

AGENDA AND SUPPORTING PAPERS FOR SEPCIAL MEETING

5 JUNE 2009

- DATE:** 5 June 2009
- TIME:** 10.30 a.m.
- COUNCILLOR WORKSHOP:** On completion of the Special Meeting
- VENUE:** Council Chambers
West Coast Regional Council Offices
388 Main South Road
Paroa
- AGENDA:**
1. Hear from submitters who wish to be heard in person
 2. Receive submissions from those submitters who did not wish to be heard in person
- NOTE:** Following the conclusion of the Special Meeting, there will be a workshop to discuss the submissions received.

Submitters West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

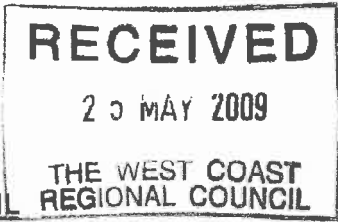
Submission No.	Name of Submitter	Topic	To be Heard (Yes / No)	Page No.
1	CM & FC King	World Heritage Drive	Yes	1
2	Tony Austin	World Heritage Drive	No	2
3	Mervyn McLean	World Heritage Drive	No	3 – 4
4	Nathalie McLean	World Heritage Drive	No	5 – 6
5	Susan Munro	World Heritage Drive	No	7 – 8
6	Ian Munro	World Heritage Drive	No	9 – 10
7	B. Cronin	World Heritage Drive	No	11
8	Bruce Ford	World Heritage Drive	No	12
9	JR Spraggon	World Heritage Drive	No	13
10	Alan Gray	World Heritage Drive	No	14
11	D. Dickens	World Heritage Drive	No	15
12	Ian Sinclair	World Heritage Drive	No	16
13	Terry King	World Heritage Drive	No	17 – 18
14	HD & NS King	World Heritage Drive	No	19
15	RW Harrison	Greymouth Floodwall	No	20 – 21
16	Stewart Nimmo	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	22 – 24
17	Mr HR Bodle	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	25 – 32
18	Greymouth Heritage Trust	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	33 – 36
19	Neville Higgs	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	37 – 38
20	Kevin Curtis	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	39 – 43
21	Fish & Game West Coast (Chris Tonkin)	Lake Brunner / Dairying	Yes	44 – 47
22	New Zealand historic Places Trust (Malcolm Duff)	Heritage Buildings	Yes	48 – 50
23	Community & Public Health (Jem Pupich)	Health Issues	Yes	51 – 55
24	Cycle Tour Operators (NZ)	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	56
25	Greypower Greymouth	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	57
26	Paul Kerr	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	58
27	Kirsty Barr	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	59 – 62
28	Active West Coast (Rosie McGrath)	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	63 – 65
29	Jim Wafelbakker	Dairy Farm Compliance Costs	No	66
30	Paul Elwell-Sutton	RMA Issues, SNA's, Investment Policy, PPP's	No	67 – 73
31	SB & GD Hall	Rating for Tb Pest Management	No	74
32	Department of Conservation	Conservation Management Strategy	No	75 – 77
33	Queen Elizabeth II National Trust	Rates Issue	No	78
34	Sustainable Future	Sustainability	No	79 – 95
35	TB Free West Coast	Regional Funding	Yes	96 – 97

36	Animal Health Board	Funding	Yes	98- 101
37	Mr Lindsay Molloy	1080	Yes	102 – 103
38	Mrs Mary Molloy	1080	Yes	104 – 105
39	Farmers Against Ten Eighty	1080	Yes	106 – 107
40	Terry Duthie	1080	Yes	108
41	Laurie Collins	1080	Yes	109
42	Joan Fitzgerald	1080	Yes	110
43	Judith Harris	1080	Yes	111
44	Cleveland McKay	1080	Yes	112 – 113
45	Stu Davidson	1080	Yes	114 – 115
46	Gerard Bullimore	1080	Yes	116
47	Robert & Jacqueline Douglas	1080	No	117 – 118
48	Bernard Preston	1080	No	119
49	Karen Prendergast	1080	No	120
50	JC Ramsay	1080	No	121
51	Chris Meates	1080	Not known	122
52	Daphne Power	1080	No	123
53	Donna Ellis	1080	No	124
54	Peter McGill	1080	Not known	125
55	John Neame	1080	No	126
56	Mr J. Fitzgerald	1080	No	127
57	Chris Busson	1080	No	128
58	WR Tacon	1080	No	129
59	Clark Powell	1080	No	130
60	Nicola Callot	1080	No	131
61	Karen Jury	1080	No	132
62	Barrie Ross	1080	No	133
63	Pauline Wafer	1080	No	134
64	P. Stewart	1080	No	135
65	Linda & Cliff Dennison	1080	No	136
66	Mike Keenan	1080	No	137
67	Richard Print	1080	No	138
68	MA Haddon	1080	No	139
69	Joanna Rhodes	1080	No	140
70	Joy Murphy	1080	No	141
71	Casey Rhodes	1080	No	142
72	JL Thomson	1080	No	143
73	PJ Bowen	1080	No	144
74	Rosemarie Searle	1080	No	145
75	EJ Parker	1080	No	146
76	Russell Ilton	1080	No	147
77	Robert Watson	1080	Unknown	148
78	M.R. Collins	1080	No	149
79	R. Wafer	1080	No	150
80	Fluoride Action Group	1080	No	151- 152
81	Daniel Lane	1080	No	153

Submitters West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

Submission No.	Name of Submitter	Topic	To be Heard (Yes / No)	Page No.
1	CM & FC King	World Heritage Drive	Yes	1
2	Tony Austin	World Heritage Drive	No	2
3	Mervyn McLean	World Heritage Drive	No	3 – 4
4	Nathalie McLean	World Heritage Drive	No	5 – 6
5	Susan Munro	World Heritage Drive	No	7 – 8
6	Ian Munro	World Heritage Drive	No	9 – 10
7	B. Cronin	World Heritage Drive	No	11
8	Bruce Ford	World Heritage Drive	No	12
9	JR Spraggon	World Heritage Drive	No	13
10	Alan Gray	World Heritage Drive	No	14
11	D. Dickens	World Heritage Drive	No	15
12	Ian Sinclair	World Heritage Drive	No	16
13	Terry King	World Heritage Drive	No	17 – 18
14	HD & NS King	World Heritage Drive	No	19
15	RW Harrison	Greymouth Floodwall	No	20 – 21
16	Stewart Nimmo	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	22 – 24
17	Mr HR Bodle	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	25 – 32
18	Greymouth Heritage Trust	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	33 – 36
19	Neville Higgs	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	37 – 38
20	Kevin Curtis	Greymouth Floodwall	Yes	39 – 43
21	Fish & Game West Coast (Chris Tonkin)	Lake Brunner / Dairying	Yes	44 – 47
22	New Zealand historic Places Trust (Malcolm Duff)	Heritage Buildings	Yes	48 – 50
23	Community & Public Health (Jem Pupich)	Health Issues	Yes	51 – 55
24	Cycle Tour Operators (NZ)	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	56
25	Greypower Greymouth	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	57
26	Paul Kerr	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	58
27	Kirsty Barr	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	59 – 62
28	Active West Coast (Rosie McGrath)	West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy Plan	No	63 – 65
29	Jim Wafelbakker	Dairy Farm Compliance Costs	No	66
30	Paul Elwell-Sutton	RMA Issues, SNA's, Investment Policy, PPP's	No	67 – 73
31	SB & GD Hall	Rating for Tb Pest Management	No	74
32	Department of Conservation	Conservation Management Strategy	No	75 – 77
33	Queen Elizabeth II National Trust	Rates Issue	No	78
34	Sustainable Future	Sustainability	No	79 – 95
35	TB Free West Coast	Regional Funding	Yes	96 – 97

36	Animal Health Board	Funding	Yes	98- 101
37	Mr Lindsay Molloy	1080	Yes	102 – 103
38	Mrs Mary Molloy	1080	Yes	104 – 105
39	Farmers Against Ten Eighty	1080	Yes	106 – 107
40	Terry Duthie	1080	Yes	108
41	Laurie Collins	1080	Yes	109
42	Joan Fitzgerald	1080	Yes	110
43	Judith Harris	1080	Yes	111
44	Cleveland McKay	1080	Yes	112 – 113
45	Stu Davidson	1080	Yes	114 – 115
46	Gerard Bullimore	1080	Yes	116
47	Robert & Jacqueline Douglas	1080	No	117 – 118
48	Bernard Preston	1080	No	119
49	Karen Prendergast	1080	No	120
50	JC Ramsay	1080	No	121
51	Chris Meates	1080	Not known	122
52	Daphne Power	1080	No	123
53	Donna Ellis	1080	No	124
54	Peter McGill	1080	Not known	125
55	John Neame	1080	No	126
56	Mr J. Fitzgerald	1080	No	127
57	Chris Busson	1080	No	128
58	WR Tacon	1080	No	129
59	Clark Powell	1080	No	130
60	Nicola Callot	1080	No	131
61	Karen Jury	1080	No	132
62	Barrie Ross	1080	No	133
63	Pauline Wafer	1080	No	134
64	P. Stewart	1080	No	135
65	Linda & Cliff Dennison	1080	No	136
66	Mike Keenan	1080	No	137
67	Richard Print	1080	No	138
68	MA Haddon	1080	No	139
69	Joanna Rhodes	1080	No	140
70	Joy Murphy	1080	No	141
71	Casey Rhodes	1080	No	142
72	JL Thomson	1080	No	143
73	PJ Bowen	1080	No	144
74	Rosemarie Searle	1080	No	145
75	EJ Parker	1080	No	146
76	Russell Ilton	1080	No	147
77	Robert Watson	1080	Unknown	148
78	M.R. Collins	1080	No	149
79	R. Wafer	1080	No	150
80	Fluoride Action Group	1080	No	151- 152
81	Daniel Lane	1080	No	153



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7806

Name of Representative:

Organisational Name (if applicable): CM - F.C. King
Address: 1437 Willburn Valley Road Tuatapere
R.D. 1, Tuatapere, Southland.

Business Hours Telephone: 03-226791

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475 000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country

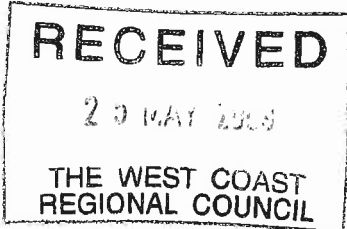
Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right: begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Does not wish to be heard.

Name of Representative:

TONY AUSTIN

Organisational Name (if applicable):

ALPENHORN MOTEL

Address:

35 QUINTIN DRIVE

TE ANAU

Business Hours Telephone:

03 249 7147

My Submission is:

I wish to see the finishing of HAASST-HOLLYFORD, please note that this road ~~is~~ has been surveyed so this should help to speed the process. The finishing of the road would only enhance the area from Haast to the Southern Scenic Route from Manapouri to Dunedin via the CATLINS. The benefits to WESTLAND SouthLAND and rest of South ISLAND would be huge in job creation new business. The area in which ^{the} road would go through is one of the most beautiful in the country and should be made available to ALL New Zealanders & Tourists!



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL



SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: Mervyn McLean

Organisational Name (if applicable): N/A.

Address: 56 Hawea Place
Te Anau. 9600.

Business Hours Telephone: 032498855.

My Submission is: **WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE**

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as

4

recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

Please write your comments in the space provided and forward your submission to:

Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009.
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Submissions should be posted to reach the Council by 4 p.m. Monday, 25 May 2009.
Council will hold a Special Meeting on Friday 5 June 2009 at 10.30am, to conduct hearings on submissions received.

Tick this box if you would like to present your submission in person.

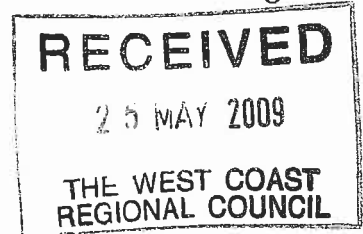
Tick this box if you do not wish to make a personal presentation of your submission

Freephone: 0508 800 118



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL



SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: Nathalie McLean

Organisational Name (if applicable): N/A.

Address: 56 Hawea Place
Te Anau

Business Hours Telephone: 03 249 8855

My Submission is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as

recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

Please write your comments in the space provided and forward your submission to:

Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009.
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Submissions should be posted to reach the Council by 4 p.m. Monday, 25 May 2009.
Council will hold a Special Meeting on Friday 5 June 2009 at 10.30am, to conduct hearings on submissions received.

Tick this box if you would like to present your submission in person.

Tick this box if you do not wish to make a personal presentation of your submission

Freephone: 0508 800 118



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

**To: Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805**

Name of Representative: Susan Helen Munro

Organisational Name (if applicable): _____

Address: CUTTANCE ROAD SOUTH OKURA HAAST
OR P.O. Box 99 STEWART ISLAND

Business Hours Telephone: 03 2191327

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

Please write your comments in the space provided and forward your submission to:

Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009.
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Submissions should be posted to reach the Council by 4 p.m. Monday, 25 May 2009.
Council will hold a Special Meeting on Friday 5 June 2009 at 10.30am, to conduct hearings
on submissions received.

Tick this box if you would like to present your submission in person.

Tick this box if you do not wish to make a personal presentation of your submission

Freephone: 0508 800 118

Fax: 03-768-7133

THIS ROAD WOULD EASE THE CONGESTION ON
THE MILFORD ROAD. AS PEOPLE COULD DO THE
ROUND TRIP - THIS TO ME IS THE OBVIOUS
SOLUTION, TO THIS LONG STANDING PROBLEM.
WHILE ALSO GIVING EASIER OR ALTERNATIVE ACCESS
TO THE WEST COAST.

RECEIVED

25 MAY 2009

THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCILTHE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

9

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL**SUBMISSION FORM**

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: IAN JAMES MUNRO

Organisational Name (if applicable): _____

Address: CUTTANCE RD SOUTH, DRUPA,
SOUTH WESTLAND

Business Hours Telephone: 032191327

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

Please write your comments in the space provided and forward your submission to:

Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009.
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Submissions should be posted to reach the Council by 4 p.m. Monday, 25 May 2009.
Council will hold a Special Meeting on Friday 5 June 2009 at 10.30am, to conduct hearings
on submissions received.

Tick this box if you would like to present your submission in person.

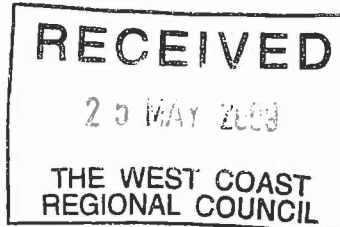
Tick this box if you do not wish to make a personal presentation of your submission

Freephone: 0508 800 118

Fax: 03-768-7133

I LIVE AT STEWART ISLAND AND HAVE
JUST BUILT A NEW BATCH AT DIKURA.

THIS ROAD WOULD BE A GREAT HELP TO
US.



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: B Cronin

Organisational Name (if applicable): _____

Address: 14 View St
Stewart Island.

Business Hours Telephone: 03 2191465

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

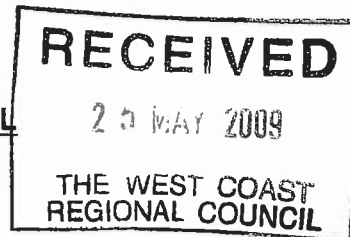
I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

12



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL



SUBMISSION FORM

To: Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: Bruce Ford

Organisational Name (if applicable):

Address: 5 ARCYLE STREET
STEWART ISLAND

Business Hours Telephone: 032191282

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

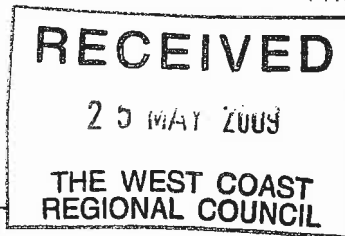
With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person []

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person [x]

Handwritten signature of Bruce Ford



13

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: Jon Ross Spraggon

Organisational Name (if applicable): _____

Address: 14a Whipp Place
Stewart Island

Business Hours Telephone: 03 219 0034

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

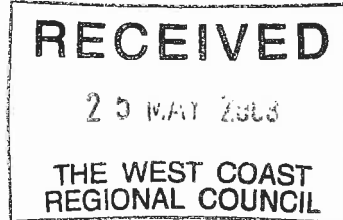
Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person



14



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805**

Name of Representative: Alan Douglas Gray

Organisational Name (if applicable): N/A.

Address: 1 Mine Cres Halfmoon Bay
Stewart Island

Business Hours Telephone: 03 219 1176

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

RECEIVED
25 MAY 2009
THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

15



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: Donn A Dickens
Organisational Name (if applicable): msd Dickens
Address: P.O. Box 24 (1 Rata ST)
Stewart Island

Business Hours Telephone: 03 2191552

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

RECEIVED
23 MAY 2009
THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

16



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: IAN SILCLAR

Organisational Name (if applicable): N/A

Address: 9 RANKIN ST
ST ISLAND

Business Hours Telephone: 03 219 045

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

23 May 2009

The West Coast Regional Council

SUBMISSION

LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN

It is respectfully suggested that the West Coast Regional Council consider the introduction of a new Policy which would support and encourage completion of the Westland to Southland road link via Fiordland.

Brief background

A direct road link between Westland and Southland via Fiordland has been strongly proposed since the early 1900s.

In 1936 the new Labour Government approved and started the Westland—Southland road link.

On 6th November 1965 when the Prime Minister Rt. Hon Keith Holyoak opened the Haast Pass road, he said he would return to Westland in 10 years' time to open the next phase in tourism development, the Westland—Milford road.

In 1989 Tourism Minister Jonathan Hunt favoured this route and said, "in a world increasingly conscious of green and conservation issues, the proposal of a road through the spectacular world heritage area from South Westland to Fiordland has much to recommend it"

In a Southland Times report Mr Hunt said the various sectors of the tourist industry in the South Island should co-operate and actively promote the proposal.

At the opening of the new Milford Sound Terminal Building 24th April 1992. Hon John Banks as Minister of Tourism said, "the completion of the Lower Hollyford / West Coast Road is the only safe logical step to increase Tourism into this area"

These comments remain valid seventeen years later and reinforce the need to introduce a formal policy on the Westland—Southland road link.

Advantages

The Westland to Southland via Fiordland road link would create a natural loop around the South Island, not only connecting major tourist destinations but also linking the West Coast glaciers and rainforests with the Fiords.



2.

Increased access from Westland through the Southern Scenic Route to Invercargill and Stewart Island by coach tours, rental car, and independent travelers would enhance existing tourist facilities and create opportunity for further development and employment.

New Zealanders of all ages, background, and physical mobility would be able to access in various ways the superb natural vistas, remote beaches, wilderness walks and other highlights of the area.

The proposed new road would reduce pressure on the Milford area, particularly the Queenstown- Milford Road by alleviating the need for back tracking on that route.

Conservation of the area would be enhanced.

Current Maori tourist initiatives in the region would also be enhanced.

Due to the current economic downturn central Government is considering over the next three years major infrastructural development.

No cost is envisaged to The West Coast Regional Council.

Recommendation

That in the long term interests of Westland, it be The West Coast Regional Council Policy, to support and actively lobby for completion of the road linking Westland and Southland via Fiordland.


Terry King MNZM,JP



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

RECEIVED

25 MAY 2009

THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name of Representative: H.D. & N.S. King (Daryl & Nicky)

Organisational Name (if applicable): _____

Address: 65 Dean Forest Road, Lilburn Valley.
R.D.1, Tuatapere, Southland.

Business Hours Telephone: 03 226 6606

My Submission, faxed (03 768 7133) to reach Council by 4.00 p.m., Monday 25 May, and original posted, is:

WORLD HERITAGE DRIVE

I wish to make a submission in favour of Council facilitating the recommencement and building of the Haast-Hollyford Road link, to connect the lower South Island, West Coast to Southland. This has not been included in the current plan.

This road would enhance the ability to bring visitors from all parts of the world, including New Zealanders, to experience the exceptional flora and fauna and magnificent scenery of this region.

Henry Homer never thought in his wildest dreams that currently approximately 475,000 people travel the Milford Road to visit Milford Sound each year. The proposed road was originally all part of the one concept. One got finished the other didn't. Nowadays it of course would be a "Toll Road". The biggest majority of Tour Busses travel south from Christchurch through Omarama, Queenstown to Milford Sound and return by exactly the same route having missed out the gem of this country.

Although the concept and vision of a lowland route south of Haast has been around since the first full survey in 1888, there has never been a time greater than now for this to contribute to the economic health and wealth to this country.

With the emphasis on tourism and the current Government infrastructure initiatives and the likely encouragement for toll roads, the time is right to continue with plans that have been around for some considerable time, and should now be resurrected. It is well-known that studies have been done as recently as 1 March 2005 by Southland District Council and Westland District Council to have this road connection initiative ready-to-roll.

The time is right; begin the process.

I would like to present this submission in person

I do NOT wish to present this submission in person

GREYMOUTH GOLF CLUB

INCORPORATED

KAIATA LINKS

P.O. Box 158

Club House Telephone (03) 768 5332

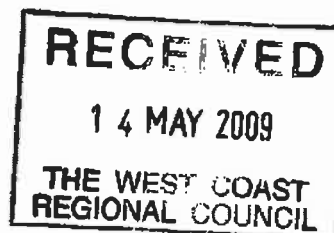
Greymouth



20

12 May 2009

Chief Executive Officer
West Coast Regional Council
P.O.Box 66
GREYMOUTH



Attention: Simon Moran

Dear Simon

Proposed Greymouth Floodwall Upgrade

I note from your correspondence to Greymouth ratepayers there is no reference to flood effect upstream of Cobden Bridge under the various flood options proposed.

On behalf of the Greymouth Golf Club, I ask West Coast Regional Council to include flood effect of the Kaiata and Omoto areas with any flood modelling undertaken as part of further flood protection works in Greymouth.

My concern stems from the use of your own figures. Under Option 3, difference in flow between the event of 1997 and floodflows of 7400m³/sec is approximately 1500 m³/sec. That is no small volume of water.

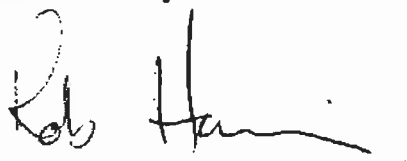
My concern from the Golf Club's viewpoint is that this flow is not able to immediately feed to the sea under flood conditions. The rate determining step in the process is the feed from the Grey River where it meets the Tasman Sea.

If we assume the flood of 1997 was flowing to the sea at near maximum, an additional volume of water contained by the Option 3 floodwalls covers approximately 540 ha to a depth of 1 metre per hour. Even with a flood high of 3 or 4 hours, this water has potential to hugely increase flood effect in the Omoto and Kaiata areas.

We seek assurance from the Regional Council that the future of our club is not compromised by flooding attributable to any enhanced flood protection scheme developed for Greymouth, Blaketown and Cobden areas.

This letter can be considered to be a submission to the Regional Council Draft LTCCP.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob Harrison". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

R.W.Harrison
President
Greymouth Golf Club

Email: rob@harrison.contact.net.nz
Ph 768-6270
(021)298-3928



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

**To: Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805**

Name or Representative: STEWART Nimmo

Organisational Name (if applicable): _____

Address: P O Box 358
GREYMOUTH

Business Hours Telephone: 03 768 6499 After Hours Telephone: 768 5996

My Submission is:

WCRC is by nature mostly involved with
things of function, although is concerned
with protecting our environment, especially the
natural environment.

My submission is that with the Greymouth
floodwall upgrade I believe that it is very important
to protect our heritage and to ensure that
everything is done in a most aesthetic way.
→ Any concrete structures need to be
landscaped as far as possible. I would also
suggest that some interpretive panels
be erected to explain what is being done,
together with some history of flooding.

Continue on separate page if necessary.

Signature: *Stewart Nimmo*

Date: 13/5/09

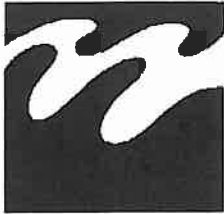
See over.

→ The Floodwall is used by locals and tourists. It is important that good safe access is maintained and actually improved in some areas. Allowance should be made for any future interpretive panels on the floodwall by other interested parties - i.e. GDC, Greymouth Heritage Trust, or Service Groups.

→ Design should allow to safeguard and enhance our historic structures. In particular this must include ① the final layout of the old bridge Truss (S Bend Railway Bridge) and proposed park, and ② protection and raising of the old Signal Box. The earthworks involved in this would be minor compared to the whole project but, visually and aesthetically the end result would be most significant.

Thank you

Stewart Nimmo.



THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

388 Main South Road, Paroa
P.O. Box 66, Greymouth 7840
The West Coast, New Zealand
Telephone (03) 768 0466
Toll Free 0508 800 118
Facsimile (03) 768 7133
Email info@wrc.govt.nz
www.wrc.govt.nz

RECEIVED
15 MAY 2009
THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

GREYMOUTH FLOODWALL UPGRADE PROPOSAL

Being a ratepayer in the Greymouth Rating District, I / We the undersigned would prefer the Council select the following option for upgrading the floodwall.

Please tick your option

Option 1 – A scheme that retains a 6600 cumec flow

Or

Option 2 – A scheme that retains a 6600 cumec flow with concrete work to same height as in Option 3

This appears to make sense as long as it is adequately landscaped, or just not left as ugly high structures. Maybe ~~an~~ interpretive panels can be constructed to explain what is going on and the history of

Option 3 – A scheme that retains a 7400 cumec flow

flooding in our town. - work in with GDC + Grey Heritage Trust.

COMMENTS:

I'm concerned about the amenity features of our town, It is essential (in my opinion) that any work allow for future interpretive panels + existing historical features. In particular the WRC needs to allow for the raising of the old Signal Box as part of the design as it is a most significant feature of our town. Also to allow completion of the area by the old bridge span.

[Signature]
Signature

Stewart Nimmo
Name (Please Print Clearly)
Nimmo Stewart Peter

All replies must be returned to the West Coast Regional Council in the postage paid envelope by **Friday 15 May 2009.**

Submission on L.T.C.C.P.

To the Councillors of the West Coast Regional Council and Mr Simon Moran,
Planning Officer.

Dear Sirs, Madam,

Re: - The Greymouth Floodwall "Upgrade" Proposal.

I would like to see this matter re-considered by the Council because I think the whole issue needs looking at afresh.

The arguments for raising the floodwall could be seriously flawed, in my opinion. It would appear to be "self-evident" to the Council members that the flood wall needs to be raised to contain water in the river mouth vicinity, when, in the absence of a higher wall, the town would inevitably flood.

This preventative action would address moderate to severe rises in river height, and it is clear from the circular note from Mr Moran that the Council considers that no amount of (reasonable) increase in the height of the floodwall would prevent a massive flood.

A flood of "biblical proportion" is anticipated to occur in the year 20** A.D., or perhaps in the year 21** A.D. or perhaps even in the more distant future. Although this sounds pretty vague in terms of forecasting, it does ask us to accept that in the foreseeable future, though not necessarily in our lifetimes, a flood will defeat the best efforts of the W.C.R.C. to protect the town from inundation.

The planned raising of the wall is designed to prevent the *frequency* of town flooding but not to prevent it from happening.

The citizens would not take much persuading that this appears to be a sensible objective. The Council wishes to reduce the *incidence* of the damage that such flooding would have on the town.

My problem is the way the Council is proposing to achieve this end.

The Council has opted for the simplistic idea of raising the flood wall, using much the same logic as the missus does when she chooses a bigger pot for boiling the corned beef if the water covering the meat is too close the top of the container.

At first glance, this seems not unreasonable. It provides the rationale for giving us the three "Options". The whole issue seems, while not potty, to be a *fait accompli*, and the reaction of the Council to the problem would appear at first sight to be logical and eminently appropriate.

But is it?

Regrettably, the homespun logic of the housewife can not in this instance be transferred unchanged to the complexities of running the business of the municipality. Let's look at the various assumptions that are being made here, and other thoughts that relate to the project.

Firstly:-

The concept of a massive flood wall erected to protect the vulnerable inhabitants and structures of our wee town is predicated on the belief that man can bulldoze nature into subjugation. Unfortunately this premise underlies much of the philosophy surrounding our interactions with the environment in all sorts of areas including river works. This King Canute attitude is a hang-over from the outmoded

biblical notion that somehow God gave mankind dominion over the earth, its creatures and all it contains.

If mankind is going to advance from the present parlous state of this civilization, we have to kick this idea into touch.

As Porgy says in Gershwin's opera "It ain't necessarily so".

How many disasters world-wide have to occur before the penny finally drops that we can not force nature into ways that appear to suit us, come hell or high water.

This realization can be sheeted home even to such a humble situation as here on the West Coast's Grey River valley.

To be sure, when it comes to river work, we observe that small diversional and embankment-like modifications do work, for a while at least, and many require constant maintenance. But this is not what we are considering here.

By way of illustration, did anyone ask our engineers about the water bubbling through into Mawhera Quay at the time of the last big flood? What does this say about the stability of the present structure and its foundation? Presumably it was just a small channel leak, but in my simple-minded experience small leaks have a nasty habit of becoming bigger.

We are told by the weather scientists that very heavy rain storms with moderate to severe river flooding is inevitably going to occur in the future. Certainly episodes of very heavy dumps of rainwater in the Grey River catchments have occurred in the past as far back as living memory and of-course historically before that. We are on the West Coast, not the East Coast, so the anticipated climate change this century and beyond is most likely to result in a greater frequency of these storms. Moderate to severe rises in the water height of the Grey River at the level of the town will occur more frequently and some of these floods, i.e. the "severe" ones, may well exceed the present floodwall height.

One can not really say more than this.

Probability theory is not a useful tool to predict calamitous events which occur infrequently. Moreover using historical data, when the parameters are changing, is flawed when it comes to prediction. It is the old *a posteriori* logic raising its ugly head again, i.e. reasoning from experience. Moreover, using the idea of an "annual probability event" is even less helpful and not dependable in providing the citizens with an idea of what it is they are trying to weigh up. Most Coasters, the writer included, would not recognise a "probability" or an "improbability" even if they were to fall over one.

Secondly:-

Let us look at some elementary ideas and facts which pertain to the behaviour of water masses, including water which is moving as in a river.

Water has mass and for all intents and purposes obeys Newtonian physical laws and gravity. Water occupies a volume which for practical purposes is not compressible. Sea-level is, as it says, the level of the sea relative to the surrounding topography of the land. For a river to flow into the sea it must be higher than sea-level, and the water in the river above the river mouth, under the action of gravity, flows down a gradient which is that of the river bed. To illustrate, we have all observed gorges where rivers may run fast and deep. The flow speed, or velocity of the water is a reflection of the gradient of the gorge river bed. The depth of water gives one of the dimensions of the cross-sectional area of the river. The other dimension is the width of the gorge. The significance of the cross-sectional area of the river is that it gives us the flow rate in

cusecs or cumecs when combined with the velocity of flow. Flow rate is volume per unit time.

This explains why still waters often run deep. There is an inverse relationship between the velocity of flow and the width and depth of the river for any given flow rate.

At the river mouth itself and for a short distance up the river things get a bit complicated as the result of tide and wave action.

If the river bed silts up at the mouth of the river, other things being equal, the depth of the river mouth is diminished.

This is called "the bar", and the bar extends for some distance out to sea where the river water fans out, slows and dumps its sediment.

When a bar forms, and the river's natural banks or artificial retaining banks or tip heads maintain an unchanged width of the river mouth, it follows that the cross-sectional area of the river mouth must diminish at the bar. Because of the incompressibility of water, the flow rate at the river mouth in cusecs remains the same as that higher up the river. This rate of flow is a function of the quantity of water in the river at any one time and this in turn is determined by the state of filling of the catchment areas, rainfall, run-off and any other factors which have a bearing on the dynamics of the river flow. In the case of the Grey River it is the prevailing condition of the Grey river valley and its contributing tributary valleys.

Because the flow rate at the mouth of the river as it enters the sea is the same as the flow rate in the river just above this area, and because with the presence of a bar we know that the cross-sectional area of the bar region is the smaller of the two, we can deduce that the velocity of flow at the bar is greater than the speed of the flow in the river just above this area. This is the reason why silting up of the river mouth is not as severe as it otherwise might be because it is being cleared by the "sluicing" effect of this increase in water velocity.

How is this increase in water velocity brought about?

Only an increase in the pressure head of water can achieve this and this is the crucial point which justifies the prolixity of this account so far.

The pressure head is brought about by a rise in the level of the water in the river above the river mouth. A state of dynamic equilibrium is reached whereby the efferent flow equals the afferent flow. (Vide infra). When this happens, the river level has "peaked". This is precisely why the river rises and sometimes floods in times of heavy rainfall.

To come to specifics, at the Grey River mouth in a decent flow this rise in the level of the river backs back to where the present flood wall is situated. The level in the river *has* to rise to a sufficient level to produce the pressure drive required to spill the increased volume of water into the sea. The degree of rise is proportional to the volume of water per unit time which is being discharged into the sea, multiplied by the resistance to flow.

This is what everyone knows intuitively.

However, to analyse it like this gives us some opportunities for options possibly not so apparent intuitively.

The analysis leads to the logical step which is to ask "*Is it possible to control the level to which the river rises in times of heavy rain?*"

The answer is "yes"; *it is possible to control the level of the river rise at times of potential flooding.*

Moreover, this is the very reason why further work on the flood wall is not necessary. How can this be done?

See the next paragraph.

Thirdly.

When a flood occurs, one can confidently deduce that more water has somehow found its way into the river than can comfortably exit from the river. It “uncomfortably” exits from the river in the form of flooding into lands upstream of the town and/or into the lower reaches of the river where the town itself is in danger of flooding.

Water going into the river via the formed waterways is known as afferent flow, and water coming out of the river at the river mouth is efferent flow.

Afferent Flow.

What are the factors which determine afferent volumes? The headings are climate and the water holding capacity of the catchment area. If the rate of afferent volumes can be reduced, (the *rate*, note, not the actual total volume), then the likelihood of flooding is reduced.

Climate.

Mention is made in Mr Moran’s note of the scientific prediction of the possibility of more intense and increasing rainfall patterns in the next “coming years”.

Now, I believe we should be very cautious about undertaking major very expensive construction works on the basis of the possibility of changes in rainfall wrought by climate change. Climate change is a certainty. What isn’t a certainty is what it will mean or what changes it will bring about. The scientific literature is festooned with contradictory statements. It seems more than less likely that there could be a bit more rain, but nobody would hazard a guess as to the extent of change. This being the case, the argument to take this into consideration in the present context becomes vanishingly flimsy and weightless. Another point is that although the “intensity” of the rainfall may increase somewhat, which is another way of saying the amount of rain per unit time may increase, it is inconceivable that this increase will routinely approach the intensity of rain which has been responsible for past notable flooding episodes. These, as you know, are in the nature of “one off” events.

Water-holding capacity.

The principle here is that if one can increase the holding capacity of the catchments in such a way that the water is released more slowly into the river, then the chance of flash flooding is radically reduced. Of course, this doesn’t affect the total volume of water drenching down in a particular storm. The total volume eventually passing down the waterways is not changed, but the time taken for the clearance drainage is longer, and at any one time the amount of water in the river and its tributaries is lessened. This means the river will not be as high as it otherwise would have been.

The locals are sure that since rampant deforestation has taken place, along with the destruction of the wetlands of the Grey Valley, the flash flooding has increased and the water levels in the river and contributing waterways have been much more erratic, hunting up and down more rapidly. This is understandable, and the same causes are responsible for the rapidity with which the river becomes “dirty” with silt and topsoil. I have noticed a difference in this feature even in the short thirty two years that I have been resident on the Coast. Erosion is increased. The extravagant harvesting of sphagnum moss has accelerated the despoliation, and the conversion of wet lands by drainage has significantly reduced the areas available for gentle pooling of the water, and greatly accelerated the run-off. The overall result of all these changes is to enhance the rapidity with which water drains into formal waterways, and on into the

river. The efficacy of water retention is to some small extent affected by the degree of saturation of the terrain before a large downpour.

Solutions to the loss of water-holding capacity are blindingly obvious. Increase wet lands, re-forest areas, re-establish sphagnum reserves, stop the activities which are resulting in the deterioration of the environment, and insist on the development and preservation of riparian strips.

Riparian reserves, a whole topic in itself, are of huge importance to the ecology of the region over and above the effect these strips have on the holding and release of flood waters. Water quality, preservation of natural invertebrate and vertebrate species, the combating of erosion and the preservation of surface soils is to mention a few of the advantages that accrue from these invaluable areas. Let us remember, that before human habitation virtually the whole of the low altitude area of the Coast was swamp. The history of whitebaiting, the previous vast stands of Kahikatea and the stability of the region through aeons of naturally high rainfall attest to this fact.

It is nothing short of eco-vandalism that the Grey River valley has been exploited in the way it has with absolutely no concern for the preservation of priceless crucial features of the environment. Episodic flooding of the lower Grey valley and river mouth area is in no small way the result of these changes brought about by irresponsible farming practices.

For the purpose of this submission, surely it is obvious to the Council members that if they are thinking long-term as regards this flooding issue, a great deal could be done to reverse the deleterious processes which have lessened the water-holding capacity of the valley.

Efferent Flow

Intervention here is very likely to result in very significant gain in the control of the lower Grey river level where it runs through the town.

The essential principles have been outlined above in great detail.

Corrective action is perfectly straight-forward and I would predict will completely do away with the necessity for any further work on the present floodwall.

All the Council has to do is to sanction the work of increasing the cross-sectional area of the Grey river mouth.

There are several ways that this can be achieved, and this clearly necessitates the involvement of an expert hydrological engineer, preferably experienced in West Coast conditions, working in conjunction with sophisticated analyses of the physical conditions of the Grey River valley and all of the waterways, especially the Grey River mouth.

A moment or two with the internet will convince Council members that there is a vast literature and a massive hydrological knowledge base which has accumulated particularly over the past quarter of a century relating specifically to river mouth flooding. A lot of the experimental, practical and research work, including simulation with computer modelling, has been done in the U.S.A., China and in Europe.

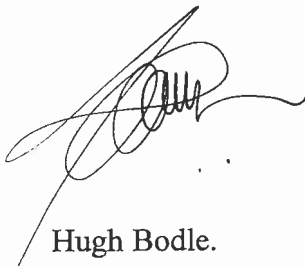
From my untutored perspective it would seem clear that the opening up of the present river mouth, the establishment of added flood channels, the recognition that the whole area of the river mouth is low-lying and should be returned to its natural state of delta-like topography with the removal of ill-advised land reclamation, along with improvement of the water-holding capacity of the catchments, is all that is necessary to obviate the flooding of the town.

May I respectfully suggest that however much individual members might wish to pay homage to our womenfolk, the Council forgo “cooking pot mentality” and insist that the whole problem of Grey River flooding be thoroughly researched hydrologically? The shingle produced by the works would be a source of income for the region, and Mr Ian Cummings would have the opportunity to place his gold dredge at the site and retrieve wondrous returns for his efforts.

Included with this note is an aerial photograph of the Grey River mouth. It clearly shows the estuarine nature of the topography, and it is not difficult to imagine the area has a natural tendency to revert to a delta-like arrangement with multiple channels going out to sea. Surely it would be logical to enlist the natural tendency of the river to egress to the sea over a wide river mouth, while at the same time maintaining the present channel as deep water access serving the Port of Greymouth?

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hugh Bodle', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the left.

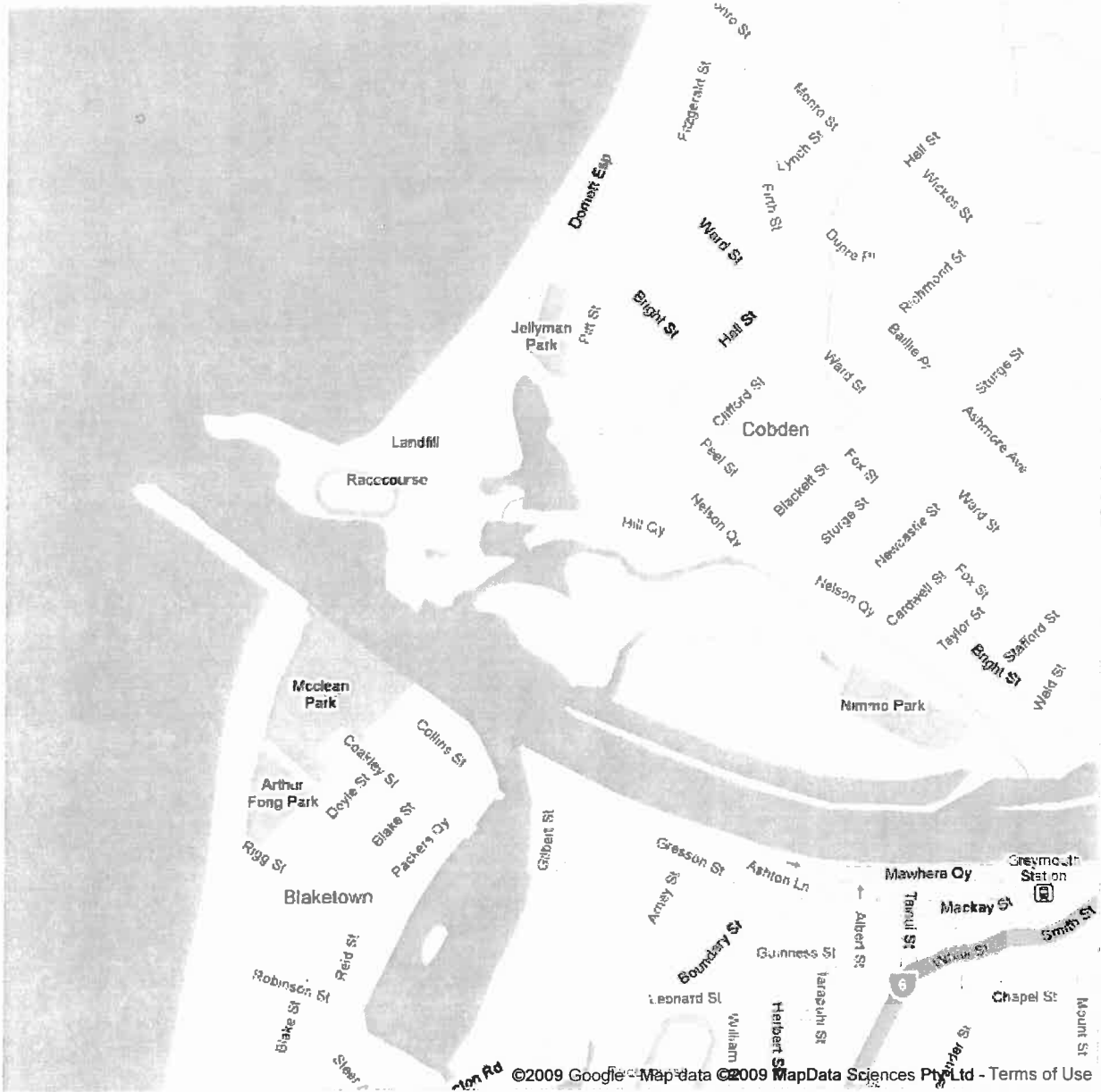
Hugh Bodle.

Friday 15th May 2009

‘Each of us finds lucidity only in those ideas which are in the same state of confusion as his own’

Marcel Proust, *Within a Budding Grove*, 1918.





Copy

33¹

**THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
DRAFT LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN
July 2009 to June 2010
SUBMISSION FORM**

RECEIVED
25 MAY 2009
THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL



Rae Eder, Chairman, 6 Bridge St, Greymouth, phone (03) 768 0074, e-mail : r.eder@xtra.co.nz

**To : Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2010
The West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805**

Name or Representative : Rae Eder, Chairman, Greymouth Heritage Trust

Organisational Name : Greymouth Heritage Trust

Address : 6 Bridge St, Greymouth

**Business Hours Telephone : Rae Eder (03) 768 0074; e-mail : r.eder@xtra.co.nz
or David Stapleton (03) 762 6515
e-mail : tricia.david@netaccess.co.nz**

**After Hours Telephone : Rae Eder (03) 768 0074
or David Stapleton (03) 762 6515**

Our submission is :

1. The Greymouth Heritage Trust sees its role as preserving, promoting and facilitating the ongoing use of Greymouth's heritage as a viable and living part of our community so that present and future generations may benefit. This can be experienced by encouraging the community to understand and take pride in their history, by improving the amenities and environment of the area, and using it as an economic development tool to attract visitors and hence income into the area. We see this work as complementary to the heritage functions of the Regional Council provided in the Local Government Act.

Grey River Heritage Parks

2. The Trust has since 1994 been implementing a plan for interpreting the history of Greymouth and making it available to residents and visitors known as Grey River Heritage Parks. The initial park being developed is Coal River Park which will interpret the area on the Greymouth side of the Grey River from Cobden

Bridge to E Rua Moana Lagoon, with the focus being the contribution of the Grey District coal industry to the development of New Zealand and the role of the Railways, the Port of Greymouth, and Greymouth town in this. A joint committee has been set up to facilitate co-operation with the Grey District Council and Te Runanga o Ngati Waewae and Grey District Council makes an annual financial contribution.

Greymouth Floodwall and Grey River Heritage Parks

3. The Greymouth floodway is the spine of the development and, as such, creates both opportunities and difficulties. The intent is for the floodwall to provide the base for a walkway from the Greymouth Railway Station and proposed Cobden Rail Bridge Heritage Site, with nodes at the Railway Signal Box, Rotary Kiosk near the Town Clock, Weigh Bridge Station near Boundary St, and Coal River Park and Interpretation Building overlooking the Port of Greymouth. Links would be provided to the Left Bank Art Gallery, Central Business District, Information Centre, and History House. Interpretation panels and way-finding stations would be provided along the wall, with directional signs provided from the Central Business District to the walkway. We see this walkway eventually linking with the proposed West Coast Coastal Pathway. ***We seek the Regional Council's continued support for and cooperation with the development of Grey River Heritage Parks with the floodwall as the linking spine and incorporation of the Grey River Heritage Parks concept in the WCRC LTCCP .***
4. The difficulty has been having to delay developments until flood wall raising work is completed .We now look forward to finalisation of this work so that we can complete the walkway and interpretation plan. A challenge for all will be to develop designs that accommodate the recreational and heritage objectives in a people-friendly manner as well as the flood control objectives.
5. Just as when the floodwall was first built in 1989-90 (and our predecessor the Greymouth Civic Trust worked with the Westland Catchment Board to improve the aesthetics of the floodwall design with the concrete panelled walls representing a railway wagon theme and providing opportunities for gardens and lawns), the proposed raising of the wall now provides further opportunities for improving the amenity of the town. Provision needs to be made for locating interpretation panels and materials, way-finders and viewing areas, and maintaining pedestrian access. With good design this will not necessarily add to the cost of the floodwall raising. ***We ask that the Regional Council work with the Trust in making provision in the floodwall raising design for the recreational and heritage objectives of the Grey River Heritage Parks concept , including provision for locating interpretation panels and materials, way-finders and viewing areas, and maintaining pedestrian access.***

Railway Signal Box and Floodwall Raising

6. The Trust is also working to retain the Railway Signal Box at the east end of Mawhera Quay and a component of the protected Railway Heritage Area listed in the Grey District Plan. The Trust has been designated by the Signal Box's owner, New Zealand Railways Corporation, as its local manager of the Signal

Box, and this is about to be formalised in an management and occupation licence. In respect of managing the Signal Box we work closely with the New Zealand Rail Heritage Trust, the heritage advisor to NZ Railways Corporation.

7. The Signal Box is currently below the level of the floodwall, with the wall built around it and supported by a retaining wall. With the raising of the floodwall the Signal Box will become less visible than it is now. The raising of the floodwall will require either its base to move towards the river, or the retaining wall around the signal box raised. We propose that the solution which best meets flood control and heritage objectives would be for the Signal Box to be lifted so that its base is at the new height of the floodwall and the hole in which it now sits be filled in with the river edge in line with the rest of the floodwall, thus removing a weak point in the floodwall. We expect that this approach will give structural cost savings when compared to constructing a wall around the Signal Box. In raising the floodwall. Provision also needs to be made for safe pedestrian access to the Signal Box, including an alternative to the current access over the rail track.
8. Because the Signal Box is a protected component of the Railway Heritage Area listed in the Grey District Plan, we believe that any additional cost in raising the Signal Box to the new floodwall height should be met by the owner of the floodwall, the Grey District Council and the manager of the floodwall, West Coast Regional Council, in a manner to be worked out by the Joint Floodwall Committee.
9. ***We therefore seek the agreement of the Regional Council to raise the base of the Signal Box to the new level of the raised floodwall and fill in the hole in which it currently sits with the river edge in line with the rest of the floodwall, and to make provision for safe pedestrian access to the floodwall (including an alternative to the current access over the rail track), with any additional costs met by the owner of the floodwall, the Grey District Council and the manager of the floodwall, West Coast Regional Council, in a manner to be worked out by the Joint Floodwall Committee.***

Riverside Railway Station and Floodwall Raising

10. As part of the Coal River Park development plan the Trust intend to build a replica of the former Riverside Railway Station on the floodwall opposite the Greymouth Railway Station. This would serve as a way-point and interpretation centre for interpreting the railway history . ***We seek the Regional Council's support in incorporating the replica of the Riverside Railway Station in the floodwall raising design.***

WCRC Support for Funding Applications to Enterprising Communities and Development West Coast

11. An application has been made for a \$112,000 Enterprising Communities Grant for funding for a coordinator for 18 months to see these projects completed. This had reached the final step in the approval process, but Enterprising Communities required financial input from a further substantial funder, and

indication of local authority support. ***We seek the Regional Council's support for this application.***

12. An application for a \$ 200,000 grant had been made to Development West Coast in 2006. The response had been to make a repayable loan to an unrelated company which did not exist and could therefore not be a party to the application or taking on repayment of the loan to Development West Coast. We will now seek to have this decision reviewed and a non-repayable grant made to the Trust. ***We seek the Regional Council's support for this application.***

Complementary Submission to Draft Grey District Council Long Term Council Community Plan

13. Because of the shared functions of the Regional Council and the District Council in managing and owning the Greymouth Floodwall the Trust will be making a complementary submission to the Grey District Council Draft Long Term Council Community Plan.

We wish to present our submission in person.

If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



David Stapleton, Treasurer
for Rae Eder, Chairman
Greymouth Heritage Trust Inc.



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

SUBMISSION FORM

To: **Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019**
The West Coast Regional Council
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Name or Representative: Neville HIGGS

Organisational Name (If applicable): _____

Address: 141 Marsden Road
GREYMOUTH

Business Hours Telephone: 027 438 5711 After Hours Telephone: 03 768 6572

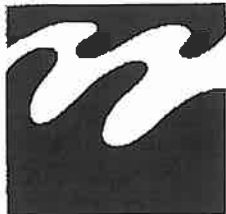
My Submission is:

That the West Coast Regional Council
should have stated in its Long Term Council
Community Plan an intent to review the
area rated for the Greymouth Floodwalls
and the percentage of rates rated on
the various areas rated. Since the
rating area was set up substantial
development has taken place in the flood
prone areas protected by the flood walls. This
development should increase the ability of the
flood prone areas to fund their own protection
with less contribution being required from areas
outside the flood prone areas.

Continue on separate page if necessary.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 14 May 2009.



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

388 Main South Road, Paroa
P.O. Box 66, Greymouth 7840
The West Coast, New Zealand
Telephone (03) 768 0466
Toll Free 0508 800 118
Facsimile (03) 768 7133
Email info@wrc.govt.nz
www.wrc.govt.nz

GREYMOUTH FLOODWALL UPGRADE PROPOSAL

Being a ratepayer in the Greymouth Rating District, I / We the undersigned would prefer the Council select the following option for upgrading the floodwall.

**Please tick
your option**

Option 1 – A scheme that retains a 6600 cumec flow

Or

Option 2 – A scheme that retains a 6600 cumec flow with
concrete work to same height as in Option 3

Or

Option 3 – A scheme that retains a 7400 cumec flow

COMMENTS:

*This should be a decision of those
in the flood prone areas only as any
works on the flood walls should be funded
by them alone. They are the people that has
decided to occupy and develop the area.
Be it at their peril not at the expense of
others that wisely choose to live outside the flood
prone areas.*

[Signature]
Signature

Neville Higgs
Name (Please Print Clearly)
Higgs Neville Owen

All replies must be returned to the West Coast Regional Council in the postage paid envelope by **Friday 15 May 2009.**

By returning this survey form you are not making a submission to the Regional Council 2009-2019 Draft LTCCP. If you wish to make an LTCCP submission, please do so on a separate page, titled 'submission on LTCCP'.

NOTE: ~ Submission on LTCCP also enclosed on separate pages.



388 Main South Road, Paroa
 P.O. Box 66, Greymouth 7840
 The West Coast, New Zealand
 Telephone (03) 768 0466
 Toll Free 0508 800 118
 Facsimile (03) 768 7133
 Email info@wrc.govt.nz
 www.wrc.govt.nz

GREYMOUTH FLOODWALL UPGRADE PROPOSAL

Being a ratepayer in the Greymouth Rating District, I / We the undersigned would prefer the Council select the following option for upgrading the floodwall.

**Please tick
your option**

Option 1 – A scheme that retains a 6600 cumec flow

Or

Option 2 – A scheme that retains a 6600 cumec flow with concrete work to same height as in Option 3

Or

Option 3 – A scheme that retains a 7400 cumec flow

COMMENTS:

REFER TO LTCCP

[Handwritten Signature]
 Signature

KEVIN GEORGE CURTIS
 Name (Please Print Clearly)
 Curtis Kevin George

All replies must be returned to the West Coast Regional Council in the postage paid envelope by **Friday 15 May 2009.**

By returning this survey form you are not making a submission to the Regional Council 2009-2019 Draft LTCCP. If you wish to make an LTCCP submission, please do so on a separate page, titled 'submission on LTCCP'.

Monday, May 11, 2009.

To all the Councillors and Mr Simon Moran,
Council Offices, West Coast Regional Council,
Paroa
Greymouth.

Dear Sirs, Madams,

Response and Submission on the Floodwall Upgrade Proposal

This note, which accompanies two plans of the Grey River mouth, labelled "white" and "black", is by way of comments and suggestions by me in reply to your letter to ratepayers dated 27 April 2009.

My qualifications for making the following statements derive from a lifetime observation of the changes in the flow rates and volumes at the Grey River mouth, and my detailed knowledge of the topographical features of the mouth, and the changes that have been brought about by earth and shingle moving activities sanctioned at various times by the well-intentioned but misguided Grey District Council. This is combined with a strong practical engineering knowledge of the impact of earthworks on natural features such as river flows.

The reason why the Grey River floods in times of high rainfall in the catchment areas is because of the restriction to flow at the Grey River mouth, combined with the loss of the natural water-holding features of the landscape such as forests and sphagnum moss areas in the Grey Valley and its river tributary valleys. My plans, (maps of the area), show arrows where the Council should undertake earth and shingle moving works to open up the mouth of the Grey River. Dredging of the present riverbed would not necessarily be required at the same time, because the history of the depth at the mouth of the river correlated with the former physical state of the environment, outlined in the submission below, indicates that the present problem is man-made, and if corrected the mouth would return to its former self-governing state of automatic clearance. The trouble at present is largely the result of the filling in of the upper end of the sludge channel with the rubbish dump. Please refer to this on the "white" map. Before this fill-in, the sludge channel carried a sizeable volume of water and this was especially marked at times of heavy rain or flooding. The channel scoured down to the mouth where it spewed into the narrows (bottle-neck) of the main channel keeping it open. This highly effective mechanism for clearing the bar has been lost, with the resultant building up of the bar which now measures only six and a half feet in depth.

To back up my argument, in former days when I crossed the bar in a small row boat on numerous occasions, I measured a depth of 23 feet at the point of confluence, and indeed I personally caught groper here, right at the middle of the

shingle bank marked on the plan. Mr Moran will appreciate that proper residence in waters of great depth, and avoid the shallows.

There is another way in which the resistance to flow at the mouth has been compromised.

The rubbish dump, which was formed by Council close to the "lagoon" (marked on the white map), which is close to the shingle pit, (also marked close by on its western side), interrupted a curious hydrological feature whereby, in times of heavy flow in the river, large volumes of water was able to egress to the sea through a "soak-pit" function attributable to the shingle pit. This water was distributed north for a distance of about ten chains along the sea-front, and was at times of very considerable volume. This fascinating mechanism has now been rendered defunct by the unwise construction of the rubbish dump.

It will be dawning on you Mr Moran that local people with an interest in their environment have a huge amount of information relating to the natural world and its form and function, simply from careful observation over long periods of time. This information, (now called "data" by the modern "consultant"), combined with astute analysis and common sense can often solve problems insoluble to the "Johnnie Come Lately" consultancies lured to the problem by the large cheque book wielded by our Council.

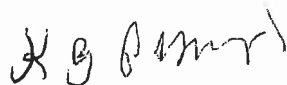
I must admit it does rankle with me as a dutiful tax payer that the Councils persist in this absurd and wasteful process when local knowledge and expertise is freely available and completely free of any burdensome financial tax on the residents. To digress, as an illustration of this farcical consultancy business, how come the G.D.C. justifies the expenditure of \$1.25 million on consultants who ostensibly were employed to tell them how to get coal laden barges, (or the newer coal ships which I understand were to be used which have a draught of seventeen and a half feet), across a wild West Coast river bar of six feet? It truly beggars belief.

Solve the flooding problem and the Port of Greymouth problem with the bar by the simple expedient of opening up the mouth as indicated on the two plans enclosed.

In summary, forget all about the so-called Greymouth Floodwall Upgrade. It won't be necessary.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,



Kevin G. Curtis,
Blaketown.



50 YRS AGO THERE WAS 2 FT ON THE BAR -
TODAY 16 FT

BOTTLE NECK

Spillway

THE VOLANTS TO GO THRU BOTTLE NECK

South Breakwater Extension

North Breakwater Extension

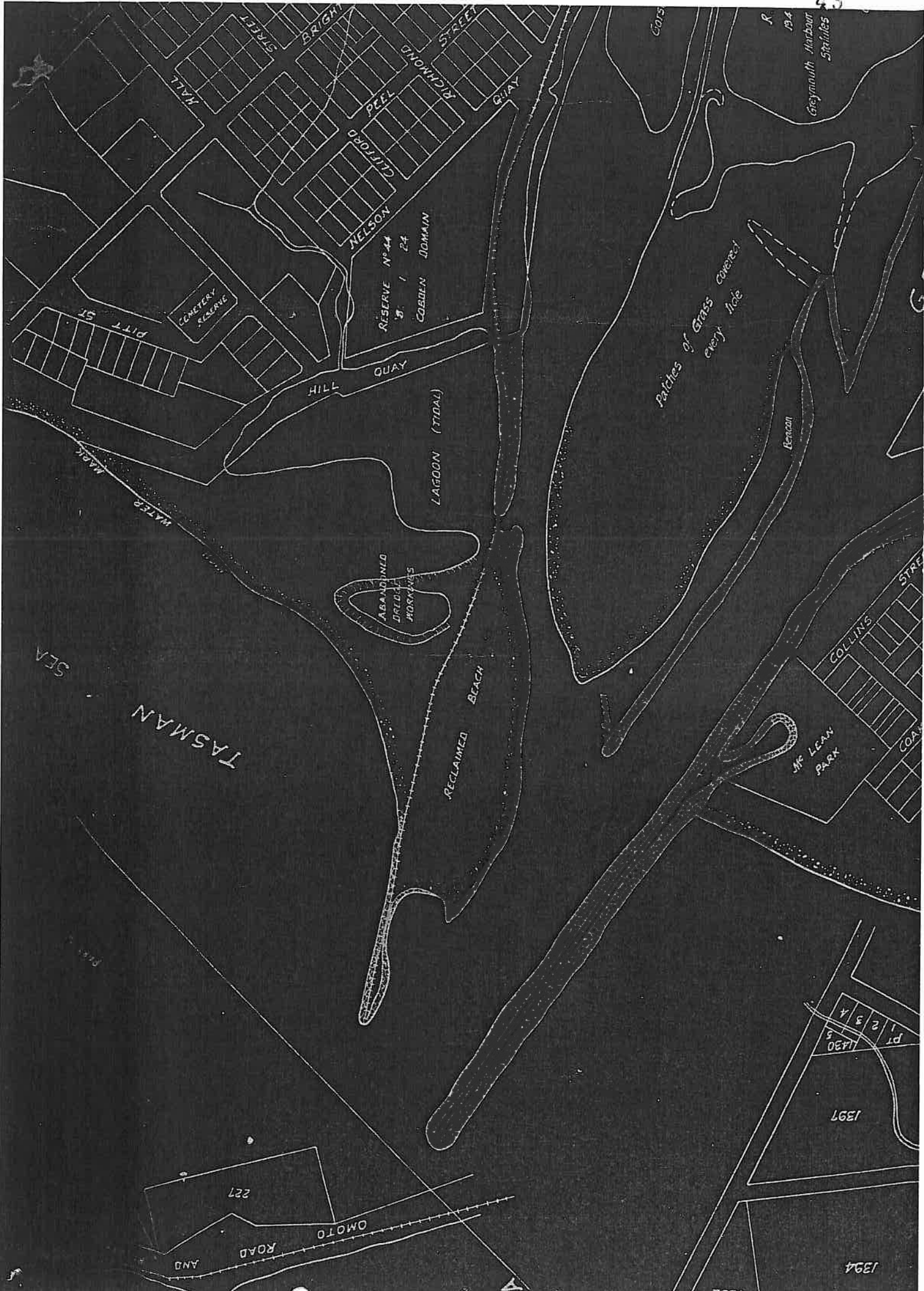
Site of floating basin dredged to 3' below L.W.A.S.T. dredged to 11' below L.W.A.S.T.

Have trap rigged to catch, what?

This island some tide will cover every tide

Scale 1:10,000

Feet 0 500 1,000 1,500



Draft Long term Council Community Plan July 2009 to June 2019,

The West Coast Regional Council,
P.O. Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Submission from;

Fish & Game West Coast
P.O. Box 179
HOKITIKA 7842

Introduction and background

Over the past decade or so, along with the expansion of intensive dairying has come regular expressions of public concern at the state of riparian management and water quality in Lake Brunner tributaries, and in particular the potential for serious adverse environmental effects on West Coast's most iconic Lake. Over roughly the same period, in addition to Annual Plans and a Long Term Council Community Plan, Council has produced four other Plans with provisions directly relating to lake water quality issues. The most recent of these is the Proposed Water Plan 2007 which establishes non-point agricultural discharges as the primary cause of declining water quality in Lake Brunner and proposes policies and actions to address these issues including;

8.5.2 To promote and encourage the rehabilitation of river and lake edges in reaches where water quality may be enhanced as a result.

"The West Coast Regional Council will identify those parts of wetlands, lakes and rivers in the Lake Brunner catchment where water quality has degraded by land use activities. Whilst this Plan does not regulate land use activities, this method is designed to promote integrated management of non point source discharges from land use activities. Identifying degraded areas will enable the appropriate management response to occur."

8.5.3 To promote and encourage land use practices that maintain and/or enhance water quality.

"Land use significantly influences water quality in the catchment, and hence the catchment needs to be managed in an integrated way. This includes management of land use through the Grey District Plan and other Regional Plans."

8.5.4 To place a "priority on taking enforcement action in the Lake Brunner catchment, and particularly in relation to any activities that do not comply with this plan or resource consent conditions."

Two primary environmental results were anticipated as a consequence of the above actions:

8.6.1 *The water quality of the Lake Brunner catchment meets aquatic ecosystem and contact recreation standards.*

8.6.2 *No loss of water quality in the Lake Brunner catchment, and improvements are recorded in key areas.*

The Council Chair in his introduction to the LTCCP 2006-2016 stated “*we continue to place a priority on managing the water quality of our lakes and rivers, in particular Lake Brunner, with a significant science investment continuing in that area.*” And in his introduction to the 2008-09 Annual plan the Chair stated; “*in terms of environmental work our highest priority for water quality outcomes is Lake Brunner.*”

It was further stated “*this plan also proposed to assess farm compliance in the Brunner catchment and allocate priority for any further targeted compliance work that is needed.*”

LTCCP 2009-19

The Draft Long term Council Community Plan 2009 – 2019 notes (pg 3) “*Lake water quality has continued to decline steadily, linked with a steady increase in phosphates. The increasingly nutrient-rich water leads to increasing micro-algal growth in the water column, which reduces the clarity of the water*”.

Having identified the problem the proposed action is to have “*staff consult interested parties during the Plan merge process with a view to developing new policy approaches that address the long term sustainability of Lake Brunner*”.

Summary to this point

From the perspective of the people represented by Fish & Game N.Z. West Coast and others with an interest in protecting the natural environment the Regional Council’s performance to date in relation to Lake Brunner has been strong on planning and weak on action.

Having been personally involved with Regional Council staff and other agencies in a number of on-farm initiatives over the years I am aware of much good work having been done, however the public perception generally is that the Regional Council is failing in its statutory responsibility, an observation reinforced by some well publicised failures to adequately deal with significant RMA breaches.

The Council’s perceived inability to adequately manage the Brunner catchment is well illustrated by the fact that despite all the high ideals expressed in a range of planning documents the current Annual Plan contains no specific Lake Brunner projects or qualitative performance targets, no actions as proposed in the water plan around “*identifying degraded areas to enable the appropriate management response to occur*” - in fact nothing immediately obvious other than more monitoring and the prospect of a plan merger with the stated purpose of “making it easier for applicants and developers.” A cynic might ask “easier to do what, continue to pollute?”

Public / Government expectations

Council will be well aware of increasing public expectations in respect of Regional Council performance and their role to protect our rivers and lakes from pollution. Councillors might

also be familiar with a report by the Minister for the Environment's Technical Advisory Group (February 2009) that is particularly scathing of Regional Council performance. Two quotes are especially relevant to the situation in the Brunner catchment; *"Councils appear to be unable to manage the difficult and important environmental challenges such as non-point agricultural discharges that have arisen from agricultural intensification, so that the environment is worse than when they took responsibility."*

And ; *"A number of public opinion surveys have recorded that water pollution is the single most important environmental priority for the public, and Regional Councils, following public consultation in the early 1990s, set water quality improvement objectives in their Regional Policy Statements. In general, these objectives have not been realised; indeed aspects of water quality are getting worse in areas that are dominated by intensive land use."*

From a Central Government perspective, in his address to the Strategy for N.Z. Dairy Farming on 5th May Prime Minister Key had this to say.

"I also want to take this opportunity today to say just how crucial a role good environmental management will play in achieving your (dairy farmer's) goals. It is important that farmers step-up and take leadership on meeting some of the environmental challenges that will shape the future of your industry."

These challenges include protecting the quality of fresh water resources and ensuring today's natural farming resources are kept in good condition for the farmers of the future. Improving your environmental performance shouldn't just be seen as an issue of compliance with central and local government priorities. Rather it should be seen as an integral part of your future business success. Not only do you need to protect your good environmental brand abroad, you also need to keep faith with the New Zealand public who look to you as important custodians of the natural environment for this and future generations."

The way forward

Armed with a strong mandate from the public, dairy industry and Central Government, and at a time when local Governance is being subjected to close scrutiny by Central Government West Coast Regional Council needs to do more to assert itself as the agency legally responsible for effective environmental protection. In case of the Brunner catchment Councillors should be aware of a growing impatience amongst responsible landowners – those that have already 'done the hard yards' - that the rest are effectively letting the industry down and need to be brought into line. The time for 'education' is well past.

As a medium to long term objective the LTCCP proposal to "develop new policy approaches that address the long term sustainability of Lake Brunner" is supported. However in our submission this approach will only be effective if it recognises and provides for the matters raised in section 7 of the Parliamentary Commissioner's "Growing for Good" Report 2004.

In the short term we submit Council needs to develop Annual Plan projects and time-bound performance targets specifically designed to give effect to 8.5.2 and 8.5.3 of the Water Plan.

In our submission Council also as an absolute minimum needs to urgently deal with immediate issues such as strictly enforcing stock crossing and riparian zone rules, and

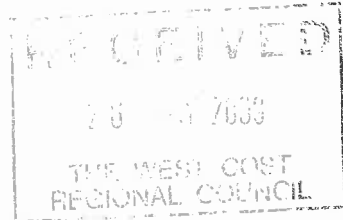
establishing methods and rules so as to ensure that stock are permanently excluded from waterways within the Brunner catchment.

Chris Tonkin

Manager
Fish & Game West Coast
(For Council)

22/05/09

COPY



New Zealand Historic Places Trust
Pouhere Taonga

Patron:
*His Excellency The Hon
Aranui Te Pahi, PCNZM
Governor General of New Zealand*



Our Ref: 33002-152

25 May, 2009

Draft Long Term Council Community Plan July 2009-June 2019
The West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

Also by email: info@wrc.govt.nz

Dear Sir/Madam,

West Coast Regional Council Draft Ten Year Plan 2009-2019 (Long Term Council Community Plan)

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the West Coast Regional Council's draft 2009-2019 Long Term Community Plan (LTCCP).

Community Outcomes

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) supports West Coast Regional Council including the Community Outcome of Identity.

The NZHPT considers that the contributions of heritage buildings and sites to the economy in terms of employment, local and regional distinctiveness, identity and education requires integration of heritage across the community outcomes, and four wellbeings. Heritage sites are noted as the key indicator for the measurement of progress toward achievement of this community outcome. The NZHPT recommends that if our heritage is to be protected for future generations, then the number of buildings and sites protected by Territorial Authorities must steadily increase, not remain static.

The NZHPT is in the process of liaising with the West Coast Councils to set up a West Coast Heritage Inventory project with the purpose of facilitating an information gathering exercise between Councils and interested members of the West Coast community to identify and share their stories about their important historic heritage sites and places. The NZHPT role will be to contribute to capacity building of the project team involved in this exercise. The NZHPT is contacting Councils now to further develop this project concept and with a view to having staff representation from all the Councils on the West Coast at the first project meeting in June. The NZHPT recommends that Council support a staff mandate for the project. The NZHPT ascertains that the project will assist the West Coast Councils with their District Plan reviews and community outcome aspirations to protect historic heritage for current and future generations. It is anticipated that in the medium-long term this project has the capacity to also contribute to the Tourism on the West Coast, as the project could provide leverage to develop integrated heritage trails through the West Coast region. The NZHPT recommends that the West Coast Regional Council sets aside a sum of \$5000 to facilitate and support this process.

Regional Policy Statement and Historic Heritage

The West Coast Regional Policy Statement (RPS) is due for review after March 2010. The NZHPT requests that staff liaise with the NZHPT staff regarding the draft heritage chapter of the RPS prior to the draft being formally notified.

Appropriate use of historic heritage ensures its survival; inappropriate development or demolition erodes heritage values, resulting in poor use of physical resources, contrary to the purpose of the RMA. Historic Heritage is a limited physical resource, and once heritage values are degraded or lost, they are difficult to retrieve. Regional Councils have a significant role in the management of historic heritage at a strategic regional level and practical conservation level. The NZHPT considers that the current management of historic heritage (at a strategic regional level and practical conservation level) in West Coast does not reflect best practice as represented by some other regions in New Zealand. The NZHPT recommends that the West Coast Regional Council provide specific guidance in the draft heritage chapter of the RPS, and commit to leadership and participation that is reflective of best practice for historic heritage at a regional level. Specifically, the NZHPT recommends that the West Coast Regional Council apply best practice policy and planning methods to the reviews of the heritage and also landscape sections of the RPS.

In addition to buildings, historic heritage includes archaeological sites and places of significance to Maori. The appropriate management of these sites and places can best be achieved by identification in District Plans. Therefore, the heritage chapter of the Regional Policy Statement needs to provide clear direction and guidance to Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) to this effect.

It is essential that the West Coast Regional Council has the resources internally to appropriately identify and assess effects of proposals on heritage sites. Good information precludes good decision making, and provides a higher level of certainty for the applicant, and wider community.

The NZHPT recommends that West Coast Regional Council should budget for access to the NZ Archaeological Association site record information. Access to this information (scheduled to be available online from June 2009) would enable Council employees to view information relating to existing NZAA sites and to download the location of newly recorded archaeological sites to the internal GIS and planning maps, in order to include consideration of historic heritage in planning decisions.

Iwi Management Plans

The NZHPT national office staff are currently drafting NZHPT Heritage Guidance for Iwi Management Plans which will be available late 2009. The NZHPT will disseminate this information to the West Coast Regional Council.

Maori Heritage

The NZHPT has a full time Maori heritage adviser who is available to provide input on a range of Maori heritage issues to Council as requested.

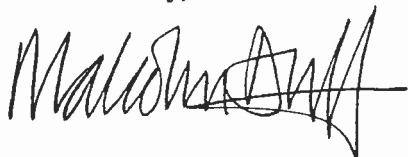
Emergency Management

The NZHPT recommends that the West Coast Regional Council emergency response strategies and plans include appropriate preparedness, responsiveness and recovery from any Civil Defence emergencies that might impact on the condition of significant historic heritage. The NZHPT staff are ready to work with Council to ensure that emergency preparedness for historic heritage.

Conclusion

The NZHPT would like to be heard in support of this submission.

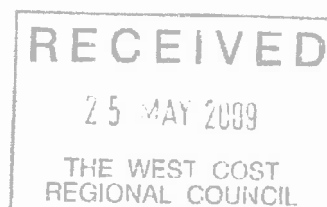
Yours sincerely,



Malcolm Duff
General Manager Southern

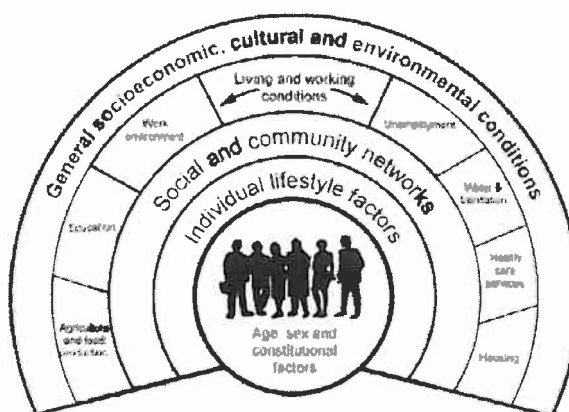
Address for service: Janine Dunlop
Heritage Adviser - Planning
Southern Regional Office
P.O. Box 4403, Christchurch
Ph (03) 377-9241
Fax (03) 3742433

Submission from
Community and Public Health
West Coast
West Coast Regional Council LTCCP
May 2009



Introduction

1. We welcome the opportunity to comment on the West Coast Regional Council's Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). The LTCCP is an important public health document.
2. Health is influenced by a wide range of factors beyond the health care sector. Health care services help to restore people to good health or provide care for people when they are in need. However, analyses of gains in life expectancy over recent decades have attributed only between 10 and 30 percent to health services.¹
3. Much greater impacts on health at the population level are attributable to environmental, social and behavioural factors.² The diagram below presents some of the main factors determining the health of our local populations.



Dahlgren G and Whitehead M (1991) Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health. Stockholm, Institute for Futures Studies

4. Many of these health determinants can be influenced by Council activities. For example, the health of individuals and populations is closely related to a range of factors such as lifestyle (for example, physical activity), social and community influences (for example, whether people belong to strong social networks, feel valued and empowered to participate in decision-making), living and

¹ Ministry of Health 2005 Advice to Incoming Minister of Health. Ministry of Health: Wellington. Also: McGinnis JM, Williams-Russo P, Knickman JR. The case for more active policy attention to health promotion. Health Affairs. 2002;21(2):78 – 93 And: Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. JAMA. 2004;291(10):1238 - 45;

² Public Health Advisory Committee. 2004. The Health of People and Communities. A Way Forward: Public policy and the economic determinants of health. Public Health Advisory Committee: Wellington.

working conditions (for example safe and appropriate housing, decent working conditions, urban design), environmental factors (such as water and air quality) and socioeconomic conditions (including income, education and employment).

5. Our submission focuses on the key health issues in the draft LTCCP. These issues have been selected because they are i) determinants of health ii) major risk factors for disease, and /or iii) identified priorities in the New Zealand Health Strategy.
6. We have based the structure of our submission on the following headings identified in the Council's draft LTTCP:

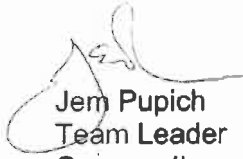
PART 2 COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

- Education

PART 3 GROUPS OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

- Consents and Compliance
- Planning Process
- Environmental Monitoring
- Emergency Management
- River Drainage & Coastal Protection Work
- Vector Control Services Business Unit

7. This submission has been developed by Community and Public Health's West Coast staff and management.
8. **We wish to speak to our submission at a hearing.** We will be represented by staff of Community and Public Health.



Jem Pupich
Team Leader
Community and Public Health
West Coast

PART 2 COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Analysis of how each Outcome is furthered by Council Activities (Page 17)

While the West Coast Regional Council (WCRC) states that it does not contribute materially to the Education Outcome, it does facilitate and provide essential learning opportunities through its training in Hazardous Substance Spill Response, Emergency Response and Vector Control. These opportunities certainly fit within the Education description of 'a region that values and supports learning with accessible, relevant education and training opportunities' and should be so noted in the analysis.

PART 3 GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Consents and Compliance (Page 27)

Council monitors compliance with resource consents for a number of large activities e.g. industrial discharges, dairy shed effluent etc. Currently, this accumulated compliance monitoring data for the region is not published or easily available. It would be useful for Council to plan to publish the broad results of these investigations to better inform its own planning, agencies such as CPH, and the public of the West Coast about the state of the West Coast environment. The cumulative impact of smaller discharges and water takes should also be periodically monitored to provide Council with information for action.

We recommend that Council considers publishing or otherwise making compliance monitoring data more readily available (e.g. in a web-based format).

We further encourage Council to undertake systematic periodic monitoring of the cumulative effects of smaller discharges and water takes on the local and regional environment.

Planning Processes

Regional Transport Planning (Page 34)

CPH acknowledges the role Council has in the development and implementation of the Regional Land Transport Strategy. We congratulate Council for its role in the development of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy and support its commitment to funding their share of a Sustainable Transport Coordinator.

We understand that the Regional Land Transport Strategy, which includes a Regional Travel Demand Strategy, is to be reviewed in 2010.

We recommend that the review of the RLTS be strongly linked with the implementation of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

CPH assumes that the proposed Passenger Transport Plan will be incorporated into the revised RLTS. We note that the 'lack of demand for passenger transport', may well change in the current economic climate.

Road Safety Committee (Page 34)

CPH acknowledges and supports Council's role in the Regional Road Safety Committee and reminds Council that this is another vehicle through which to achieve the goals of the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

Total Mobility Programme (Page 34)

CPH acknowledges and supports Council's continued funding of the Total Mobility Programme. We highlight the growing proportion of the community who may need to access this service and are concerned that the long term sustainability of the programme could be compromised if local taxi services become unavailable.

Environmental Monitoring (Page 36)

Since the introduction of the Resource Management Act 1991, the function of environmental monitoring has been delegated via the Ministry for the Environment to Regional Authorities. As a result, the Ministry of Health rationalized funding to Public Health Units for routine environmental monitoring formerly carried out on its behalf as this is seen as a function of Regional Councils. As such, CPH is reliant upon the data that the Regional Council provides on activities such as sewage discharge, landfills and water takes, as well as compliance and environmental monitoring, to maintain oversight of environmental risks to public health.

Council's LTCCP, as currently written, focuses predominantly on monitoring for early warning, as is the case with hydrologic monitoring or monitoring the impact of large industry on a case by case basis e.g. dairy shed monitoring. The reports written for these situations, whilst providing the data required, do not provide sufficient contextual information for CPH or Council to assess public health risks adequately. For example, it is unclear what the cumulative impact of septic tank discharges is on the West Coast environment or the health of its population. This type of information can assist in assessing the need for and planning of reticulated sewerage in an area by providing documented evidence of the situation.

CPH has expertise in assessing the public health impact of the various parameters monitored by WCRC and, if advised of the results of monitoring in a timely fashion, can assist in managing identified risks. For example, Council had been routinely receiving monitoring data on cyanobacterial levels in the Hokitika River. In certain conditions, cyanobacterial overgrowth or 'blooms' can produce toxins that may be harmful to humans and other animals. Despite this monitoring, CPH has not always been apprised of these situations when they arise and so our expertise in health risk assessment has not necessarily been brought to bear on managing these risks.

We encourage Council to improve liaison and information sharing with CPH, so that CPH can better assist Council in characterizing and managing risks to health from the environment.

Emergency Management (Page 40)

The emergency management component currently provided and proposed to be provided by Council appears to be considered and has encouraged more active participation by a wider sector of emergency management services. We support Council's ongoing role in this activity and encourage strengthening the development of planning, preparation and training for this.

River, Drainage, and Coastal Protection Work

Greymouth Floodwalls (Page 45)

CPH acknowledges Council's involvement on the Floodwall Committee and the recent need to upgrade the walls to a level of protection of at least a one in 50 year flood. We take this opportunity to remind Council that the floodwalls provide an active transport opportunity on a daily basis.

With a little bit of collaborative planning to better cater for the needs of walkers and cyclists, the system has the potential to be both a facility for safer active transport and a means to achieving the goals of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

We also note that the proposed West Coastal Pathway will link with the existing system and together will provide an integrated facility attractive to both residents and visitors alike.

We encourage Council and the Floodwall committee to see the potential advantages in developing the Floodwall as a network to encourage active transport and as a means to achieve the goals of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

Vector Control Services Business Unit (Page 50)

While Council operates Vector Control Services as a separate business unit, it is important to acknowledge that Council also has a role in granting resource consents for aerial pest control operations and monitoring compliance with these. As such, Council has a wider responsibility to the West Coast community with respect to ensuring the safety of pest control operations than just ensuring the safe operation of its Vector Control Services Business Unit.

There is no mention of Council's role in issuing resource consents for aerial pesticide operations in the section of the LTCCP dealing with Consents and Compliance, and the only reference to hazardous substances is in relation to spills. There is also no mention of the requirement imposed on both Council and its Vector Control Services Business Unit by the Environmental Risk Management Agency to comply with the recently revised ERMA guidelines on community consultation for the use of vertebrate toxic agents. It is also something of an understatement to say that *"some people prefer other methods of possum control"* to the use of 1080, given the widespread opposition to its use by a number of groups on the West Coast, including the Westland District Council. In our view, it is also insufficient to assert that *"no significant adverse effects of these activities on the community have therefore been identified"* without also making some comment on the basis for this assertion. For example, is it based on the results of environmental monitoring undertaken by Council or its VCS Business unit?

CPH also has a role in granting permits for the use of vertebrate toxic agents. We would wish to work more closely with Council around issues such as monitoring compliance with resource consents for aerial 1080 operations and risk communication to affected communities, particularly in order to ensure a consistent approach is taken. It is important that communities are well informed about such operations and that their concerns are taken seriously and responded to appropriately. It is also important for Council to understand that CPH may, at times, need to impose additional conditions on proposed vector control operations of Council's VCS Business Unit in order to protect public health.

We recommend that Council's LTCCP acknowledges its dual role of granting of resource consents for aerial pest control operations, as well as its role in operating its VCS Business Unit.

We encourage Council to work with CPH on monitoring of compliance with resource consents for aerial 1080 operations and risk communication to affected communities.

Denise Cassidy

From: Gulde [guide@advsouth.co.nz]
Sent: Friday, 15 May 2009 3:07 PM
To: info
Subject: Submission to West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

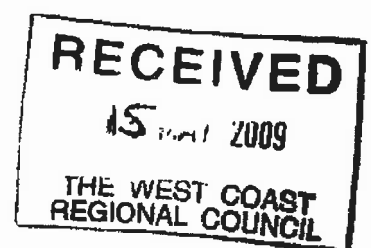
Submission from **Cycle Tour Operators New Zealand** to the West Coast Regional Council's Long Term Council Community Plan -

- West Coast Regional Council should use the West Coast Walking & Cycling Strategy as a basis for creating a better environment for cyclists.
- we look forward to seeing the satisfaction surveys for touring cyclists as outlined in outcome 2/10 of the WCW&CS
- we look forward to seeing the proposed brochure on cycling routes as per outcome 4/13
- The WRC LTCCP should budget & plan for a Regional Cycle network (as per WCW&CS outcome 6/2) which should include separate pathways, parallel roads to SH6, the main road (SH6) with improved shoulders & cycling lanes and in areas where it is not possible to bypass or improve SH6, increased cycle awareness signage & pinch point solutions
- the Regional Cycle network should be developed in conjunction with the new National Cycleway proposals
- the LTCCP should recognise the benefits & huge possibilities for off-road/back road/MTB trail cycle tourism in the region and plan & budget accordingly
- It should recognise the potentially large economic benefits from cycle tourism and plan & budget accordingly
- the LTCCP should promote the West Coast as New Zealand's Premier cycle touring route
- there should be more emphasis on improving cyclist safety by including provisions for cyclists in roading improvements.
- new and existing roads and footpaths and roading improvements should be compatible with the needs of walkers and cyclists

Tim de Jong
Chairman
Cycle Tour Operators New Zealand
PH 03 942 1222
Cell 021 753865



Cycle Tour Operators New Zealand
www.ctonz.co.nz



Grey Power
THE ACTIVE ORGANISATION FOR THOSE 50+



SUBMISSION ON THE DRAFT 2009 – 2019 LTCCP

TO THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
PO BOX 66
GREYMOUTH 7805

FROM: GREYPOWER GREYMOUTH
PO BOX 291, GREYMOUTH PH 762 6714 EMAIL p.j.frankpitt@snap.net.nz
CONTACT PERSON: PETER FRANKPITT

GreyPower Greymouth urges the West Coast Regional Council to continue to support the West Coast Walking and Cycling Strategy plan.

GreyPower took part in Workshops in the lead-up to the writing of the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy document. Walking and cycling are very beneficial for all persons regardless of age. It is an inexpensive way to exercise and has social as well as general health benefits. Appeals to those travelling to work to walk or cycle in order to lower the world's carbon footprint and traffic densities are not going to be heeded unless there are suitably safe pathways and cycleways on which this can be done. For tourists and visitors who are accustomed to such pathways and cycleways in their own countries and neighbourhoods these amenities would be an added incentive for them to come to our district and to extend their stay resulting in increased revenues for local retailers and service providers.

Our organization requests that the West Coast Regional Council makes financial provisions in the Long Term Council Community Plan for the aims of the Walking and Cycling Strategy plan to be carried out.

P W Frankpitt
PRESIDENT

25 May 2009

Does not wish to be heard

Paul Kerr
State Hwy 6
Punakaiki
7311 846
relaxstation@ts.co.nz

The West Coast Regional Council (WCRC) along with the West Coast district councils have created a Regional Land Transport Strategy; part of which has been the creation and adoption of a West Coast Walking and Cycling Strategy for the region showing a commitment by the council to *all* forms of transport.

It is surprising then to see no reference to the Walking/Cycling Strategy or how this strategy's goals will be implemented in the draft LTCCP. Community support for this strategy has been strong and it is important that its targets and goals are followed through by council for its ratepayers and to encourage the lucrative cycle tourism market. The only way strategy targets will be realised is if the council indicates *how* they will be achieved in its community plans.

The commitment required by the council and ratepayers is not financially onerous as having adopted the new strategy the council is now able to access funding for the strategy implementation from NZTA.

Key goals of the Walking/Cycling Strategy that need to be included in this LTCCP are:

- Establish sustainable transport/walk-cycle coordinator to implement travel behaviour change programmes, and walking and cycling actions for strategy implementation.
- Establish a Walking and Cycling Forum to coordinate the various groups that have helped develop the strategy.
- Identify what facilities and resources already exist for walking and cycling.
- Identify where improvements are necessary, prioritise this work and establish a funding plan to implement them.

Yet another incentive to implement the strategy's goals has been created with the government's recent announcement to provide 50 million dollars to develop regional cycling tracks. For WCRC and its ratepayers to access their share of this funding requires a clear programme of how and where the funding would be used. The first step has been taken by WCRC adopting the West Coast Walking and Cycling Strategy, it just requires the council to follow through with concrete commitments to implement the strategy's goals and targets and have these included in the LTCCP.

Does not wish to be heard.

LTCCP – MAY 2009

Date of Submission: 22 May 2009
Name: Kirsty Barr
Address: Coast Road, Punakaiki (Postal: CMB56, RD1, Runanga, Westland 7873)
Email: barrkerr@ts.co.nz
Phone: 03 731 1846

Note that the page numbers referred to in this submission relate to the web based version of the plan from the Council's website.

I am writing in response to the West Coast Regional Council's LTCCP which is currently out for public consultation and ask that you consider my comments and suggestions outlined below. If the LTCCP is not the place for these projects to be addressed, please forward this information to the appropriate area.

I do not wish to speak on this submission.

Background to this submission: I was involved with the Regional West Coast Walking/Cycling Strategy as a contractor who coordinated strategy development and public consultation. In the past I have worked for councils in the Tasman and Marlborough regions in the areas of road safety and sustainable transport.

I would like the LTCCP review committee to include the following in the LTCCP document:

1. **Include reference to the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.**
2. **Include a statement that WCRC intend to implement the Walking and Cycling Strategy's Action Plan as agreed and ratified via the Regional Transport Committee (RTC).**
3. **Show leadership by supporting the role of a Walking Cycling/Sustainable Transport Coordinator for the region.**
4. **Include a statement that supports the establishment of a Regional Walking/Cycling Forum which would demonstrate a willingness to improve the walking/cycling environment.**

My reasons for these views are given below.

1. Include reference to the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy in the LTCCP

Why should the LTCCP include this?:

- I acknowledge that the LTCCP is a high level document and that the Regional Land Transport Strategy is mentioned as having a key function in relation to council's obligations to the community when it comes to transport. However, there is no mention of sustainable transport, walking or cycling in this section, let alone the entire LTCCP document. Is this intentional? Walking and cycling have an important impact on public health and well-being, have implications for community cohesion, can address road safety issues, expand tourism opportunities, and create income for the economic sector on the West Coast. Walking and cycling also have a 'high level' role to play, and it would not only be appropriate, but vital, for there to be a reference to these modes also. Considering the LTCCP is designed to look *ahead* over the next 10 years, no reference at all to walking and cycling (and the strategy itself) would be a surprising omission in this important community document and process.
- The draft LTCCP lists key strategy documents and plans. These are described as "key strategic documents in place that govern many of its activities. These relate to and will assist in working towards the achievement of Community Outcomes." (p15, draft LTCCP). This list even encompasses more operational documents such as "Quarry Management Plans ...associated sub-plans , and Contract for Services". However the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy, a

document which the public has had significant input into, and have been advised will be incorporated into the LTCCP, will find that the Walking and Cycling strategy is nowhere to be seen. Hopefully this is an oversight that can be rectified in the final document.

- It is in WCRC's interests to support more walking and cycling and the West Coast generally as a tourist destination. There is plenty of research that shows cycle tourists bring more economic benefits to the area than other travellers by virtue of the fact that they travel more slowly and invest more time (and money). Improved walking and cycling facilities will attract visitors and encourage longer stay times – a key goal for any area that has an interest in tourism. The social and economic benefits for the district can also outlive other more traditional sectors of mining, timber and other primary production.
 - The success of the Otago Rail Trail is on everyone's lips, and brings in \$12m for that area annually. Opportunities around walking and cycling can be adapted to meet the needs of the Coasters and can bring many economic benefits. But it requires council to look ahead, keep an open mind and recognise how broad reaching opportunities can be in creating a positive future for domestic and international tourism on the coast.
 - There is a high level of public support for more walking and cycling in the district than what is commonly thought. The results of the public feedback surveys received in developing the walking and cycling strategy are testimony to this and this information is available to the council.
- 2. Include a statement that WCRC intend to implement the Walking and Cycling Strategy's Action Plan as agreed and ratified via the Regional Transport Committee (RTC).**

Why should the council refer to the strategy's action plan?

- The Council adopted the Walking and Cycling strategy via the Regional Transport Committee (RTC) earlier this year. In the strategy it states that "the tasks outlined in the Action Plan, where relevant will also be included in draft annual plans and LTCCPs to ensure the strategy is being implemented at a regional and local level" (p16). Furthermore, Action 3.1.2 of the strategy states that the action plan will be incorporated into councils' annual plans, LTCCPs and RLTP. The omission of any mention of WCRC's commitment to implementing the Walking and Cycling Strategy's action plan is at odds with what the council agreed to, with what has been written in the strategy itself, and it implies that the LTCCP and strategy documents are not aligned.
- Omission of this statement could be misleading to the public and the consultative process. In the Walking and Cycling strategy it states: "The [strategy's] steering group reports to the RTC which has overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the strategy" (p3 Walking and Cycling Strategy). The public have faith that the strategy's action plan is something the council has agreed to support and will act upon, with RTC's ratification being clearly stated in the strategy. If the action plan is not referred to in the LTCCP, then there is no assurance that the strategy will be implemented, no public information as to how it will be done and no accountability as far as achieving what was agreed to.
- The LTCCP is the most important document for a council in terms of community planning and coordinates many of its activities. If the Walking and Cycling strategy and its action plan are not mentioned in this document, it is likely that they will become so marginalised and unimportant that they will almost cease to exist.

- Agreeing to implement the action plan will enable the council to access national funds (via NZTA) for supporting walking and cycling. Subsidies as great as 75% in this area can be tapped into and would be of benefit to ratepayers and community groups.
- The Regional Council is one of four councils on the West Coast that have agreed to implement the action plan (and develop walking and cycling in the area). However the WCRC is the only organisation on a regional level with a transport brief that has an avenue for funding applications to NZTA. Leadership is paramount therefore, and a lack of this will lessen the commitment (and therefore opportunities) for district councils to access suitable funds. The losers in the end are the ratepayers, residents, community groups and businesses of the West Coast.

3. Show leadership by supporting the role of a Walking Cycling/Sustainable Transport Coordinator for the region:

Why?

- It's in the best interests of the council: Having a dedicated coordinator in this area who focuses on increasing walking and cycling at targeted schools could significantly raise the public profile of the council. Walking school programmes in areas that have a similar road environment to the West Coast have experienced significant increases in walking/cycling rates which show an impressive turnaround. This becomes something that councils can report positively to the community on. This kind of initiative is a perfect example of how an activity *with small financial input can have significant gains* in terms of strengthening community relations and council's profile.
- Such a role is eligible for a national subsidy of 75% via NZTA. Councils need to take advantage of this opportunity as it is a resource that ratepayers are not currently benefitting from.
- Finding the remaining 25% to fund this role should not be seen as an obstacle, as the cost can be shared across the region and with other agencies. The role can be contracted out to reduce overheads, and activities related to the role can be resource-light if implemented carefully.
- The role needs to be a dedicated one, (ie one that is not incorporated into another role). The role will be less effective and the chances of being able to have an impact on walking and cycling numbers will be reduced if this is 'tagged on' to a road safety coordinator role.
- The role needs to be acknowledged in the LTCCP because of the importance of this document in terms of community consultation and access to national funding opportunities.

4. Include a statement that supports the establishment of a Regional Walking/Cycling Forum which would demonstrate a willingness to improve the walking/cycling environment in the region. This is worthwhile for the council because:

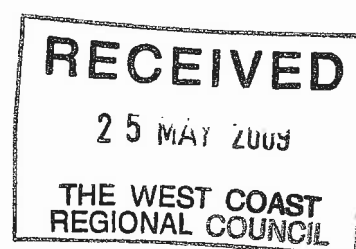
- The functioning of a forum does not need to require much, if any, capital resources.
- The existence of a forum can help people in the roading/transport sector work more collaboratively with other areas, tap into national funding better by sharing information, coordinating resources for activities and roles that meet a common goal.
- The establishment of a group that *coordinates* projects, activities and resources around sustainable transport/walking and cycling can be more effective and prevent 'double ups'.

- I appreciate there are already other committees working in the roading sector on a regional level. If creating a new group is too cumbersome for those already stretched in terms of resources, then a walking/cycling forum could be incorporated into an existing group such as RTAG/RS Committee.
- However if walking & cycling is to be improved for the district, then the forum needs to have a separate agenda for walking & cycling only (to enable *coordination*) and for committee members to include those from engineering and enforcement sectors, as well as health and activity agencies, and walking/cycling clubs.

Thank you for considering my submission. I look forward to hearing how the suggested changes are incorporated into the final LTCCP document.

Kirsty Barr

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Barr', written in a cursive style.



Kia ora

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the West Coast Regional Council's Draft Long Term Council Community Plan.

Active West Coast (AWC) is a network of agencies and groups committed to improving the health of West Coasters through the promotion of healthy lifestyles such as physical activity, nutrition, smokefree, youth and older person's health. The partnership was established in 2002 with current partners including: Regional Sports Trusts, West Coast DHB, Community and Public Health, Disabilities Information Services, Cancer Society, Plunket Society, Rata Te Awhina Trust, West Coast Stroke Support Group, West Coast PHO and Arthritis NZ.

There are many influences on health beyond the health sector, in particular environmental, social, cultural and socio-economic factors and, as such, the West Coast Regional Council has a major role to play in the health of communities on the West Coast.

AWC therefore would like Council to consider the following when finalizing its Long Term Council Community Plan.

Groups of Activities contributing to the Community Outcomes

Planning Processes

Regional Transport Planning (pg 34)

CPH acknowledges the role WCRC has in the development and implementation of the Regional Land Transport Strategy. We congratulate WCRC for its role in the development of the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy and support its commitment to funding their share of a Sustainable Transport Coordinator in order to promote walking and cycling for sustainability and public health.

The West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy targets for walking and cycling are 14% and 7.5% respectively by 2016. In addition, the West Coast Regional Land Transport Strategy (2006) aims for 12% of trips to work to be by walking and 5% by cycling by 2014, as well as increased use of walking and cycling for short trips. It is therefore important the WCRC supports the implementation of the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

The above strategy highlights the need for greater coordination of information regarding walking and cycling throughout the region. It is of particular interest to AWC that the West Coast Regional Council supports the setting up of a Regional Active Transport / Walking and Cycling Forum to share information and support the implementation of the Strategy.

- **AWC recommends the West Coast Regional Council take a lead role in the development of an Active Transport / Walking and Cycling Forum to support the implementation of the WC Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.**

We understand the Regional Land Transport Strategy, which includes a Regional Travel Demand Strategy is to be reviewed in 2010. AWC assumes that the proposed Passenger Transport Plan will be incorporated into the revised RLTS. We note that the 'lack of demand for passenger transport', as alluded to on pg 4, may well change in the current economic climate.

- **We recommend that the development of the RLTS be strongly linked with the implementation of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.**

We remind Council that development of facilities such as the proposed West Coastal Pathway offer active transport users safe alternative options for travel as well as being a draw card to visitors to the region.

- **We recommend that Council supports developments such as the West Coastal Pathway by supporting any applications to NZTA and through provision of funds to reach the required local share.**

Road Safety Committee (pg 34)

AWC acknowledges and supports Council's role in the regional Road Safety Committee and reminds Council that this is another vehicle to achieve the goals of the WC Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

- **AWC supports the role of the Road Safety Co-ordinator and wishes to see this position retained as a full time position to meet the needs of the West Coast.**

Total Mobility Programme (pg 34)

AWC acknowledges Council's continued funding of the Total Mobility Programme. We highlight the growing proportion of the community who may need to access this service and are concerned that the long term sustainability of the programme could be compromised if local taxi services become unavailable.

River, Drainage, and Coastal Protection Work

Greymouth Floodwalls (pg 45)

AWC acknowledges Council's involvement on the Floodwall Committee and the need to upgrade the walls to a level of protection of at least a one-in-50 year flood. We take this opportunity to remind Council that the floodwalls provide an active transport opportunity on a daily basis.

With a little bit of collaborative planning to better cater to the needs of walkers and cyclists, the system has potential to be a safer active transport facility and a vehicle to achieving the goals of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.

We also note that the proposed West Coastal Pathway will link with the existing system and, in combination with the Floodwall network, will provide an integrated facility attractive to both residents and visitors alike.

- o **AWC encourages Council and the Floodwall committee to see the potential advantages in developing the Floodwall as a network to encourage active transport and as a means to achieve the goals of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy.**

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on your plan. We look forward to working with the Regional Council and other Councils as they implement the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy and offer our assistance as required.

We do not wish to speak to the submission.



Rosie McGrath
Coordinator
Active West Coast.

Memo: Jim Waffelbakker submission regarding dairy costs:

This Memo records a phone call with Jim Waffelbakker on 14 May at 10.30am regarding dairy farm compliance costs. Jim asked his comments be recorded and passed on as a submission to the Council LTCCP.

Jim is a dairy farmer in Waitaha and owns two farms in the valley. He holds resource consent for one of the farms, to discharge treated effluent to land where it may enter water; while on the other he irrigates dairy shed effluent to land under Rule 13 of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land (a permitted activity).

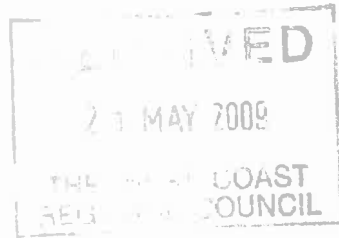
Recently both farms were visited by Council Compliance staff and he received an invoice for each of these visits. For the farm that holds resource consent he was charged for staff time and mileage. For the farm operating under the permitted activity rule he was charged a fixed rate of \$90 plus GST.

Any follow up visits that result from a non compliance detected during the initial visit, are charged for staff time and mileage. This is the same for permitted activity and consented shed discharges.

Farms who hold resource consent for their discharge generally receive a more expensive invoice than the farmers operating under the permitted activity rule.

Jim would like to submit that there be a standard charge for all farm discharges whether operating under the permitted activity rule or resource consent. He thinks that this would be a fairer system and create less confusion over charges. It would also allow farmers the ability to budget better for such visits.

No phone or
email.



Snapshot creek, 67
Haast,
Westland 7844.

17/5/09

Submission on Draft Long Term Council
Community Plan, July 2009 to June 2019

① Under the terms of s. 30(1)(a), (b), (c)(ii) and (f) of the RMA, the West Coast Regional Council (Council) is required to establish, implement and review objectives, policies and methods to, in essence, control, maintain and enhance the quality of water in water bodies within its jurisdiction.

Section 35 of the RMA requires Council to monitor, among other things, water quality on the West Coast.

These terms are echoed in core activities (a) and (b) of Council's Long Term Intentions on page 2 of the Draft Long Term Council Community Plan, July 2009 to June 2019 (DLTCCP '09 - '19*), and are, according to s. 6(a) of the RMA, ~~the~~ matters of national importance.

* the Plan

Furthermore, the terms of s. 7(d)(f) and (g) require Council to have particular regard to, among other things, when exercising its functions and powers, the quality of water in water bodies on the West Coast.

The chapter on Environmental Monitoring on pp. 36-39 of the DLTCCP* fails, in my view, to give effect to the stated core activities (a) and (b) in that plan, and fails to comply with the relevant sections of the RMA.

Because the word "priority" as used in core intention (b) does not appear in the relevant sections of the RMA, I believe that it has no standing, and should be deleted.

In addition, I submit that under "Levels of Service" in the Plan, ^(pp. 37-38) the following be included:

See p. 3

* the Plan

"Monitor and ensure compliance with resource consent conditions for all land clearance and development activities, particularly with regard to the protection, enhancement and/or reinstatement of any riparian margins of all creeks, streams, rivers or lakes within or adjoining those blocks of land.

The associated measures ^{and performance targets} will include completion of inspection and monitoring of resource consent conditions with regard to riparian margins and discharges to land and water, on a regular, 3-yearly basis, starting when the Plan comes into operation."

Reason.

From my own observations in South Westland, most land clearance activities, particularly for pastoral purposes, have failed significantly, to protect, enhance, establish or reinstate riparian margins along or around creeks, rivers, streams, or lakes within or adjoining those blocks

4

70

of land, and may not comply with their consent conditions.

One of the principal features of the Coast is the high quality of its water bodies. I believe that in its present form, the Plan fails to concretely address the need to maintain that quality, in the face of increasing land development pressures.

(2) Under the terms of s. 6 (a) (b) (c) of the RMA Council is required to preserve and protect ~~on~~ the natural character of water bodies and protect, with regard to water bodies, outstanding natural features and landscapes, and to protect, again with regard to water bodies, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

The Plan makes no provision for the listing, identification or gazettal of such outstanding natural features and landscapes, or areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant

habitats of indigenous fauna.

Therefore I request that, because s. 6 of the RMA concerns "Matters of national importance", that Council include in the Environmental Monitoring chapter of the Plan, a Level of Service to develop a comprehensive inventory of such areas using suitably qualified personnel and appropriate criteria. The associated Performance Targets to include timelines such that the inventory be completed by June 2011, and subject to review every 3 years thereafter.

Reason:

From my own observations, some highly significant areas for indigenous flora and fauna, as well as outstanding natural features and landscapes are under threat from development at this time and therefore require gazettal.

6.

A prime example of such an area, which fills all the criteria for gazettal, is the Waimangaroa river catchment, especially the headwaters.

As a botanist and zoologist, I have visited this catchment and have no doubt that it is unique in New Zealand, and therefore also the world.

③. Investment Policy

I submit that all overseas investments be required to comply with internationally approved ethical investment standards.

Reason.

Ethical investment standards comply with core International Labour Office (ILO) labour standards with regard to working conditions and rates of remuneration.

They also comply with internationally approved environmental protection standards.

By investing in ^{certified} ethical activities overseas, Council will not be undermining

7.
world-wide efforts to improve living standards for all people.

The Council's Fund Manager must be able to demonstrate to the public that all of Council's overseas investments are compliant with such ethical standards.

④ Policy on Partnerships with the Private Sector.

I submit that generally Council should not enter into PPPs, but that if it does it will ensure that, at the end of a PPP, it is not left with liabilities or holding a worthless asset.

Reason.

Ratepayers must not subsidise the private sector.

I do not wish to be heard.

Paul Elwell-Sutton

PAUL ELWELL-SUTTON.

West Coast Regional Councils Draft Long term Council Community Plan

Submission

Submitter: S.B. & G.D. Hall
1385 Kumara Junction Highway
RD2
Hokitika 7882



My Submission is that:

Rating for T.B. Pest management by capital value is a completely unfair practise which penalises small lifestyle block holders and subsidises larger farms, particularly large land holdings with little capital infrastructure. we have seen instances of quite large land holdings in the heart of some of the worst TB Areas paying less than we do for a quite small lifestyle coastal block because of our high capital value.

We object to paying for possum control on the value of our house as we haven't seen a possum in it in the 17 years that we have occupied it!

What I would like changed:

Targeted rating for TB pest management is based on Land value.

We do not need to be heard in support of this transparent issue.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S.B. Hall".

S.B.Hall

25-5-2009

IN THE MATTER OF Local Government Act 2002

AND

IN THE MATTER OF West Coast Regional Council –
Draft Long Term Council
Community Plan

SUBMISSION BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CONSERVATION

To: West Coast Regional Council

Name of submitter: Director-General of Conservation

This is a submission by the Director-General of Conservation on the West Coast Regional Council’s Draft Long Term Community Plan 2009-2019.

My submission is that:

1. The Department of Conservation’s responsibilities under the Conservation Act 1987 includes:
 - Advocating the conservation of natural and historic resources generally.
 - Promoting the benefits to present and future generations of—
 - The conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular

2. The draft Conservation Management Strategy sets out the West Coast Conservancy’s desired outcomes in ten years time; these timeframes are in line with the draft West Coast Long Term Council Community Plan (2009-2019). Some of the relevant desired outcomes include:
 - o developing and strengthening relationships with other organisations and parties based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect,
 - o halting the decline of biodiversity,
 - o improving the security of threatened species unique to New Zealand, maintaining and enhancing priority sites for biodiversity management by controlling and wherever possible eradicating invasive weeds and pests,
 - o the importance of natural areas located outside of public conservation land is actively recognised and provided for by other management agencies and land owners.

The department supports all parts of the draft Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) that are consistent with these desired outcomes and the Department wishes to continue to work with the council to help move closer to realising these outcomes.

3. One area of mutual interest between the Regional Council and the department is through the engagement in consents and compliance (page 27) and in the development of plans and policy statements (page 32). These are discussed in turn:
 - The department is supportive of the 'consent and compliance group of activities' and how they contribute towards achieving community outcomes by ensuring the distinctive character of the environment is appreciated and retained.
 - The department is supportive of the 'environmental planning group of activities' and how they contribute toward achieving community outcomes by efficiently managing the sustainable use, development and protection of the regions natural resources such as land, soil, water, air, coast and biodiversity resources.
 - The LTCCP outlines how regional plans include both regulatory and non regulatory methods to help achieve plans' policies and objectives. The department supports the utilisation of both methods and acknowledges the importance of tools such as education and building awareness of best practice methods in managing natural resources and they should be adequately provided for wherever possible. However, non-regulatory methods cannot be relied on exclusively and the department would like to emphasise the importance of regulatory backstops where the particular issue is important to ensuring sustainable management in the region.
4. The department supports the 'environmental monitoring group of activities' that are being proposed in this plan (page 36). As the draft LTCCP states State of the Environment monitoring records trends in environmental quality and can detect emerging issues and this information is fundamental for assessing the effectiveness of resource management policies and plans, the department strongly agrees with this statement, particularly as it relates to natural resources.

Monitoring also assists councils to make decisions based on sound factual and up to date information and it is submitted that quality monitoring can also determine the most effective way of managing natural resources and helps to improve management techniques over time. It is acknowledged it is not possible to continuously measure every aspect of the environment and for this reason, environmental reporting often relies on using a range of indicators to measure and report on the overall health of the environment in a cost-effective and meaningful way.

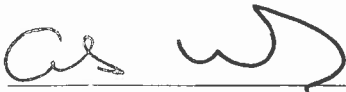
As you are probably aware, the Ministry for the Environment have proposed a core set of 22 national environmental indicators across ten key environmental domains (air, atmosphere, biodiversity, consumption, energy, freshwater, land, oceans, transport and waste). Of these environmental domains the West Coast Regional Council currently monitor air and freshwater.

While the draft LTCCP states that on the West Coast the focus on monitoring water resources reflects the regions climate, topography and land uses, there is scope to monitor a wider range of indicators within other environmental domains.

5. I seek the following decision from the consent authority:

That these comments are taken into consideration while finalising the West Coast Long Term Council Community Plan (2009-2019).

I do not wish to be heard in support of this submission.

Signed by:  _____

Chris Hickford

Community Relations Manager

for Director General of Conservation

Dated this ~~25th~~ day of May 2009

Email to: RM@WCRC.govt.nz

Submitter

Name: *Maitland Manning Field Operations Manager*

Group or organisation: *Queen Elizabeth II National Trust.*

Postal address: *PO Box 3341, Wellington*

Daytime telephone: *04 4726626*

Mobile: *0274345544*

Email: *mmanning@openspace.org.nz*

I/we wish to present my/our group's comments to council in person: **No**

Your submission

Rates Remission Policy

The Trust is disappointed to note the lack of Rates relief for voluntary protection of biodiversity in the West Coast region. A policy such as this would provide incentive to encourage the hard work private landowners put into the on-going protection of the values in their covenants.

Private land provides the only opportunity outside of the conservation estate to protect corridors and stepping stone fragments of natural heritage across West Coast region. The Threatened Environments in New Zealand clearly show that the most under-represented eco-systems occur mostly on private land, and that protection of these areas is a priority before they are lost.

Long Term Intentions of the Council:

QEII would like to support the Council's long term aim as written in core activities J for controlling of pest plants

QEII is disappointed to see that under this heading the WCRC is not specifically supporting the protection of Biodiversity values in the West Coast region. QEII would like to see more clearly stated the levels of service and target measures for biodiversity protection. Showing that WCRC will continue to protect and maintain biodiversity values on private land, and deliver on the biodiversity responsibilities under the RMA. This would aid the Trust in encouraging private land owners to protect and maintain sites of high biodiversity value.

QEII would like to note that the Trust's model for protection on private land is proven to be sustainable, with private land owners to date protecting 1,691 hectares in the West Coast region.

9 April 2009

Mr Ross Scarlett
Chairperson
West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
GREYMOUTH



Dear Ross,

Submission on the 2009-2019 Long Term Community Council Plan

Please find attached our submission on your Council's 2009-2019 10-year plan (Long Term Council Community Plan).

The Sustainable Future Institute is an independent think tank specialising in research and policy analysis. Our current work - *Project 2058* - is looking at how to create a sustainable future for New Zealand.

Please also find attached some of our recent work, including timelines of our scenario work and the complementary Think Piece 8 *Magnifying Hope and Reducing Fear*.

We appreciate this opportunity to share our ideas with you. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Wendy McGuinness
Chief Executive

Hayley Vujcich
Research Analyst

Attachments:

1. Submission on Long Term Council Community Plan
2. Think Piece 8 *Magnifying Hope and Reducing Fear*
3. Pamphlet *Four future scenarios for New Zealand*



Submission on Long Term Council Community Plans

By the Sustainable Future Institute
9 April 2009

Long Term Council Community Plans (LTCCPs) are a key mechanism for delivering New Zealanders a sustainable future. To this end, we make the following suggestions as to how your council could actively pursue cost-effective and timely initiatives that deliver outcomes that count.

Sustainable Future Institute

Sustainable Future is an independent think tank specialising in research and policy analysis. As a think tank, Sustainable Future has the freedom to choose its own research agenda. Currently we are pursuing two research projects, one on a national strategy for New Zealand known as *Project 2058*, and a second on genetic modification.

We believe real progress occurs when communities redefine two simple questions: what is acceptable and what is possible? Science often redefines what is possible, and communities need to respond by determining what is acceptable – an example being technological and ethical changes in genetic modification. Recent scenario work, conducted as part of *Project 2058* sought to explore the second question. This work led to *Project 2058* Report 6 (available on our website), a Think Piece (attached) and four timelines that explore New Zealand's future from 2008 to 2058 (attached).¹

Thinking Beyond Ten Years

It is important to be aware that the Local Government Act 2002 does not limit LTCCPs to a 10 year timeframe. In section 93(7)(a) of the Act it states that a long-term plan must 'cover a period of not less than 10 consecutive financial years' meaning that 10 years is only the minimum required.² It can take much longer than ten years to take an idea and implement it into something meaningful for the wider community. This is particularly the case for large infrastructure projects.

We believe councils should explore timeframes longer than 10 years. In *Project 2058*, the team at Sustainable Future decided upon 50 years, as we believed 50 years was short enough to explore the complex nature and often unintended consequences of decisions made today, while long enough to ensure we were not limited by a pre-determined mind-set as to what the future might deliver (and when). For example, if councillors think in terms of a 10 percent chance of a significant earthquake in fifty years, or a 2 percent chance of a significant earthquake in ten years, although both

¹ See www.sustainablefuture.info

² See the *Local Government Act 2002*, http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM172344.html?search=sw_096be8ed802f421e_years#DLM172344

facts represent the same outcome, the first is likely to provide councillors with a better insight into their responsibility to the community, and therefore better decisions, than the latter. In other words, councils need to think long term, in order to deliver medium term plans.

Legal Mandate for Sustainable Development

The purpose of the Local Government Act highlights the need for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being, with s3(d) specifically requiring local authorities to take a sustainable development approach in their choices and activities. Furthermore, as community outcomes in LTCCP are underpinned by a need to address current and future social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being (s91-93), we consider long-term future thinking and capability building is a critical input into the LTCCP process.

By making sustainable development a central purpose of the Act, New Zealanders are requiring councils to be committed to promoting sustainability.

Perspectives on Sustainable Development

The New Zealand government has spent considerable time and effort in setting out a framework for implementing sustainable development. Besides the Local Government Act 2002, Government established the Sustainable Development Programme of Action (2003). The programme defined a national approach to sustainable development and set out overarching principles and goals, thus giving guidance to territorial authorities. In addition, progress towards sustainable development is also under the watchful eye of international institutions such as the OECD, the United Nations and the World Bank. Reviews conducted by such organisations provide useful insights into how New Zealand could improve outcomes, for example, the OECD prepared an Environmental Performance Review of New Zealand in 2007.³ This report examined progress made by New Zealand since the previous OECD Environmental Performance Review (1996) relative to its established domestic objectives and international commitments. This report made thirty-eight recommendations, many of which provide valuable insight into ways of improving progress towards sustainable development. Therefore, we consider that in addition to a local and national perspective, councils are likely to benefit from gaining an international perspective.

³ See <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/6/6/37915514.pdf>

Five Critical Questions

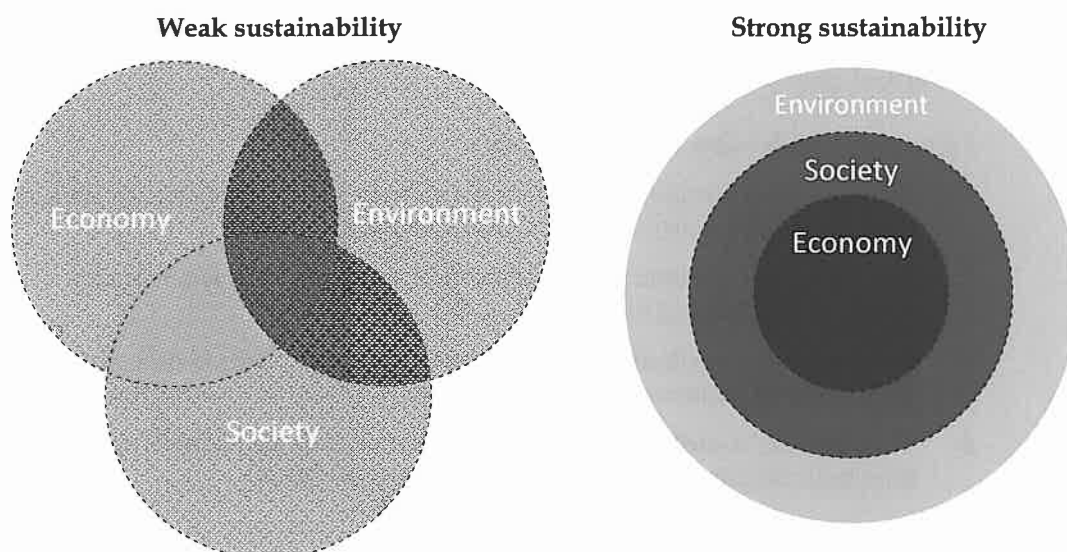
In order to assist councillors to execute the concept of *sustainability*, we have identified five critical questions for councillors to consider when preparing and approving LTCCPs. We discuss each in turn below.

1. What does sustainability mean?
2. What might sustainability look like?
3. What do successful, sustainable LTCCPs contain?
4. What are the obstacles to success?
5. What are the *hot issues* for your region?

Question 1 What does sustainability mean?

The term sustainable development is often cited as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.’⁴ It is possible to go further and discuss sustainable development in terms of weak and strong sustainability. Strong sustainability recognises limits to growth. It is communicated as a number of nested systems whereby the economy is a subset of the environment. On the other hand, weak sustainability holds that the spheres of society, environment and economy have spaces of overlapping but also have areas where they apparently do not connect (see Figure 1). Strong sustainability recognises that different types of capital *cannot* be readily substituted for each other in order to balance the capital of the world (the opposite is weak sustainability). Therefore strong sustainability recognises that the life-giving functions of the environment are *not* fully substitutable for other forms of capital.

Figure 1. Weak versus Strong Sustainability



⁴ Report of the Brundtland Commission, *Our Common Future* (1987).

The economy, nested within society, relies wholly on the inputs, from and waste absorption capacity of, natural systems, most of which are currently 'free' to humans. However, humanity is increasingly becoming aware of the full costs of inaction – a recent example would be the reporting of the full cost of combating climate change by Nicholas Stern (2006).

The Local Government Act requires local authorities to undertake planning and decision-making that is genuinely long-term in scope and integrated in nature. This places an onus on councils to not only consider future generations, but also actively pursue expertise in understanding what those future needs may be.

To this end, we recommend the report of the 'World Economic Forum on Global Risks 2009'⁵ and our latest *Project 2058* Report 6. What is clear is that the global risks landscape for 2009 will create significant resource challenges that will demand sustainable resource management, sustainable infrastructure investment and reliable energy security that is sufficient to support a high quality of life without damaging the environment to an unacceptable degree. Global risks require local solutions, which emphasises again why LTCCPs must adopt a *strong sustainability* approach.

Question 2 What might sustainability look like?

Notably, the greatest hurdle for councils to meaningfully adopt strong sustainability is identifying what it looks like and how to communicate its complexities. Systems thinking frameworks have been used broadly for community planning, particularly by many Canadian municipal governments.⁶ The Canadian Integrated Community Sustainability Plans allow for flexibility in planning by recognising both the integration of short-term opportunities for financial and social gain, as well as having an eye on a long-term and environmentally sound vision for a sustainable future.⁷

Another step that can be taken is to adopt the principles of sustainability as defined by The Natural Step (TNS):

To become a sustainable society we must:

1. Eliminate our contribution to the progressive build up of substances extracted from the Earth's crust (e.g. heavy metals and fossil fuels),
2. Eliminate our contribution to the progressive build up of chemicals and compounds produced by society (e.g. dioxins),
3. Eliminate our contribution to the progressive physical degradation and destruction of nature and natural processes (e.g. over-harvesting forests); and
4. Eliminate our contribution to conditions that undermine people's capacity to meet their basic human needs (e.g. unsafe working conditions).

⁵ See <http://www.weforum.org/pdf/globalrisk/2009.pdf>

⁶ Section 8.2 of the Canadian Municipal Funding Agreement (MFA) requires municipalities over the life of the MFA to develop or enhance an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP).

⁷ For Bathurst example, see <http://www.naturalstep.org/en/canada/bathurst-sustainable-development-canada>

Such a route has recently been taken by the Hastings District Council, who chose to frame their pre-LTCCP work⁸ with these principles and is investigating committing itself to the TNS approach.⁹ Thus the LTCCP can create a common understanding of sustainability between all those involved in the Community Outcomes process for social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being.

Community participation is best nurtured through transparency of decision-making, a clear vision of success and a process of thorough understanding and dialogue. This can best be achieved by providing the community with an opportunity for comprehensive understanding of the process and sharing a common language of sustainability, what it is that the community hopes to achieve long-term and how it is going to go about achieving it. This meaningful participation creates a strong foundation for the community to move forward together and a sense of belonging and trust within the community.

Question 3 What do successful, sustainable LTCCPs contain?

What might an LTCCP that delivers a sustainable future look like? Most importantly, such an LTCCP must have a clear vision of where the community is going. This goal needs to be bold and exciting, bringing together people and all parties under one shared purpose. It should identify the significant global, national and local risks and opportunities and set out a comprehensive response to the landscape ahead. Finally, it should discuss the governance structure (who is responsible for what tasks) and the rights and responsibilities of its citizens. Without responsibility, there are no rights.

A successful LTCCP will be a plan that meets the current and future needs of its citizens. It is one that turns consumers into citizens, ratepayers into guardians, and economies into communities. Each LTCCP should be inspirational, goal-orientated, measurable and uniquely designed for the community it serves. Finally, it must be clear and concise; LTCCPs that are long on detail but short on clarity are more likely to magnify the problem rather than be part of the solution.

Question 4 What are the obstacles to success?

Using our scenario work to look ahead to what a sustainable future for New Zealand might look like, we have identified five obstacles that may prevent or slow down progress towards a sustainable future. We urge councils to actively pursue strategies that remove these obstacles:

Obstacle 1: A pre-determined mindset – Issues such as mental inertia and groupthink are key obstacles to robust thought and planning across all sectors of society, and it can often be difficult to counteract the effects of these. Groups that fail

⁸ *What should the future of Hastings look like?* See

<http://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/projects/sustainability/sustainability.pdf>

⁹ <http://thenaturalstep.org/en/new-zealand/hastings-district-council>

to review or revise their mindsets with regularity lose the ability to be flexible and adaptive to changing social expectations. In order to produce effective outcomes, LTCCP processes need to be designed to invite critical independent thinking and seek out alternative views.

Obstacle 2: A negative attitude – Creating a culture of optimism and ‘give-it-a-go’ is critical for building robust and productive communities. Councils have a key role in enabling citizens, in particular young people (18 – 25 years) to move forward. If the first experience for young people is a negative experience, it can act as a barrier. Whether it is in the form of altering a house, continuing education, starting a business, or dealing with a health problem, councils need to ensure there are no barriers in place and that councils create the right incentives for sustainable development.

Obstacle 3: A lack of relevant and timely information – Vital to ensuring that councils can deliver great outcomes that move society towards a sustainable future is the provision and use of timely and relevant information. In the course of our work we have found that locating data in order to develop useful information is extremely challenging. Without baseline data, New Zealand can neither develop strategic knowledge, nor monitor our progress. We suggest that councils should attempt to collect data to measure success and identify critical problems.

Obstacle 4: A lack of long-term thinking – To solve the complex and integrated problems of today, the models of yesterday may no longer be suitable. Sustainable Future believes that the adoption of strong sustainability and principles such as those of The Natural Step are one possible solution to the emerging challenges. This must also include creating a shared vision for your region, district or city in a transparent manner that encourages participation and ownership. Nationally, we believe that New Zealand should establish an independent advisory body focused on providing long-term thinking and public participation. We suggested the body should be named the Sustainable Development Council (SDC).¹⁰

Obstacle 5: Disparities within and between communities – Central to sustainability is working to ensure equity within and between generations. New Zealand currently faces a range of disparities in health, technological adoption, wealth and education. For example, research from 2006 indicates that geographical health inequalities are at historically high levels (Pearce & Dorling, 2006). Technology adoption disparities are likely to have a high impact on the ability of councils to deliver sustainable outcomes, as has been demonstrated by the recently announced national broadband plan and the lack of cable to areas such as the West Coast. In addition, we refer to Table 1, which shows disparity of income is an area of concern for New Zealand, whereas we rank highly in education.

¹⁰ For more information, see Report 4 of *Project 2058, Institutions for Sustainable Development: Developing an optimal framework for New Zealand*, Wellington: Sustainable Future (2008) p. 4.

Table 1. Social and Economic Disparities

Source: UNDP, (2007-2008).¹¹

Total Human Development Index	Includes Education Index	Includes Disparity of income ¹²	Includes RST expenditure (% GDP)	Includes GDP (per capita)
1. Iceland (0.968)	1= Australia (0.993)	1. Japan (4.5)	1. Israel (4.46)	1. Luxembourg (60 228)
3. Australia (0.962)	1= New Zealand (0.993)	42. Ireland (9.4)	20. Australia (1.70)	16. Australia (31 794)
19. Italy (0.945)	6. Norway (0.991)	64. Macedonia (1.25)	25. Russia (1.17)	27. UAE (25 514)
20. New Zealand (0.944)	12. Ireland (0.978)	65. New Zealand (12.5)	26. New Zealand (1.16)	28. New Zealand (24 996)
21. UK (0.942)	18. UK (0.970)	66. Australia (12.5)	27. Ukraine (1.16)	29. Greece (23 381)
177. Sierra Leone (0.336)	177. Burkina Faso (0.255)	126. Bolivia (168.1)	91. Peru (0.10)	174. Malawi (667)

Obstacle 6: Disparities between the public and private sector - Disparities can also develop where the benefits are borne by the private sector and the risks by the public sector. Genetic modification is a case in point. At a global level, another example is the bailing out of private sector companies by government; what the Governor of the Bank of England calls *moral hazard*.¹³ A further example may be the aluminium smelter in Bluff, where we understand the power is supplied at a much lower rate to the company than to individual taxpayers. The challenge is for councils to ensure there are no disparities within their regions, no *moral hazards* that create unfair advantages for some, and disadvantages for others.

Obstacle 7: Lack of Cash and Credit - History reminds us that a time of crisis is an opportunity to make strategic leaps. There is no doubt that the recession will deliver negative impacts, but it can also be seen as an opportunity to build resilient communities. Leadership in local government needs to be responsive to emerging problems - such as the transition to non-fossil fuel transport. New Zealand will need strong leadership to ensure that we build capacity during the recession, what we refer to as a strategy of magnifying hope and reducing fear - see attached Think Piece 8, *Magnifying Hope and Reducing Fear*.

¹¹ *Human Development Report 2007/2008 and 2008 Update*. Retrieved 6 April 2009 from <http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/>

¹² Inequality in income or expenditure (ratio of richest 10% to poorest 10%)

¹³ 'G20 summit must make the moral case for capitalism', *Telegraph* (UK), 9 March 2009. Retrieved 6 April 2009 from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/telegraph-view/5067611/G20-summit-must-make-the-moral-case-for-capitalism.html>

Question 5 What are the hot issues for your region?

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to flag several issues – hotspots – which we consider councils should discuss within their LTCCP. These are:

a. Dairying – New Zealand’s largest export earner, the dairy industry, brings many benefits to many communities around the country. However, the industry is also responsible for considerable environmental and social costs, including polluting waterways through unfenced streams and over-fertilisation. A recent review¹⁴ of the *Dairying and Clean Streams Accord* found that water quality targets set under the Accord were not being met. To clean up the waterways, local government needs to put pressure on the dairy industry. Initiatives could include the policing of the voluntary *Dairying and Clean Streams Accord*, and petitioning Government to implement national legislation that protects the quality of waterways for future generations. While some progress is being made in this area, local government needs to make a firm and forward-thinking commitment to improving the negative effects of dairying.

b. Genetic modification – The recent control breaches at Plant and Food’s genetically modified *Brassica* experiment near Lincoln draws attention to the inability of the appropriate authorities to adequately monitor GM experiments in the outdoors. A full review of the current weaknesses in the funding, decision-making and compliance processes are contained in our recent letter to the Hon Nick Smith.¹⁵ Because there are unresolved issues around GM crops and trials such as liability, ecological impacts, and adverse impacts on primary producers and key markets, Sustainable Future recommends that all local authorities work to develop policy to protect themselves and their citizens against adverse effects of this rapidly moving science.

Fundamental to this is understanding the desired future of GM in your area. We urge councils to work with one another and discuss with the community what that desired future might be. We support the actions of staff from seven councils on the *Inter-council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation and Management Options* who met recently to discuss community consultation. Councils on the Working Party include Whangarei, Kaipara, Far North and Rodney District Councils, Waitakere City Council, and Auckland and Northland Regional Councils. A legal opinion commissioned by the member councils of the Working Party on GMOs indicates that local government does have jurisdiction regarding GMOs under the RMA and Local Government Act 2002 should the council choose to exercise it. In addition, we agree with the recommendations of Dr. Somerville, Q.C., which was to include policy

¹⁴ N. Deans & K. Hackwell, (2008). *Dairying and declining water quality – Why has the Dairying and Clean Streams Accord not delivered cleaner streams?* Fish and Game New Zealand and Forest and Bird. Retrieved April 9 2009 from

[http://www.forestandbird.org.nz/files/file/Dairying_and_Declining_Water_Quality\(3\).pdf](http://www.forestandbird.org.nz/files/file/Dairying_and_Declining_Water_Quality(3).pdf)

¹⁵ See

http://www.sustainablefuture.info/Site/Hot_Topics/Genetic_Modification/Genetic_Modification.aspx

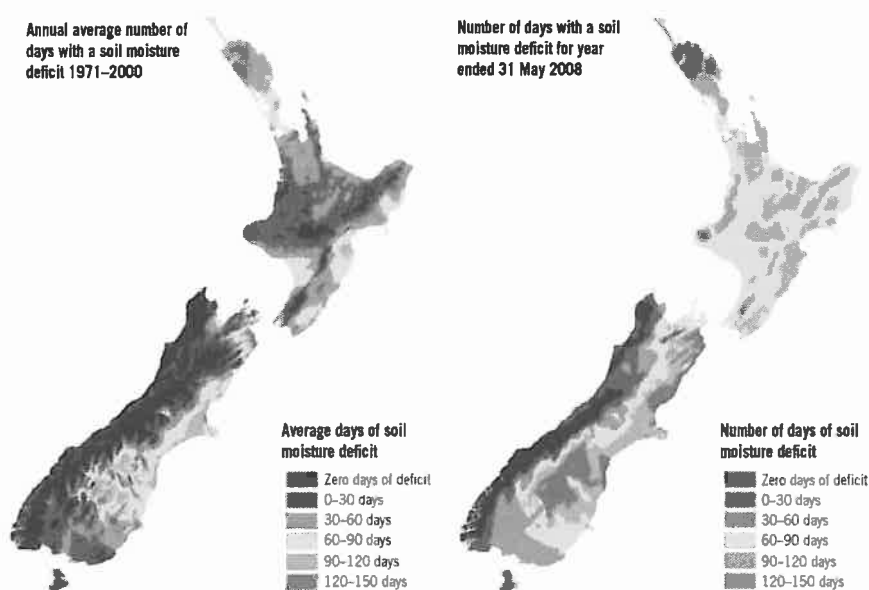
about GMOs and the Precautionary approach in the Long Term Council Community Plan, District Plan and Regional Plan.¹⁶

Our position is that there may be a place for GM organisms in the outdoors in the long-term, but not in the foreseeable future. We argue that New Zealand is better off keeping its GM-free status until we have in place a robust funding, decision-making and compliance system and the benefits of adopting GM crops and animals exceeds the risks of undertaking experiments on New Zealand soil.

c. **Land use, water, energy and food** – Councils will need to be both flexible and rigorous in its resource management, in order to adapt to changes in climate. The 2008 drought, as depicted in Figure 2, is an example of what may lie ahead.

Figure 2. Changing soil moisture deficit in New Zealand

Source: NIWA, (2008).¹⁷



In developing LTCCPs, councils need to ensure that plans are both robust and equitable in dealing with complex issues such as changing land use, water (rights, the development of appropriate infrastructure, water quality, water storage, water allocation, and water waste), green energy and food assurance. We make two further comments regarding water quality and water allocation:

Water Quality

While sewage and wastewater discharges from point-sources are still a significant influence on water quality in some areas, the effects of non-point-sources of pollution

¹⁶ For further information, contact Dr Kerry Grundy, Whangarei District Council, kerryg@wdc.govt.nz

¹⁷ <http://www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/rural-nz/statistics-and-forecasts/sonzaf/2008/page-02.htm>

on streams, rivers, and lakes have been identified as the most serious freshwater management challenge in New Zealand today.¹⁸

Water Allocation

At present, there is much attention being paid to water usage across settlements in New Zealand. Currently only 11 of the 73 territorial local authorities have metering systems that measure – and attach a price tag – to the amount of water that comes into homes and gets flushed down the drains.¹⁹ Sustainable Future supports metering. In particular, we urge councils whose boundaries include agricultural land to urgently consider charging the agriculture industry for water used. In addition, we suggest councils consider requiring irrigation to occur in the late evenings or early mornings to improve water absorption efficiency and reduce water consumption by agricultural activities.

d. Broadband

Access to broadband is a disparity issue that must be actively pursued in order to deliver productivity gains for *all* New Zealanders.

e. Leaky Homes

The Government's new leaky-home investigation seeks to quantify the scope of leaky-homes, thought to affect up to 80,000 houses.²⁰ Councils in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Manukau, North Shore, Rodney, Tauranga and Waitakere are considered to have the most leaky houses. Clearly, this is a significant issue for councils to help put right.

f. Population – Aging, Regional Disparity, and Immigration

We believe that understanding the demographics within the region is a significant issue for planning for the right infrastructure for the community. Figure 3 below indicates the expected national changes in age over time. It will be critical to understand the level of change likely to occur in your area, and furthermore what this change means in terms of the type of infrastructure needed in 2020 - 2030.

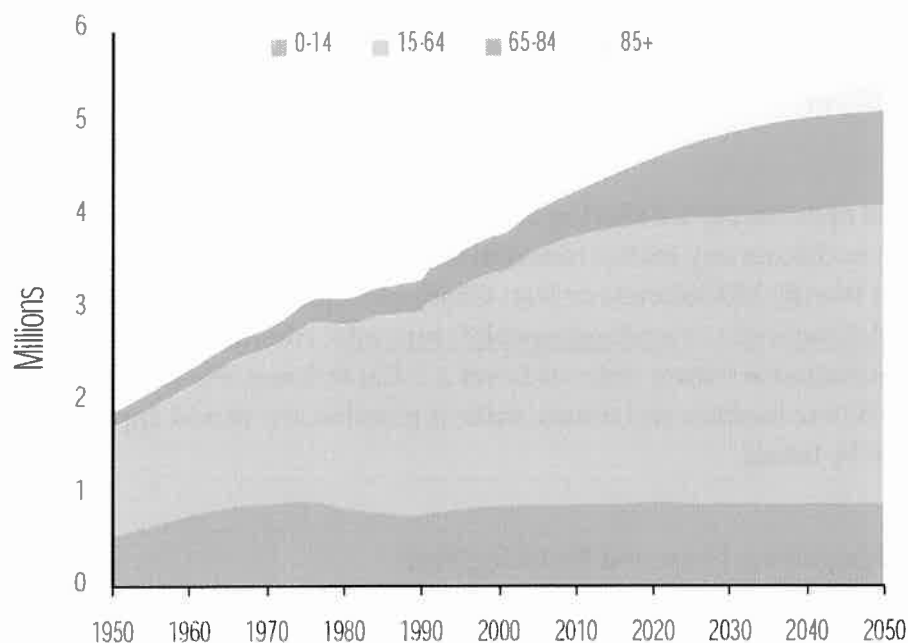
¹⁸ 'Point-sources refer to discharges of pollutants from a single facility at a known location (for example, a wastewater treatment plant). Non-point-source pollutants do not have a single point of origin (for example, they may include pollutants that have run off wide areas of disturbed or developed land after rainfall).' Ministry for the Environment, *Environment New Zealand 2007*, p. 264-267.

¹⁹ Emma Page. (2009, April 5). 'Bill for water says lobby group'. *Sunday Star - Times*, A.5.

²⁰ Anne Gibson. (2009, March 4). 'Govt, councils to meet leaky home owners', *NZ Herald*. Retrieved 6 April 2009 from http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10559802

Figure 3. New Zealand's aging population

Source: Statistics New Zealand, (2008).²¹



As stated earlier, research indicates that some regions may be disadvantaged over the supply of medical health services. Although this is arguably an issue for the District Health Boards, council plans should support initiatives to improve health care services – which may include data collection and improved infrastructure (such as helicopter ambulances and medicinal hot pools).

Lastly, some councils have a key role in managing immigration. We believe LTCCPs must consider the needs and rights of those immigrants and consider the implications of climate change refugees in the future.

²¹ The Treasury, *Briefing to the Incoming Minister of Finance 2008: Medium-term Economic Challenges*. Retrieved 6 April 2009 from <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/briefings/2008/12.htm>

To Conclude

The challenge is therefore to deliver LTCCPs in which councillors have explored what is possible, decided what is acceptable, and developed a clever plan that contains a shared vision with measurable goals, which is then published in a clear and concise manner. This is clearly a difficult task, but one that is critical for the future of New Zealand.

Contact Details

We appreciate this opportunity for sharing our ideas with you. If you have any questions or wish to discuss any matter raised in this submission, please do not hesitate to contact Wendy McGuinness or Jean-Charles Perquin at (04) 499 8888, or wmcg@sustainablefuture.info or jcp@sustainablefuture.info. Alternatively, we can be contacted at the Sustainable Future office at Level 2, 5 Cable Street, PO Box 24 222, Wellington 6142. Where location and timing make it possible, we would appreciate the opportunity to be heard.

Attachments

1. Think Piece 8: Magnifying Hope and Reducing Fear
2. Timelines: Exploring the Four Scenarios

Magnifying Hope and Reducing Fear

Prepared by Wendy McGuinness

Think Piece 8

December 2008

SUMMARY

It's easy to run a country when things are going well, but 'things' are clearly not. New Zealand, like every country on the planet, starts 2009 facing 'The Three Gs': Global political change, Global economic change and Global climate change. History tells us that in a time of crisis, sure-footed small steps without a long view won't take us very far; whereas ambitious leaps based on clarity of thought will deliver a nation to new levels of development. This Think Piece aims to highlight our thinking as to how this government can use this time of global change, not only to manage the negative effects, but to propel New Zealand into a much stronger place in the long term. We do this by discussing the results of our latest report: *Four Possible Futures for New Zealand in 2058*.

Four Possible Futures for New Zealand in 2058 explores four long-term scenarios for New Zealand (see Table 1 below) and finds: Scenario One will be hard work but worthwhile, Scenario Two will be difficult to manage, Scenario Three will be the loss of a nation and Scenario Four will be doom and gloom.

In view of this, *game theory*¹ would suggest that New Zealand should not just focus on managing itself effectively, but on pursuing a strategy of actively ensuring the world also manages itself well — if it does not, New Zealand cannot succeed in the long term. Put bluntly, the best approach for New Zealand is to support international management of global challenges, and in our view, this is best achieved by (i) supporting multi-lateral agreements that resolve global challenges and (ii) leading by example.

Our scenario exercise makes it clear that New Zealand needs to:

1. Be seen to deliver on all of our international agreements and legal obligations.
2. Design and apply indicators that measure progress in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

3. Identify, investigate, reflect on and consider the implications of all available strategic options in an open and transparent manner. Such an approach will not only deliver the best decisions, but just as importantly, gain the commitment of New Zealanders to actively deliver on those decisions.
4. Focus more on what is 'important' rather than what is 'urgent'.
5. Respond appropriately, rather than over-react, under-react or not react at all.
6. Support and engage in thinking long-term about the future.
7. Develop a dynamic, creative and effective strategy for sustainable development that not only propels this country into an exceptional position internationally, but does so in such a way that other countries emulate our practices.

History tells us that there is no better time to propel a nation forward than during a time of crisis. So the real question New Zealand should be focusing on is how can New Zealand make the three G's (noted above): Global political change, Global economic change and Global climate change work in our favour? The remainder of this paper investigates how to build a nation, by magnifying hope and reducing fear.

Table 1 The Essence of the Four Scenarios

Source: *Four Possible Futures for New Zealand in 2058* (Sustainable Future, 2008)

	The world does manage its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats	The world does not manage its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
New Zealand does manage its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats	<p>Scenario 1: Power to the People Concepts such as global unity and balance are no longer myths. Intolerance is a thing of the past, as diverse cultures coexist peacefully, all partaking in one global community. Sustainability, once a determined lifestyle choice, is now the norm. The climate change and peak oil crises are under control as the world embraces innovative, sustainable technologies and systems. The New Zealand public is educated, diverse and informed, choosing to stay in New Zealand where infrastructure is of an excellent standard and the lifestyle is unmatched. The burning question for New Zealanders in 2058 is: How do we maintain peace and prosperity?</p>	<p>Scenario 2: An Island Paradise — but Back to the Jungle Everyone wants a piece of what we have got, and despite our desirable lifestyle, there is increasing tension with the outside world that requires constant management. To stand up to this pressure, New Zealand has cultivated a resilient national identity and robust infrastructure, and has been among the first countries to make some tough decisions. There is particular pressure on our resources and immigration policy, and as we fend off those countries once considered to be superpowers, we look for allies in countries that are similarly positioned. The burning question for New Zealanders in 2058 is: How do we protect what we have?</p>
New Zealand does not manage its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats	<p>Scenario 3: Missed the Global Bus Our isolation is more pronounced than ever, as we lag behind politically, economically and in the management of our resources and environment. To make up for these shortfalls, our government grasps at unsuccessful 'quick fixes', fuelling rather than rectifying the nation's downward spiral. Corruption, diminished cultural identity, an increase in slums and local terrorism have forced many educated New Zealanders elsewhere. The burning questions for New Zealanders in 2058 are: What happened? What can we do?</p>	<p>Scenario 4: It's All Over Rover It is the end of the world as we know it. As each country embarks on a policy that is characterised by short-term goals designed to meet the self-interest of a few, the only international interaction is conflict-based and is fuelled by fear, an arms race and nuclear proliferation. As climate change, resource shortages, biodiversity depletion, population growth and inequality escalate; these global problems spiral out of control. The burning question for New Zealanders in 2058 is: Do we have another 50 years?</p>

The scale of change we face is by no means unique in the history of the world. About two million years ago, two species (halfway between ape and human) walked the earth: the *Paranthropus boisei* and the *Homo habilis* (see Figure 1). Both lived in East Africa at a time when climate change was causing forests to vanish.

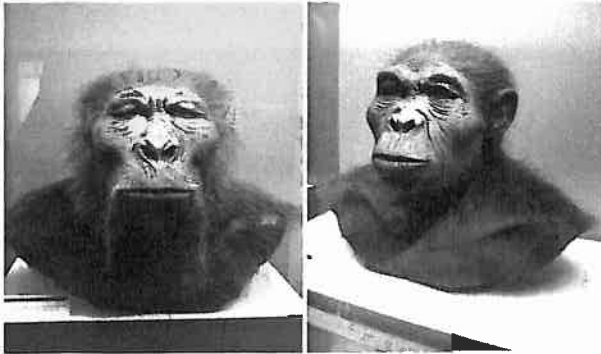


Figure 1: Scientific reconstructions of *Paranthropus boisei* (left) and *Homo habilis* (right)

The *boisei* were highly specialised, lived within a strict social structure and were led by a dominant male whose strength and power held the group together. In contrast, the *habilis* was the archetypal jack-of-all-trades. They were inquisitive scavengers prepared to try almost anything to survive. They were tough, active, gregarious and noisy, always on the move and always alert to the possibilities of an opportunity. While the *boisei* died out, the *habilis* went on to become what many believe to be our earliest human ancestor.

This lesson from history suggests that a culture which promotes independent thought, supports inquisitive thinking, rewards success and cultivates adaptive and diverse skills is more likely to be successful in a time of crisis. In view of this, the focus should be on making every individual strong, inquisitive and dynamic, rather than on central control of the masses.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, understood that a time of great crisis also delivers an opportunity to unite individuals with a common resolve. Lincoln did this very effectively after the Civil War, stating in the Gettysburg address:

... We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Lincoln was using the idea of democracy and freedom — what Joseph S. Nye calls 'soft power' in the latest *Harvard Business Review* — to propel the country forward. Nye argues that soft power is embodied in the culture, values and policies of nations, whereas hard power, is what the name implies: aggressive initiatives. Importantly, Nye believes that neither 'hard power' nor 'soft power' can solve complex problems by themselves and that the right combination of hard and soft power is necessary: what he calls 'smart power'.

In terms of the four possible futures described in Table 1 above, New Zealand can only win if the world wins. This does not mean we have no influence; rather it is quite the contrary. We can shape our future by helping to shape the world. This can be done in two ways: firstly, by using soft power to support positive global initiatives, and secondly we can be an exemplar, solving complex problems in ways that propel the nation forward during a crisis.

It is not the strongest of the species which survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most responsive to change. Clarence Darrow

Julius Vogel (see Figure 2) provides an excellent example of leadership in New Zealand during a crisis. In the late 1860s, New Zealand had been in a depressed state for over three years; farmers were receiving low prices for their wool and wheat, and gold production had declined. Net immigration was not encouraging and the situation presented an enormous challenge to the government. In response, Vogel promised a plan to 'extend the benefits of regular and systematic immigration to the Colony throughout its length and breadth'.

In February 1870, Julius Vogel, largely working on his own, presented a budget to government that was both simple and ambitious. It was a scheme to increase the population and revolutionise communications, including the building of roads and railways. In 1893, Vogel acknowledged a further purpose, which was to bring peace; the scheme did 'more to put an end to hostilities and to confirm peaceful relations [with Māori], than an army of ten thousand men'.² At a time of crisis, Vogel's plan got the country working again. Importantly, Vogel's strategy was a big leap from the past. He showed resolve, used soft power and remained focused on the long term. This emphasis on future thinking is further supported by a recent essay³ released by the New Zealand Institute which stated that the 'challenge extends beyond managing through the next 12-24 months'.



Figure 2: Julius Vogel

The benefits of critical thinking cannot be underestimated. After the Bay of Pigs invasion (1961), John F. Kennedy sought to avoid *groupthink*⁴ during the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). He did this by creating a culture of critical thinking: he sought out independent expert advice and demanded autonomous thought to such an extent that he was absent from some meetings, and if he did attend, he would not venture an opinion early in the process.

However, critical thinking focused solely on what is urgent will not suffice. In *7 Habits of Highly Effective People*, Steven Covey introduced the idea that effective people spend most of their time on what is 'important' rather than what is 'urgent'. The challenge for governments in times of crisis is having the ability to tell the difference. Applying this concept to the three G's mentioned earlier: Global political change, Global economic change or Global climate change — we wonder which of the three G's does this government consider most important?

Governments must ensure that decision-makers, policy analysts and experts appraise all alternative courses of action. In times of crisis this, in effect, demands that not only should the line drawn between the public service (including the policy analysts and experts) and Government be seen to exist, but that it is sufficiently valued to act as an additional deterrent against poor decision-making.

Historically global crises have followed a pattern of short bursts of disruption followed by long periods of stability, but we may be entering a time when the opposite is true — being long periods of disruption followed by short bursts of stability. In which case, New Zealand will need strong leadership in order to prevent us spiraling out of control. Government has two strategic options. The first is to move the country 'out of the process' all together by providing an enticing strategy based on hope. The second is to accelerate the country 'through the process', in such a way that we take the pain quickly and move to a stronger, more stable position in the medium term. We believe the years ahead is likely to require both strategies: magnifying hope and reducing fear.

Special Thanks: To the Board of Futures Thinking Aotearoa (The New Zealand Futures Trust), Guy Salmon (Ecologic) and Roger Dennis (Innovaro & Innovation Matters Consulting) for externally reviewing this Think Piece.

Find Out More: Read Report 6: *Four Possible Futures for New Zealand in 2058* at www.sustainablefuture.info

SCENARIO I POWER TO THE PEOPLE

2008

2015 // New Zealand becomes a republic, recognising the Treaty of Waitangi as a founding document. National eco-verification and genetic engineering (GE)-free standards are introduced.

2018 // Global celebrations for the inaugural 'One Earth Day' take place. At the same time, the world switches from using GDP to holistic indicators to measure well-being.

2021 // New Zealand launches the world's first full fleet of electric vehicles.

2025 // New Zealand achieves a fully renewable energy system. Construction is completed of a 'super-smart grid'.

2029 // Business practices have been transformed in the last 15 years, with self-organising and replicating business models and processes predominating.

2032 // Zero-emission solar/wind ship technologies are now a major form of global trade transport.

2034 // The first global parliament is established, named United Nations for One Earth (UNOE). People increasingly identify as part of a common humanity.

2045 // The Centre for Global Food Research is founded by the global parliament, UNOE, to ensure sustainable food production and protection of biodiversity.

2050 // The global population stabilises at 8.5 billion, largely due to extensive and sustained programmes of education and women's empowerment.

2055 // The Orbital Solar Power station goes on line. Together with the Great Sahara and Gobi Desert solar farms, solar power provides 65% of global energy needs.

2058 // New Zealand's population reaches 7 million. The country continues to be a desirable place to live due to its reputation for innovative leadership, effective immigration policies, cultural diversity and clean-green initiatives.

2013 // Global oil production peaks bringing economic hardship for many, though emerging renewable technologies offer hope.

2017 // The United Nations hold the 'One Earth — Unity in the Energy-Climate Era' conference, a pivotal moment for the global society's shift to a sustainable future.

2020 // Global greenhouse gas emissions peak. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, renames itself the Organisation of Clean Energy Exporting Countries in an effort to rebrand.

2024 // Ecocrete, a zero-greenhouse gas emission alternative to concrete, is developed in Sweden.

2026 // Global commitment to a closed-loop, 'cradle-to-cradle', zero-waste economy is deemed a success with 90% of products producing no waste.

2030 // New Zealand's main exports are water, high-quality, 'low-carbon' meat, and increasingly low-input, organic standard grains.

2039 // Mandric, a fusion of Mandarin and Arabic, is now widely taught around globe as a second language.

2040 // The Global Carbon Park initiative now protects over 10% of the earth's surface. Reforestation generates income and has replaced deforestation.

2047 // Formerly named the internet, connections between biological and electronic worlds are progressed through the Humanity Interface (HI), with people connecting to the interface using microchip implants.

2056 // UNOE announces reversal of extinction trends, recovery of some world fisheries, and that warming due to climate change is likely to remain around the 2°C.

2058

SCENARIO 4 ALL OVER ROVER

2008

2012 // The Kyoto Protocol Commitment Period One ends without significant emissions reductions. Further global climate change talks end with no follow up agreement or framework attained.

2016 // Most of New Zealand waterways are now unsafe for human use. Several tropical diseases and pests that have appeared in the last few years decimate the fruit and wine industries. National unemployment reaches 9%.

2021 // The World Wide Web crashes for two weeks bringing the world economy to a standstill and causing widespread social disruption.

2025 // The New Zealand population reaches 10 million with a rush of climate refugees, prompting massive cultural change, civil unrest and a move towards a police state.

2028 // Several Pacific Islands — deserted by their inhabitants as a result of climate change effects — are sold as dumps, particularly for nuclear waste.

2030 // In an increasingly desperate attempt to combat climate change, stage-three geo-engineering experiments fail, collapsing fish stocks in the Northern Indian ocean.

2032 // Global governance institutions and any hope of global cooperation dramatically collapse as an increasingly weak United Nations disintegrates.

2037 // The Noble Peace Prize is awarded to a corporation for the first time, to a manufacturer of boats that collect rubbish from oceans and decontaminate water.

2039 // The global population passes 9 billion with resource depletion significantly threatening the livelihood of people in many countries

2047 // In the aftermath of WWIII, the global political landscape is unrecognisable as three isolationist blocs form. The remnants of the GCU, now renamed Americaralia, control the Pacific

2052 // New Zealand is swamped with environmental and political refugees. Cultural intolerance leads to racism, terrorism and state violence.

2058 // The long-term survival of modern civilisation appears in serious doubt. The New Zealand population reaches 15 million with the few remaining wealthy people living in isolated and heavily fortified communities. The majority of people survive through subsistence farming on small parcels of land not controlled by Americaralia.

2009 // Climate change talks fail at the UN Copenhagen conference. The talks are marked by strong resistance from developed nations to make any binding emissions targets at a level significant enough to avoid dangerous climate change.

2015 // New Zealand falls from being the world leader in 2007 in protein production efficiency, to tenth in the world. Other countries use innovative agricultural production methods more effectively to boost efficiency.

2018 // World oil production peaks. The United States, Britain, India and Israel invade Saudi Arabia while China and Russia sign an Energy Allegiance Pact.

2022 // Ecological tipping points are reached in many areas of the globe. Efforts are made by a weak UN to resurrect climate change talks but fail after India and China disagree with strong measures.

2027 // 90% of seeds produced in India are 'owned' by Monsanto International and most of these use sterile seed GM technology.

2029 // Flooding, storm surges and landslides become increasingly frequent

2031 // For the first time, New Zealand's highest export earner is coal in an attempt to capitalise on increasingly desperate energy needs.

2035 // The world's major corporations form the Global Corporate Union (GCU), a new global governance system to maintain conditions for business. Led by the giant World Water Inc, the GCU fills the power vacuum left by the United Nations.

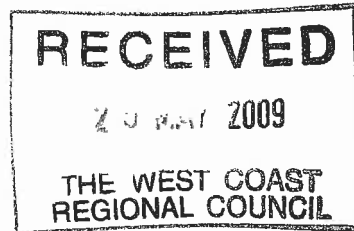
2038 // New Zealand effectively splits into two states, triggered by the effects of uneven resource demand, with the North Island heavily reliant on the South Island for electricity and coal export revenue.

2040 // World War III erupts as separatist crime syndicates challenge the GCU for global control. Many civilians lose their lives in the fighting and resulting disruption.

2050 // Runaway climate change is causing vast ecological transformation in most parts of the globe. Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations pass 600ppm and average temperatures are now 3°C above pre-industrial levels.

2058

COPY



TBfree West Coast Committee

P.O. Box 8674

Christchurch 8440

Phone 03 363 3090

Fax 03 363 3092

25 May 2009

WEST COAST TBFREE COMMITTEE

SUBMISSION TO WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL DRAFT LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN (LTCCP)

Introduction

The West Coast TBfree Committee appreciates the opportunity to provide a submission on the West Coast Regional Council Draft LTCCP. The West Coast TBfree Committee wishes to be heard in support of this submission.

The TBfree Committee operates as a volunteer stakeholder representative funding group to the Animal Health Board. Our members are representatives from the dairy, beef and deer sectors, Federated Farmers NZ and West Coast Regional Council.

AHB is the management agency responsible for the National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy (NBTPMS) for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis in New Zealand. The legal powers and obligations of the Animal Health Board are set out in the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Order 1998, pursuant to Section 63 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

This submission is in regard to Council's contribution of funds towards bovine TB vector control operations carried out under the NBTPMS for the West Coast. These operations involve possum control.

In line with funding agreements that have stood and been regularly renegotiated since 2001/02, this would require Council to make a contribution of approximately \$820,000. This would require an increase in the amount indicated in Council's draft LTCCP of \$755,000.

Any reduction in the amount of vector control due to insufficient funding could result in an increased rate of bovine TB on the West Coast which would have a detrimental impact on land and herd values, restricts movement and grazing options, means extra testing and culling of animals and limits returns on stock sales. This, in turn, could put at risk pastoral production which last year earned the region well over \$500 million, and provided direct and indirect local employment.

COPY

- 2 -

Under the AHB's National Pest Management Strategy farmers in the West Coast region have seen the TB burden significantly reduced. The region is currently down to 41 infected herds (the lowest rates for over a decade) with even better results projected to come as a direct result of the increased expenditure by AHB within the Coast region.

The cost of TB infection to local farmers within the Coast region has been significant a serious burden not only financially but also emotionally due to the restrictions that are placed on infected herds. TB can have a detrimental affect on land and herd values, reduces grazing and movement options, requires extra testing and culling of animals and limits returns from stock sales.

The West Coast region also gains significantly from the environmental benefits from the TB strategy. It has been shown that the reduction of possums and ferrets in an area has significant beneficial effects on the growth and regeneration of many native species of vegetation. The native bird life also benefits from a reduction of possums from predation on nests and competition of food source.

Conclusion

The council's contribution of a regional share towards TB vector control costs contributes to positive community outcomes from the TB control programme.

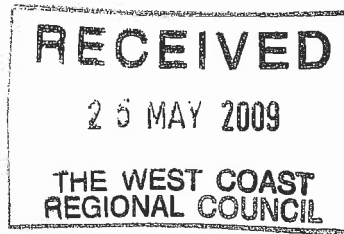
West Coast TBfree Committee again would like to thank the West Coast Regional Council for its continued regional share contribution.

West Coast TBfree Committee wishes to be heard in support of this submission.

Contact:

Helen Lash or Danny Templeman
West Coast TBfree Committee
c/o PO Box 8674
Christchurch

Tel: (03) 363 3090



98

ANIMAL HEALTH BOARD

Level 9
Guardian Trust House
15 Willeston Street
PO Box 3412
Wellington 6140
P: 04-472 2858
F: 04-473 8786
enquiries@ahb.org.nz
www.ahb.org.nz

COPY

25 May 2009

ANIMAL HEALTH BOARD

SUBMISSION TO WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL DRAFT LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN (LTCCP)

Introduction and summary

The Animal Health Board (AHB) appreciates the opportunity to provide a submission on the West Coast Regional Council Draft (WCRC) LTCCP. The AHB wishes to be heard in support of this submission.

The AHB is the management agency responsible for the National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy (NBTPMS) for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis in New Zealand. The legal powers and obligations of the Animal Health Board are set out in the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy) Order 1998, pursuant to s63 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

This submission is in regard to Council's contribution of funds towards bovine TB vector control operations carried out under the NBTPMS. These operations predominantly involve possum control.

The cost of TB infection to local farmers in the West Coast region has been a serious financial burden as a result of restrictions placed on infected herds. TB can have a detrimental affect on land and herd values, reduces grazing and movement options, requires extra testing and culling of animals and limits returns from stock sales.

Under the AHB's National Pest Management Strategy, farmers in the West Coast region have seen significant improvements in the position with the region currently down to 41 infected herds, compared with a high close to 300.

Since 2001/02, Council has contributed on average 6-8% of the costs of bovine TB vector control costs in the region. Annual contributions vary slightly to take account of varying proportions of Crown and non-Crown land under vector control.

The regional share is based on funding arrangements negotiated during a statutory review of the NBTPMS which was notified by the Minister of Agriculture in May 2001, following a strategy amendment proposal by AHB.

AHB appreciates WCRC indicating that the council will continue to be a funder of the Bovine TB vector control programme.

According to established practice and agreements since 2001/02, AHB estimates that Council's total contribution towards Bovine TB vector control costs in the region in 2009/10 would need to be approximately \$820,000. This would require an increase in the amount indicated in Council's draft LTCCP, which is \$755,000.

AHB welcomes Council's continued support for the Bovine TB vector control programme in the West Coast Region and submits that progress made in the current pest management strategy could be put at risk if the required level of funding is not achieved. Council should maintain its contribution to TB vector control costs in line with funding agreements that have stood and been regularly renegotiated since 2001/02. Animal Health Board is seeking a regional share of 7.8% from WCRC for the year 09/10.

This would require Council to make a contribution of \$820,000 towards TB vector control in the region in 2009/10.

Background

Bovine tuberculosis (TB) is a serious disease of cattle and farmed deer which, without effective control measures, leads to major production losses and eventual high death rates in infected stock. Historically TB has been an important cause of tuberculosis in humans but this problem is prevented by pasteurisation of milk.

Apart from direct cost to farmers and losses of production, past high TB levels have raised concerns that New Zealand's reputation as a supplier of high quality meat and dairy products could suffer from adverse consumer perception, with consequent loss of export markets and revenues. This risk of adverse market reaction has probably declined with falling TB incidence in recent years, but any major reversal of recent control trends would be a matter of serious concern.

In New Zealand the main cause of TB in cattle and farmed deer is contact with TB-infected wildlife vectors, mainly possums. TB infected possums are found in 16 discrete Vector Risk Areas, which in total account for nearly 40% of New Zealand's land area. Possum control is therefore a key activity under the NBTPMS. Bovine TB possum control operations funded under the NBTPMS cover about 8 million ha of New Zealand in total, with operations carried out over about 5 million ha per year. Possum control expenditure under the NBTPMS is in the range of \$55-\$60m per year out of a total AHB budget of about \$80 million per year.

Rationale for Regional Funding Contribution

Current TB strategy funding is guided by the funding principles set out in s 61 of The Biosecurity Act 1993. In summary, these require that a proposal for a national pest management strategy should specify;

- The extent to which persons or classes of persons benefit from the strategy;
- The extent to which persons or classes of persons create, continue or exacerbate the problems to be resolved by the strategy;
- A rationale for allocation of costs.

The classes of person have come to be referred to as **beneficiaries** and **exacerbators**. In the case of the TB strategy, the rationale for allocation of costs which flows from this is:

- The dairy, beef and deer industries contribute funds for on-farm disease control, and for vector control, as **beneficiaries**, because these industries benefit from TB control. These funding contributions are raised by nationally-applied levies on the production of milk solids, beef, farmed venison and deer velvet.
- The Crown contributes funds for vector control only because Crown land is a major source of vector-borne TB (so the Crown as landowner is an **exacerbator**). The Crown also contributes as a **beneficiary** in light of the environmental benefits of vector control, and the wider economic benefits of TB control (from protection of export revenues).
- Regions with active AHB bovine TB vector control programmes contribute funds for vector control on behalf of non-Crown landowners as **exacerbators**, because their land may be sources of vector-borne TB. Regions also contribute as **beneficiaries** in recognition of regional economic benefits from TB control, and in recognition of the secondary environmental and biodiversity benefits of possum control under the NBTPMS.

Putting this rationale into effect requires, among other things, an agreed sharing of vector control costs between the Crown, industry and regions. The current breakdown is:

- 50% Crown
- 40% Industry
- 10% Regional contribution

Contribution of a regional share towards TB vector control allows for:

- A collective funding contribution on behalf of landowners whose land may harbour bovine TB vectors.
- Regions with bovine TB vector problems to make a contribution to TB control costs which are not imposed on regions without TB vector problems.
- A regional contribution towards the sustainability of profitable livestock-based economic activity in the region.
- Regions to in effect receive a 90% subsidy on possum control operations carried out in the region under the NBTPMS.
- Regions to enjoy varying degrees of secondary environmental and biodiversity benefits from possum control under the NBTPMS.

Collection of Regional Share

Given that a regional contribution towards TB vector control costs within the region under the NBTPMS is justified, the next question is how best to raise that contribution.

Current collection arrangements are that in most (all but one) regions with active AHB Bovine TB vector control programmes, the regional funding contribution is collected on AHB's behalf by the Regional or Unitary District Council. This arrangement is favoured on efficiency grounds as it enables the regional funding contribution to be collected via existing rating mechanisms, thus minimising collection costs.

Councils are also able to address equity issues in the collection of funding through using general or targeted rates to collect funds from exacerbators and beneficiaries as appropriate.

Conclusion

AHB welcomes Council's proposal to continue its contribution of funds toward bovine TB vector control under the NBTPMS.

Under funding arrangements which have prevailed since 2001/02, AHB submits that Council's contribution in 2009/10 should be \$820,000.

AHB wishes to be heard in support of this submission.

Contact:

William McCook
Chief Executive
Animal Health Board
Ph (04) 472 2858
Email: McCookW@ahb.org.nz

Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Monday, 25 May 2009 8:21 AM
To: Trish Jellyman; Amanda Mahuika
Subject: FW: Submission to West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

From: Mary & Lindsay [mailto:chaos1@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 24 May 2009 22:15
To: Robert Mallinson
Subject: Submission to West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

Please forward to the appropriate place for me, cheers Lindsay

Lindsay B. Molloy,
Molloy Farms South Westland Ltd
La Fontaine Road,
R.D. 1,
Hari Hari 7884

to

Mr. Mallinson
West Coast Regional Council
Greymouth

Submissions to the West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

I wish to be heard in support of the following submission,

The West Coast Regional Council needs to be completely impartial in processing Resource Consents for the use of 1080 in pest control operations./

As the West Coast Regional is the issuing authority and the monitor for 1080 applications – All consents must be notifiable otherwise there is no impartiality or transparency.

The West Coast Regional Council's chairman's public statements and his stand as chairman of the Westland Milk Products is incompatible with the impartiality and integrity required to hold such a position.

Yours faithfully,

Lindsay B. Molloy

Ph 03 7533082 chaos1@xtra.co.nz

Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Monday, 25 May 2009 8:37 AM
To: Trish Jellyman; Amanda Mahuika
Subject: FW: submission WCRC LCCP

From: Mary & Lindsay [mailto:chaos1@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 24 May 2009 22:30
To: Robert Mallinson
Subject: submission WCRC LCCP

Please forward this for me, cheers Mary

Mary E. Molloy,
Molloy Farms South Westland Ltd,
La Fontaine Road,
R.D. 1,
Hari Hari 7884

To:
R. Mallinson,

Re submission to W.C. Regional Council LTCCP

Please forward to the appropriate people

I wish the Regional Council to review their consents process and no longer issue consents for the use of 1080.

This will reflect the concerns of its ratepayers,

It must no longer be used near waterways in particular public water catchment.

Human health issues have been indicated which will have long term ongoing issues for rate payers.

It is a cruel and indiscriminate poison and its use does not give a clear picture of losses i.e. assumptions are made as bodies are not found as the kill is not instant and the eater can travel a good distance from the poison source either in bait stations or aerially delivered.

In this enlightened and environmentally sensitive age, it is abhorrent to spread poison from the air or to use such a controversial and universal killer. 1080 kill everything

I believe that it has the potential to kill our overseas food export markets overnight.

Yours faithfully,

25/05/2009

Mary E. Molloy
03 7533082 chaos1@xtra.co.nz

Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Monday, 25 May 2009 8:37 AM
To: Trish Jellyman; Amanda Mahuika
Subject: FW: Submission to WCRC LTCCP

From: Mary & Lindsay [mailto:chaos1@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 24 May 2009 22:59
To: Robert Mallinson
Subject: Fw: Submission to WCRC LTCCP

WE wish to speak to this submission please, cheers Mary

----- Original Message -----

From: Mary & Lindsay
To: rm@wcrc.govt.nz
Sent: Sunday, May 24, 2009 10:56 PM
Subject: Submission to WCRC LTCCP

please forward

FATE

Farmers Against Ten Eighty
 C/- LB & ME Molloy,
 La Fontaine Road,
 R.D.1,
Hari Hari 7884

-
R. Mallinson,

-
Submission West Coast Regional Council LTCCP

-
WE require the West Coast Regional Council to no longer issue consents for the use of 1080

-
 We believe that use of this poison is no longer acceptable not only to a large proportion of farmers but also the wider ratepayer base.

It is entirely indiscriminate in what it kills.

No poison should be delivered by air.

1080 has been used for over 50 years without solving any of the problems it is currently used for therefore other approaches need be sought.

For the control of possums, traps, shooting and rapid kill like cyanide should be used (at least you

will know what you have got. A realistic bounty should be established.

For the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis, enforcing of current regulations with severe penalties would be more effective.

Serious funding to develop vaccines should take place.

Failure to stop using 1080 will kill our overseas markets – the connection has already been made.

While we support the Animal Health Board in eradicating bovine tuberculosis we are totally against any further use of 1080,

Yours faithfully,

Mary E. Molloy,
Interim Spokesperson,
Farmers Against Ten Eighty

**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish/do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

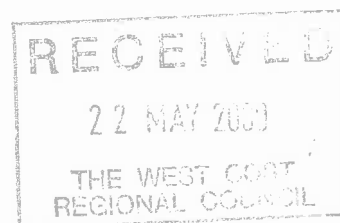
Signature: Terry Duthie

Name: Terry Duthie

Address: 2 Tri St

Kumara

Optional {
Phone:
Cell Phone:
Email:



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish to be heard~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

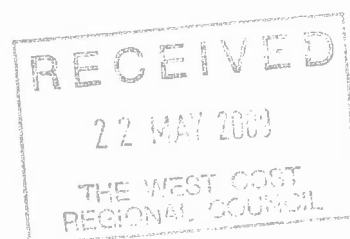
Signature: L. Collins

Name: Laurie Collins

Address: 16 Beach Road

KUMARA

Optional { Phone: 03 736 9926
Cell Phone: =
Email: =



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish/do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

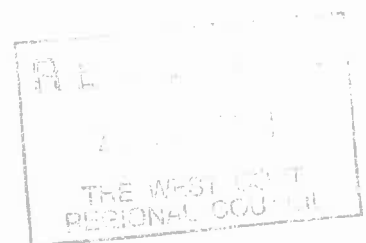
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

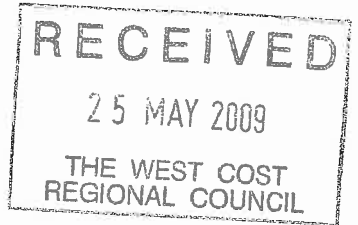
Yours sincerely

Signature: *J Fitzgerald*
 Name: *Joan Fitzgerald*
 Address: *121 Seddon St*
Kumara

Optional {
 Phone:
 Cell Phone:
 Email:



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish/do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *J. Harris*
 Name: *Judith Ann Harris*
 Address: *157 Greenstone Road*
Kumara West Coast S/Iskara

Optional {
 Phone: *03-7369494*
 Cell Phone:
 Email:

COPY



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
 (delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *C.J. McKay*

Phone: (03) 782-6874

Name: *Cleveland John McKay*

Address: *9 Hurder Street (PO Box 147)
Karama 7864*

Email *cjmckay@gmail.com*

.....

Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Monday, 25 May 2009 8:20 AM
To: Trish Jellyman; Amanda Mahuika
Subject: FW: WCRC - LTCCP - submission

From: Stu Davidson [mailto:farmeragainst1080poison@yahoo.co.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 24 May 2009 20:45
To: Robert Mallinson
Subject: WCRC - LTCCP - submission

Dear Sir/Madam

I would like to forward my submission to the West Coast Regional Council as follows:

From: Stu Davidson, Waitaha Valley, Ross R.D., Westland, 7954

1. That the WCRC BANS the use of 1080 poison over all West Coast forests and into all water catchments and waterways.
2. The compound 1080 is classified in the United States as a terrorist weapon. The manufacturer clearly states in the poison's proper uses that this deadly poison should be kept out of all waterways as it will kill protected wildlife and endanger the health of humans as the accumulative poison in the body tissue builds up.
Also, all dead animal carcasses are to be burnt well away from all waterways and not left to rot and contaminate drinking water catchments.
3. The WCRC has set a precedent by prosecuting a local farmer for an illegal dairy effluent discharge. The WCRC must now prosecute DOC and the Animal Health Board for polluting our waterways with the deadly poison 1080, and also for leaving dead animals to rot in our many waterways, of which many serve as tributaries to our drinking water catchments.
4. That our WCR Councillors in favour of the continued use of 1080 poison publicly drink a glass of water containing 1080 pellets at each meeting to prove their honesty.
5. Please supply in writing the proof of studies done by the WCRC into the potential health effects of 1080 poison on human health.
6. That the WCRC give written advice as to the names of those Councillors responsible for allowing this poison to continue, should we lose any of our agricultural markets in the very near future.
7. Advise the number of dogs killed from primary and secondary poisoning on the West Coast, after eating poison and possums.
8. That the WCRC meet with local groups opposing the use of this deadly 1080 poison to discuss a bounty system on all possums, stoats, weasels, and ferrets, which will be a more successful and environmentally responsible method of pest control.

25/05/2009

Sincerely

Stu Davidson
Farmer
Waitaha Valley
Westland 7954

Phone (03) 755 4117

Email slow, clunky, unreliable? [Switch to Yahoo!Xtra Mail](#), New Zealand's new email address.

**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish/do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

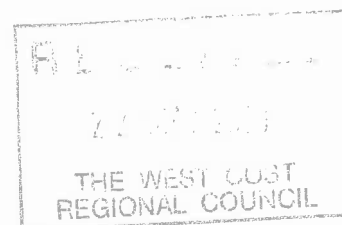
Signature: *G. W. Bullimore*.....

Name: *Gerard W. Bullimore*.....

Address: *83 Third Street*.....

Kumara.....

Optional { Phone: *03-7369719*.....
Cell Phone:
Email



Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Monday, 25 May 2009 8:19 AM
To: Trish Jellyman; Amanda Mahuika
Subject: FW: WCRC - submission to LTCCP

From: Jackie Douglas [mailto:acupower@clear.net.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 24 May 2009 17:18
To: Robert Mallinson
Subject: WCRC - submission to LTCCP

Kia ora koutou Mr Mallinson

Could you please forward our submission re Te Kaunihera Whakakotahi o Te Tai Poutini to the West Coast Regional Council - re LTCCP submissions.

To: The West Coast Regional Council - LTCCP
Date: 24 May 2009

We request that:

- The West Coast Regional Council publicly reaffirm their commitment to the people on Te Tai o Poutini, by agreeing to resolve to protect our forests, recreational areas, waterways and all identifiable public water catchment areas from contamination, in particular from actual and/or potential contamination by aerially discharged 1080 poison.
- The West Coast Regional Council recognise that the Ministry of Health disclosed in December 2008 that "To date, there are no known epidemiological studies that have been carried out in relation to 1080 and potential health effects on humans." The ministry also disclosed that "Studies show that 1080 can cause foetal skeletal malformation, cardiomyopathy/damage to heart muscle, and testicular effects/reduction in sperm count in animals."
- The West Coast Regional Council resolve to cease their approval of aerially discharged 1080 poison, in favour of a bounty system incorporating humane leg hold trapping, shooting and cyanide poisoning.
- The West Coast Regional Council direct that Vector Control Services, and any other pest control authority engaged by Council at any time, cease forthwith to perform aerial 1080 operations at any time, and equally are instructed to use only humane and environmentally responsible methods of pest control, incorporating leg-hold trapping, shooting and cyanide poisoning.

- The West Coast Regional Council resolve to appoint/elect board representatives (including the chairperson) who live and work on Te Tai o Poutini.
- The West Coast Regional Council should not tolerate board representatives (including the chairperson) holding various positions, that may in time, be unequivocally demonstrated and/or proven to be in conflict with the interests of the majority of the people living on Te Tai o Poutini.
- The West Coast Regional Council apologise to the people of Te Tai o Poutini for heretofore ignoring the public's clear concerns in regard to aerially discharged 1080 into their drinking water catchments, and further - in the case of the chairperson of the West Coast Regional Council, Mr Ross Scarlett, an apology is made for his comments made disregarding public opinion regarding the Animal Health Board's decision to abandon aerially discharged 1080 at Mahinapua/South Hokitika in favour of ground control -"Scarlett criticises 1080 backdown" Greymouth Star 15 April 2009.

At this stage, we do not feel the need to personally address our submission. Rather, we trust that Council will thoroughly consider our submission, and respond appropriately.

Heoi ano

Robert & Jacqueline Douglas

70 Stafford Street
Hokitika 7810

Tel 03 755 7740

Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Monday, 25 May 2009 8:18 AM
To: Trish Jellyman; Amanda Mahuika
Subject: FW: 1080

Trish,

Please treat this as a submission on our LTCCP.

Robert Mallinson,
Corporate Services Manager

From: Bernard [mailto:bpreston@minidata.co.nz]
Sent: Sunday, 24 May 2009 16:29
To: Robert Mallinson
Subject: 1080

SUBJECT 1080

I here record my ojection to your policy of arial sowing of 1080 in the Westland district .

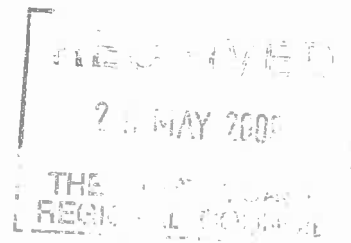
The broadcasting of such a deadly poison into our forests farms and waterways is totally unacceptable.

Imediate change must be made to Trapping Bounty Baitstations and other methods .

The twisted belief that deadly poison can be rained from the skys seemingly forever must come to a close the sooner the better .

BERNARD PRESTON

WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature:

Name: KAREN PRENDERGAST

Address: 6 Kumara - Waiwaka Road

Kumara 8175

Optional { Phone: (03) 7369 456

Cell Phone:

Email

WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

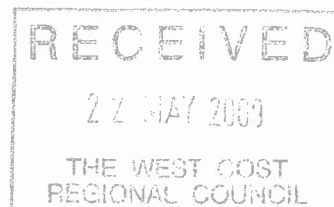
Yours sincerely

Signature: 

Name: J.C. RAMSAY

Address: 82 TAI STREET HUNMARA

Optional { Phone:
Cell Phone:
Email:



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

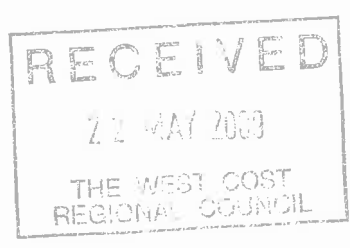
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*
 Name: *CHRIS MEATES*
 Address: *90 SECOND ST*
KUMARA

Optional { Phone: *7369511*
 Cell Phone: _____
 Email: _____



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

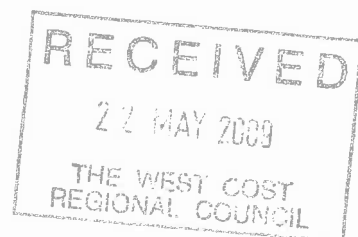
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: D. J. Power
Name: Daphne Power
Address: Fifth Street
Kumara

Optional { Phone: 7369289
Cell Phone:
Email



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely *Donna Ellis*

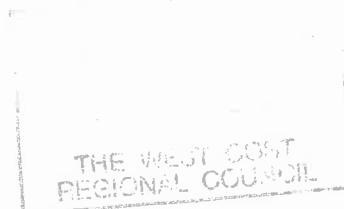
Signature: *DEllis*

Name: .. *Donna Ellis*

Address: *109 Seadon St*

Kumara 7832

Optional { Phone: *736 9997*
Cell Phone:
Email



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

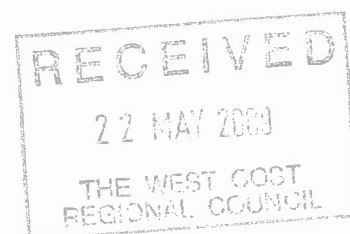
Yours sincerely

Signature: Peter McGill

Name: PETER MCGILL

Address: 62 Main Rd
Kumara Westland

Optional { Phone: 03-736 9995
Cell Phone:
Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

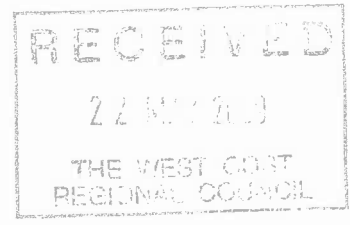
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: John Neame } Phone: 7369221
 Name: Neame } Optional Cell Phone:
 Address: 139 Greentown Rd } Email:
Waimara

John Neame



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

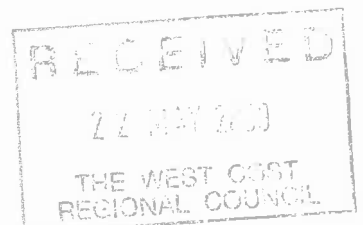
- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: Jerry Fitzgerald
Name: Jerry Fitzgerald Optional { Phone: 7369 888
Address: 144 Greenstone Rd Cell Phone:
Kumara Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.


3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

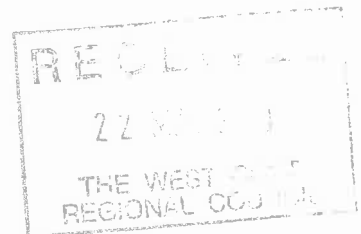
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: 
 Name: CARLUS SUSSON
 Address: 135 GREENSTONE ROAD
KUMARA

Optional {
 Phone:
 Cell Phone:
 Email:



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1 Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2 Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *M. Tacon*

Name:

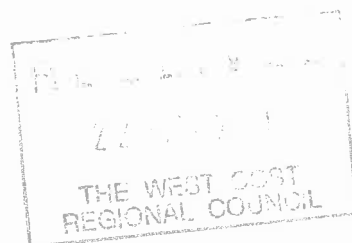
Address: *88 Sealdon St. Kumara*

Optional

Phone: *03 7369 753*

Cell Phone: */*

Email: */*



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/~~do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *Clark Powell*

Name: *Clark POWELL*

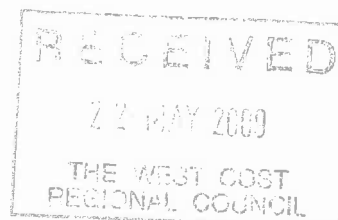
Address: *85 Fifth st*

..... *Kumara*

Optional { Phone: *03 736 9759*

Cell Phone: *027 2457598*

Email



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~/**do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

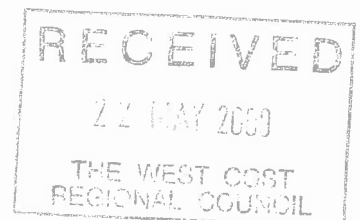
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *Ny Nicola*
 Name: *NICOLA CALCOTT*
 Address: *174 Greenstone rd*
Kumara

Optional { Phone: *03 736 9111*
 Cell Phone:
 Email



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

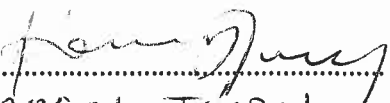
3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

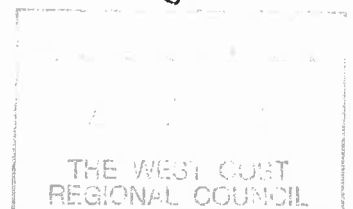
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: 
Name: KAREN JURY
Address: 139 TUI ST
KUMARA, WESTLAND

Optional { Phone: 03 7369 339
Cell Phone: 027 363 1909
Email: karenj@greydc.govt.nz



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

Wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: 

Name: Barrie Ross

Address: 129 Tai St

Kumara 7832

Optional { Phone: 03 7369250

Cell Phone:

Email: Boozled Paradise.net.nz



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish/do not wish~~ ^{do not wish} to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

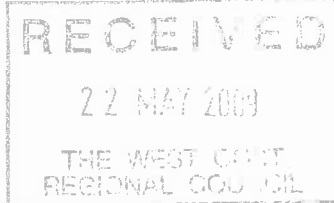
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: P. Walker
 Name: Faith Walker
 Address: 81 Tuhi Street
Kumara

Optional { Phone: 7369730
 Cell Phone:
 Email



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

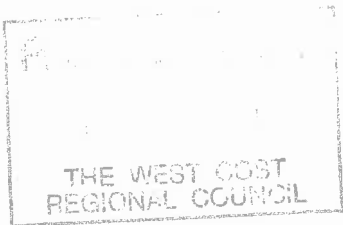
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *P. Ch. Stuart*
 Name: *64 Tai Street*
 Address: *Kumara*

Optional {
 Phone:
 Cell Phone:
 Email



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~/**do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

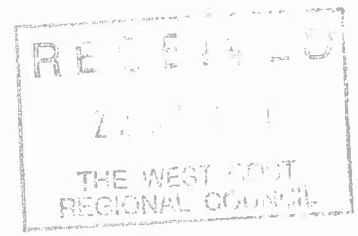
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

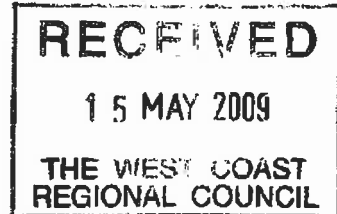
Yours sincerely

Signature: *Linda Cliff*
 Name: *Linda v Cliff Dennis*
 Address: *129 Seacoast St*
Kumara

Optional {
 Phone: *03-736-9996*
 Cell Phone:
 Email: *linda.cliff@hotmail.com*



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: Mike Keenan
 Name: MIKE KEENAN
 Address: 193 SEWELL ST
HOKITIKA 7810

Optional { Phone: 03-755-6771
 Cell Phone: 021-650-119
 Email: _____

**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

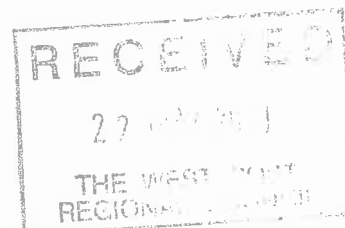
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: Richard Pount
 Name: Richard Pount
 Address: 51 COOPLINE ROAD
GALLAGHAIS

Optional { Phone: 03 738 6670
 Cell Phone:
 Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

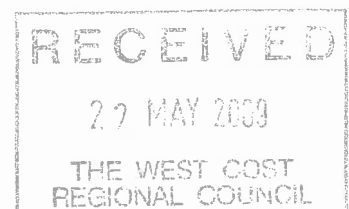
Yours sincerely

Signature: M A Haddon

Name: M A Haddon

Address: Postal Agency, Kumara
Westland.

Optional { Phone: 03 738 6670
Cell Phone:
Email



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I do not wish

~~I wish to be heard~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

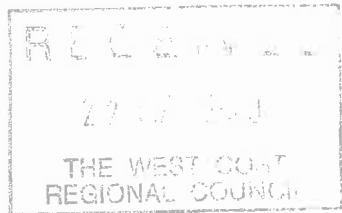
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature:
 Name: *Joanna Rhodes*
 Address: *80 Third St*
Kumara

Optional {
 Phone: *03 7369227*
 Cell Phone:
 Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

~~I wish~~/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *K. J. Kelly*

Name: *Fay Murphy*

Address: *Dillman Street*

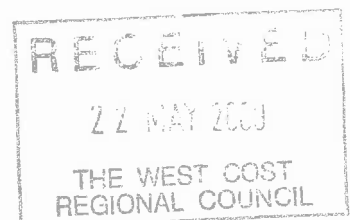
Kumera

Optional {

Phone: *7369702*

Cell Phone:

Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

~~I wish~~/**do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *Mark Rhodes*.....

Name: *Carey MARK RHODES*.....

Address: *80 THRID ST*.....

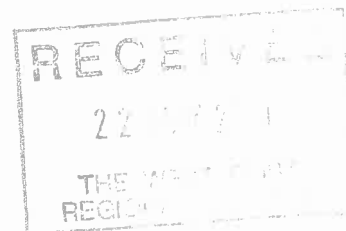
KUMARA.....

Optional {

Phone: *03 7369227*.....

Cell Phone: *Nil*.....

Email: *N/A*.....



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

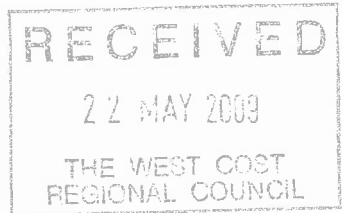
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature:
Name:
Address:
.....

Optional { Phone:
Cell Phone:
Email:



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

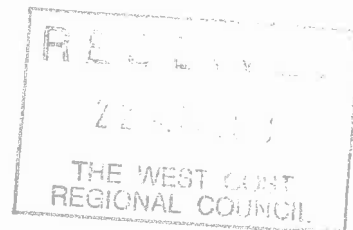
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: PJB
Name: P. J. BOWEN
Address: P O Box 6
Kumara

Optional { Phone:
Cell Phone: 0277470078
Email: pruejb@yahoo.co.nz



**WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth**

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

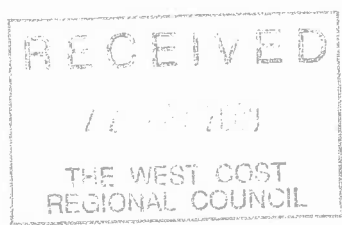
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: R. Searle
 Name: Rosemarie Searle
 Address: 83 Thurd Street
Kumara 7832
Westland

Optional {
 Phone:
 Cell Phone:
 Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/~~do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

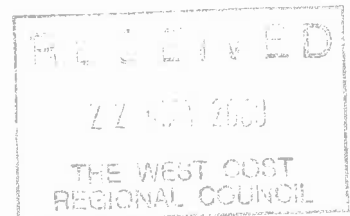
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *E. J. Parker*
 Name: *E. J. Parker*
 Address: *135 Greenstone Road, Kumara*

Optional { Phone: *03-7369216*
 Cell Phone:
 Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

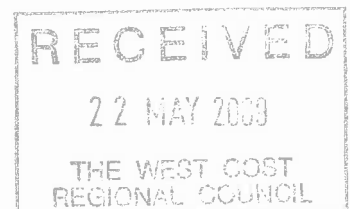
4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: R. C. Ilton
Name: Russell Ilton
Address: Second Street
Kumara

Optional { Phone:
Cell Phone:
Email



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I wish/do not wish to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

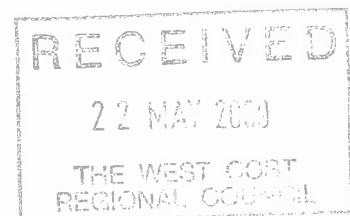
- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *R. Watson*
Name: *Robert WATSON* Optional }
Address: *61 Sidden St* }
..... *Kumara* }
Phone:
Cell Phone: *7369 780*
Email:



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

~~Wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

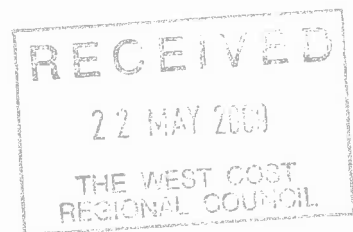
Yours sincerely

Signature: *M. Collins*

Name: *M. COLLINS*

Address: *16 BEACH ROAD*
KUMARA

Optional { Phone: *03 736 9926*
Cell Phone: *=*
Email: *=*



WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth

Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

I ~~wish~~ **do not wish** to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further; all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - '*Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly*' in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: *R. J. Wader*

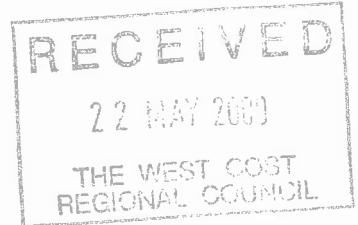
Name:
Address: *127 Greenstone Rd Kumara*

Optional

Phone: ... *7369 809*

Cell Phone:

Email



Submission to: West Coast Regional Council
388 Main South Road, Greymouth
Re: WCRC – LTCCP
From: Fluoride Action Group Hokitika

11 May 2009

Page 1 of 2

We ask that the West Coast Regional Council respectfully give consideration to the following:

- That the West Coast Regional Council align its policy in harmony with the Westland District Council in regard to the aerial application of 1080 into all identifiable water catchments, as reinforced and stated at the Westland District Council meeting on 19th February 2009:
 - i) That Council opposes the aerial sowing of 1080 in all identifiable water supply catchment areas.
 - ii) That catchment areas are considered by Council to be ridgeline to ridgeline, unless the applicant has identified a catchment area acceptable to Council.
- That the West Coast Regional Council recognise and publicly acknowledge the level of public disquiet in regard to the use of 1080 poison, particularly into water catchments, all other waterways, and in recreational areas.
- That the West Coast Regional Council act in the manner of a fit and proper publicly accountable entity, and honourably and sincerely resolve to assist in the phasing out of 1080 poison use in favour of humane and environmentally responsible pest control.
- That the West Coast Regional Council demonstrates a far greater level of transparency in regard to 1080 operations approved by the consent process, - we believe that a demonstrable conflict of interest exists in terms of the relationship the Council enjoys with Vector Control Services, ie that VCS is not seen to enjoy a bias detrimental to other pest control contracting authorities. We also object to any secondment arrangements between the two parties.

Fluoride Action Group Hokitika are not opposed to humane and environmentally responsible pest control. We are however, opposed to the release of highly toxic fluorides into the environment – particularly water.

Page 2 of 2

To quote NZ Deer Stalkers Association spokesman Dr Hugh Barr who publicly stated last June “1080 bait is very poisonous, with 200 milligrams the lethal dose for an average human. That's one twentieth of a teaspoon. In the case of Levin's water supply area of over 3,000 Ha, this means over ten tonnes of bait will be dropped in their water catchment. A tonne of 1080 poison bait contains only 1.5 kg of 1080, but it is the lethal dose for 7,000 average humans. It is unbelievable

that medical professionals should be contemplating allowing this poison bait to be dropped in public water supply areas.” Dr Barr said.

The Ministry of Health, despite sanctioning the use of 1080 poison for over 50 years, admitted in December 2008 that “to date, there are no known epidemiological studies that have been carried out in relation to 1080 and potential health effects on humans.” The Ministry of Health advocates testing 1080 poison in water at parts per billion. With many independent New Zealand and overseas scientists citing adverse endocrine (hormonal) health effects at parts per trillion – in other words "one" drop per 660 milk tankers full of water, it is clear to us that a zero tolerance of 1080 in water (as per the US manufacturer Tull Chemical's concise guidelines) is the only acceptable guideline. That poisoned, rotting carcasses, many in waterways, are not disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines is also totally unacceptable.

We do not wish to verbally address this submission.

Sincerely

Jacqueline Douglas – Chairperson

On behalf of the committee

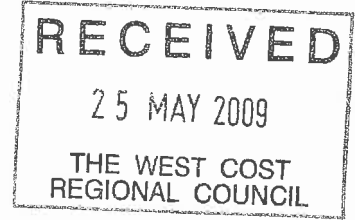
Fluoride Action Group Hokitika

P.O. Box 243

Hokitika, 7810

Tel 03 755 7740

WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL (WCRC)
388 Main South Road
Greymouth



Submission to WCRC LTCCP - May 2009

DL I wish
~~I wish/do not wish~~ to be heard by members of Council in connection with this submission -
(delete one)

1. Transparency in Decision Making Process:

That the West Coast Regional Council in its capacity as 'Consenting Authority' for vector control should have no individual staff member involved in both the contractor selection process and the implementing of the vector control work - further, all such work to be by an open tender process.

2. Phase Out Use of 1080:

That in keeping with the 2007 ERMA (Environmental Risk Management Authority) recommendation, 'tighter mandatory controls on users, including active monitoring of aerial operations by means of a watch list and better management practices.. (and) further research be done into alternative methods of possum control and certain impacts of 1080' - that the WCRC, AHB and DOC, as a top priority, investigate acceptable alternatives to use of 1080 (i.e. that ground based pest control be urgently increased), with the objective of ceasing use of this poison within 1 year.

3. Safety:

- a) That in keeping with the specific manufacturers instructions for use of Compound 1080 - *'Baits must be placed in locations not accessible to ... wildlife ..all outdoor placements must be placed in tamper-proof bait boxes or deeply into burrows .. collect and dispose of all dead animals and unconsumed bait properly'* in an effort to protect all public waterways and the environment.
- b) Prior to Pest Control Operations - Ministry of Health requirements are enforced i.e. that water testing is done prior to a 1080 drop and that notification is provided not to use water until subsequent tests prove safe.
- c) Possum/Stoat/Rat - Proper monitoring and accurate number collation before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- d) Proper testing of plantlife on waterways, not just water testing, before and after a 1080 poison drop.
- e) Stronger enforcement of controls for poor dairy farming practices i.e. more diligent policing of pollutants and TB stock control methods.
- f) That the use of 1080 be considered as a last resort, well outside of water catchment areas.

4. Recognising Community Expectations:

That the West Coast Regional Council be seen to implement and uphold pest control practices which are considered by the public to be in keeping with the best interests of the health, safety and wellbeing of the community it serves - this is paramount.

Yours sincerely

Signature: DL Lane

Name: Daniel Lane

Address: wildside Back packers

RDI main Road Haru Haru

Optional {
 Phone: 03 7533218
 Cell Phone: _____
 Email wildside Backpackers
@gmail.com