeper cuts. This national target has implications for Wellington City.

We also hold that the short-term economic costs of mitigation have been widely overstated in public debate. They must also be balanced by the far greater costs caused by inertia and the substantial health and social benefits that can be achieved by a low emissions society. We consider that large emissions reductions are achievable if we mobilise New Zealand society (including Wellington City) and let technology follow the signal of a responsible target. As the pace of climate change accelerates, halving current levels of emissions is urgent, responsible, just, and possible; inaction would be negligence and malpractice on a global scale. Local government too must play its part.

To this end, OraTaiao submits a few brief comments on the WCC's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and Draft 2010/11 Annual Plan, as follows, as part of our professional duty of care to our patients and populations to work to mitigate climate change at all levels.

Specific comments on the WCC's Climate Change Action Plan

For the Climate Change Action Plan itself (and as it contributes to the Draft 2010/121 Annual Plan), we make the following three points:

1. Emissions targets (and action) must reflect the need

Firstly, we fully support the Council's statements around climate change being unequivocal, and the importance of cities to that warming (page 5). However, we consider that the target-setting on page 18 needs to reflect the science – where the current trajectory of climate change will occur regardless of the agreement and perceived feasibility of the Council and its key partners. The 10:10 campaign in the United Kingdom (a 10% one-year reduction pledged by many sectors of society there) aspires to levels that will accord with the science. We consider a 3% city-wide reduction in greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 2013 is insufficient; the Council can show real leadership in aspiring to targets that are challenging but necessary.

2. A good start, but more will be needed

Secondly, likewise we agree with the content of the strategies planned (for buildings, energy, land transport, council operations and forestry) – but with the proviso that plans must expand (and be resourced) to do more to meet the much higher targets necessary. From a public health perspective, we particularly agree with all efforts to shift modes to active travel and public transport, as rational and necessary steps towards responding to climate change, let alone rising fuel prices, and the obvious benefits for health.

We also agree that Wellington's people and prosperity should be economically, environmentally and socially sustainable and resilient. We see essential responses to runaway climate change as a key component of that sustainability – necessary for 'the economy' and prosperity aside from 'the environment' – where the two are inextricable (alongside the region's people – where health is our core business and vocation). In terms of adaptation, the long-term future costs of catastrophic climate change greatly exceed the costs of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to avoid this^{4 5}, where past costings of adapting to climate change have been way too low.⁶

3. Aviation cannot remain a sacred cow – reduced emissions will affect regional plans

Thirdly (and finally), we welcome specific accounting of aviation emissions within the CCAP – an issue otherwise easily overlooked, given current accounting (or lack thereof) under the Kyoto Protocol. We recognise the role aviation has had to the economy; we are however disturbed by the ongoing assumption of a business-as-usual approach to aviation emissions. Arguing that aviation growth will continue to be necessary to the economy, *carte balance*, is akin to arguments last century that tobacco growing was necessary to the Nelson Provinces' economy – not necessarily correct, and certainly not right.

Regional planning for Wellington International Airport must do more than assume that current passenger and freight volumes automatically are desirable, and that the industry's own targets will be enough. An informed and motivated populace (local and international), combined with external forces such as true carbon pricing on international aviation (absent under Kyoto) and other factors, may reduce demand; meanwhile the aviation targets of carbon-neutrality by 2020 need to be strengthened. Simply relying upon technology may be too little too late (given that such technology may still be only aspirational – just as we are waiting for technology to cure all cancers).

Given the large share of current emission, any lack of real reduction in aviation means that, under a fixed carbon budget⁷ (that being whatever is Wellington's fair share of the global cumulative 1 trillion tonne CO₂-equivalent total ceiling to keep within safe limits), then even larger reductions will be needed from the other (non-aviation) sectors. And of course, any changes to Wellington's aviation targets – and consequent action necessary – has direct impacts on regional transport planning, much currently predicated around fast transit times to the airport.

Concluding comments

To end this submission, we have not yet analysed specific options and ways to achieve necessary emissions reductions that is sustainable and feasible (with costings and relative benefits), and would encourage the Council to work further with various non-Governmental organisations to do this. At this stage we simply ask the Council remembers the overarching principles of the huge health impacts of getting it wrong with climate change, and the converse health and other benefits of mitigation.

To support the basis of this general request, we attach copies of OraTaiao's inaugural publication last year⁸ (a Special Article in the New Zealand Medical Journal), and the NZMJ's accompanying lead editorial⁹ (international commentary on the article). This material explains and supports the group's strong stance, including health benefits – and hence the urgency of our request the Council adopt strong targets and mitigation measures.

My colleagues and I would like to speak in support of this submission. I am contactable at scott.metcalfe2@gmail.com, Mob: 0212010 440

Dr Scott Metcalfe
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Public Health Physician
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Co-convenor
OraTaiao: New Zealand Climate & Health (Incorporating)
www.orataiao.org.nz¹⁰

Attachments

1. Metcalfe S, Woodward A, Macmillan A, et al; New Zealand Climate and Health. Why New Zealand must rapidly halve its greenhouse gas emissions [Special Article]. N Z Med J. 2009 Oct 9;122(1304):72-95. <http://www.nzma.org.nz/journal/122-1304/3827/>
2. Montgomery H. Climate change: the health consequences of inactivity [editorial]. NZ Med J. 2009 Oct 9;122(1304):6-8. <http://www.nzma.org.nz/journal/122-1304/3817/>

References and endnotes

- ¹ Costello A, Abbas M, Allen A, et al. Managing the health effects of climate change: Lancet and University College London Institute for Global Health Commission. *Lancet* 2009,373:1693–1733. [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(09\)60935-1/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(09)60935-1/fulltext)
- ² World Medical Association. WMA Declaration of Delhi on Health and Climate Change. <http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/c5/index.html>
- ³ Oxfam International. Hang Together or Separately? How global co-operation is key to a fair and adequate climate deal at Copenhagen. Briefing Paper 128, 2009. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/policy/fair-climate-deal-copenhagen>
- ⁴ Stern N. The economics of climate change: the Stern review. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/stern_review_report.htm
- ⁵ Garnaut, R. The Garnaut climate change review, final report. Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 2009. <http://www.garnautreview.org.au/index.htm>
- ⁶ Parry M, Arnell N, Berry P, et al. Assessing the costs of adaptation to climate change: a critique of the UNFCCC estimates. London: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Imperial College, 2009. <http://www.iied.org/pubs/pdfs/11501IIED.pdf>, <http://www.iied.org/climate-change/key-issues/economics-and-equity-adaptation/costsadaptinq-climate-change-significantly-under-estimated>
- ⁷ German Advisory Council on Climate Change (WBGU). Solving the climate dilemma: the budget approach. WBGU, Berlin, 2009. http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_sn2009_en.pdf
- ⁸ Metcalfe S, Woodward A, Macmillan A, Baker M, Howden-Chapman P, Lindsay G, Hales S, Sinclair D, Jaine R, Springford L, Holmes A, Laking G, Jones R, Carr H, Edwards R, Shaw C, Wells S, Hosking J, Forde A, Bismark M, Palmer S, Keating G, Simpson J, Highton R, Dhar D, Kane P; New Zealand Climate and Health. Why New Zealand must rapidly halve its greenhouse gas emissions [Special Article]. *N Z Med J.* 2009 Oct 9;122(1304):72-95. <http://www.nzma.org.nz/journal/122-1304/3827/>
- ⁹ Montgomery H. Climate change: the health consequences of inactivity [editorial]. *NZ Med J.* 2009 Oct 9;122(1304):6-8. <http://www.nzma.org.nz/journal/122-1304/3817/>
- ¹⁰ OraTaiao is:
1. Alerting all New Zealanders to the threat of runaway climate change and its effects on human health and survival.
 2. Promoting interventions that combine health and environmental benefits.
 3. Working for, particularly in the health sector, personal and organisational action on climate change.
 4. Pressing for a rapid reduction in New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions.
 5. Working for societal responses to climate change that promote equitable health and social outcomes and are consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi.



Climate change: the health consequences of inactivity

Hugh Montgomery

Quite what tips a population from apathy to frenzied action is often mysterious. Why does drink-driving engender fraternity one minute, and revulsion the next, while a quarter of UK citizens still smoke tobacco, despite 40 years of solid evidence?

In general, changing behaviours which are immediately pleasurable, but which are associated with some indeterminate personal risk at some unspecified time, are very hard to shift: unprotected sex, indulgence in excess alcohol, use of tobacco, or overconsumption of high-calorie foods are all classic examples. To change such personal behaviours requires a number of factors: the use of a trusted vector (the advice of a doctor, being trusted, increases abstinence from smoking), a solid and clearly communicated evidence base, persistent and consistent communication (which is why one-off campaigns fail), emotional engagement ('this matters to you and those you love'), empowerment to act, a roadmap to do so, and support in taking such action. Big tilts in *population* behaviours, however, happen much more rapidly, when a given way of behaving becomes 'accepted as the standard'.

Climate change threatens not only our health as individuals, but also our very survival. And it does so imminently. In recent years, the alarm has been raised by a vast array of diverse medical bodies, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, The American College of Preventative Medicine, the American Medical Association, The American Public Health Association, the Australian Medical Association, the World Federation of Public Health Associations, and the World Health Organization itself.

An increasing urgency in the message reflects the alarming nature of the latest data, with a recent University College London (UCL)/Lancet Commission describing climate change as the greatest global health threat of the 21st Century,¹ a message recently reinforced by the presidents of 17 international medical academies.²

In this issue of the *New Zealand Medical Journal*, Scott Metcalfe and colleagues³ add their voice. As the authors describe, climate change threatens our health in many ways: through direct effects of heat; injury from storm and floods; changes in disease vectors; flooding; drought; crop failure; economic collapse; and poverty. Together, these drive mass migration and war—for which the departments of defense of most nations are documented to be preparing. Were that not enough, human activity appears to have initiated a mass-extinction event some 10,000 as great as any on the fossil record, and to which climate change is likely to contribute substantially in the future.⁴

But what should be done, and how fast? The authors offer a detailed summary of previously accepted targets, which suggest that greenhouse gas emissions should be halved in the next 11 years. They also rightly draw attention to the fact that such recommendations are based on data which has already been superseded. Indeed, the 'worst case' emissions scenarios were already being significantly exceeded in the first

7 years of this century.⁵ The total atmospheric greenhouse gas burden which can be tolerated is probably a deal smaller than previously recognised, and is being fast approached.^{6,7} The measured impacts of climate change on nearly every physical measure (such as polar ice loss) has far exceeded that projected. And recent evidence suggests that, for any given level of greenhouse gas emissions, global, and regional temperature rises may be far greater than was thought: without drastic action, polar temperatures may easily rise by upwards of 16°C in coming decades.⁸

The case, as made by Metcalfe and colleagues, is thus well grounded and compelling. We must act, act aggressively, and act now. As they state, there really *is* no effective way in which the world's ecosystems can adapt to change on this scale, and no way in which humans can adequately react to such change when it happens. We must be proactive—and in a rational way. Whilst economists and technologists talk about 'what can be done given current fiscal or technical boundaries', we must indeed set and meet the targets which the science dictates.

So what *can* we do? It is clear that no one solution exists, and none are likely to be simple or painless. Firstly, we must all act on a personal level. Whilst our own small savings may in themselves be insignificant, they have greater power than we might think—changing the behaviours of those around us, and altering the behaviours of those companies (and their investors) from whom we buy or no longer buy.

Thereafter, perhaps we should think again about how we change health-damaging behaviours in those around us. As doctors, we can be the trusted vector who carries the message. We must communicate a clear and urgent message through every means open to us. We must engage at a personal level ('this matters to *you and your children*') and help people to act. Only then will population behaviour change. And only then will politicians and business feel that they have our permission to change.

The tragedy is that we have so little time available to us. From 7–18 December 2009, World leaders will meet to decide on emissions targets for the coming years. As leading international physicians recently noted, "There is a real danger that politicians [at Copenhagen] will be indecisive, especially in such turbulent economic times as these. Should their response be weak, the results for international health could be catastrophic."

We must all act now to ensure that there *is* a deal, and that it is meaningful rather than fanciful. At present, voiced aspirations for large targets for 2050, or small ones for 2020, are nothing more than dangerous hot air.

A weak deal will represent not an historic international agreement, but a suicide pact. Now is the time for us all to act. If not us, who? If not now, when?

Competing interests: None

Author information: Hugh Montgomery, Director, UCL Institute for Human Health and Performance, University College London (UCL) Archway Campus, London, UK

Correspondence: Hugh Montgomery, Director, UCL Institute for Human Health and Performance, 2nd Floor, Charterhouse Building, UCL Archway Campus, Highgate Hill, Archway, London N19 5LW, UK. Email: h.montgomery@ucl.ac.uk

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Why New Zealand must rapidly halve its greenhouse gas emissions

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Abstract

New Zealand must commit to substantial decreases in its greenhouse gas emissions, to avoid the worst impacts of climate change on human health, both here and internationally.

We have the fourth highest per capita greenhouse gas emissions in the developed world. Based on the need to limit warming to 2°C by 2100, our cumulative emissions, and our capability to mitigate, New Zealand should at least halve its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (i.e. a target of at least 40% less than 1990 levels). This target has a strong scientific basis, and if anything may be too lenient; reducing the risk of catastrophic climate change may require deeper cuts.

Short-term economic costs of mitigation have been widely overstated in public debate. They must also be balanced by the far greater costs caused by inertia and the substantial health and social benefits that can be achieved by a low emissions society.

Large emissions reductions are achievable if we mobilise New Zealand society and let technology follow the signal of a responsible target.

The New Zealand Government has announced a 2020 greenhouse gas emission target of 10–20% below 1990 levels,¹ leading into international climate change negotiations culminating in Copenhagen on 7-18 December.^{2,3} This target range has strict conditions attached and, unlike many developed nations, New Zealand has not offered an alternative emissions target if these conditions are not met.^{4,5}

We consider New Zealand needs to do much more to adequately respond to the climate change threat. We summarise why health professionals should care about this problem, and why it is our duty (to our patients and the wider public health) to act now, before it is too late.

Why health professionals?

Climate change has been described as the biggest global health threat of the 21st Century.^{6,7} Doctors have a professional duty to work to tackle it,^{8,9} and health benefits should be fully included in decision-making,¹⁰⁻¹² as should the harms of inaction.

The 40% reduction target for New Zealand is based on the Responsibility and Capability Index (RCI) approach, instigated in Europe,³² and which has been adapted by Oxfam International.³⁴ This explicit, principle-based framework is one of many that incorporates both science and fairness—how much countries have emitted already, and what they can afford; the RCI combines (1) the emission reductions needed globally to limit warming to 2°C with (2) countries' responsibilities (i.e. their cumulative emissions) and (3) their capability to mitigate (using wealth as a proxy for the capability for action) (see following table and later endnotes §, **, and ††).

In Table 1, New Zealand's RCI is 0.34% of UNFCCC Annex I (§) countries' overall target, and is ranked fourth for total greenhouse gas emissions per capita, requiring in fairness a 40.6% reduction by 2020 on 1990 levels (with 40.0% for Annex I countries overall).

**Table 1. Mitigation targets—Oxfam International calculations (2009):³⁴
Fair shares of overall Annex I(§) mitigation target (40% below 1990 levels by 2020)**

	2020 mitigation targets, expressed as:									
	1	2		3		4		5		
	RCI (fair share of Annex I target) %	Emissions per capita (2005) tCO2e Rank		Reduction per capita, relative to 2005 levels tCO2e Rank		Reduction below 1990 level (CO2e excl. LUC) % Rank		Reduction below 2005 level (CO2e excl. LUC) % Rank		
Australia	2.29	25.9	1	13.4	1	39.7	9	51.6	8	
Belarus	0.34	7.7	13	-2.7	15	19.7	16	-35.4	16	
Bulgaria	0.31	9.0	10	-3.0	16	19.8	15	-33.6	15	
Canada	3.51	23.4	3	12.8	3	43.0	7	54.7	4	
Croatia	0.15	6.9	16	2.3	11	35.9	10	33.6	11	
EU *	33.93	10.6	9	4.2	10	44.4	6	39.6	10	
Iceland	0.03	14.2	6	7.6	6	48.9	4	53.8	5	
Japan	9.71	10.6	8	6.3	7	56.2	3	59.0	3	
Liechtenstein	0.00	8.6	12	4.4	9	27.1	11	51.4	9	
Monaco	0.00	3.1	17	0.7	12	21.2	13	21.2	12	
New Zealand	0.34	18.7	4	9.8	4	40.6		52.3	7	
Norway	0.48	11.7	7	8.6	5	71.4	2	73.7	2	
Romania	0.72	7.1	15	-1.9	14	21.4	12	-27.1	14	
Russian Federation	8.21	14.9	5	-1.8	13	20.2	14	-12.0	13	
Switzerland	0.59	7.2	14	6.0	8	82.3	1	82.6	1	
Ukraine	1.67	8.8	11	-8.3	17	13.3	17	-94.3	17	
USA	37.80	24.5	2	12.8	2	44.6	5	52.4	6	
Total: Annex 1	100.00	14.2		5.46		40.0		38.4		

Metrics: fair share of emissions reductions for each Annex I country (endnote §), calculated using both countries' partial history of past emissions (cumulative emissions for 1990–2005³⁸ for responsibility, see endnote **), and their current levels of income (total income above a 'development threshold' for capability, endnote ††).

Key: *Column 1* shows fair shares of any aggregate Annex I mitigation target for individual Annex I countries, based on a responsibility-capability index (RCI); New Zealand's RCI is 0.34% (its fair share of the Annex I target). *Column 2* is per capita emissions in greenhouse gases (GHG) in 2005;

As described by Lord Stern, the costs of taking action to stabilise the climate will be high but much less than the costs of inaction.⁴⁹ Recent analysis suggests that past important costings of adapting to climate change, used to drive global policy, have been at least 2–3 times too low.⁵² Delay will be dangerous, and action is needed now.⁴⁹ The Stern review also exposed the economic cause of climate change: market failure on the greatest scale the world has ever seen.⁴⁹ In short, we have had too cheap a ride.¹⁶

The World Bank, which in the past has tended to down-play the seriousness of long-term environmental risks, warns that even the current international financial crisis is no justification for inertia over climate change; “while financial crises may cause serious hardship and reduce growth over the short- to medium-term, ... the threat of a warming climate is far more severe and long-lasting.”⁵³

At the time New Zealand’s conditional 10–20% target was announced, much publicity had been given to the NZIER/Infometrics report to Government.⁵⁴ This report was used by the Government to help decide on the target. However, its macroeconomic modelling approach had been criticised as being the wrong tool for the job and a poor basis for major public policy.^{55,56}

The report’s key flaws included:

- *Ignoring the effects of climate change itself.* The business-as-usual modelling looked only at the cost to New Zealand of reducing emissions; it completely overlooked the greater costs (including health impacts) of climate change if we fail to reduce emissions in time.⁵⁵ For the world as a whole, and most individual countries, the long-term future costs of catastrophic climate change greatly exceed the costs of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to avoid this.^{49,50}
- *Using the wrong baseline.* The report ignored New Zealand’s established legal commitment under the Kyoto protocol⁵⁷ to meet its net emissions target—when it is highly unlikely New Zealand would renege on this commitment. Recalibrating the NZIER/Infometrics results to exclude these sunk costs gives positive improvements in the economy under many assumptions—e.g. pushing technical change in agriculture/land use (see endnote §§) would yield significant gains in emission reductions at low cost.^{56,58}
- *Assuming no advances in technology or changes in behaviour despite market signals.* Yet the whole purpose of placing a real price on emissions is to stimulate technological change and influence consumer behaviour, making this assumption implausible.
- *Assuming that New Zealand is an expensive place to reduce emissions.* On the contrary, many agricultural emissions will be cheap to abate, and some will actually profit farmers⁵⁸ (see endnote §§). We have abundant renewable energy sources yet can still make substantial gains (endnote ***);⁵⁹ forestry has economic potential as a carbon sink (§§). So the 40% target may well be easier to meet in New Zealand than many OECD countries.⁵¹

Developing countries are disproportionately affected by climate change.^{6,53} As the World Bank notes, this is a crisis that is not of their making and for which they are the least prepared.⁵³

While the Oxfam International RCI calculations, described above, allocate equitable shares across Annex I countries, they do not say that a 40% reduction below 1990 levels by 2020 equates to rich countries' full capabilities and overall responsibilities to the world. Indeed, there are good reasons to think that the fair share of Annex I countries involves much more.¹⁶

Applying measures of responsibility and capability globally, the Greenhouse Development Rights (GDR) framework³² has assigned more than three-quarters of the total required global effort to developed countries in 2010. Assuming a 2°C pathway, this means significantly stronger obligations³⁴ for developed countries than the above IPCC 25–40% range for rich-country reductions by 2020.²²

According to Lord Stern⁶⁴ and others¹⁶ there are powerful equity arguments for rich countries paying for all actual greenhouse gases emitted. Viewed from this perspective, even a 40% target for New Zealand may be too weak. We may not want to pay more than we should, but we must still pay our fair share.⁶⁵

A fair deal^{32,34} means both keeping global warming as far below a 2°C increase as possible and delivering sufficient resources, so that poor people—who will bear the brunt^{6,34,53}—can avoid the worst impacts of already inevitable²⁶ climate change. The World Bank notes that the poorest and most exposed countries in particular will need help in adapting to the changing climate.⁵³

Fairness also dictates that those countries most responsible for past emissions and most able to help, take a lead to cut emissions first and fastest. The World Bank states that advanced countries, which have produced most of the greenhouse gas emissions of the past, must act now, cutting their emissions aggressively.⁵³ Oxfam International agrees that a fair and adequate global climate regime will require a massive effort across the board to reduce the risks to lives and livelihoods that poor people face first and most.³⁴

Although deep emissions reductions in rich countries are critical, Oxfam and the World Bank also say that climate security will now be won or lost depending on cooperative efforts, where rich countries finance large-scale reductions in emissions in developing countries.^{34,53} According to the new analysis for WWF International,³⁷ by 2050 developed nations as a group need to reduce emissions by up to 157% of 1990 levels (GDR methodology); given they cannot cut domestic emissions by more than 100%, developed nations will have to finance substantial emissions reductions in other countries to keep within their share of the global carbon budget (‡).³⁷

The World Bank is calling for all countries to act now and act together, saying that no one nation can take on the interconnected challenges posed by climate change,⁵³ global cooperation is needed.^{16,53}

As the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor has stated, "This is a global challenge, and a country like ours that aspires to be respected as a leading innovative nation cannot afford to appear to be not fully involved. Indeed, such a perception would compromise our reputation and potential markets."²⁶

Our problem, but not achievable?

The potential for runaway climate collapse transcends the public health benefits from such changes as increased exercise, reduced pollution, and improved community engagement. Mitigation alone will need profound reengineering of New Zealand's structure and function.⁸⁴

We need to prioritise mitigation efforts according to effectiveness and cost effectiveness (the ability of each action/technology to effect overall emission reductions versus its cost), and negotiate tradeoffs.²⁶ The science and fairness simply indicate the extent we need to responsibly reduce our emissions quickly, but do not say how to do this.²⁶

However, mitigation ideas are detailed in the 4th IPCC mitigation report,²¹ country-specific marginal abatement cost curves,⁸⁵⁻⁸⁹ and elsewhere.^{33,84,90,91} This is apart from known things we can do now in agriculture that should actually profit farmers and protect our key export earning sector (endnote §§).^{51,58} Much of this conceptual work has already been done for Australia,^{86,92-94} and to a limited extent in New Zealand.^{51,84,87-90,95}

Aside from economic instruments,^{16,35,36,51,91,96} which are necessary but insufficient in themselves,⁹⁷ investment in education and social networking (e.g. transition towns, <http://www.transitiontowns.org.nz/>) to promote carbon reduction may prove cost-effective. Mitigation technology and ideas will advance with the right signals/environment, including responsible targets. We must not underestimate the technology that already exists^{51,58} but simply lacks planning, prioritisation, and implementing.

Agriculture is a significant source of diverse emissions—half of our greenhouse gas emissions^{2,98}—with separate causes requiring diverse solutions.^{89,99,127} It is incorrect to clump these emissions together.² Agriculture is clearly a big part of the problem, and reforming land use could be a big part of the solution. Endnote §§ lists a number of possibilities for Agriculture, as does endnote *** for Energy.

We also need to manage population growth,¹⁰⁰⁻¹⁰³ projected to increase 9.9% by 2020 for New Zealand,¹⁰⁴ which will significantly increase the emissions reductions needed (see endnote †††). Our population growth rate is high compared with other OECD countries—mainly from natural increase rather than migration.^{105,106} The long-term effects of sub-replacement fertility will not accrue until the mid 2040s, and will be countered by a likely increase in immigration, including climate refugees from the Pacific. Education, employment, and social policies that accelerate our transition to low natural population growth will be a necessary part of any mitigation strategies.

We can design our mitigation policies to improve (rather than reduce) the quality of life of low-income families, and ensure that any financial costs are carried by those who can most afford it.³⁰ Whether we end up with a genuine Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or in effect a carbon tax (see endnote ‡‡‡),^{51,96,107,108} policies should be progressive (particularly central government revenue recycling) to protect the wellbeing of low-income households (endnote §§§).

attitudes, actions, and choices already—with sometimes unexpected benefits. With leadership, others too may be willing to make those changes once they know the consequences of inaction and the possibilities for action.

The challenge for New Zealand, health professionals included, is to mobilise society.³³ We need to generate even more social resilience to respond effectively to the emerging realities of climate change.

Such mobilisation for large-scale change across human and natural systems has a strong theoretical and empirical basis;^{118–121} engaging the public towards a greater sense of belonging and working to make a difference,¹⁶ wider sustainable views of the economy^{117,122–125} with comprehensive not partial economic analyses,⁵⁶ and a community of interest with affiliation, goals, norms, and using intrinsic rewards.^{33,117,124}

Health professionals cannot be inactive observers of this process. We have a significant role and responsibility to lead this challenge—and we must be involved wherever possible.

We have overspent our atmospheric resources^{16,126}—and now need smart sustainable solutions.^{33,117} The pace of climate change is accelerating.^{16,24,33,40–43} Halving the current level of emissions is urgent, responsible, just, and possible.

Inaction would be negligence and malpractice on a global scale.

What health professionals can do now

Political

- Lobby for an urgent effective all-sectors all-gases Emissions Trading Scheme with an uncapped market price on our emissions. Submissions close **Tuesday 13 October 2009**. www.parliament.nz/en-NZ/PB/SC/MakeSub/a/d/f/49SCFE_SCF_00DBHOH_BILL9597_1-Climate-Change-Response-Moderated-Emissions.htm
- Join the international day of 350 action on **Saturday 24 October** www.350.org.nz, and the global day of action on **Saturday 12 December** www.globalclimatecampaign.org
- Support the 40% emissions target. Sign on at www.signon.org.nz and www.oxfam.org.nz. Spread the word with your address book.
- Lobby widely for other emissions reduction measures by central government.
- Monitor and promote local government initiatives to rapidly reduce emissions at www.sustainablecities.org.nz
- Join a group—us at www.nzchg.webs.com/ or any other climate action group.
- Take the Climate and Health Council pledge at <http://www.climateandhealth.org/pledge/>

Professional

- Educate and encourage patients and colleagues in climate change action

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Rachel Highton, General Practice Training Programme Registrar, Wellington

Divya Dhar, Trainee Intern, Auckland

Penny Kane, Senior House Surgeon in Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Wellington

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Endnotes:

* According to the German Advisory Council on Climate Change (WBGU), even now there is discord between the industrialised countries and the emerging economies. "Governments still appear to be fixated on the task of supposedly establishing, maintaining or restoring their national economic competitiveness rather than on preserving the natural lifesupport systems which are the basic prerequisite for any form of economic activity. The situation is reminiscent of the nuclear arms race which ended just 20 years ago, when the apparently compelling logic of 'mutually assured destruction' (MAD) brought our civilisation to the brink of the abyss more than once. The climate issue is without doubt a different type of problem, for every country is both the cause and the victim of climate change, albeit to widely varying extents. Nonetheless, the threats to our societies are just as overwhelming and the mutual distrust which prevails today is still as paralysing as the doctrine of MAD in the past."¹⁶

WBGU notes "the 'social dilemma' concept in game theory aptly describes the current situation, for individual and collective rationality are tragically at odds here. In a social dilemma, players attach more weight to their short-term individual interests than to the long-term mutual benefits of a cooperative solution—thereby ultimately harming everyone, including themselves. With many countries currently inclined to scale down their own climate change mitigation efforts to the bare minimum due to a short-

†† Capability under the Oxfam International calculations is based on the absolute value of a country's gross national income (GNI) that accrues to the population living above a per capita income threshold of \$9000 per year.³⁴

‡‡ Worldwide, road traffic crashes account for 1.2 million deaths each year and 10 times as many serious injuries.⁷³ Death rates for pedestrians and cyclists exhibit steep social gradients, and reducing traffic volumes and speeds would have important equity implications. Urban air pollution—much of which is related to transport—causes a further 800,000 premature deaths each year.⁷² Walking, cycling, or using public transport instead of travelling by car would reduce the use of energy from fossil fuels; it would also reduce traffic injuries and air pollution. By increasing physical activity it would tackle the output side of the personal energy balance equation, with positive implications for obesity and cardiovascular disease.

§§ Agricultural and land use mitigation.^{51,58,79,89,90,99,127} Immediate action can include diet modification (low methane forage crops, charcoal feed, supplementary maize feed, monensin to improve rumen fermentation); soil carbon sequestration, and nitrogen management through grass pasture and other active land management, nutrient budgeting, no-till crop production, crop rotation, fallow periods, new grasses, improving soil drainage, wintering barns, feed pads and standoff pads; changes in management practices and reduced intensity e.g. lower dairy stocking rates; reduced fertiliser use, nitrification inhibitors for crop growth and N₂O reductions; carbon sequestration through biochar; converting marginal agricultural land back to shrubland and/or forest; measuring and monitoring (use of DNDC). Other potential action can be subjected to accelerated research (e.g. dairy genetic selection (including low methane stock); methane vaccine; biofilters).

Forestry has large potential as carbon sinks, both retaining or reforestation with indigenous and exotic forests/bush.

An emerging agricultural mitigation strategy is the use of low carbon-intensive feed stocks as an alternative to high carbon-intensive feed stocks such as palm kernel, used primarily in the dairy industry. Over one million tonnes of palm kernel/nut oil cake were imported in 2008¹²⁸ (mainly from Indonesia and Malaysia) at a value for duty of almost \$225 million. Of note, imports may be trending downwards, as the 2009 second quarter (Q2) imports were approximately half those of Q1 and less than one-third of Q2 2008 imports. Palm kernel is the main byproduct of the palm oil industry, which is a key cause of rain forest deforestation and release of greenhouse gases.^{129,130}

*** Energy mitigation. Although compared with other developed countries (e.g. UK and Australia) we already have a high level of electricity generation from renewables (currently around 70%), we can still make substantial gains in this area. Modelling suggests that a target of 90% electricity generation by renewables is achievable by 2025 with the current technology, and without incurring substantial costs or reducing the security of supply.⁵⁹

New Zealand has the cheapest wind power in the world, because of our high wind speeds and low population density; we are a long narrow country set at right angles to the prevailing winds that are consistent, with suitable sites that are close to major infrastructure and the national grid (which keeps costs down), the technology is available in New Zealand, and New Zealand companies will benefit greatly with wind energy development—including job creation. Our trees grow faster than almost anywhere in the world—not in remote areas but reasonably close to population centres where they can be turned into high-value products plus energy from residues, let alone acting as carbon sinks. We have substantial geothermal and hydro power potential. Our solar and marine energy are also world-class; especially once the tidal/wave energy technology is honed further—and, again, there is economic potential for New Zealand companies through innovation of this technology.

††† Under a business as usual scenario, possible total greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 are projected to be 84.6 megatons (Mt) CO₂-equivalents. This is based on the 17.87 tonnes CO₂-equivalents per capita emissions in 2007 (75.6 Mt CO₂-e total for New Zealand [NZ]⁹⁸), and a projected population for NZ of 4.735 million by 2020¹⁰⁴ (where per capita gross GHG emissions derive from total gross emissions for 2007⁹⁸ and the estimated NZ population for 2007,¹⁰⁴ and total gross emissions derive from total net emissions and LULUCF⁹⁸). The 2020 projection is 9.1 Mt greater than the 2007 actual (84.6 minus 75.6 Mt), a 12% increase (see Table 2).

Figure 1. Necessary emissions pathways—WBGU calculations (2009):¹⁶ Global emission pathways for the period 2010–2050 with global CO₂ emissions capped at 750 Gt during this period

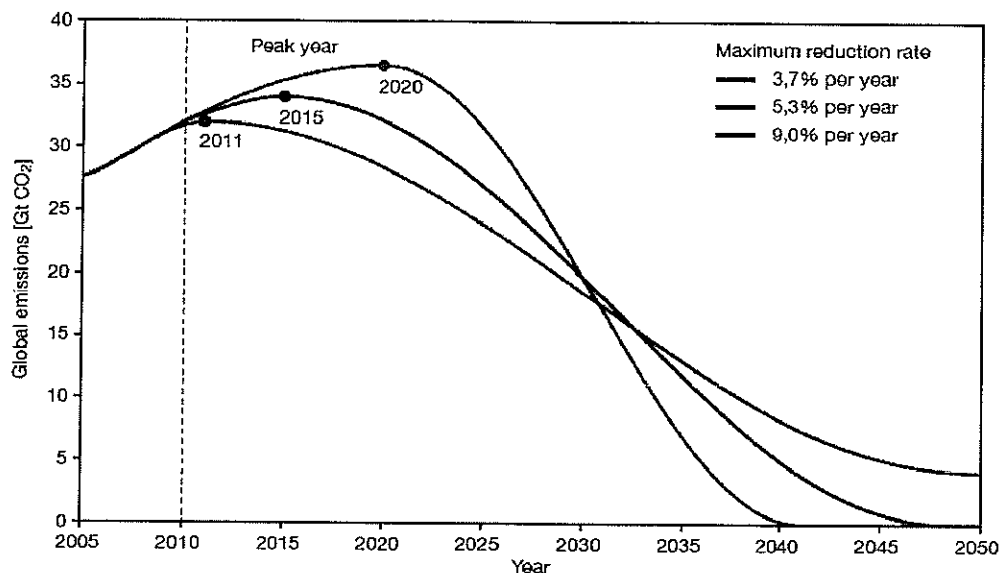


Figure 3.2-1 Examples of global emission pathways for the period 2010–2050 with global CO₂ emissions capped at 750 Gt during this period. At this level, there is a 67% probability of achieving compliance with the 2°C guard rail (Chapter 5). The figure shows variants of a global emissions trend with different peak years: 2011 (green), 2015 (blue) and 2020 (red). In order to achieve compliance with these curves, annual reduction rates of 3.7% (green), 5.3% (blue) or 9.0% (red) would be required in the early 2030s (relative to 2008). Source: WBGU

Source: Figure 3.2-1 of WBGU 2009¹⁶ http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_sn2009_en.pdf pages 15-16. Reproduced with permission of the German Advisory Council on Climate Change (WBGU).

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Annex 1 countries in rank order of per capita total greenhouse gas emissions in 2005: Australia (26.9 tonnes CO₂-equivalents per capita), United States of America (23.5), Canada (22.6), **New Zealand (18.8)**, Russian Federation (13.7), Norway (11.2), Iceland (11.1), Japan (10.5), Ukraine (10.3), European Union (10.3), etc. For the European Union (27 countries), rank order is Luxembourg (27.5), Ireland (16.7), Estonia (14.4), Netherlands (13.8), Czech Republic (13.7), Belgium (13.2), Finland (13), Germany (11.9), Denmark (11.7), Austria (11.5), Greece (11.5), United Kingdom (10.6), etc.
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Nicola Old

From: Baz Kaufman
Sent: Wednesday, 12 May 2010 9:40 a.m.
To: Nicola Old
Subject: FW: WCC draft annual plan and climate change submissions - Liz Springford and OraTaiao
Attachments: NZMJ 2009 Montgomery climate change editorial.htm; OraTaiao WCC climate change & draft annual plan 11May2010.doc; NZMJ 2009 Metcalfe Why NZ must rapidly halve GHG emissions.pdf

Hi Nicola. please process this submission as well

Cheers

baz

*Baz Kaufman
Senior Corporate Planner
Strategy, Planning and Performance
Ph 04 - 803 8724*

*Strategy and Urban Design Directorate
Wellington City Council
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From: Scott Metcalfe [mailto:scott.metcalfe2@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 May 2010 6:26 p.m.
To: Baz Kaufman
Subject: Re: WCC draft annual plan and climate change submissions - Liz Springford and OraTaiao

thank you Baz. Here is the submission, as discussed, attached, along with its two attachments.
regards

Scott
Dr Scott Metcalfe
MBChB, FAFPHM(RACP), FNZCPHM
Public Health Physician
scott.metcalfe2@gmail.com Co-convenor
OraTaiao:New Zealand Climate & Health
www.orataiao.org.nz

On Mon, May 10, 2010 at 1:47 PM, Baz Kaufman <Baz.Kaufman@wcc.govt.nz> wrote:
Hi Scott

We would also appreciate the opportunity to separately present **oral submissions** on all of the above, i.e. both the draft annual plan and the climate change plan by both Liz Springford and then Dr Scott Metcalfe (for OraTaiao: NZ Climate & Health).

Thank you for considering this request

Scott

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POSITIVELY WELLINGTON TOURISM

Submission on

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
Draft Annual Plan 2010 – 2011

10 May 2010



INTRODUCTION

Positively Wellington Tourism (PWT) is the capital's official tourism organisation. It is a trust principally funded by the Wellington City Council and has extensive partnerships with the private sector. PWT's role is to create economic and social benefit for Wellington by working with the private sector to market the city as an attractive visitor destination.

As the agency responsible for promoting and developing Wellington as a visitor destination, PWT believes it important to make its views known in relation to proposed council activity that could influence its operations, as well as Wellington's overall tourism development and marketing over the next ten years.

PWT would like to thank Wellington City Council (WCC) for its ongoing support. The confidence WCC has shown in how PWT markets Wellington as a destination of choice for international and domestic visitors is appreciated.

Positively Wellington Tourism's vision, set out in the Wellington Visitor Strategy 2015, is:

Wellington will be considered the 'best little capital in the world'

Tourism is a significant contributor to the region's economy. Visitors to Wellington inject around \$1.4 billion or 10% of gross regional product per year.

In order to achieve this vision, PWT relies on WCC to provide ongoing financial, industry and infrastructural support. Without this funding and the matching funding from industry and central government that it leverages Wellington's tourism industry would not be as strong as it is today. PWT is confident that Wellington will achieve this vision by 2015 and the organisation's *Statement of Trustee Intent 2010-2011* reflects this confidence. To maximise the potential, continued marketing and product development support will be required.

PWT supports the tourism related activities where WCC is involved. There is, however, a group of activity initiatives that will be critical to the success of Wellington tourism over the 2010/11 financial year.

Our submission is as follows:

3.1 CITY PROMOTIONS, EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS (p.60)

Tourism Promotion

We support the Council's continued funding of Positively Wellington Tourism. PWT's marketing initiatives contribute significantly to the growth and prosperity of the Wellington region.

Australia

Wellington's top international visitor market is our nearest neighbour, Australia. One third of all our international visitors come from Australia and it's a market that continues to grow.

PWT has recently launched a new Australian marketing campaign. This campaign is a breakthrough for Wellington's destination-marketing initiatives. PWT would like to acknowledge WCC's support of our Australian initiatives to date and we will continue to work hard to raise Wellington's profile in Australia and to drive increased leisure and business visitation, particularly prior to Rugby World Cup 2011.

Online

Websites have become the number one source for people seeking information about Wellington. Therefore Wellington's presence online is a key driver of interest in and visitation to the city and is an essential component in delivering Wellington's image as a desirable urban destination. Maintaining this presence is a vital component in the overall delivery of Wellington's marketing messages.

The PWT Online Strategy is focused on taking WellingtonNZ.com from a static website with a now outdated online booking engine to a fully interactive experience. This will result in

significantly greater connectivity to PWT's consumer marketing programmes and the wider tourism community, as well as considerably more interaction with WellingtonNZ.com, therefore increasing total traffic.

PWT would like to thank Council for their ongoing support and acknowledging the need to develop Wellington's online presence through WCC's funding support.

Visitor Attractions

Quality visitor attractions are a critical component in the promotion of and therefore the attraction of tourists to Wellington. Continued support in the development of new and enhancement of existing visitor attractions is vital to the development of Wellington's visitor offering and experience. We therefore support the Council's ongoing financial contributions and strategic support towards current and proposed visitor attractions in Wellington, particularly the proposed Rugby World Cup Village on the waterfront.

Events Attractions and Support

A year round calendar of high quality events is essential for Wellington's tourism industry. Wellington's events calendar is a major driver of visitation to, and revenue for the city, and has significantly contributed to Wellington's reputation as a vibrant city. We support the Council's ongoing contribution towards major events, as well as the identification and development of additional iconic events to the capital.

The event programme developed to date is market leading. This position must be retained and it is important that funding for this activity keeps up with the growth in demand for an increasing number of high quality events. In particular, we agree with the proposed Rugby World Cup 2011 funding and support earmarked by the Council; this event will allow Wellington many opportunities to highlight itself on a global stage.

Positively Wellington Tourism supports Council's development of swimming facilities in Wellington. We suggest that in such development the council should consider investment that allows promotion of facilities to attract visitors and participants to events in the city whilst providing Wellingtonians with a first class recreational and competitive swimming facility. The development of facilities at Kilbirnie, close to the soon to be complete Community Indoor Sports Centre would go towards creating a centre of excellence that is accessible from across the city and to visitors.

Rugby World Cup 2011

PWT supports Council's proposals to ensure that Wellington is prepared for Rugby World Cup 2011 and to seize the opportunity to attract new spend to the city. In particular PWT supports the proposed Rugby World Cup Village and information centre on the waterfront. Rugby World Cup 2011 provides a wonderful opportunity to showcase Wellington to the world and PWT will continue to work alongside Council to market the city specifically for this event.

Rugby World Cup Sculpture

PWT supports the proposed Rugby World Cup sculpture and agree that this will provide an enduring legacy as a reminder of Wellington's involvement with this iconic event.

3.2 BUSINESS SUPPORT (p.63)

Wellington Long haul Strategy

As part of the Wellington Regional Strategy, the Long Haul Strategy was initiated by Wellington International Airport Limited (WIAL) and Positively Wellington Tourism (PWT) with the support of regional partners to capitalise on the opportunity to create direct flights between Wellington and Asia.

PWT is funded predominantly by WCC and industry to market Wellington as a destination in regions that have traditionally been and remain the main source of international visitors to the Wellington region.

The activity dictated by the Long Haul Strategy is to grow demand for Wellington from both a business and leisure perspective in new regions that have not historically had any significant links with the Wellington region; effectively this includes SE Asia, China, Japan and India.

The promotion of Wellington as a destination for business and leisure in the Asian regions described above must continue if the investment being made by Wellington International Airport Ltd in regards to Research, Business Case Development and Airline Partnership is to be brought to fruition.

We appreciate Council's continued funding support for the Long Haul Strategy.

4.2 HERITAGE (p.67)

MAORI HERITAGE TRAIL

PWT supports the proposed Maori Heritage trail – Te Ara o Nga Tupuna (the pathway of our ancestors). We support the ongoing development and enhancement of Wellington's heritage assets, we also support the development of new and diversified tourism products into Wellington's product mix. Establishing new and exciting products into the tourism industry continues to reinforce Wellington's popularity as a visitor destination, both for local and international visitors.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft Long Term Council Community Plan. We wish to be heard in support of our submission.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Perks", with a small flourish at the end.

David Perks
CEO
Positively Wellington Tourism

Nicola Old

From: Michael Grace [Michael.Grace@WellingtonNZ.com]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 3:14 p.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan
Subject: Annual Plan Submission
Attachments: PWT Submission for Annual Plan May 10_WCC.doc

Please find attached Positively Wellington Tourism's draft annual plan submission.

Kind regards,
Michael


Michael Grace | Research and Development Manager *...in the best little capital in the world*
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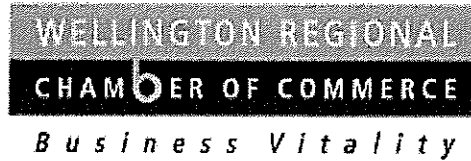
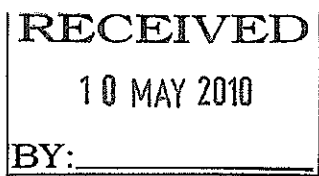
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For everything you need to know about **Rugby World Cup 2011** in the Wellington region visit WellingtonNZ2011.com.

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**SUBMISSION TO
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2010/11
FROM THE
WELLINGTON REGIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MAY 2010**

INTRODUCTION

The Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce has membership of 1,000 businesses in Wellington city and represents a regional hub of Chambers of Commerce with a further 4,500 businesses as members. While most of our members are in the Small to Medium Enterprise category we also have as members 15 of the largest 20 companies in New Zealand. The Chamber promotes policies that reflect the interests of the region's business community and the development of the Wellington economy.

In the Greater Wellington region, the Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce is at the forefront of business development and advocacy locally and regionally. In fulfilling this role, the Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce works closely with other chambers in the region, with the EMA (Central), Business New Zealand and with council-controlled Economic Development Agencies such as Grow Wellington.

The Chamber is pleased to be able to make this submission on Wellington City Council's Draft Annual Plan 2010/11 (the draft plan). The submission focuses on the level of expenditure and overall rate take as well as the burden of the rate take on business.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- WCC's rate increase of 2.88% is above the inflation rate and we think there is room for it to be reduced through further reductions in council spending.
- We encourage a line-by-line review of council expenditure as part of the Annual Plan process and beyond and hope that significant reductions can be found by the time the draft plan is finalised.
- We support the council's expenditure on the Rugby World Cup although we would be concerned if these initiatives are being paid for out of business sector rates as opposed to rate-payers generally.

- We do not support many of the Climate Change initiatives nor the Enviroschools proposal as we do not see these as a role for local government.
- It is essential that WCC does not overcharge Wellington businesses if it wants to attract and retain businesses in the city.
- We are pleased that the council recognises the negative impact the business differential has on the business sector and thus the city, and is sticking to its commitment to phase it down.
- We support the council's events attraction and tourism promotion activities but we do not accept they should be fully funded by business under the commercial sector targeted rate and downtown levy.
- We note that there are significant risks attached to events attraction and so it is an area that deserves much scrutiny.
- It is essential that the Development Contributions Policy does not discriminate against building developments or act as a disincentive against building in Wellington vis a vis other cities.
- While we generally support a shift towards user pays, we note many of the proposed increases in fees and charges are well in excess of the inflation rate and often there is neither a corresponding rates reduction nor an increase in service.
- We believe that there could be a case for the council to look at divesting some of its current assets and investments, for example its stake in Wellington International Airport Ltd and reinvesting the proceeds in improved infrastructure.

**Submission to
Wellington City Council
Draft Annual Plan 2010/11**

Wellington City Council performs very well relative to other councils across New Zealand. It has made a major contribution to the revitalisation of the city over the last twenty years. Its rate increases have not been as great as other cities and in general it recognises the important contribution business makes to the city.

The draft plan provides for a 3.38% increase in its total rates take in 2010/11. Adjusting for an increase in the capital value of the city, WCC puts the increase at 2.88%. This increase has been pulled back from the 5.38% projected in last years Long Term Plan which is pleasing. However, it is still above the inflation rate and we think there is room for it to be brought back further through further reductions in council spending.

COUNCIL SPENDING

We think the council should reduce its scope of activities and focus more on its core business.

Notwithstanding efficiency gains found to-date, we also think the costs of running the council need to be reduced. As a monopoly provider of services there are bound to be further savings that can be made through increased efficiencies. We encourage a line-by-line review of council expenditure as part of the Annual Plan process and beyond and hope that significant reductions can be found by the time the draft plan is finalised.

There are some expenditure increases which we think are good value for money. For example we support this year's mayoral visit to the Shanghai Expo, tourism promotion in the Australian market, infrastructure spending generally and expenditure to facilitate the implementation of the government's and region's transport programme.

New Spending Proposals

We think the onus should be on WCC to identify areas where expenditure can be reduced. However, we have been through the 'New Proposals' highlighted in the draft plan and we comment on them here.

Rugby World Cup

Rugby World Cup 2011 is a great opportunity to showcase Wellington to an international audience and WCC has an important role in ensuring its potential is achieved.

We support all of the council's initiatives as set out on pages 14 to 16. In terms of how they are paid for though we would be concerned if they are being funded largely by business as opposed to rate-payers generally. A significant amount of expenditure on Rugby World Cup 2011 (eg the Wharewaka village and the Weta Workshop sculpture) features under Council Activity 3.1 on page 61. This Activity is

largely funded by business sector rates. We do not accept that the business sector alone should pay for RWC expenditure as implied by this section of the plan.

Much of the council's proposed expenditure under the Rugby World Cup banner would be good for the city even without the RWC but the tournament provides a good reason to do or bring forward these things. Some expenditure under the banner, such as increased street cleaning in future years, is nothing to do with the World Cup.

Climate Change

We will be making a separate submission on Wellington City's Climate Change Action Plan as part of this submission process.

In general, we question the expenditure in this area. We do not believe that the council has the leadership role in mitigating climate change it thinks it does.

Strengthening Facilities and Infrastructure

Most of the initiatives set out in this section are reasonable but we request vigilance in keeping costs down as the budget seems steep in some cases.

With regard to the Enviroschools proposal we do not see this as a role for local government and so it is opposed.

Looking Ahead

Wellington 2040: We support the long term planning for the future of the city centre. We made a submission on this. We note that the proposed budget seems expensive.

Community Facilities: Community Facilities such as pools, libraries and recreation centres are a significant item of expenditure for the council (more than 11% of operating expenditure). We fully support any rationalisation of these assets which achieves better value for money. Partnering with other organisations to deliver facilities makes a lot of sense but not if the council is footing the bill that other organisations should pay / benefit from eg the Ministry of Education.

Pool Upgrades: We oppose the use of rate-payers' money to upgrade existing school pools. This should be a Ministry of Education function and is not the role of local government

Transparency

We are pleased with the additional financial information provided in this year's plan and we note that WCC's Annual Plan is more transparent than most of the councils we monitor.

The Council has helpfully provided us with a schedule of expenditure by activities (at the relatively detailed 3 digit level) for this year and last year which has enabled us to go through each of the activities line by line to see where spending has increased. While this is probably too much detail to include in the Annual Plan, it would be helpful for future Annual Plans to better highlight areas of significant expenditure

increase with more commentary on why some of the more significant expenditure areas have increased.

BURDEN OF RATES ON BUSINESS

Most businesses do not pay rates directly because they do not own their premises. The convention in Wellington of landlords applying gross leases means that rates are less visible to many businesses (just as they are to home renters) and this may be one reason why businesses have been unfairly targeted over many years. However, just as residential landlords pass on the costs of rates implicitly in the rent, property owners pass on the cost of rates to businesses and it impacts heavily upon the economic viability of the business. Just because rates are not explicit, rate increases are a major concern as indicated by our surveys and feedback from members.

In addition to the overall rise in council spending and rates, we have strong concerns about the burden of rates falling unfairly on business vis a vis other categories of ratepayers. The fact that several council activities funded by business rates are more to the benefit of residential ratepayers is a longstanding concern of business.

It is essential that WCC does not overcharge Wellington businesses if it wants to attract and retain businesses in the city. Businesses provide employment, pay wages, produce goods and services, and determine the depth of the rating base. If businesses are ill-treated by council rating they are liable to relocate, close down or contract.

The Chamber's view is that rates should reflect the benefits received and should not be unfairly applied to businesses as a revenue raising mechanism. The Chamber believes councils should substantiate the benefits to businesses before applying differential and targeted rates and be transparent in doing so.

Rate Categories

WCC collects general and targeted rates.

Targeted rates fund activities where specific groups of rate-payer beneficiaries can be identified. The largest are sewerage, water and stormwater rates (the three waters).

As well as this, there is a **commercial sector targeted rate** paid by businesses across the city which funds events attraction and support; and a **downtown levy** which is applied to CBD businesses only and funds tourism promotion, galleries and museums.

For the **general rate** a differential is applied to property used by 'commercial, industrial and business' (Business) ratepayers so that businesses pay several times more than 'base' (Residential) ratepayers per dollar of rateable property.

Other significant areas of non-rates revenue are **development contributions**, which are paid on property developments, and revenue from **fees and charges** etc.

The table below summarises how WCC splits its rates revenue amongst the main rating categories and shows the numbers of rate-payers and the number of businesses the burden is spread over.

Table 1 – Business vs Residential Rates in Wellington City

	No. of rating units ¹	No. of businesses ²	2009/10 Rate-take (\$000)	2010/11 Rate-take (\$000)	Increase on 2009/10
Residential - General	66,700	-	56,317	63,078	12.0%
Residential - Other Targeted	66,700		55,938	56,192	0.5%
Total Residential	66,700	-	112,255	119,270	6.2%
Business - General	4,980	25,284	60,444	59,635	-1.3%
Business – Commercial Targeted	4,980	25,284	2,957	3,161	6.9%
Business - Other Targeted (3 waters)	4,980	25,284	28,231	28,301	0.2%
CBD Business – Downtown Levy	2,990	9,345	10,103	10,857	7.5%
Total Business	4,980	25,284	101,736	101,954	0.2%

1. 2009/10

2. Number of businesses in Wellington and the CBD as collected by Statistics New Zealand's Business Statistics 2009

Business ratepayers will pay 46% of the total rate-take in the coming year down slightly from last year. This excludes development contributions and other revenue (fees and charges etc). It is not clear from the plan what proportion of the latter is paid by businesses but it is likely to be the greater part. This is something that should be made transparent in the Plan.

Business Differential

As mentioned, WCC's rating differential on property used by commercial ratepayers is applied so that businesses pay several times more rates than residential ratepayers per dollar of rateable property. We are pleased that the council recognises the negative impact it has on the business sector and thus the city, and is sticking to its commitment to phase down this differential.

For 2010/11 the differential is being phased down from 3.45 to 3.1. While it is still too high - businesses will pay 3.1 times as much as residences per dollar of rateable property irrespective of the benefits they receive - this reduction is appreciated.

The phase-down of the differential is about reducing a major cross-subsidy that business ratepayers have been paying residential ratepayers over many years. As the cross-subsidy is reduced, businesses' rates become more in keeping with the benefits they receive and their ability to pay.

Auckland and Christchurch both charge a differential but they are much lower than Wellington's (1.96 and 1.66 respectively). Both councils have also been phasing them down to ensure that their businesses remain competitive. The differential phase-down is an important factor in attracting businesses to cities. It is imperative that Wellington continues this process so it does not lose out to these and other competing cities.

It is important to note that just as businesses have been overcharged, because of the differential, WCC residential ratepayers have not been paying the full cost of the services they consume. It explains why WCC residential rates are significantly lower

than other councils around the country. It might also explain why Wellington ratepayers are relatively apathetic when it comes to scrutinising council activities.

It is understandable that residential ratepayers are voicing concerns about the increase in their rates resulting from the rebalancing but, rather than criticise the decision to phase out the differential, they need to question the cost of the services provided by the council. After all, the phase-down is simply ensuring residential ratepayers pay more of their share of what the council is spending on them.

Commercial Sector Targeted Rate – Events Attraction and Support

The Commercial Sector Targeted Rate, \$3.2 million in 2010/11, is paid solely by business (city-wide – not just the CBD) and is fully dedicated to funding events attraction and support under council activity 3.1.5. It does not go towards anything else and the events activity receives no other rate funding.

This rate has increased significantly in recent years as the council's expenditure and focus on events has increased.

We support the council's events attraction activities but we do not accept they should be fully funded by business.

Some businesses (eg those in the hospitality, accommodation and retail sectors) are beneficiaries but residents also take a sense of pride and enjoyment from these events. This is acknowledged on page 60 of the draft plan which says events will contribute to a higher quality of life for *all* Wellingtonians. Yet businesses are required to pay 100% of this expenditure.

The council has a very good record with events attractions to-date and can take credit for the excellent events that have enhanced the reputation of the city. However, it needs to be emphasised that there are significant risks attached to this activity (e.g. Auckland's experience with David Beckham) and so it is an area that deserves much scrutiny.

As discussed earlier, a significant amount of expenditure on Rugby World Cup 2011 features under activity 3.1 eg the Wharewaka village and the Weta Workshop sculpture. We fully support the council's important role in RWC2011 (including these initiatives) but we do not accept that the business sector should pay for this alone as implied by this section of the plan.

The Downtown Levy – Tourism Promotion etc

The Downtown Levy is paid solely by the city's 9,300 CBD businesses and is used to pay for tourism promotion, facilitation of suburban and city-centres vitality. It also pays for 70% of the visitor attractions activity and 25% of the provision of galleries and museums activity. \$10.9 million is to be collected in 2010/11, up 7.5% on the year before. The increase is mostly allocated to tourism promotion and galleries and museums.

Again we support this expenditure but we do not think that CBD business should be paying for it alone. Why for example is suburban vitality funded by the Downtown levy? Positively Wellington Tourism has played a crucial role in increasing visitor numbers to the city. However, we do not agree that CBD businesses should be solely responsible for funding 100% of this activity.

Hospitality, retail and accommodation businesses in the downtown area (around 13% of CBD employment) directly benefit from the increased expenditure the levy generates. However, most CBD businesses do not reap the same benefit.

Revenue gained from the commercial sector targeted rate and the downtown levy are much smaller than that gained from the commercial general rate but unless there is solid justification we would not be happy if declines in the latter were offset by steady increases in the two smaller rates.

Development Contributions

In 2010/11, council proposes to collect \$7.1 million (excluding GST) in development contributions to fund capital expenditure. This is up 56% on 2009/10 and follows a 92% increase in the previous year.

Development contributions are paid by property developers where a development requires the construction of increased capacity in network infrastructure. They are ultimately passed on to business and residential tenants.

We acknowledge the rationale for the council collecting development contributions is sound although we have some problems with the Council's policy that seems to aim to collect more than is economically justified. It is essential that the Development Contributions Policy does not discriminate against building developments or act as a disincentive against building in Wellington vis a vis other cities.

Fees and Charges

The Chamber supports user charges where it is possible to identify who benefits from a service. The amount collected from the user vis a vis the rates contribution should reflect the costs and benefits of the service. We do not support fees and charges that are simply another revenue raising mechanism for the council.

In the Draft Plan, fees and charges are forecast to increase in a number of areas. Some of the increases represent a further shift towards user pays (where rates revenue decreases relative to user-charges revenue); and some increases accompany a parallel increase in rates to fund greater expenditure in that activity.

However, we note many of the increases listed are well in excess of the inflation rate and often there is neither a corresponding rates reduction nor an increase in service.

While we generally support a shift towards user pays for the types of services to which the fees are applied, insufficient information as to where the benefits lie is provided to justify the extent of the increase.

DEBT

In general, we encourage councils to use debt to fund projects so the cost is spread across future generations of ratepayers who will benefit from them and so that the rating burden is reduced for today's ratepayers.

WCC is proposing to increase its debt level again this year but it is still comparable with the national average (where the equity to assets ratio is around 7%). WCC's debt is comfortably below the limits it has set itself in its Liability Management Policy

and we believe there is still scope for WCC to increase its debt above its existing level.

ASSET OWNERSHIP

WCC is to receive \$5.25 million in dividends in 2010/11 from a substantial set of investments in these CCOs and elsewhere – mostly from the council's 34% stake in Wellington International Airport Ltd. These dividends are used to reduce the rates burden. However, we note that such investments are not risk free and while they may have been a good revenue source in the recent environment, ongoing profitability is not guaranteed.

As a general principle we believe councils should focus on their core business assets and steer away from ownership of assets such as airports. Assets should not be held for their income earning potential alone.

The Chamber requests future engagement with the council regarding its current asset portfolio. We believe that there could be a case for the council to look at divesting some of its current assets and investments, for example its stake in Wellington International Airport Ltd, and reinvesting the proceeds in improved infrastructure.

Nicola Old

From: Jeremy Harding [jeremyh@wellingtonchamber.co.nz]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 5:41 p.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan
Subject: Submission - WCC Draft Annual Plan 2010 - Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce
Attachments: Submission - WCC Draft Annual Plan 2010.doc

Please find enclosed the submission from the Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce on Wellington City Council's Draft Annual Plan 2010/11.

Please note we have arranged for a companion submission in the 2010 Climate Change Action Plan to be with you by Wednesday 12 May.

We would like to be heard on this submission.

Thanks

Jeremy Harding
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SUBMISSION TO
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
DRAFT 2010 CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
FROM THE
WELLINGTON REGIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MAY 2010

Introduction

The Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce has membership of 1,000 businesses in Wellington city and represents a regional hub of Chambers of Commerce with a further 4,500 businesses as members. While most of our members are in the Small to Medium Enterprise category we also have as members 15 of the largest 20 companies in New Zealand. The Chamber promotes policies that reflect the interests of the region's business community and the development of the Wellington economy.

In the Greater Wellington region, the Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce is at the forefront of business development and advocacy locally and regionally. In fulfilling this role, the Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce works closely with other chambers in the region, with the EMA (Central), Business New Zealand and with council-controlled Economic Development Agencies such as Grow Wellington.

The Chamber is pleased to have the opportunity to make this submission on Wellington City Council's Draft 2010 Climate Change Action Plan (the Draft Action Plan).

General Comment

We are strongly supportive of sound international measures to address the risk of climate change by reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. New Zealand must do its bit on this critical issue but we believe policy to achieve this should be at the central government level not the local government level.

In other words, we do not believe that the council has the leadership role in mitigating climate change it thinks it does as set out in the Draft Action Plan.

We accept the council has a role in helping the city prepare for the potential impacts of climate change (adaptation). This means gradually over time increasing the city's resilience to stronger winds and storms etc by investing in infrastructure in the areas it has responsibility for. Planning for such changes is only prudent.

While we agree that all things being equal Wellingtonians reducing carbon emissions is a good thing, we do not accept the council has a role in encouraging its citizens to reduce emissions and we question the expenditure the council is putting in this area.

We do not support the carbon neutral city vision adopted in 2007. We were disappointed that the council did not do a cost/benefit analysis before announcing the vision. While we recognise the natural advantages Wellington has towards reducing emissions (wind, trees, compact geography) and the benefits of doing so, the costs also need to be taken account of.

Furthermore, we were also opposed to the Mayor's visit to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference last year.

How on earth does Wellington think it can do anything to save the polar bears?

While it is clear we have a fundamental difference with the council's general approach to climate change, we have to say that the Draft Action Plan is largely a well-balanced document. For example, most of the high level objectives (listed on page 12) and many of the initiatives being undertaken by council are desirable. (Often they are positive in their own right and the additional environmental benefits are a bonus eg renewable energy generation in the city, a sound public transport system, warm efficient homes and abundant trees etc).

On the other hand there are many initiatives we do not support. Our main concern is that this is the thin end of the wedge and that the carbon neutral goal, the ambitious targets the council has set, and the leadership role the council sees itself having will lead to a greater cost on ratepayers and a distraction from council's core business.

Many initiatives which are within existing budgets involve council lobbying various parties – government and private sector. We don't, for example, think it is council's role to urge airlines to adopt more efficient flight plans.

Many programmes are duplicating what is happening at central or regional government level meaning money is wasted and environmental benefits are sacrificed.

New Spending

Each of the new spending initiatives listed in the Draft Action Plan are discussed here.

1. *Preparing for the impacts of climate change*

As stated above, we support prudent actions to prepare the city for the potential impacts of climate change. The proposal to assess Wellington's vulnerability to climate change is therefore supported.

2. *Electric Vehicle Pilot*

We look forward to the widespread commercial usage of electric vehicles in Wellington but we are not convinced that it is the council's role to pilot such a scheme. Also, we are not sure what 'featuring electric vehicles in separate company's fleets' means.

3. Council Energy Efficiency Initiatives

We fully support efforts by WCC to reduce energy consumption in its own operations. This will have financial benefits for rate-payers as well as environmental benefits.

It is not clear why it is necessary to spend money to save money on reduced emissions but we are pleased to note the initiatives are expected to pay for themselves over time.

4. Business Energy Saver Programme

Businesses have a financial (as well environmental) incentive to reduce their energy consumption. We tend to be cynical about many public programmes which aim to assist because of their cost.

Where there is a case for publicly funded schemes (eg increasing awareness of ways to reduce energy consumption), we think these should be left at the central government level (i.e. the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority.) We do not see them as a local government role.

5. Home Energy Saver Programme

Again, we do not see it as local government role to get involved here. There are programmes at the central government level which should suffice.

Reductions Targets

The interim target of 3% by June 2013 is quite ambitious especially if it is 3% below 2001 levels. Will the council be accountable if this and the other targets are not achieved or are they aspirational only?

We are surprised that emissions measurements have not yet been undertaken to establish whether these targets are on track.

Your details

Mr / Mrs / Ms / Miss / Dr (circle which applies)

First name(s)

Pele T. Tui

Last name

Street address

24 Strathmore Avenue

Phone

388 7331

Email

I am writing this submission as:

an individual

on behalf of an organisation

If an organisation, which one?

Strathmore

Community School

Type of organisation

business

community

other

Do you wish to speak to a panel of Councillors in support of your submission?

yes

no

Please note: All submissions (including name and contact details) are published and made available to elected members and the public. Personal information will be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by Wellington City Council, 101 Wakefield Street, Wellington, and submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

Your comments

(use more pages if needed)

I support the Council's proposal to increase its grant funding to support schools to upgrade existing school pools to improve access to learn-to-swim opportunities and aquatic sports.

Strathmore Community School would be an ideal candidate for this Council financial support.

We are a decile 2 school with an existing but unusable pool, and we need all the help we can to get to try and refurbish our pool so that we can ensure that all the kids in our local community are safe in the water.

I also urge the Council to reinstate the \$2.065 billion previously set aside for pool refurbishment - please give us the chance our and other Miramar kids deserve.

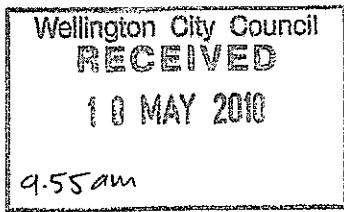
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11 MAY 2010

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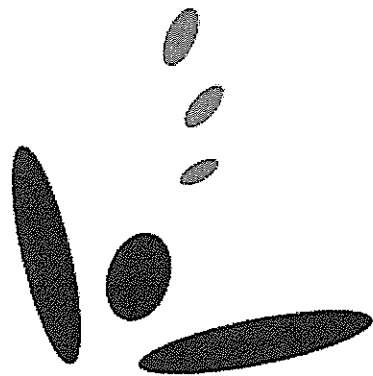
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WELLINGTON AQUATIC SPORTS USER GROUP

*A Submission to the Wellington City Council's Long Term Council
Community Plan By and on Behalf of the*

Wellington Aquatic Sports User Group

INTRODUCTION

Wellington Aquatic Sports User Group (WASUG) represents a variety of the major community group stakeholders who utilise the facilities of the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre (WRAC).

This recently formed body has the objectives of:

1. Working with WRAC management to ensure a more efficient use of WRAC resources;
2. Ensuring that Wellington City has the necessary facilities to meet the needs of its Aquatic Users;
3. Promoting water sports in the Wellington region.

The Long Term Council Community Plan represents a rare and significant opportunity for the Council to invest in infrastructure which would meet not only the current needs of the community, but their future needs as well

This submission recommends that the Council fund a new 'deep water' facility for the city based at WRAC. We base this recommendation on three reasons. First, there is an urgent need for such a facility within the community. Second, funding the facility is one of the readily identifiable measures that the Council can take to fulfil the third of its priorities identified in Report 3 (1215/52/IM) of the Community Facilities Policy and Implementation Plans (the Report), to "meet demand and growth in aquatic sports". Third, it is consistent with the second priority identified by the Council to "provide aquatic education".

SUBMISSION

1. *An Urgent Need*

The need for a new pool is urgent because demand currently far exceeds supply. This section considers three sources of that demand: the growth in aquatic sports, the need for young swimmers to be able to put their recently learnt skills into practice and the ability for local teams to train to remain nationally competitive.

I Growth

There has been a recent growth in aquatic sports and events such as the Ocean Swimming Series, which are attracting large numbers of adults back to swimming. Aquatic sport is becoming an increasingly important part of adult fitness. This is identified in section 17.4 of the Report.

An example of the problems caused by the pressure this growth has put on pool space is provided by Synchronised Swimming, from when they organised their National Championships in 2009, They had to work around two other user groups for access to the dive pool (Diving and Water Polo). Synchronised Swimming Wellington stated "Both groups were very gracious and helpful, in the case of Diving in allowing us to start our opening ceremony hard up against the back end of their diving session, which was significantly less than ideal from their point of view, and an accommodation we greatly appreciated."

A second example is the fact that Wellington Canoe Polo's senior teams must practice in the Wellington harbor as currently there is insufficient pool space available to accommodate them.

II Young Swimmers Putting Skills into Practice

There is a demand from young swimmers who have recently learnt to swim. Once they have acquired these skills, they need somewhere to practice them. Aquatic sports are ideal for this. The lack of space for this was identified in the Report at 17.4:

New Zealand Swimming is made up of 16 regions. Wellington has the largest membership base of any region in the country at over 2300. Wellington swimming clubs continually request additional lane space...but none exists to give.

III Competition

Wellington is becoming increasingly less competitive in national aquatic sport competitions, while areas such as Auckland, the Waikato and Tauranga which have invested in pool facilities are reaping benefits. A simple demonstration of this point is that Wellington schools filled all the last 5 places of 15 in the recent secondary school water polo champs. Having a second pool would not only allow our competitors to improve their ratings, it would allow us to hold more and better national and international competitions. For example, the diving facility at WRAC is the best in New Zealand and Wellington is the strongest centre national wide. The sport has run very successful international events including a World Cup. More recently Wellington has hosted the Asia Pacific Rim Junior Diving Invitational. This event will be run every two years and will see young athletes from all over the Asia Pacific basin attend in 2011. Not only would a new pool allow diving to have more dedicated pool time, but it would allow other sports to emulate diving in holding high level competition.

2. The Absent Third Priority

The third priority identified by the Council is to “provide facilities to meet the demand and growth in aquatic sports” (see the Report, 9.3). This section argues that none of the current proposals meet this priority and that it is part of the Council’s social responsibility to do so

I Unresponsive to the third priority

None of the current proposals respond to the Council’s third priority. The current proposals can be found in Appendix P to the Report. They are all focused on the second priority, aquatic education. It must be emphasised that the new pool would contribute to education, as it would free up pool space for learn to swim programmes (this argument is elaborated in section 3 of this submission).

II Part of the Council’s social responsibility

Providing space for aquatic sports is part of the council’s social responsibility. It is the Council’s role to provide facilities which not only respond to its citizens’ needs, but which meet wants that cannot be privately funded. This is acknowledged in the Council’s Social and Recreation Strategy part VI of the Long Term Plan: “A city is only as strong as its people. Wellington is built on strong communities.....as the City’s biggest provider of recreation facilities we aim to promote healthy lifestyles and build strong communities.”

This submission is not a demand that the community fund a hobby enjoyed by the few: Swim Wellington has 3200 members, Wellington Underwater Hockey has another 500. All Aquatic Sports have become significantly constrained in their growth as current demand for aquatic space is far outstripping that which is available. Participation in all aquatic sports would grow if a second pool was available.

III Civic Character

Providing a facility for international events is part of how Wellington presents itself to the rest of New Zealand and the world. While the efforts of the Council to take advantage of opportunities to showcase the city provided by the Rugby World Cup should be applauded (see “A message from the Mayor Kerry Prendergast” in the Draft Annual Plan), opportunities in other sports, including aquatic sports, should not be overlooked. This is particularly true of pools, which are a long term asset which can showcase the city for many years to come.

At the moment, opportunities to hold international competitions are being forgone because the facilities are not available. For example, Wellington is unable to hold international swimming competitions because FINA (Fédération Internationale de Natation, the international governing body for swimming) has set rules which provide that pools for competitions must be 1.3 m in depth. The current pool at WRAC is 1.2 m.

IV Separate Spaces for Sport and Education

Separate spaces should be available for sport and education. This is an extension of an argument made in the Report, at section 15.1:

“In a public swimming pool context the ability to be all things to all people all of the time in all locations cannot be sustained, especially at peak times of use. Establishing a programme priority policy could assist the Council to better manage the increasing demand and expectations of swimming pool user groups in the short-term.”

However a sessionalised approach is not enough. Aquatic space is already heavily utilised by the various different user groups. As noted above, the Senior teams for Wellington Canoe Polo practice in the Harbour as there is insufficient capacity to cater for them. A new facility for aquatic users would help avoid the disruption that currently occurs every time a club begins and ends using a pool, creating more time for education and lane swimming.

Furthermore ‘exclusion dates’ for sporting events result in all sports being excluded from time to time from Wellington’s only ‘deep water’ facility to their detriment. For example Wellington High Performance Aquatics and the Wellington Diving Club will be affected by over 40 closures in 2010. There are no other facilities in the Wellington area up to a standard for competitive divers to train. WHPA caters to high performance athletes training to excel in diving internationally and to have so many closures without any water space available anywhere else is a constant frustration for coaches and athletes. The athletes need to train in water 6 days a week.

3 . The Second Priority

The building of a new swimming pool would indirectly help the Council achieve its second priority, to “improve opportunities for aquatic education and learn to swim” (see the Report, section 9.3). It would ease pressure on other pools during peak times, both in winter and summer because it is an indoor facility. Pressure on pool facilities was identified in the report as a key factor undermining opportunities for aquatic education, especially between 3.30 and 6.30pm, (see section 16.1).

The Report acknowledged that the new pool would ameliorate the burden on pool space in peak times, in Appendix P: “It should be noted that this project will only increase learn to swim opportunities with the inclusion of the hydrotherapy pool. The high demand on pool space by aquatic sports will ensure that this pool has a high occupancy between 6am and 8am, and between 3.30pm and 10pm.”

RECOMMENDATION

WASUG recommends that Wellington City Council can best meet its policy objectives by:

1. Upgrading its capital works program by allocating \$10m to installing a **35m x 25m x 2.1m deep water pool** at the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre and programming this pool development to commence in the next financial year
2. Giving further consideration to the development and funding of Long Term Strategy programmes with third parties

The building of this facility would provide 14 additional 25m lanes for swimming, a competition space for canoe polo and a further international sized Underwater Hockey Court. In addition it would provide international sized areas of play for men's and women's water polo, which would enable the transfer of water polo out of the existing dive pool, improving overall accessibility and pool time for synchronised swimming and dive training and competition.

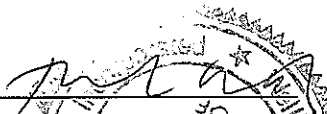
Furthermore WASUG would like it to be noted by the Council that the proposed pool would provide a continuous revenue stream through:

- a. User fees, including from the clubs proposing this submission;
- b. Extra fees at national and international events, like gate fees

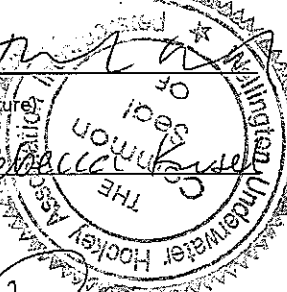
WASUG notes that Wellington City Council currently possesses plans which can be readily utilised if a reallocation of funding were to occur. (These Plans are appended to this proposal in Appendix A).

Executed


SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON UNDERWATER HOCKEY ASSOCIATION



(Signature)
Rebecca Taylor

(Name)


SIGNED for and on behalf of
PHOENIX UNDERWATER HOCKEY CLUB

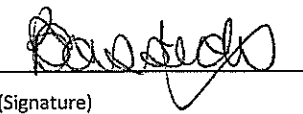


(Signature)

ANDREW BERRY

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
Going Postal Underwater Hockey Club

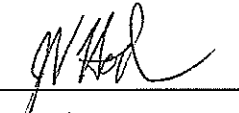


(Signature)

Bridget Cassidy

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON DIVING CLUB

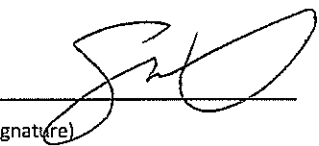


(Signature)

John Hodren

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
MARANUI WATER POLO CLUB



(Signature)

G. E. BURT

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
CROX UNDERWATER HOCKEY CLUB

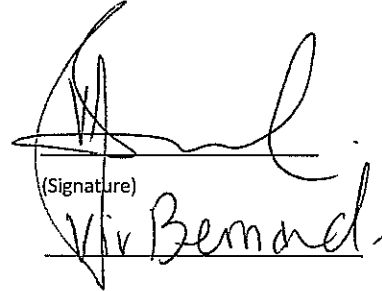


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Richard Maxwell

(Name)

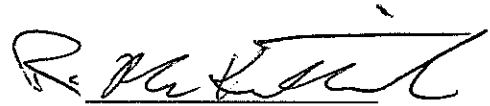
SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON SYNCHRONISED SWIMMING CLUB



(Signature)

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
HARBOUR CITY WATERPOLO CLUB




(Signature)

Ross McKitterick

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON HIGH PERFORMANCE AQUATICS

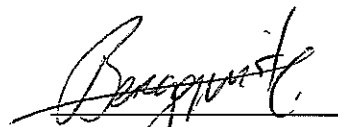


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Luvaine McDonald

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
WELLINGTON CANOE POLO CLUB

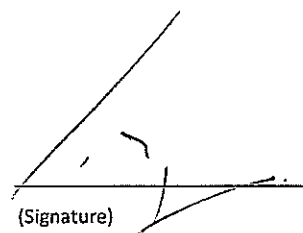


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Jan Bergquist

(Name)

SIGNED for and on behalf of
SWIMMING WELLINGTON

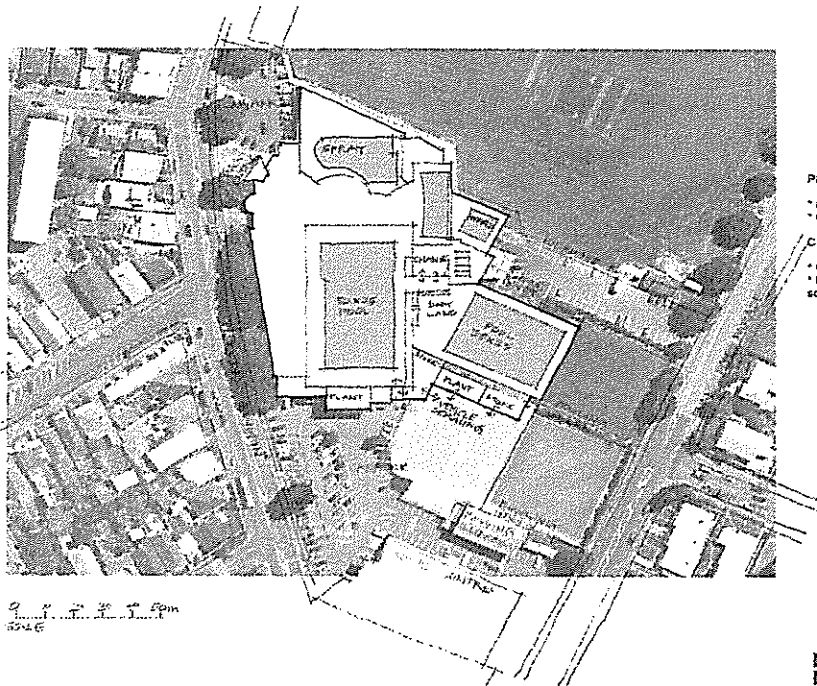


(Signature)

mark BEAG

(Name)





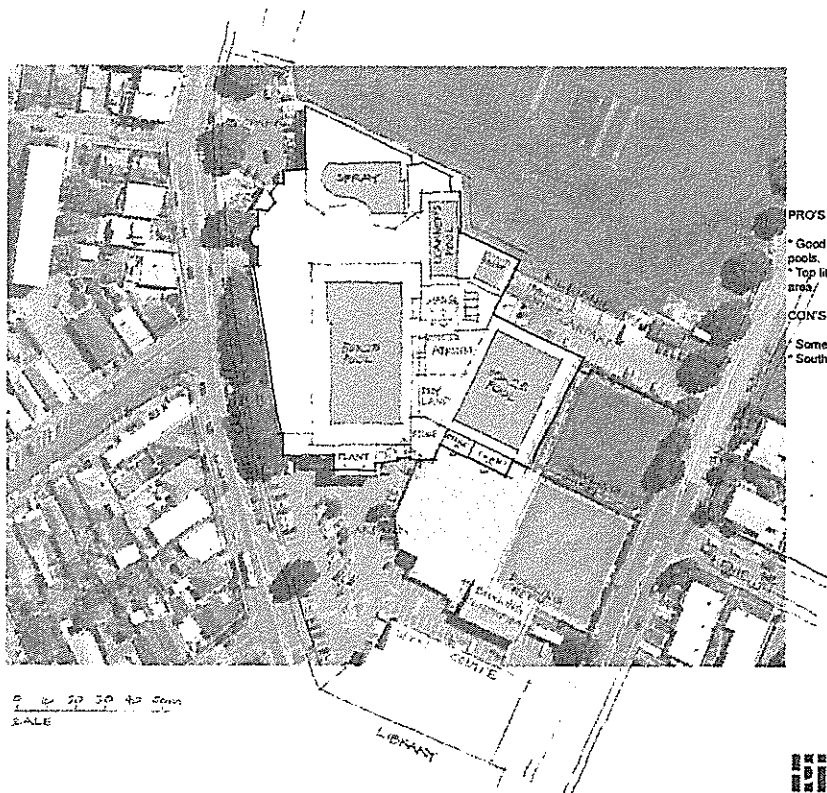
PRO'S

- * New pool has good aspect to North for sun
- * Good views from new pool across kibbitz park

CON'S

- * Over-shading of bowling green
- * Internal visual connection between pool halls not so good.

WRAC Development Options
 Option D- 2 Nov 2009
 Hunt Davies Tennent Ltd



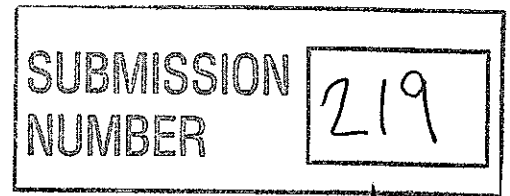
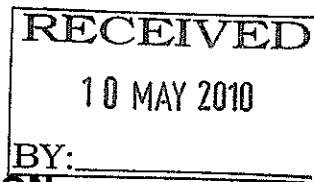
PRO'S

- * Good visual links between existing and new pools.
- * Top lit atrium could bring good light into central area.

CON'S

- * Some over-shadow of bowling green
- * South elevation potentially unattractive

WRAC Development Options
 Option B- 2 Nov 2009
 Hunt Davies Tennent Ltd



SWIMMING WELLINGTON

**SUBMISSION TO WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL
REGARDING AQUATIC UPGRADE PROPOSAL
2010 DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN**



MONDAY 10 MAY 2010

Swimming is New Zealanders' third most popular recreational activity with 34.8 percent (1,139,812) New Zealanders choosing swimming as their preferred activity.

(Source: SPARC 2007/ 08 Active New Zealand Survey).

Background

Swimming as a sport in New Zealand is governed by Swimming New Zealand – with that organisations' purpose to develop, promote, govern and lead swimming in New Zealand.

Swimming Wellington (SW) acts as the local controlling society on behalf of Swimming New Zealand in the Wellington region. Among our objectives are:

- To encourage swimming, water safety, water education, water recreation and swimming competition.
- To provide good governance for the sport of swimming.
- To ensure compliance by Swimming Wellington with SNZ and FINA's rules at all levels of swimming administration and competition.
- To regulate and promote all aspects of competitive swimming and to provide a uniform set of rules for the conduct of all swimming competitions.
- To provide assistance to Clubs with the administration and financial management of the sport of swimming.

Representatives of SW attended the recent Wellington City Council (WCC) Sport & Recreation Forum and listened with interest to the Aquatic Facilities Update, the substance of which is summarised below:

- The construction of a new teaching pool at the Karori Pool (2010/11 year)
- The construction of a dedicated hydrotherapy pool at Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre (WRAC) (2010/11 year)
- Construction new teaching pool and leisure space at Keith Spry Pool (2010 to 2013)
- Construction of a retractable roof Thorndon Pool (2013/14)

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- **Changes to public availability of existing facilities at Karori, Keith Spry, Tawa, WRAC and Freyberg pools.** Pressure on lane space is a critical issue for swimming (and all aquatic sports) in the Wellington region. SW is appreciative of any measure that will permit greater access for swimmers (and other aquatic sports) to lane space.

However, SW would like to register our concern at a policy that we understand has been implemented at WCC pools that requires clubs to maintain a minimum of 6 swimmers per lane, or they are required to concede lanes to public swimmers.

While in general, this policy is reasonable, for our most senior swimmers (i.e. those competing at national open level competitions) six swimmers per lane actually constitutes a highly-congested training situation.

The reality is that Wellington competes with other regions to retain our senior swimmers. In particular, the Millennium Institute on Auckland's North Shore, offers top swimmers a dedicated facility with very small numbers of swimmers per lane.

At present, there are New Zealand team members preparing for the New Delhi Commonwealth Games in what we consider to be highly congested lanes. SW is concerned that we will continue to lose our best swimming talent to Auckland unless we are able to offer comparable training conditions.

SW urges WCC to amend their "minimum of 6 swimmers per lane" policy to "a minimum of 6 swimmers per lane for junior and age group swimming squads, and a minimum of 3 swimmers per lane for national open level squads".

- **Increases in fees and charges (average of 5%).** SW appreciates that WCC must balance its budget and that, in general, a partial user pays system is a fairest approach. However, SW is concerned that this increase will have its greatest impact amongst the heaviest user groups, of which competitive swimmers are a large proportion.

We are conscious that fee increases of this scale are fairly regular occurrences. Continual increases of this nature have placed increasing pressure on many swimming families. It is an unfortunate reality that the high cost of swimming (i.e. equipment, coaching fees, lane hire, meet entries, etc) is beyond the level that can be reasonably sustained by many lower income households.

As a result, it is a constant battle of swimming organisations to ensure that swimming remains a sport that is accessible to all Wellingtonians, not simple those will higher disposable incomes.

While 5% may appear to be a small increase, it must be recognised that pool entry is only a small part of the cost of swimming that must be borne by the swimming community.

Simultaneous increases in lane hire charges, facility hire costs, etc, are all charges that cannot be sustained by swimming organisations and must, inevitably, be passed on to the swimming families in the form of increases to meet entries, coaching fees, etc.

SW urges WCC to review these cost increases on this basis.

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- Renewal Tawa Pool roof (2011/12)
- \$1.5m residual funding (2013/14)
- Extend grants of \$250k (in each of 2011/12 and 2012/13) for upgrading school pools
- A \$60k feasibility study to identify costs and options “to respond to meeting future demands and needs for aquatic activity”
- Changes to public availability of existing facilities at Karori, Keith Spry, Tawa, WRAC and Freyberg pools
- Increases in fees and charges (average of 5%).

Feedback on Aquatic Facility Proposals 2010

We do not propose to enter into extensive discussion on the Wellington City Council’s specific proposals, other than to acknowledge that the WCC has to continually juggle priorities for expenditure – especially in constrained financial times – and in this environment we are grateful for any expenditure that will assist SW to achieve our objectives to “encourage swimming, water safety, water education, water recreation and swimming competition”.

We do offer the following comments on the proposed developments/policies above as follows:

- **New teaching pool at the Karori Pool.** SW support this initiative as it will, in addition to improving the suitability for the facility to provide learn-to-swim services to the public, also free-up the Karori facility for swimming training, competition and other aquatic activities.
- **Dedicated hydrotherapy pool at Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre (WRAC).** The current arrangements at WRAC have meant that we are only permitted limited access to warm-down facilities during long course (50m) swimming competitions.

While WRAC make the existing hydrotherapy pool available for warm-downs during national meets, we are not always granted access for local and regional meets, requiring senior swimmers (for whom warm-downs are important part of their race management process) to travel by car to Freyberg Pool during meets.

SW is very supportive of this initiative on the assumption that the development of a dedicated hydrotherapy facility at WRAC will allow SW (and SW clubs) greater access to warm-down facilities for local and regional long course swimming competitions.

- **New teaching pool and leisure space at Keith Spry Pool.** SW support this initiative on the assumption that it will increase access to quality swimming education and also provide greater access for Wellington swimmers to training facilities and also for other aquatic activities.
- **Construction of a retractable roof for Thorndon Pool.** SW considers that this development, while attractive, should be a lower priority expenditure, as we believe it will have limited benefit to the Wellington aquatic community.
- **Renewal Tawa Pool roof.** SW understands that this is required expenditure and is supportive of the proposal.

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THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM – A LACK OF QUALITY POOL SPACE IN WELLINGTON

SW acknowledge the efforts of WCC to increase the access of Wellingtonians to quality pool space – ensuring future generations may continue to participate in swimming-related sports, learn to swim and learn to use water safely, etc.

Lack of availability to quality lane space is a perennial issue for SW clubs. The situation is compounded by the need for other aquatics sports to also claim their rightful share of access to pool space.

For swimming, like other aquatic sports, 'quality' lane space means deep water (i.e. a minimum of 1.35, to comply with FINA regulations, up to an optimum depth of 2m), wide lanes (2.5m wide).

In reality, WRAC is the only facility in Wellington City that currently offers a high quality environment for swimming training and competition.

Unfortunately, the main pool at WRAC is also the only facility in the Region that offers the large format, deep water, facilities required by other aquatics sports (e.g. diving, water polo, underwater hockey, canoe polo, etc).

As a result, the hard working team at WRAC are under constant pressure to allocate lane space on an equitable basis. And while the team does a fantastic job at this, there is always disappointment.

For swimming this disappointment manifests its self in a number of ways:

- **Limited access to pool space for training.** Most SW clubs operate waiting lists for new swimmers to join squads. This means that swimming as a sport will not be able to grow until clubs have greater access to lane space.
- **Limited access to pool space for competition.** SW works with WRAC to establish our competitive swimming calendar. Our understanding is that we are currently operating at the maximum level of our entitlement. This means we are unable to offer our swimmers additional opportunities to swim competitively, acquire qualifying teams for regional and national meets, develop their competitive swimming, etc.
- **Limited access to warm-down facilities during long course meets.** As mentioned previously, SW is not always granted access to warm-down facilities during local and regional long course (50m) meets. This serves as a disincentive to out-of-town swimmers to attend meets hosted at WRAC and limits the appeal of the venue to Swimming New Zealand when they are allocating long course meets to regions in their national meets calendar.

The fact of the matter is that, currently, there is simply insufficient quality pool space in Wellington City for the competing needs of Wellington's aquatic sports.

It is the view of SW that none of the proposed aquatic facility upgrades in the 2010/11 Annual Plan will substantively address the issue.

We consider that pressure on availability of aquatic facilities in Wellington will be addressed most directly by the development of a new deep water facility in the Capital.

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The construction of a 35m x 25m x 2.1m deep water pool at Kilbirnie would suit the needs of most, if not all, of the aquatic sports currently competing for pool space in the Wellington City area and effectively double the facilities that are available for concurrent use by these groups.

This development would enable growth of aquatic sports in the Capital and ensure access to training and competitive facilities for all aquatic sports.

It would increase the credentials of WRAC as a facility capable of hosting meets on the national swimming calendar and also increase the appeal of the venue to out-of-town swimmers looking to compete at club and regional meets held in Wellington.

The development of a second deep water facility at WRAC would also ensure that aquatic sports retain access to training and competitive facilities at times when major regional and national swimming meets require dedicated access to the main pool at WRAC.

Swimming Wellington urges Wellington City Council give urgent consideration to the development of such a facility at the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre.

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Nicola Old

From: Henrietta Latham [Operations@swimwn.co.nz]
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2010 4:01 p.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan
Subject: Wellington City Council 2010-11 Draft Proposal Submission
Attachments: Wellington City Council 2010-11 Draft Proposal SW submission.pdf

Good afternoon

On behalf of Swimming Wellington I would like to submit our submission of the Draft Annual Plan.

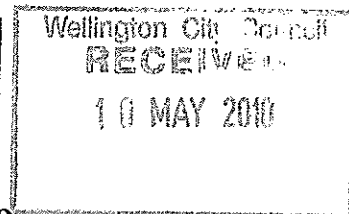
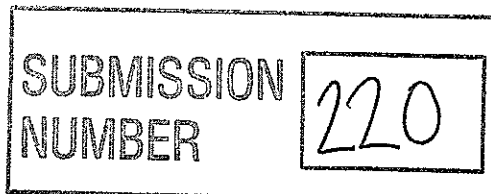
Swimming Wellington would welcome a face-to-face submission on our proposal. Greg Forsythe and Mark Berge would both be available to talk to this submission.

Regards

Henrietta Latham | Operations Manager

Swimming Wellington

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Wellington City Council's Draft Annual Plan 2010

Submission from Frank Cook

May 2010

Introduction

This brief submission focuses on one issue only- the question of quantifying water usage.

I would have liked to have had time for greater consideration of the draft plan but the number of items open for submission over April and May from Wellington City and Greater Wellington has I believe been excessive. Of course an individual can only be involved in a limited number of issues but it would have been helpful to have staggered the closing dates for submissions on the Draft Annual Plan, The Climate Change Action Plan and the Community Services Plan. They all have much in common, which may have been the rationale for the current closing dates, but if significant contributions from the employed population are wanted then some staggering is necessary.

Residential Water Usage

The draft annual plan seeks to limit 'Residential water consumption per person' to 345 litres for 2010/2011, based on the definition of residential water consumption as bulk water supplied less the metered commercial consumption divided by resident population.

As I have argued in the past, this is an unhelpful definition of residential water consumption, is non standard both nationally and internationally. One of the dangers is that should the IWA include New Zealand figures in the international publications (currently they are seeking NZ water usage figures to include in their international publications; and for national comparisons it is both helpful and responsible that cities use the same definitions for such basic terms as residential water usage.

The Dominion Post of 23 February WCC pages carried the following:

The Council must supply some 350* litres of water a day for each person in the city. It's something like 60 million litres a day – and we constantly monitor our water supply network to make sure it's up to the job.

**This figure is based on total water supplied, less the metered commercial use, divided by resident population. Because this figure can be affected by changes in resident and Council activities, it is used when measuring water usage trends as part of managing water demand.*

The 'for each person' is read by many to take it that that it is actual average residential/domestic usage when the Capacity figure is 230 litres per person per day and the true value arguably somewhat less than that. The shift from 'per' in the annual plan to 'for' in the Dominion Post is unfortunate. In fact in 1997-8 Wellington City Council delivered a leaflet 'Voluntary Water Meters' to residents advising them that 'average water use for single households may be taken as 230 to 250 litres per person per day' and since that time there has been a significant trend down in overall usage per person.

And the 60 million litres per day is simply based on the 350 litres figure while the actual amount the supply network has to carry to be 'up to the job' is around 80 million litres per day. Totally unnecessary contortions all because of the bizarre definition adopted.

The tragedy of this approach by Wellington City is that it tacitly assumes metered commercial usage to be not used wastefully as it is paid for volumetrically. My experience with contractors suggests this approach is seriously flawed and that any conservation program has to include, probably as the first port of call, advice to businesses and contractors on the prudent use of reticulated water.

I also note the aim for no more than 19.5% of water in the network being unaccounted for and contrast this with Capacity's reported claim of 17% unaccounted for water. And I am waiting for a response from Wellington City to substantiate Cr Foster's claim that actual leakage from the pipes is known and, he recollects, is 10%.

I also understand the draft water conservation plan has had a limited circulation and ask that it be distributed to the wider public for input before its adoption.

Frank Cook

15 Hargreaves St
Mt Cook
Wellington 6021
10 May 2010

**SUBMISSION
NUMBER**

54

Wellington City Council
RECEIVED
10 MAY 2010

Wellington City Council's Climate Change Action Plan

Submission from Frank Cook

May 2010

Introduction

The Council is to be congratulated for placing the issue of climate change - the most challenging issue which humanity has ever faced - directly before the community it serves and represents.

Much time has been wasted, as the coming problems were well understood and predicted in the 1970s, and the time to engage in debate with the climate change deniers is over. James Hansen's (Storms of My Grandchildren) recent paper 'Current GISS Global Surface Temperature Analysis' Mar 2010, in which he reassesses global temperature rise following the so-called climategate and concludes there is no reduction in the global warming trend that began in the 1970s.

In similar vein Australian scientist Ian Lowe in his paper Limits to Growth Revisited makes the point that 'most politicians would not dream of questioning the expertise of an oncologist on the basis of something they heard in the pub, yet they seem quite prepared to place unsubstantiated tosh on equal terms with the measured warnings of thousands of climate scientists.'

Action is urgently required.

Underlying Problems

The underlying problems and their consequences are well understood and include: climate change, peak oil, human population, biodiversity loss, deforestation, sea level rise, mass extinction, global temperature rise, sea water acidification, depletion of natural resources, possible tipping points.

It is well accepted that there is only limited time for action before catastrophic change is inevitable – accepted by the scientific community but not fully appreciated or accepted within the community at large. Those with a vested interest in maintaining the status quo provide the most vehement opposition to any changes impacting negatively on their personal interests.

The unsustainable Western economic model, one which requires growth at all costs and where growth involves depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation, has been a significant contributor to these problems. It has failed to appreciate that the economy is a subsidiary of the environment, not the other way round.

Council Role

In her accompanying message to the draft Climate Change Action Plan Mayor Prendergast writes:

'we can't wait for national governments to take action and they can't solve the problem on their own – cities must act. Cities need to demonstrate strong leadership, based on cooperation between Councils, business and the community.'

Heeding that message is critical if we are to have a future on this planet.

Reasons why we cannot wait for national governments to take action include:

1. The necessary steps are unpalatable electorally and so are unlikely to be taken,

2. Governments are too susceptible to the intense pressure applied by business and multinational interest groups, and
3. Some of the steps required can only succeed through cooperation between communities and their councils.

Some of these reasons also make it difficult for councils to act appropriately. Hence the relationship between councils and the communities they represent and serve is of critical importance if progress is to be made.

The Mayor spoke of the leadership required by Council. An important aspect of that is honesty and frankness about the seriousness of the current situation and it is in this area I believe the Council needs to rethink its approach.

Business as Usual Model

Current commentators and scientists such as James Hansen, Richard Heinberg, and so many other experts make it clear that the business as usual model is not part of a viable future; that the situation is critical; that there is no magic fix.

While a mix of the various renewable energy scenarios (including electric cars and energy efficiency) will be part of the future no combination is able to maintain the business as usual scenario. An energy descent plan must be part of any successful action plan.

Along with this is the need to move away from growth or even 'sustainable' growth – an oxymoron to many – and adopt sustainable development as the future path. Off shore drilling, mining and such practices are all energy intensive and simply aim to extend the business as usual model. The state of the environment just does not allow that as an option. One also has to note that the Emissions Trading Scheme is simply an economic instrument and will inevitably fail as it does not address the underlying problems.

Ian Lowe commenting on the current economic approach writes 'I have seen serious papers in the economic literature arguing that it makes sense to hunt whales to extinction or destroy forests on the grounds that the discounted return is greater than if the resource is managed sustainably.' That surely underlines a dangerous disconnection from the physical world; and will also resonate with New Zealanders who have experienced the long term losses from having their public assets cashed up by neo-liberal governments.

The Climate Change Action Plan must address this issue and the associated issue of population growth. Instead of simply following Statistics New Zealand's projections Council has to set a limit, preferably aiming for no further overall growth. This is not to say there will not be demographic changes as within any such closed system there will inevitably be growth and decay. It is interesting to note that from the Dominion Post of 10 May 2010 the warning from the Anglican Church of Australia that current rates of population growth are unsustainable and that remaining silent 'is little different from supporting further overpopulation and ecological degradation. Out of care for the whole Creation, particularly the poorest of humanity and the life forms who cannot speak for themselves, it is not responsible to stand by and remain silent.'

Action Areas and Proposed Initiatives

The five new funding proposals are generally supported and I expect will be refined and amended during implementation and further development.

Of the action areas aviation needs to be centred on decreased rather than increased growth in traffic.

An additional action area I suggest be considered is to adopt a practice, similar to the fair trade concept, where all coal produced products and services be labelled as such and in the first instance residents be encouraged to avoid them. While ceasing using coal is said by James Hansen to be essential if we are to get carbon dioxide

levels down to 350ppm it is highly unlikely China, India, USA or other countries will do that without consumer action. Wellington can set the lead and become the world's first 'no to coal' city.

In a similar vein, and following the Stern Report, Wellington could encourage reduced meat and fish consumption – the former to reduce methane emissions through reduced demand and the latter to reduce pressure on severely depleted fish numbers.

I have also appended two pages from Richard Heiberg's recent publication 'Searching for a Miracle' which give summarise some of the possible engineering-based shifts and needed policy-based initiatives. While emphasising the need for a new model he does note the possibility of a brighter future for all.

Conclusion

To summarise I recommend:

- Tell the public the seriousness of the problem and the urgency needed to address it
- Continue and expand community consultation and input
- Drop the business as usual model
- Develop a 'no coal policy'
- Encourage reduced meat and fish consumption
- Continue with proposed initiatives.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment

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10 May 2010

Attached are pages 66 and 67 from Richard Heinberg's 'Searching for a Miracle', September 2009.

However, if policy makers manage the energy downturn intelligently, an acceptable quality of life could be maintained in both industrialized and less-industrialized nations at a more equitable level than today; at the same time, greenhouse gas emissions could be reduced dramatically. This would require a significant public campaign toward the establishment of a new broadly accepted conservation ethic to replace current emphases on never-ending growth and over-consumption at both personal and institutional-corporate levels. We will not attempt here a full list of the needed shifts, but they might well include the following practical, engineering-based efforts:

- Immediate emphasis on and major public investment in construction of highly efficient rail-based transit systems and other public transport systems (including bicycle and pedestrian pathways), along with the redesign of cities to reduce the need for motorized human transport.¹⁰⁸
- Research, development, and construction of electricity grid systems that support distributed, intermittent, renewable energy inputs.
- Retrofit of building stock for maximum energy efficiency (energy demand for space heating can be dramatically reduced through super-insulation of structures and by designing to maximize solar gain).¹⁰⁹
- Reduction of the need for energy in water pumping and processing through intensive water conservation programs (considerable energy is currently used in moving water, which is essential to both agriculture and human health).¹¹⁰

As well, the following policy-based initiatives will be needed:

- Internalization of the full costs of energy to reflect its true price. Elimination of perverse energy subsidies, especially all upstream and production-side state support. Encourage government “feed-in tariffs” that favor ecologically sustainable renewable energy production.
- Application of the ten energy assessment criteria listed in this document to all energy technologies that are currently being proposed within the UN

climate negotiations, for “technology transfer” from rich countries to poor.

- Re-localization of much economic activity (especially the production and distribution of essential bulky items and materials) in order to lessen the need for transport energy¹¹¹; correspondingly, a reversal of the recent emphasis on inherently wasteful globalized economic systems.
- Rapid transition of food systems away from export oriented industrial production, toward more local production for local consumption, thus reducing mechanization, energy inputs, petro-chemicals and transport costs. Also, increased backing for permaculture, and organic food production. And, firm support for traditional local Third World farming communities in their growing resistance to industrial export agriculture.
- A major shift toward *re-ruralization*, i.e., creating incentives for people to move back to the land, while converting as much urban land as possible to sustainable food production, including substantial suburban lands currently used for decorative lawns and gardens.
- Abandonment of *economic growth* as the standard for measuring economic progress, and establishment of a more equitable universal standard of “sufficiency.”
- Increase of reserve requirements on lending institutions to restrain rampant industrial growth until price signals are aligned to reflect full costs. Restrictions on debt-based finance.
- Development of indicators of economic health to replace the current GDP calculus with one that better reflects the general welfare of human beings.
- *Re-introduction* of the once popular “import substitution” (from the 1930s) model whereby nations determine to satisfy basic needs—food, energy, transport, housing, healthcare, etc.—*locally* if they possibly can, rather than through global trade.
- Establishment of international protocols on both energy assessment (including standards for assessing EROEI and environmental impacts) and also technology assessment. The latter should include full lifecycle energy analysis, along with the prin-

ciples of “polluter pays” and the “precautionary principle.”

- Adoption of international depletion protocols for oil, gas and coal—mandating gradual reduction of production and consumption of these fuels by an annual percentage rate equal to the current annual depletion rate, as outlined in the present author’s previous book, *The Oil Depletion Protocol*, so as to reduce fuel price volatility.
- Transformation of global trade rules to reward governments for, rather than restraining them from, protecting and encouraging the localization of economic production and consumption patterns.
- Aggressive measures for “demand-side management” that reduce overall energy needs, particularly for power grids. This would be part of a society-wide “powering down,” i.e., a planned reduction in overall economic activity involving energy, transport and material throughputs, emphasizing conservation over new technology as the central solution to burgeoning problems.
- International support for women’s reproductive and health rights, as well as education and opportunity, as important steps toward mitigation of the population crisis, and its impact on resource depletions.
- The return of control of the bulk of the world’s remaining natural resources from corporations and financial institutions in the industrialized countries to the people of the less industrialized nations where those resources are located.

The goal of all these efforts must be the realization of a no-growth, *steady-state* economy, rather than a growth-based economy. This is because energy and economic activity are closely tied: without continuous growth in available energy, economies cannot expand. It is true that improvements in efficiency, the introduction of new technologies, and the shifting of emphasis from basic production to provision of services can enable some economic growth to occur in specific sectors without an increase in energy consumption. But such trends have inherent bounds. Over the long run, static or falling energy supplies must be reflected in economic stasis or contraction. However, with proper



planning there is no reason why, under such circumstances, an acceptable quality of life could not be maintained.¹¹³ For the world as a whole, this might entail the design of a deliberate plan for global redistribution of energy consumption on a more equitable basis, with industrial nations reducing consumption substantially, and less-industrial nations increasing their consumption somewhat in order to foster global “sufficiency” for all peoples. Such a formula might partly make up for centuries of colonial expropriation of the resources of the world’s poor countries, a historical factor that had much to do with the rapid industrial growth of the wealthy resource-hunting countries during the past 150 years. Addressing this disparity might help provide the poorer countries a chance for survival, if not equity.

Here’s some good news: A considerable literature exists on how people in recently affluent nations can reduce energy consumption while actually increasing levels of personal satisfaction and community resilience.¹¹⁴ The examples are legion, and include successful community gardens, rideshare, job-share, and broad local investment and conservation programs, such as Jerry Mander briefly mentions in the Foreword, including most notably the Transition Towns movement that is now sweeping Europe and beginning in the U.S. as well.

Wellington City Council's Draft Annual Plan - 2010/11

Comment from the Disability Reference Group

The Wellington City Council's (WCC) Draft Annual Plan – 2010/11 (the Plan), gives the Disability Reference Group (DRG) the opportunity to comment on the Plan's proposed activities and variations for the second year of the LTCCP.

The DRG are pleased to have the opportunity to respond to the Plan's proposed activities.

The DRG comments relate specifically to accessibility issues facing people with impairments.

Preamble

The DRG notes with pleasure, a recent statement by the WCC Policy Manager, *Council's commitment to meeting targets and goals of the New Zealand Disability Strategy and the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.*

The DRG believes that, inherent in the above statement, the WCC needs to include in the City's vision of an *Affordable, Internationally Competitive City*, the word *Accessible*, if *accessibility is a point of focus for all WCC strategies and policies* (as noted by the Policy Manager).

DRG notes, that in the Plan's outcomes (p 177), the word *inclusive* is used, but not the word *accessible*.

The DRG would like to think that every proposed facility and events should be challenged with the question, "Is it accessible?"

The DRG recognises

- Economic constraints in meeting all DRG's expectations in the short term
- There can be a conflict of priorities
- The WCC have made steady progress in some accessibility issues
- That the DRG can provide cost effective advice on accessibility issues – provided DRG are consulted on a *proactive* rather than a *reactive* basis.

Comment

The DRG has reviewed the strategy and variance areas of the Plan. Our comments are below.

Governance

Related to 1.1

- form and function of WCC's information has improved as it relates to accessibility
- WCC and DRG could benefit from a review of the DRG's 2009 paper on presentations to the DRG
- DRG notes that WCC performance measures include targets for ease of access

- DRG believe a target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable. WCC needs to recognise accessibility as a specific measure rather than a generic measure.
- Similarly, e-democracy issues need a similar targeted performance measure.

Environment

- A stronger statement on accessibility could be included
- Performance measures include an *easy to access* statement. A target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable.

Economic Development

- Wellington can only be *vibrant, prosperous and eventful* if accessibility is universal.
- Positively Wellington Tourism information (web based and hard copy) needs to be accessible.
- The New Zealand Rugby Sevens web site was not accessible in many areas. Despite comments to the webmaster on accessibility, no response was received. DRG's hope is that WCC can help ensure the Rugby World Cup site does not have the same problem.
- The Rugby World Cup Village should be fully accessible, which need proactive and early consultation.

Cultural Well-Being

- There is no mention of accessibility in this section, despite previous DRG submissions noting an 'exclusive' barrier to impaired persons.

Social and Recreation

- In 5.1, a performance target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable.
- In 5.2, the performance measures recognise *access*. A target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable.
- In 5.3, a target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable.
- The proposed new public toilets need to be fully accessible, so it can be used by all.
- All proposed pool upgrades should consider accessibility features, for example, design should ensure people with physical disabilities can enter pools at ease.

Urban Development

- In 6.1, the age related demographic changes over the next few years could be mentioned so that there would be a specific recognition of age related issues and impairment.
- In 6.5, a target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable.

Transport

- In 7.1, a target related to impaired persons perceptions would be valuable.

- In 7.2 shelter design, placement and location need proactive and early consultation.
- Many areas of Wellington have visual clutter (pollution?) and signage is contradictory, hard to read and confusing.

Nicola Old

From: Sara Pivac Alexander [Sara.PivacAlexander@vuw.ac.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 9 May 2010 10:58 p.m.
To: BUS: Annual Plan; dyallg@xtra.co.nz
Subject: DRG Submission

Attachments: Wellington City Council.doc



Wellington City
Council.doc (4...

To whom it may concern, cc Philippa

I'm presenting a submission on behalf of Disability Reference Group (under Wellington City Council). Please see attachment.

Kind regards
Sara Pivac Alexander
Disability Reference Group
Co-chair

Your details

Mr / Mrs / Ms / Miss / Dr (circle which applies)

First name(s)

A.F. Tu

Last name

Street address

45 Park Road

Phone

3888498

Email

I am writing this submission as:

an individual

on behalf of an organisation

If an organisation, which one?

Type of organisation

business

community

other

Do you wish to speak to a panel of Councillors in support of your submission?

yes

no

Please note: All submissions (including name and contact details) are published and made available to elected members and the public. Personal information will be used for the administration of the consultation process. All information collected will be held by Wellington City Council, 101 Wakefield Street, Wellington, and submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

Your comments

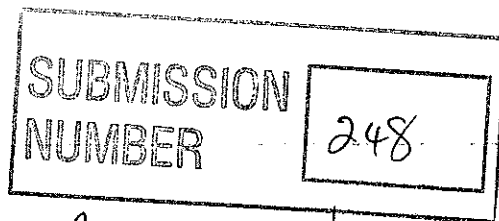
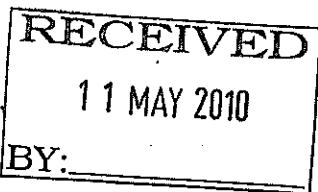
(use more pages if needed)

I support the Council's proposal to increase its grant funding to support schools to upgrade existing school pools to improve access to learn-to-swim opportunities and aquatic sports.

Strathmore Community School would be an ideal candidate for this Council financial support.

We are a decile 2 school with an existing but unusable pool, and we need all the help we can to get to try and refurbish our pool so that we can ensure that all the kids in our local community are safe in the water.

I also urge the Council to reinstate the \$2.065 million previously set aside for pool refurbishment - please give us the chance our and other Miramar kids deserve.



Miramar