

**“What’s the Plan Rangitikei...?” Long
Term Plan 2015-2025:
Submissions Part 1**

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Anna Dellow

To: Katrina Gray
Subject: RE: Submission to the Rangitikei District Long Term Plan

From: Richard Redmayne [mailto:tunnelhill@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 8 April 2015 6:56 p.m.
To: LongTerm Plan Communications; Katrina Gray
Subject: Submission to the Rangitikei District Long Term Plan



To Whom It May Concern

I would like to submit that

Problem

Midwest Disposals are not paying a fair and equitable maintenance contribution in relation to their use of our districts roads.

In the following material I outline the huge disparity between a large ratepayer in the Dairy Industry and Midwest Disposals

The Dairy farm pays a contribution to roading maintenance equivalent to \$56.07 **per heavy vehicle movement** vs. Midwest paying \$0.48.

Midwest Disposal are not paying a fair cost of doing business in our district.

All reports suggest that the average annual use will climb substantially over the life of the dump – Midwest must pay a fair and equitable amount for the roading maintenance costs their business imposes on our district.

We cannot have current and future generations of Rangitikei residents subsidising a private business.

Midwest Disposals are not paying a fair cost of doing business in our district.

Solution

The Rangitikei District Council need to establish an additional charge for the damage that this business is doing to our roads so that it is making a fair and equitable contribution. This needs to be based on vehicle movements through the Bonny Glen weighbridge. This information is already collected and reported to the RDC as part of their current consent.

A threshold for this charge needs to be set based on Heavy Vehicle movements. Say for business's with more than 1000.

Regards
Richard Redmayne

Tunnel Hill Ltd
Beach Road, Turakina, RD11, Wanganui
Mobile 0274 833 660
www.coastalspringlamb.co.nz - <http://www.coastalspringlamb.co.nz>

Two identical roads, beside each other designed and constructed
in exactly the same way

Road A

Per Day Movements

10 Cars

2 Heavy Vehicles

Road B

1000 Heavy Vehicles

The rate of deterioration of "Road B" will be faster than "Road A"

Example A

Bonny Glen

95 000 tons waste received
27 - 30 heavy vehicle movements per day
5.5 days week - 165 vehicles / week
50 weeks year
165 heavy vehicle's movements per week

8250 Vehicle Movements / Year

Capital Value \$1 990 000
Approx RDC Roding Rate

\$4,000

Roding Rate paid per Heavy Vehicle Movement

\$ 0.48

Example B

RDC Ratepayer

2000 Dairy Cow Farm
260 days milking - 1 heavy vehicle per day
100 heavy vehicle movements - feed/stock
etc
52 weeks year
165 heavy vehicles week

360 Vehicle Movements / Year

Tunnel Hill Ltd
Capital Value \$9 625 000
2014/2015 Actual RDC Roding Rate

\$20,184

Roding Rate paid per Heavy Vehicle
Movement

\$ 56.07

Submission Form



Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.
- Option 2 – Do Nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Compromise** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Other Comments: This is a vital community RAC role as well as Central Gov.

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.
- Option 2 – Do nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments: On economic basis, RAC cannot afford all 3 upgrades within next ten years.

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments: Also Central Gov must restore subsidies to offset new compliance costs.

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.
- Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.
- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments: This is a vital community service.

RECEIVED

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
- Option 2 – Status quo** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments: Do not increase rentals beyond tenants capacity to pay.

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
- Option 2 – Council funded provision** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Other Comments: Still needs community input - project based plus Council discretionary funding on merit. A partnership

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments: Central Government must financially acknowledge its role in times of emergency for NZ road network eg Manawatu Gorge, storm damage to communities

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: Keith G Scott

Email address: judith@place of extra. co.nz

Preferred contact phone number: 322 1225

Your postal address: 3a Bull St

Town: Bulls

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I could like to subscribe to Council’s e-newsletter

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

Position:

Privacy Act 1993

Please note that submissions are public information. The content on this form including your personal information and submission will be made available to the media and public as part of the decision making process. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the long term plan process. The information will be held by the Rangitikei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton. You have the right to access the information and request its correction.

Issue 1 – Should Council increase its investment in economic development?	Option 3
Other Comments:	Councils are not economic geniuses, they provide services. They should not be involved in trying to pick commercial winners. However, some money does need to be allocated to research and local initiatives.
Issue 2 – Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?	Option 1
Other Comments:	The Rangitikei is in a process of gradual decline. However, it will eventually bottom out. Spending on development now is our gift into the future. The smaller communities in the years ahead will be very well provided for.
Issue 3 – Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.	Option 1
Other Comments:	Degradation of the environment has to stop. Take only photos and leave only footsteps!
Issue 4 – What should we do with our community facilities? A. Swimming pools	Option 1
Other Comments:	The Marton Pool is one of the few community facilities families can come and enjoy. As the population ages, it is an increasingly important exercise opportunity for older people.
Issue 4 – What should we do with our community facilities? B. Community housing	Option 1
Other Comments:	If you don't spend the money now, you will need to double the cost next time it is considered.
Issue 4 – What should we do with our community facilities? C. Parks upgrades	Option 2
Other Comments:	Many of the children's playgrounds are an embarrassing eye-sore. The one by the Memorial Hall does not cater for today's population mix. The equipment is old, broken and unloved. I took my grandchildren there recently and was embarrassed at what was on offer and what that said about us as a Marton/Rangitikei community.
Issue 5 – Should we increase rates to build a larger Roading Reserve Fund?	Option 1
Other Comments:	The one thing we can expect into the future, is the unexpected. Weather events, such as the 2004 storm will eventually occur again. Building up the reserve will also generate income from interest.
Your name:	Barry Williams
Email address:	barry.williams@in2net.co.nz
Preferred contact phone number:	06 327 7519
Your postal address:	12 Hanalin Drive
Town:	Marton 4710
How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:	Email
Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.	Yes
Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?	No
Yes I would like to subscribe to Councils e-newsletter	Yes
Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?	Better than last
Are you writing this submission as:	an individual
Organisation:	
Position:	
Submitted	21/04/2015 13:12

Rangitikei District Council

Group: Taihape A and P Association

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RECEIVED

28 APR 2015

To: SW
 File: 1-LTP15-7-1
 Doc: 15 0265

LTP Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

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Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council's proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council's capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
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- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
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Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do ~~not~~ support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2 Do support

Other Comments:

XSEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: x GAIL LARSEN

Email address: x gail.larsen@gobus.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number: x 0212811407 OR 0274954620

Your postal address:

Town: x TAIHAPE

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email x
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

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- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: A + P ASS.

Position: PRESIDENT

sign: 

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: Taihape A and P Association.

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

The cost to undertake this work is \$70,000. However the cost saving in actual contractor time and volunteer hours will be significantly reduced over the life of the system (20 years plus). Furthermore any vandalism repair costs currently incurred will effectively cease as the system is buried beneath the ground.

The User groups have also identified as a priority for future funding, the need to address the state of changing facilities and toilets within the park. The toilets and change rooms are less than desirable for regular users and certainly not appealing for the tourists and event users whom the Taihape Community is wanting to cater for.

Thank you in consideration.



Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: ~~UTIKU~~ ~~OLD BOYS RUGBY CLUB~~ **RECEIVED**
28 APR 2015

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

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Thank you in consideration.

To: ... SW
File: ... 1-LTP15-70268
Date: ... 15 02 68

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LTP Submission Form

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Other Comments:

B. Community housing

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XSEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

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Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name:

Barry Thomas

Email address:

thomasb@inspire.net.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

0272422425

Your postal address:

64 Kotukuraera Road

R.02

Taihape

Town:

Taihape

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

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Are you writing this submission as:

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- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

Ururu Old Boys R.F.C

B. C. Thomas

Position:

1st President

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Rangitikei District Council

Group: Taihape Showjumping

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28 APR 2015

To: SW
 File: i-LTP15-7-1
 Doc: 15 0270

LTP Submission Form

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Other Comments:

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2 *Do support*

Other Comments:

**SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION*

Issue 5

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Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: *Creeff Matalieu*

Email address: *matalieu@xtra.co.nz*

Preferred contact phone number:

06 3880327. (Evenings)

Your postal address:

894 OTUAERE RD.

R.D. 2. TAIHAPE.

Town:

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

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- Letter

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- No

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- No

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- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: TAHAPE SHOWBUNGA.

Position: Committee member. G. Mallett

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: TAIHAPE SHOW JUMPING

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

The cost to undertake this work is \$70,000. However the cost saving in actual contractor time and volunteer hours will be significantly reduced over the life of the system (20 years plus). Furthermore any vandalism repair costs currently incurred will effectively cease as the system is buried beneath the ground.

The User groups have also identified as a priority for future funding, the need to address the state of changing facilities and toilets within the park. The toilets and change rooms are less than desirable for regular users and certainly not appealing for the tourists and event users whom the Taihape Community is wanting to cater for.

Thank you in consideration.

C. Mattelino

Rangitikei District Council

Group: Taihape Area School

RECEIVED

28 APR 2015

To: SW
 File: 1-LTP15-7-1
 Doc: 15 0262

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LTP Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do ~~not~~ support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2 Do support.

Other Comments:

*SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: RICHARD MEMILLAN

Email address: rmemillan@tas.school.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

Your postal address: 021774121

30 PUKEKO STREET

Town: TAIHAPE

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I would like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?

- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: TAKHAPU AREA SCHOOL

Position: PRINCIPAL

R.D. MUM

Privacy Act 1993 – Please note that submissions are public information. The content on this form including your personal information and submission will be made available to the media and public as part of the decision making process. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the long term plan process. The information will be held by the Rangitikei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton. You have the right to access the information and request its correction.

Submit

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: Taihape Area School

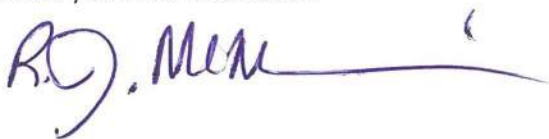
Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

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The User groups have also identified as a priority for future funding, the need to address the state of changing facilities and toilets within the park. The toilets and change rooms are less than desirable for regular users and certainly not appealing for the tourists and event users whom the Taihape Community is wanting to cater for.

Thank you in consideration.



RECEIVED

Mayors, Councillors and CEOs of all Regional, District and City Councils in New Zealand,
cc Members of Local and Community Boards

Submission to Council's Future Community and Regional Plans

We ask that you accept and consider the attached as a submission, with feedback, when establishing your planning and budgeting documents.

We also ask recipients to distribute to members of your local and community boards. Thank you.

Jean Anderson
for Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility
+64 7 576 5721
PO Box 8188
TAURANGA 3145
www.psgr.org.nz

Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility is a Charitable Trust established to provide independent scientific assessment and advice on matters relating to genetic engineering and other scientific and medical matters.

10 FEB 2015
To: S.W
File: 1-LTP15-7
Doc: 15 0062



Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility

New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 8188
TAURANGA 3145

+64 7 576 5721
roberta@clear.net.nz
www.psgr.org.nz

10 February 2015

Mayors, Councillors and CEOs of all Regional, District and City Councils in New Zealand,
cc Local and Community Boards, and CEOs and Board Members of all District Health Boards

Submission to Councils Future Community and Regional Plans

The Trustees of PSGR thank Council for their response to previous correspondence.

We ask that you accept and consider the following as a submission, with feedback, when establishing your planning and budgeting documents and in so doing support a sustainable future for your district and a healthy community, and in doing this draw support from members of District Health Boards and Community and Local Boards.

Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility is a Charitable Trust established to provide independent scientific assessment and advice on matters relating to genetic engineering and other scientific and medical matters.

We accept many Councils have already taken steps to meet public demand in matters of genetically engineered organisms released into the environment and thank them for doing so. While other Councils leave such concerns to central government, it is important to consider the impacts at local levels extending beyond the timeframes and jurisdiction of central government authorities like the Environmental Protection Authority.

In meeting their duty of care, the work undertaken by the Northland and Auckland Councils forming the Inter-Council Working Party (ICWP)¹ provides experience and guidance for all New Zealand Councils. The ICWP sought legal advice and Council members have placed or are in the process of placing precautionary statements in their Plans to protect their communities and regions.

The ICWP work has highlighted the shortcomings in the HSNO Act including a lack of strict liability to moderate commercial risk taking and no mandatory requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach to experiments and release outdoors of transgenic organisms. We note that legal representatives of companies submitting against council controls in regional plans claim the opposite is the case, but they provide no reference to show any requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach.

¹ <http://www.lndc.govt.nz/your-council/meetings/record-of-meetings/2012-archived/2012-08-30-council-record-of-meeting/2012-08-30-Council-4.3-Inter-Council-Working-Party-on-Genetically-Modified-Organisms.pdf>

The ICWP commissioned an independent poll which showed how necessary was Council input.² In December 2013 community opinion was confirmed when a national poll by Colmar Brunton, undertaken for Pure Hawke's Bay, showed 79% of New Zealanders support Councils being able to use the RMA to protect farmers, exporters and their residents from the long-term unmanaged and known and unknown risks of genetically engineered organisms. Risks include exposure to increasingly more toxic chemicals.³

Reports from qualified bodies on transgenic organisms include New Zealand's own McGuinness Institute, a privately funded, non-partisan think tank working for a sustainable future, contributing strategic foresight through evidence-based research and policy analysis.⁴ Ten years after the New Zealand moratorium on genetic engineering ended a McGuinness Institute study suggests it is time for it to be reinstated and time for a strategy to benefit the economy as a producer of food free of transgenic DNA for the world market. The Institute found that despite huge investment in experiments on transgenic plants and trees, there has been little benefit and significant economic risk incurred. Protecting the value of New Zealand's status as a producer of safe, high quality food, is of national strategic importance. The benefits are equally relevant for regional economic development and public health.

When the Bay of Plenty Regional Council placed a precautionary statement on genetic engineering in their long-term plans, an appeal lodged by Scion (NZ Forest Research Institute) went to the Environment Court. The Court decision released on 18 December 2013⁵ allowed the BOP RC to retain reference to transgenic organisms in its Regional Policy Statement. The Court's decision sets a precedent. It clearly indicates that the Resource Management Act can be used to manage such activities in the Bay of Plenty region and it will also assist any future case in front of the Environment Court on this emerging issue. Communities and industries in the Bay can now work towards the inclusion of stricter rules in their District and City Plans to protect and keep their 'GE-free' environment status and marketing advantage. The Regional Policy Statement includes a policy directive to apply a Precautionary Approach to activities that have scientific uncertainty and where there is a serious risk of irreversible adverse effects. This can apply to the use of transgenic organisms in the BOP environment.

The Environment Court recognised the community concerns regarding the outdoor use of transgenic organisms. It also indicated in its decision that the Council may propose more directive regulation in the future, including policies, objectives, and methods. These regulations would come as a result of further investigation, via a Section 32 report, showing that transgenic organisms are elevated to a matter of regional significance. The Court decision will also encourage New Zealand Councils to take steps to protect their communities in a similar manner.

Local government's role is to work in service to the public interest of present and future generations. Local government responsibility encompasses the environmental and social spheres in their regions. The precautionary approach as discussed here speaks to this responsibility in regards to new technologies such as any proposal to release transgenic organisms.

Read the legal opinion by Dr Roydon Somerville OC on 'Managing Risks Associated with Outdoor Use of Genetically Modified Organisms' (January 2013) on <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Documents/Proposed-Plan-Change/Legal-Opinions-combined.pdf> and a statement from Dr Kerry Grundy, ICWP Convener on www.rma.org.nz/upload/files/obiter/jurisdiction_of_councils_to_regulate_gmos_under_the_rma_-_dr_k_grundy.pdf.

² <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Pages/default.aspx>.

³ <http://purehawkesbay.org/overwhelming-support-for-local-decisions-on-gm-free-status-national-poll/>

⁴ http://mcguinnessinstitute.org/Site/Publications/Project_Reports.aspx. 'An Overview of Genetic Modification in New Zealand 1973-2013: The first forty years' published in August 2013.

⁵ <http://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/321876/environment-court-decision-18-dec-2013-env-2012-339-000041-part-one-section-17.pdf>

The ability to manage activities can be hindered by a lack of understanding about environmental processes and the effects of activities. Therefore, an approach which is precautionary but responsive to increased knowledge is required. It is expected that a precautionary approach would be applied to the management of natural and physical resources wherever there is uncertainty, including scientific, and a threat of serious or irreversible adverse effects on the resource and the built environment. It is important that any activity which exhibits these constraints is identified and managed appropriately. Although those intending to undertake activities seek certainty about what will be required of them, when there is little information as to the likely effects of those activities, public authorities are obliged to consider such activities on a case-by-case basis. Such consideration could be provided for in regional and district plans, through mechanisms such as zoning or rules enabling an assessment of effects through a resource consent process, or through other regulation such as bylaws. Any resource consent granted in such circumstances should be subject to whatever terms and conditions and/or reviews are considered necessary to avoid significant adverse effects on the environment and protect the health and safety of people and communities.⁴

With the protection of a precautionary statement, Council can oversee and control for any transgenic content in feed coming into their region and in foods sold in eating establishments. Those involved could be asked to supply test results that prove that their product does not compromise food and environmental safety before their product is allowed to be imported into regions under Council's jurisdiction. For example, with strict control of food safety of restaurants, etc., Council can use testing to show that feeding glyphosate-contaminated feed has or has not contaminated food supplies such as dairy and meat products with glyphosate or with fragments of transgenic DNA. Establishing or negating risk, Council can ban any product that creates any unacceptable risk to food and environmental safety. A regional strength would be being able to advertise a guarantee of products free of genetically engineered organisms in your jurisdiction. (See page 9 of attached document on feed imports.)

PSGR advises against the release of transgenic organisms. Should any approvals be made against this advice by New Zealand's EPA leading to the release of transgenic organisms, PSGR supports the following additional protocols:

- Making any outdoor experiments or field trials approved by the EPA a discretionary activity subject to stringent local additional conditions, particularly those not required under the Hazard Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act;
- Applicants paying a substantial bond and being held fully accountable for any necessary remediation and other costs;
- Establishing stringent on-going monitoring of releases by independent scientists. Under the HSNO Act, the EPA ceases to have responsibility or jurisdiction over an approved release of a transgenic organism once that new organism ceases to be considered as such. Little or no further attention or testing by an independent body applies.

Such requirements are needed to protect New Zealand's:

- Biosecurity;
- Unique biodiversity;
- Producers and exporters of primary products from agriculture, horticulture, beekeeping, viticulture, silviculture and forestry, and its gardeners;

- Food sovereignty;
- Heritage seeds;
- Growing domestic and export organic industry;
- Environment and economy as a whole;
- Public health from the proven and potential risks posed by releasing genetically engineered organisms into the environment.

It is important to realise that irrespective of planned changes to the RMA announced by government and seeking to prevent council oversight of genetically engineered organisms, other policy and legislative action is required.

A further concern is that if the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) includes allowing biotechnology companies such as Monsanto to sell their transgenic seeds in New Zealand with, as suggested, penalties for refusing to do so, this country would lose its GE free status. This is in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the public, and would damage exports, tourism and our 100% Pure New Zealand reputation.

Transgenic applications in agriculture have made the problems of industrial monoculture cropping worse and do not support a sustainable agriculture and food system with broad societal benefits. The technologies have been employed in ways that reinforce problematic industrial approaches to agriculture.

Policy decisions about the use of genetic engineering technologies are too often driven by public relations campaigns run by the biotechnology industry, rather than by what science tells us about the most cost-effective ways to produce abundant food and preserve the health of farmland.

PSGR acknowledges there may be potential benefits from genetic engineering technology and supports continued advances in molecular biology, which is the underlying science, when fully contained, supervised use of genetically engineered technology is for the furtherance of ethical science. We are critical of the business models and regulatory systems that have characterized early applications of the various transgenic technologies involved.

PSGR does not gain an advantage in trade competition.

PSGR urges all Councils to apply strong precautionary policies on genetically engineered organisms for Unitary, Local and Regional plans to meet your duty of care to your community and to protect district environments. We also call on Councils and District Health Boards to be cognisant of the risks of genetically engineered organisms in terms of human health. We ask that the information here and attached be taken into account for current and future considerations to manage any potential release of genetically engineered organisms in the environment in your region.

Please consider this correspondence as a formal submission to your plans. We wish to be kept informed of the process of submissions and outcomes. In general we do not wish to appear to speak to the submission at hearings, although we are open to invitation by Councils and District Health Boards to address representatives on genetic engineering when required and feasible.

We suggest your Council appoint a contact representative with whom we can work more closely, and to whom we can supply further information and/or answer questions from Council.

We look forward to your response.

Jean Anderson

on behalf of the Trustees of Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Paul G Butler, BSc, MB, ChB, Dip.Obst. (Auckland), FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, AUCKLAND

Jon Carapiet, BA(Hons), MPhil. Senior Market Researcher, AUCKLAND

Bernard J Conlon, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH, DRCOG, DGM, MRCGP (UK), FRNZCGP
General Practitioner, ROTORUA

Elvira Dommissie BSc (Hons), PhD, Mus.B, LTCL, AIRMTNZ, Scientist, Crop & Food Research Institute
(1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

Michael E Godfrey, MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM
Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic, TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP
General Practitioner, KUROW

Frank Rowson BVetMed MATAMATA

Peter R Wills, BSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Auckland, AUCKLAND

Damian Wojcik, BSc, MBChB, Dip. Religious Studies, Dip.Obst., DCH, FRNZCGP, FIBCMT (USA), FACNEM,
Master Forensic Medicine (Monash), Director and founder of the Northland Environmental Health Clinic,
WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

Ends

Why New Zealand should not release genetically engineered organisms into the environment

NB genetic engineering, genetic modification and transgenic are synonymous
Only a very small percentage of biotechnology is given to genetic engineering

What is genetic engineering and what problems does the technology present?

The application of genetic engineering technology alters the DNA of a living organism in ways which are much more radical than what occurs due to the generally incremental, slow processes of natural evolution. It does this in a way that is inevitably disruptive to some degree as a result of the essentially random insertion of transgenic (or cisgenic) DNA into the functional DNA of a host organism. It may cause noticeable changes in the appearance of the organism and/or differences in the biochemistry and physiology of the organism. These changes are unpredictable and may result in the production of new proteins within the transgenic organism with potential toxic effects.¹

The insertion of more than one sequence of DNA in a transgenic plant is described as 'gene stacking' or 'pyramided' traits. Stacking has been found to cause unexpected effects, including synergistic effects, which are not investigated in regulatory authorisations.²

When transgenic organisms are released into the environment transgenes can be transferred to other organisms so that the engineered characteristics spread through the eco-system in compatible host plants. For example, farmers in the US face having to eradicate weed species that have developed herbicide-resistant traits, including some with resistance to multiple herbicides. These so-named 'superweeds' can grow aggressively and out-compete transgenic crops, and now infest large tracts of agricultural land. The over-application of herbicides and pesticides in general and to transgenic herbicide-resistant crops has increased substantially the volume of agricultural chemicals used and this has aided in the development of weeds resistant to those chemicals.

The Australian government has committed AUD\$15.3 million over four years to establish a comprehensive National Weeds and Productivity Research Programme to reduce the impact of invasive plants such as weeds contaminated with novel DNA.³ Weeds already cost Australia over AUD\$4 billion/pa for control and in lost production.⁴

Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) costs the Australian grain industry AUD\$140 million/pa.⁵ Britain's advisory committee on releases to the environment (ACRE) identified wild radish, wild turnip, hoary mustard, brown mustard and wild cabbage as species from which hybrids could form with transgenic canola/rapeseed varieties. In one field trial plot, 46% of seeds in a wild turnip plant were found to be contaminated with transgenic DNA.⁶

Wild radish, wild turnip and wild cabbage grow in New Zealand. New Zealand already has 'superweeds' caused by the over application of the herbicide, glyphosate.⁷

Biotechnology companies reason the solution is to genetically engineer crops that are resistant to chemicals more toxic than those currently used. Such applications will further contaminate weed species with DNA that will resist those chemicals which will fail to kill those weeds. Resistant weeds can occur in all parts of the environment, especially in fields of crops and roadsides.

¹ Other official definitions of genetic engineering technology include <http://www.csiro.au/Outcomes/Food-and-Agriculture/WhatsGM.aspx>, http://www.who.int/topics/food_genetically_modified/en/ and http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biotechnology/index_en.htm.

² 'Failure to yield - Evaluating the Performance of Genetically Engineered Crops' - Union of Concerned Scientists http://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/food_and_agriculture/failure-to-yeild.pdf

³ http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/invasive/national_weeds_productivity_research_program

⁴ <http://www.csiro.au/en/Outcomes/Safeguarding-Australia/Aust-Weed-Management.aspx>

⁵ http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/invasive/national_weeds_productivity_research_program

⁶ www.guardian.co.uk/science/2003/jul/10/gm.sciencenews

⁷ <http://www.3news.co.nz/Weeds-herbicide-resistance-a-big-concern/tabid/1160/articleID/280328/Default.aspx>.

In the Application from Dow Agroscience for its Enlist Duo product resistant to 2,4-D and glyphosate⁸ the company stated that tens of millions of acres of US farmland are infested with glyphosate resistant weeds and the problem has grown worse every year. (NB 2,4-D is an ingredient in Agent Orange.)

Transgenic crops are also being released to resist 2,4-D and dicamba (a herbicide in the 2,4-D family), HPPD-inhibiting herbicides, and glyphosate and AL (GAT).⁹ Scientists confirm transfer to weeds and other species of these novel DNA sequences is inevitable. For a graph of the 'Increase in Unique Resistant Weed Cases for the USA' see page 6 on <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-11/documents/enlist-duo-technical-briefing-cbi-redacted.pdf>.

Developers claims transgenic crops benefit farmers. A film released in October 2013 shows a study on the socio-economic impacts of transgenic corn on the lives and livelihoods of US farmers after over 10 years of commercial growing. Farmers explain how they became indebted because of the rising cost of transgenic seed and the increasing cost and quantity of inputs used such as herbicides.¹⁰ View another released 14 June 2011.¹¹

The United Nations International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IASSTD) is a large, comprehensive study. It supports the premise that transgenic crops could threaten food security.¹²

1 Genetic engineering in the New Zealand environment

1.1 Genetically engineered trees

Significantly and of much concern to PSGR was the approval¹³ for the New Zealand Forest Research Institute, trading as Scion, to plant *pinus radiata* with a number of engineered traits. The premise was that the trees would largely be engineered using what is commonly termed 'terminator' technology, making them sterile and thus not able to flower or replicate. The variants of terminator technology offer no absolute guarantee of sterility. The traits can break down and the trees revert to flowering. Genes can spread horizontally in soil bacteria, fungi and other organisms in the extensive root system of forest trees. There could be long-term impacts on soil biota and fertility. Trees that do not flower and fruit cannot provide food for the organisms that feed on pollen, nectar, seed and fruit; thus essential pollinating insects may not be available, especially for beekeepers, horticulturalists and crop growers.

Wilding pines are already invasive in many parts of New Zealand and herbicide-resistant pines could lead to wilding pines becoming 'super' weeds. Conventional *pinus radiata* seeds are viable "at least up to twenty-four years"¹⁴ and distance is no guarantee of safety from contamination. Singh et al (1993)¹⁵ found pollen from pine trees had travelled over 600 kilometres. It would need a failure rate of only a part of a percent for transgenes in tree pollen to contaminate other trees, potentially at great distances, in ways that could not easily be monitored.

The risks of releasing transgenic DNA are environmental and economic. Terminator technology has attracted a voluntary moratorium from many countries because of the risks involved. The effect on New Zealand's reputation overseas and our export markets of using terminator technology would be damaging.

1.2 Genetically engineered ryegrass

New Zealand scientists are running experiments with transgenic rye grass overseas. Dr Michael Dunbier of AgResearch claims the benefits of transgenic grasses outweigh the potential negative responses. Confusion has entered the debate by the use of the term "cisgenic"; a form of genetic engineering that uses genes from a single species.¹⁶

⁸ Registration of Enlist Duo™ Herbicide, 15 October 2014 <http://www2.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-enlist-duo>

⁹ www.soils.wisc.edu/extension/wcmc/2012/ppt/Davis_2.pdf

¹⁰ Ten years of failure: farmers deceived by GM corn, Masipag 12 June 2014, http://www.grain.org/bulletin_board/entries/4958-ten-years-of-failure-farmers-deceived-by-gm-corn

¹¹ GM Crops Farmer to Farmer https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=iEX654qN3c4

¹² www.iaassessment.org/docs/SCReport.English.pdf

¹³ PSGR submission to the Environmental Risk Management Authority, now the jurisdiction of the EPA: www.psgr.org.nz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=80:submission-on-application-ema200479-to-field-test-in-containment-pinus-radiata&catid=24:environmental-risk-management&Itemid=39

¹⁴ 'The Fire Pines', Richard Warren and Alfred J Fordham, <http://amoldia.arboretum.harvard.edu/pdf/articles/1040.pdf>

¹⁵ G Singh et al., "Pollen-rain from vegetation of North-west India." *New Phytologist* 72, 1993, pp. 191-206.

¹⁶ NZ scientists running GM field trials, 1 September 2012, *New Zealand Herald*, <http://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?id=3&objectid=10830932>

A key question is, are there potential benefits to introducing transgenic ryegrass? The facts suggest not. For our neighbour, Australia, ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum*) is a problematic weed.

The country's first glyphosate-resistant weed was annual ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum*) which emerged in 1996 in the State of Victoria.¹⁷ Commercial herbicide-resistant cotton was grown there in 1996 and may have contributed the resistance trait. Since 1996, glyphosate-resistance has been confirmed in eight other weed species. In 2013, the Australian Glyphosate Sustainability Working Group supported by the Grains Research and Development Corporation, confirmed the first case of glyphosate plus paraquat resistance in a weed species in Western Australia.¹⁸

Across Australia, resistance has been found in broadacre cropping, chemical fallow, winter and summer grains and irrigated crops. Ryegrasses and tall fescue occur as typical weed species in riparian zones in rural and urban areas, affecting horticulture, tree crops, vine and vegetable crops, driveways, fence lines and crop margins, around buildings, irrigation channels and drains, waterways, wetlands, airstrips, railways, roadsides, floodplains, and public areas. In New Zealand, contamination by glyphosate-resistant DNA would cause like damage.

The Department of Primary Industries, State of Victoria, has published an overview of baseline biological information relevant to the risk assessment of genetically engineered forms of ryegrass species released into the Australian environment.¹⁹ It states that Italian ryegrass, perennial ryegrass and tall fescue are "highly outcrossing, wind pollinated species" and all three are listed as weeds in native and agricultural ecosystems throughout Australia. Extensive gene flow can occur of viable and non-viable material, and dispersal of pollen can be "forward, backward and upward". Pollen clouds can rise high into the atmosphere, move with wind patterns and be re-deposited in times of calm weather.²⁰ It is conceivable that pollen could move significant distances from the source, and studies have shown that the amount of pollen dispersed/deposited does not always decrease with increasing distance from a source.¹⁷

Grass seeds are also capable of germination after passing through the digestive systems of grazing animals. Viable seeds of perennial ryegrass, Italian ryegrass and tall fescue have been recovered from faeces 12-24 hours after feeding. Seeds of Italian and perennial ryegrass were found transported in sheep wool, the perennial ryegrass seeds still found after 1-2 months. Moving such stock would increase the risk of spreading contaminated material. Viable Italian ryegrass seeds have also been found in the faeces of European hares showing wild animals assist in seed dispersal, as do birds, irrigation water, storm water runoff and human traffic.

Seed persists in soil, dormancy time varying. A New South Wales study of tall fescue and perennial ryegrass showed 14 months after seed production the seed bank contained 14% perennial ryegrass and 10% tall fescue seed. Under controlled conditions, seeds of tall fescue and Italian ryegrass maintained germination ability for at least 12 months. Researchers found that the likelihood of weediness is increased by the intentional introduction of plants. *Lolium* species have many weedy characteristics and are capable of adapting rapidly to their environment, producing large amounts of seed which are easily dispersed.

The ryegrasses in general are significant weeds among wheat crops worldwide. Italian ryegrass can be a difficult-to-control contaminant in turf-grass farms and cause decreased marketability of cool-season sod. New Zealand growers produce ryegrass/fescue turf for use in lawns, sports, parks and reserves, racecourses, vineyards and orchards. If sods were contaminated, they could spread transgenic traits throughout the country. Volunteer tall fescue growing near certified seed production enterprises requires control measures to prevent contamination of the seed. (See next page).

Seed production for overseas sales is a big export earner for New Zealand. The New Zealand Grain & Seed Trade Association (NZGSTA²¹) website says: "Many New Zealand-bred cultivars, especially ryegrass, tall fescue and clover species, are commercially adopted in other countries. Pasture seed has traditionally been the mainstay of New Zealand seed exports," and goes to over 60 countries. Statistics New Zealand figures show their value continues to rise.

¹⁷ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 May 2012.

¹⁸ See more at: <http://www.grdc.com.au/Media-Centre/Media-News/National/2013/11/Paraquat-and-glyphosate-resistant-ryegrass-a-wake-up-call#sthash.YehKdqZM.dpuf>

¹⁹ "The Biology of *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (Italian ryegrass), *Lolium perenne* L. (perennial ryegrass) and *Lolium arundinaceum* (Schreb.) Darbysh (tall fescue)", #AG1241; 1 May 2008 Version. Australian Government Office of the Gene Technology Regulator <http://www.oqtr.gov.au>.

²⁰ A report in the *Hawkes Bay Times* (October 2003) described how an experienced pilot, flying "in a thermal at 7000 feet altitude over a corn field that was being harvested" was "surrounded by corn husks that were being sucked up by the thermal."

²¹ <http://www.nzgsta.co.nz/>

Herbage seed from rye grass, clover and other grasses accounted for 53 per cent of total seed exports by value and Australia, the largest market, accounts for 16 per cent of total shipments.²²

NZGSTA general manager, Thomas Chin, is reported to have said New Zealand is “a world leader in seed multiplication and its strong export performance is consistent with the Government’s business growth agenda and its goal to increase the ratio of exports to GDP from the current 30 per cent to 40 per cent by 2025.”

Seed and grain production for export is based in the temperate plains of the east coast of both islands. New Zealand does not need transgenic pasture grasses potentially destroying this valuable industry and other agribusinesses by contaminating agricultural land.

1.3 More on genetically engineered crops

It is reported that four international biotechnology companies control over 50% of the global market; companies involved in the development of transgenic seed crops and in producing herbicides. Monsanto, the US-based multinational agricultural biotechnology corporation, is a leading producer of Roundup, their proprietary herbicide with glyphosate as its active ingredient. In 2003, Monsanto also produced over 90 percent of the transgenic seeds planted globally.

Transparency Market Research (<http://www.transparencymarketresearch.com/>) has estimated the global glyphosate herbicides market was valued at US\$5.46 billion in 2012 and predicts it to reach US\$8.79 billion by 2019. In 2012, transgenic crops accounted for 45.2% of the total glyphosate demand and glyphosate demand for conventional crops has been increasing substantially as a result of the growth in unsustainable agricultural practices globally.²³ Such transnational companies hold enormous sway in decisions made by governments and regulatory authorities.

Gene flow is a natural phenomenon not unique to transgenic crops. It can occur via pollen, seed and vegetative propagules. Gene flow from transgenic glyphosate-resistant crops can result in the transgene entering the DNA of other crops or weeds and which may negatively impact markets. Gene flow can also produce glyphosate-resistant plants that may interfere with weed management systems.²⁴ Gene flow via pollen and seed from glyphosate-resistant canola and creeping bentgrass fields has been documented and the presence of the transgene responsible for glyphosate resistance has been found in commercial seed lots of canola, corn and soybeans.

When a weed crossbreeds with a farm-cultivated relative and acquires new genetic traits – including engineered DNA that make it more hardy – the hybrid weed can pass the traits on to future generations. The result may be very hardy, hard-to-kill weeds. Farmers in the US have seen the significant impact of transgenic DNA outcrossing to weed species and contamination of large tracts of land by those weed species. In 2012, 49% of US farmers reported they had glyphosate-resistant weeds on their farm, up from 34% in 2011. Regular surveys indicate that the rate at which glyphosate-resistant weeds are spreading is gaining momentum; increasing 25% in 2011 and 51% in 2012. Not only are glyphosate-resistant weeds spreading geographically, the problem is also intensifying with multiple species now resistant on an increasing number of farms.²⁵

If introduced, experience overseas shows transgenic crops will contaminate and potentially destroy our valuable agribusiness. In meeting their duty of care, the work undertaken by some local Councils on behalf of farmers and other ratepayers and residents in their region has highlighted the shortcomings in the HSNO Act, including a lack of strict liability and no mandatory requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach to outdoor transgenic organisms’ experiments and releases, nor to monitor releases.

1.4 Genetic engineering – would it be a good thing for New Zealand agriculture?

The New Zealand Government is seen as maintaining one of the most comprehensive and rigorous approval regimes for genetically engineered organisms in the world. To date, several contained trials have been conducted, but no organization has submitted an application for a conditional or full-scale release of a transgenic organism.²⁶ In the two decades since transgenic crops were released for commercial crops, New Zealand’s regulatory authorities – initially the

²² <http://www.stuff.co.nz/business/farming/cropping/9695230/Seed-exports-rise-in-value>

²³ See the full report on www.transparencymarketresearch.com and <http://www.transparencymarketresearch.com/glyphosate-market.html>

²⁴ ‘Gene flow from glyphosate-resistant crops’, Mallory-Smith and Zapiola, *Pest Manag Sci.* 2008 Apr; 64(4):428-40. doi: 10.1002/ps.1517. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18181145>

²⁵ <http://farministrynews.com/ag-technology-solution-center/glyphosate-resistant-weed-problem-extends-more-species-more-farms>

Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) and latterly Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) – have approved experiments. There followed a succession of non-starters, failed experiments and breaches of controls, which have been reviewed in the report of the McGuinness Institute on transgenics in New Zealand over four decades. The independent 2013 Report recommends a moratorium on commercial release based on the evidence.²⁶

An application for contained experiments with transgenic wheat made by Monsanto read: "Application for approval to field test (including large scale fermentation) in containment any genetically modified organism under Section 40 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996."²⁷ Monsanto proposed to import and field test eleven new organisms as defined by its Roundup Ready® transgenic wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) tolerant to glyphosate. The wheat test plots were to be isolated from other crops by a 6-metre border planted to non-transgenic wheat which isolation barrier, said the application, is expected to minimize the spontaneous release of transgenic wheat pollen outside of the test plots.

AgResearch, a Crown Research Institute (CRI), has had approvals from ERMA (now EPA) to conduct research on transgenic cows, goats and mice. In June 2010, it and a subsidiary company announced they can improve white clover (*Trifolium repens*) to give grazing animals a higher intake of protein and reduce methane emissions. The Pastoral Genomics Research Consortium, a research consortium for forage enhancement through biotechnology, is researching a cisgenics approach to develop perennial ryegrasses that are drought resistant and reduce animal methane emissions. The use of a range of genetic engineering techniques brings risks that are not mitigated by describing an organism as 'cisgenic'.

*Organic New Zealand*²⁷ reported that CRIs have approvals for thousands of indoor laboratory experiments to create transgenic animals and plants. AgResearch has approval to engineer a wide range of forage legumes, grasses and vegetable plants in laboratory containment and glasshouses. In 2001 a HortResearch trial in Kerikeri on tamarillos genetically engineered to be resistant to mosaic virus ended after the Royal Commission on Genetic Modification recommended post-trial monitoring. In 2003, the Forest Research Institute, trading as Scion, gained approval to field trial transgenic pine and spruce trees carrying reproductive-altering and herbicide-resistant traits. In 2004, Crop and Food, with a subsidiary of Monsanto, Seminis, gained approval for a transgenic onion field trial. The onions were infested with thrips and the bulbs did not store well. The trial ended early. A 2006 application for garlic, onions, leeks and other alliums is on hold. In 2007, Crop and Food, now part of Plant and Food, received approval to trial transgenic brassicas (cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, kale) that would produce an insecticide (Cry) gene. This trial breached regulatory controls after only four months when a flowering plant was discovered from unchecked regrowth. The breach was so serious that the CRI and MAF-Biosecurity NZ closed down the trial site.

No transgenic organisms from the foregoing experiments have been approved for release into the environment.²⁸

2 What are the results of growing transgenic crops for two decades?

2.1 Field trial sites of transgenic canola in Tasmania

Monsanto Australia and Aventis (now Bayer CropScience) conducted field trials of transgenic canola in Tasmania in the late 1990s and 2000. In 2001, the Tasmanian Government decided to pursue agriculture free of genetically engineered organisms. The Office of the Gene Technology Regulator advises canola seeds can be viable for up to 16 years.²⁹ A Swedish study confirmed Tasmania's experience, finding transgenic canola seed can remain viable in the wild even 10 years after release.³⁰ Management issues of the 57 Tasmanian sites included seed persistence.

Regular audits of sites have taken place. In May 2013, 53 sites were inspected, four having canola volunteers. In 2008, volunteers were found at twelve of the 53 sites,³¹ twelve different sites to the 2013 audit. An audit in May 2014 showed volunteer canola plants at three former trial sites.³² Over half the 2013 sites had not involved recent soil disturbance and

²⁶ http://mcguinnessinstitute.org/Site/Publications/Project_Reports.aspx. 'An Overview of Genetic Modification in New Zealand 1973-2013: The first forty years' published in August 2013.

²⁷ <http://organicnz.org.nz/node/571>

²⁸ <http://www.epa.govt.nz/new-organisms/popular-no-topics/Pages/GM-field-test-crop-and-ornamental-plants.aspx>

²⁹ Former GE Canola Trial Sites Audit Reports, Dept Primary Industries <http://www.dpiwve.tas.gov.au/internst/WePages/CART-6795X9?open>

³⁰ 'Long-term persistence of GM oilseed rape in the seedbank', D'Hertefeldt T et al, *Biol Lett.* 23 June 2008; 4(3): 314–317.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2610060/.

³¹ <http://safefoodfoundation.org/contamination-from-field-trials-in-tasmania/>

It is acknowledged that these will have dormant canola seed in the soil that will not germinate until soil disturbance takes place. During audits, nearby roadsides and other areas are inspected to ensure containment is being achieved. Germinating canola volunteers not located would provide further potential contamination.

This management protocol has been strengthened with a recent decision for an indefinite moratorium on the release of transgenic organisms into the environment to protect Tasmania's brand and export economy.³³ Australian farmers growing conventional canola regularly secure a higher price for their crops. A list of countries that ban transgenic crops and/or require food labelling for any transgenic element can be found on <http://naturarevolution.org/list-of-countries-that-ban-gmo-crops-and-require-gc-food-labels/>.

2.2 US farmers are using more hazardous pesticides to fight contaminated weeds

Dr Charles Benbrook is a research professor at the Centre for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources at Washington State University. In a recent study, he found genetically engineered crops have led to an increase in overall pesticide use by 404 million pounds from the time they were introduced in 1996 through to 2011. This has aided in the appearance of the so called 'superweeds': *"Contrary to often-repeated claims that today's genetically-engineered crops have, and are reducing pesticide use, the spread of glyphosate-resistant weeds in herbicide-resistant weed management systems has brought about substantial increases in the number and volume of herbicides applied. If new genetically engineered forms of corn and soybeans tolerant of 2,4-D are approved, the volume of 2,4-D sprayed could drive herbicide usage upward by another approximate 50%."*³⁴

3 Genetically engineered crops vs conventional non-transgenic crops

The loss of genetic diversity is an acknowledged fact in commercially important crops. Despite crops being bred for superior resistance, the current practice of genetic uniformity and monoculture increases the possibility of pests and diseases evolving to overcome a host plant's resistance.

Transgenic crops were introduced with promises that they would overcome many of today's agricultural problems. However, scientists cannot easily quantify the exact effect/s novel organisms will have when released into the environment; each one may differ to the next. Genes move naturally within a species, by seed dispersal and pollination, a basic biological principle of plant evolution facilitated by insects, wind, animals, humans and other factors. The ecological risks in releasing transgenic plants include non-target effects of a crop and transgenic DNA escaping into wild populations.³⁵

An estimated 90 percent of transgenic crops grown worldwide are glyphosate resistant.³⁶ US Department of Agriculture data show glyphosate-based herbicide use increased 6,504% 1991-2010. In a survey of growers, Farm Chemicals International confirmed (February 2013):³⁷

- 61.2 million US crop acres have glyphosate-resistant weeds, nearly double the 2010 number;
- 49% of growers had glyphosate-resistant weeds on farms in 2012, up from 34% in 2011;
- 92% of growers in Georgia have glyphosate-resistant weeds;
- from 2011 to 2012 the acres with resistance almost doubled in Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana;
- total resistant acres increased by 25% in 2011 and 51% in 2012;
- more farms had at least two resistant species on their farm - in 2010 12%, in 2012 27%.

Graphs 15, 16 and 17 on the International Survey of Herbicide-Resistant Weeds illustrate the spread of glyphosate-resistant weeds since the introduction of transgenic crops. Click on <http://www.weedscience.org/summary/home.aspx> and scroll down to click on 'PowerPoint Charts Available for Download – December 6th 2014'.

³² Dept Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment – Biosecurity Tasmania.

<http://dpi.pwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/GM%20Canola%20Former%20Trial%20Sites%20Audit%20Report%20May2014.pdf>

³³ <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-01-09/tasmania27s-gmo-ban-extended-indefinitely/5192112>

³⁴ <http://www.nlpwsex.org/docs/benbrook.htm>.

³⁵ 'Ecological effects of transgenic crops and the escape of transgenes into wild populations', Pilon D and Prendeville, H, *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Evol. Syst.* 2004. 35:149–74

<http://fbae.org/2009/FBAE/website/images/PDF%20files/Important%20Publication/ecological%20effects%20of%20transgenes.pdf>

³⁶ Powles (2008) Glyphosate: a once-in-a-century herbicide, *Pest Manag Sci* 64: 319-325

³⁷ <http://www.farmchemicalsinternational.com/crop-inputs/herbicides/glyphosate-resistance-spreads-in-the-u-s/> 5 February 2013

Herbicide-resistance is not confined to glyphosate-based herbicides. One study predicts total herbicide use in the US will rise from around 1.5 kilograms per hectare in 2013 to more than 3.5 kilograms per hectare in 2025 as a direct result of growing transgenic crops, and that the new technologies will also lose their effectiveness.³⁸ As indicated, the increase in herbicide-resistant weeds species has led to the development of GE crops and weeds that are resistant to more toxic herbicides such as 2,4-D.

In August 2012, conventional farmer, Bob Mackley, spoke in New Zealand about transgenic crops and their effects in his native Australia. He reported that many farmers have suffered significant losses as a result of transgene contamination of their conventional crops, and legislation favours seed companies, not farmers. Legally without the means to protect his livelihood, Mackley has been forced to time his plantings to avoid contamination from transgenic crops grown by a neighbour. His is a critical balance between profit or contamination and loss.

Most growers in Australia are GE-free and support the GE Crops Free Areas Act 2003 which came into currency in 2014. They want the biotechnology industry to pay its way, with a Farmer Protection Fund levying 50cents/kg on seed sales so growers are compensated for losses from GE contamination. GE-free canola premiums are up to \$40/tonne.³⁹

US farmers growing transgenic corn say they now face a future of lower prices and higher inputs. The trend is to abandon transgenic seed because non-GE crops are more productive and profitable.⁴⁰

There already exist effective, sustainable solutions to the problems that this novel technology claims to address; for example, conventional plant breeding, helped by safe modern technologies like gene mapping and Marker Assisted Selection. MAS moves complex traits into new crop varieties using genetic information and conventional breeding, raising fewer safety issues than transgenic crops and respecting species barriers. It is more acceptable to shoppers and faster to market. MAS continues to outperform genetically engineered crops in producing high-yield, drought-tolerant, and pest- and disease-resistant plants that can meet present and future food needs.^{41 42}

Key markets want foods free of novel DNA, a requirement driven by the demands of well-informed and discerning consumers from China, Japan, Europe, the US and elsewhere. The global market for foods and beverages produced without the use of any transgenic ingredient/s has led many leading international food companies such as Unilever, Nestlé, and Coca-Cola to introduce or be developing non-GE versions of their products to meet the demands of consumers who do not want transgenes in their food.⁴³ Global sales of non-GE food and beverage products are predicted to double to US\$800 billion by 2017.⁴⁴

4 Genetically engineered crops and human health

Consumers in the US have been ingesting significant quantities of foods containing novel DNA since the introduction of transgenic crops on a commercial basis in the mid 1990s. About 94 percent of US soybean farmers and 72 per cent of corn farmers use Roundup Ready (glyphosate-resistant) crops. Soy and corn go into a substantial range of food products, along with transgenic canola and cottonseed.⁴⁵ In addition, animals fed glyphosate-resistant crops bioaccumulate⁴⁶ glyphosate and/or glyphosate metabolites, adding to the human end user intake.

Glyphosate-resistant transgenic crops especially represent a large percentage of the transgenic seed market; for example, in the US alone, nearly 93 percent of soybeans and 80 percent of corn came from Monsanto's RoundupReady seeds in 2009.⁴⁷ Glyphosate is the active ingredient in Roundup and many proprietary herbicides and since the introduction in the mid-1990s of glyphosate-resistant crops on a commercial basis its use has increased many-fold.

³⁸ Mortensen et al, *BioScience* 62, 75–84 (2012).

<http://www.istor.org/discover/10.1525/bio.2012.62.1.12?uid=3738776&uid=2129&uid=2&uid=70&uid=4&sid=21103352335931>

³⁹ Gene Ethics Oz

⁴⁰ <http://modernfarmer.com/2013/12/post-gmo-economy/>.

⁴¹ 'An evidence-based examination of the claims made for the safety and efficacy of genetically modified crops' (June 2012) Earth Open Source

<http://earthopensource.org/index.php/reports/58>

⁴² Gene Ethics News | December 2014

⁴³ <http://www.packagedfacts.com/Non-GMO-Foods-7822141/>.

⁴⁴ www.environmentalleader.com/2013/11/12/non-gmo-food-market-to-hit-800-billion-by-2017/; www.globalresearch.ca/american-farmers-abandoning-genetically-modified-seeds-non-gmo-crops-are-more-productive-and-profitable/5366365; Global Research, 27 Jan 2014 ofthegridnews.com.

⁴⁵ http://www.soyconnection.com/soyfoods/product_overview.php

⁴⁶ <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/tibs/bioaccum.htm>, <http://www.saferchemicals.org/resources/chemicals/pbts.html>

⁴⁷ <http://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/factsheet/monsanto-a-corporate-profile/>

The negative impacts of glyphosate ingestion on humans manifest slowly over time by damaging cellular systems, playing a part in most common diseases and conditions allied with a Western diet, including gastrointestinal disorders, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, depression, autism, infertility, cancer and Alzheimer's disease.⁴⁹

A huge increase in the prevalence of chronic diseases in the US has been reported over the past 20 years. For a 2014 study, US government databases were searched for transgenic crop data, glyphosate application data and disease epidemiological data. Correlation analyses were then performed on 22 diseases in these time-series data sets. While correlation is not proof of certain cause, the researchers produced graphs suggesting a connection between the introduction of genetically engineered crops on a commercial basis and increases in those diseases.⁴⁹

A 2013 study detected glyphosate in 43.9 percent of human urine samples taken from participants living in urban areas in 18 European countries.^{50 51} When diets favoured organic produce humans excreted significantly less glyphosate. The levels in urine of generally healthy humans were significantly lower than levels in a comparative chronically diseased population.

In the 1970s, glyphosate was identified as a chelator of minerals, a compound that combines with other minerals making them available only under certain conditions. Studies show plant uptake systems are susceptible to the chelating effects of glyphosate⁵² which will affect the quality of crops and grasses, as well as making them more susceptible to pathogens.

One study⁵³ hypothesizes glyphosate mixed with hard water forms a complex with heavy metals like cadmium, resulting in its accumulation in the body. The study proposed a link between chronic kidney disease and glyphosate. Chronic kidney disease of unknown origin (CKDu) is increasingly common in poor farming communities in some developing countries. Identified in the mid-1990s, CKDu is estimated to afflict 15 percent of working age people in northern Sri Lanka alone: 400,000 patients with an estimated death toll of 20,000.

There remains no official monitoring of effects on the human population of ingesting transgenic foods and consumers have no official notification of the risks related to commercial transgenic crops. With US consumers increasingly growing aware of the potential results of ingesting transgenic DNA, the fastest growing sector in its grocery industry is for foods free of transgenes, that sector now estimated to be at close to one third of the total market. This is the result of consumer pressure, and from medical professionals recommending foods free of transgenes with consequent improved health for patients.⁵⁴ New Zealand is still well-positioned to help meet that demand for GE-free food.

4.1 Genetically engineered organisms - no proof of safety for consumers or farmers

The 2014 'Hot Debate' at Lincoln University, featured six experts representing those proposing and those against the release of into the environment of genetically engineered organisms. Panel members Dr Jon Hickford and Dr Tony Connor, proponents of the technology, stated transgenic foods were safe to eat. They were asked (a) could they provide 10 human studies to support this statement, and (b) would they also advise where the diagnostic tools are available for health professionals to identify if transgenic foods in the human diet are contributing or not to illnesses. Drs Hickford and Connor admitted there are no safety studies nor are there any diagnostic tools for monitoring public health impacts of transgenic foods.⁵⁵

Because of the controversy that follows the safety issues an extensive three-year study is to ask, *Is genetically engineered food and associated pesticides safe for human health?* Launched on 12 November 2014, it is the largest ever, independent safety study on transgenic foods.⁵⁶

⁴⁸ 'Glyphosate's Suppression of Cytochrome P450 Enzymes and Amino Acid Biosynthesis by the Gut Microbiome: Pathways to Modern Diseases', Samsel et al, Entropy 2013, 15(4), 1416-1463; doi:10.3390/e15041416 <http://www.mdpi.com/1099-4300/15/4/1416>

⁴⁹ 'Genetically engineered crops, glyphosate and the deterioration of health in the United States of America', Swanson et al, Journal of Organic Systems, 9(2), 2014, http://www.organic-systems.org/journal/92/JOS_Volume-9_Number-2_Nov_2014-Swanson-et-al.pdf

⁵⁰ 'Determination of Glyphosate residues in human urine samples from 18 European countries', carried out by Medical Laboratory Bremen, Germany, http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/glyphosate_studyresults_june12.pdf.

⁵¹ http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/press_releases/foee_1_introducing_glyphosate.pdf

⁵² Roemheld et al., 2005; Neumann et al., 2006; Eker et al., 2006

⁵³ 'Glyphosate, hard water and nephrotoxic metals: are they the culprits behind the epidemic of chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka?' Jayasumana C1, Gunatillake S2, Senanayake P3. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2014 Feb 20;11(2):2125-47. doi: 10.3390/ijerph110202125. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24562182>

⁵⁴ <http://www.aeemonline.org/gmopost.html>.

⁵⁵ <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/PO1404/S00063/myths-revealed-about-safety-of-ge-food.htm>.

⁵⁶ <http://www.gmwatch.org/index.php/news/archive/2014/15753-largest-international-study-into-safety-of-gm-food-launched-by-russian-nco>

Rats are to be fed Monsanto RoundUp Ready corn and glyphosate, which the corn is engineered to resist and which is widely used in growing such crops. The use of the herbicides to which transgenic crops are resistant has increased many-fold since their introduction in the mid-1990s and there is a notable lack of published, peer-reviewed independently sourced data on their safety and on the increased use of the herbicides. For the most part, biotechnology companies carried out safety studies and those claimed 'no health risk'. Government regulators have not required evidence of long-term safety. This study should fill that gap. The experiment will be conducted in Western Europe and Russia and have no input from biotechnology corporations or the anti-genetic engineering movement.

In *Alliance for Bio-Integrity et al v Shalala* (1998) over 44,000 pages of files produced at the direction of the Court by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) revealed it had declared genetically engineered foods to be safe despite its own experts disagreeing, and that it falsely claimed a broad scientific consensus supported its stance. Internal memoranda and reports disclosed agency scientists repeatedly cautioned that foods produced through recombinant DNA technology (genetically engineered organisms) entail different risks than do their conventionally produced counterparts and that this was consistently disregarded when FDA policy was written in treating transgenic foods the same as conventional ones.⁵⁷

In taking this stance, the agency violated the US Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in allowing transgenic foods to be marketed without testing on the premise that they are 'generally recognized as safe' (GRAS) by qualified experts. The consensus of scientists working for the FDA was that transgenic foods were inherently risky, and might create hard-to-detect allergies, poisons, gene transfer to gut bacteria, new diseases, and nutritional problems. They urged rigorous long-term tests.⁴⁴ The FDA has admitted to being directed "to foster" the biotech industry. After two decades of growing transgenic crops on a commercial-scale results to the environment and consumers unknowingly ingesting transgenes are becoming obvious.

5 New Zealand exports – are we 100% Pure Clean Green New Zealand?

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Dr Jan Wright, says New Zealand urgently needs a National Environmental Reporting Act if it is to maintain its clean green image. The act would provide for regular national environmental reporting in line with other OECD nations, New Zealand being the only OECD country not doing so.⁵⁸

One of New Zealand's export strengths is being able to guarantee products free of genetically engineered organisms. New Zealand's position as a provider of clean, GE-free, and safe food is a significant economic and marketing point of difference. In the task of lifting exports above commodity status, there is added value in food safety, natural, uncontaminated foods, and sustainable, ethical production. One of the major emerging growth sector in US grocery is Non-GEO food; as stated, close to one third of the market.

Exclusion of GE crops now advantages New Zealand and assists in increasing exports to markets wanting products free of transgenic DNA and in supplying new markets. Our regulatory system has protocols in place aimed at protecting these exports. For example, exported meat has to comply with the standards applying to cadmium levels in liver or kidney, particularly from animals older than three years.⁶¹ Because of the known chelating qualities of glyphosate, growing glyphosate-resistant transgenic crops could increase the cadmium presence in animal feed. Cadmium levels can affect stock grazed on transgenic crop stubble and the mineral may be present in imported animal feed.

Genetically engineered soy enters through New Zealand's seaports, mainly from Argentina. The large poultry industry in the Waikato and elsewhere uses transgenic feed and our substantial dairy industry spreads poultry manure on mainly dairy farms at 1-2 tonnes/hectare as a fertiliser. Any glyphosate-resistant gene would contaminate the environment and the milk as will the glyphosate-based herbicide contained therein. The spreading of manure then provides the opportunity to widely distribute any potentially viable transgenic material and associated chemical residues. Currently, transgenic crops are included in near 200,000 tonnes of feed imported into New Zealand annually. These imported feeds are only tested for non-viability of transgenic crops with no quality reassurance on purity. The reported practice is that loads are largely assessed visually rather than tested in a laboratory. Neither the glyphosate content, nor other toxic ingredients in glyphosate-based herbicides are tested for and the Ministry for Primary Industries confirmed they will not be in the immediate future. Thus New Zealand is at risk potentially from both the transgenic content and the glyphosate-based herbicide residues contained in the feed, the levels of which are also not monitored.

⁵⁷ Alliance for Bio-Integrity <http://www.biointegrity.org/list.htm>.

⁵⁸ <http://www.pce.parliament.nz/media/media-releases/our-clean-green-image-at-risk-says-commissioner>

It was a Norwegian study that investigated contamination levels and nutritional contents of three varieties of low-grown soybeans⁵⁹ - Roundup Ready soybeans, conventional soybeans grown using Roundup herbicide, and organic soybeans, grown without agricultural chemicals. On average transgenic soy contained 11.9 parts per million (ppm) of glyphosate; the highest level 20.1 ppm. No residues of either kind were found in the conventional and organic varieties. In a 2012 nutritional analysis of transgenic corn 13 ppm of glyphosate were found, compared to none in non-GEO corn. In an article for *The Ecologist* two of the study's researchers pointed out that these levels are actually double or more of what the developer of Roundup Ready transgenic crops, Monsanto, has referred to as "extreme levels."

The question has to be asked, why is New Zealand importing any product likely to be contaminated with novel DNA and glyphosate when there are countries exporting conventional crops? Brazilian feed is free of transgenes, and there is enough to meet demand and an increasing supply. Soya production in China and India is 100% non-transgenic.

A recent privately tested sample of soy meal imported into New Zealand revealed 3.4 parts per million glyphosate and 1.4 parts per million AMPA (aminomethylphosphonic acid), the primary degradation product of glyphosate in plants, soil, and water. Stock fed such feed will ingest any viable transgenes that escape scrutiny, and pesticide residues, and can potentially pass the effects on to humans ingesting their meat or milk products.³ That such feed is not adequately tested or labelled undermines the integrity of the New Zealand food system and consequently its export reputation.⁶⁰

Russia recently announced it will not allow any seed or food containing transgenes into Russia, that the country has the land to grow its own conventional, organic foods, as does New Zealand. The Technical Expert Panel of India's Supreme Court has also backed an indefinite moratorium on GEOs. Japan opposes transgenic crops, although canola imported from Canada has led to transgenic volunteers growing wild around Japanese ports and roads leading to major food oil processing companies. Ireland bans all GE crops. Austria, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria and Luxembourg have bans on the cultivation and sale of GEOs. Germany bans the cultivation or sale of GE maize. In France public demand has successfully kept transgenic crops out of the country. Madeira has a countrywide ban on GE crops. Switzerland banned all GE crops, animals, and plants on its fields and farms in a public referendum in 2005, extended to 2013, and further extended to December 2017.⁶¹ Californian counties Mendocino, Trinity and Marin have banned GE crops, and a number of US States are working towards at least adequate labelling to give consumers a choice.^{62 63}

Alongside banning transgenic crops, countries are banning glyphosate, as evidence grows that it is not safe as was conveniently assumed by regulators and industry. Glyphosate is the active ingredient in Monsanto's proprietary herbicide, Roundup®, and an ingredient in proprietary brands marketed by Bayer, Dow, Zeneca and other transnational companies.⁶⁴ With an estimated 90 percent of transgenic crops grown worldwide being glyphosate-resistant, the trait has transferred to weeds, with glyphosate-resistant weeds now located in 18 countries. These have had particularly significant impacts in the US, Australia, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.⁶⁵

Glyphosate-resistance has been confirmed in several New Zealand locations, the cause here given as "over application" of the herbicide.⁶⁶

⁵⁹ 'Compositional differences in soybeans on the market: Glyphosate accumulates in Roundup Ready GM soybeans', Böhna et al, Food Chemistry, Volume 153, 15 June 2014, Pages 207–215doi:10.1016/j.foodchem.2013.12.054

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308814613019201>

⁶⁰ In New Zealand, the maximum concentrations of a residue (MRLs) - resulting from the registered use of an agricultural or veterinary chemical legally permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food, agricultural commodity, or animal feed - are established by the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Group (ACVMG) within the NZ Food Safety Authority. There is no glyphosate MRL for maize currently listed in the MRL Standard; however, there is a provision for residues of up to 0.1 mg/kg for agricultural compound/food combinations not specifically listed. The Standard does recognise Codex standards for imported food. The Codex MRL for glyphosate in maize is 5 mg/kg (the residue definition only includes parent glyphosate). Under Food Standards ANZ, the current ADI for glyphosate of 0.3 mg/kg body weight per day set in 1985⁶⁰ based on the no observed effect level (NOEL) of 30 mg/kg bw/day, the highest dose tested in a two year study on rats, and using a 100-fold safety factor (10-fold intra and interspecies safety factors). There is currently no ADI for NAG, AMPA or N-acetyl AMPA. The FAO estimate of acceptable daily intake for humans is 0-0.3 mg/kg bw (sum of glyphosate and AMPA) (1986) <http://www.fao.org/docrep/w8141e/w8141e0u.htm>

⁶¹ <http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/switzerland.html>

⁶² <http://naturalrevolution.org/list-of-countries-that-ban-gmo-crops-and-require-ge-food-labels/> 19 June 2013

⁶³ <http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/>

⁶⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glyphosate>.

⁶⁵ International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds www.weedscience.org/graphs/soagraph.aspx (2013).

⁶⁶ <http://www.far.org.nz/index.php/media/entry/glyphosate-resistance-confirmed-in-new-zealand>.

A January 2014 Press Release from the biotechnology company, Dow AgroSciences⁶⁷, stated new data "indicate an astonishing 86 percent of corn, soybean and cotton growers in the South (*of the US*) have herbicide-resistant or hard-to-control weeds on their farms. The number of farmers impacted by tough weeds in the Midwest ... now tops 61 percent. Growers need new tools to address this challenge." The "new tools" are their transgenic crops and associated more toxic agricultural proprietary chemicals.

Growing transgenic crops would have negative impacts on the New Zealand environment, agricultural industries and on exports and tourism. Conventional and organic farmers in New Zealand already achieve premiums for non-transgenic food products. If New Zealand grew genetically engineered crops, many export markets would be adversely affected. (NB As an example, see grain and seed exports page 4.)

5.1 Remaining 'GE free'

The Inter-Council Working Party (ICWP) sought legal advice and has placed precautionary statements in their Plans to protect their communities and regions. An ICWP-commissioned independent poll showed how necessary this was. See this on http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic_Engineering/Pages/default.aspx.

Community opinion was confirmed in December 2013 when a national poll by Colmar Brunton, undertaken for Pure Hawke's Bay, showed 79% of New Zealanders support Councils being able to use the RMA to protect farmers, exporters and their residents from the long-term unmanaged and unknown risks of genetically engineered organisms. The risks include exposure to increasingly more toxic chemicals.⁶⁸

The UN's science-based International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) states mixed approaches to agriculture, not transgenic monocultures, are needed to feed future generations. Systems should enhance sustainability and maintain productivity in ways that protect the natural resource base and ecological provisioning of agricultural systems.⁶⁹

Reports from qualified bodies on transgenic organisms include New Zealand's own McGuinness Institute, a privately funded, non-partisan think tank working for a sustainable future, contributing strategic foresight through evidence-based research and policy analysis.⁷⁰ Ten years after the New Zealand moratorium on genetic engineering ended, an Institute study suggests it is time for it to be reinstated and time for a strategy to benefit the economy as a producer of food free of transgenic DNA for the world market. The Institute found that despite huge investment in experiments on transgenic plants and trees, there has been little benefit and significant economic risk incurred. Protecting the value of New Zealand's status as a producer of safe, high quality food, is of national strategic importance.

The 'United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Review 2013 - Make agriculture truly sustainable now for food security in a changing climate'⁷⁰ states:

"Developing and developed countries alike need a paradigm shift in agricultural development: from a 'green revolution' to a 'truly ecological intensification' approach. This implies a rapid and significant shift from conventional, monoculture-based and high external-input-dependent industrial production towards mosaics of sustainable, regenerative production systems that also considerably improve the productivity of small-scale farmers. We need to see a move from a linear to a holistic approach in agricultural management, which recognizes that a farmer is not only a producer of agricultural goods, but also a manager of an agro-ecological system that provides quite a number of public goods and services (e.g. water, soil, landscape, energy, biodiversity, and recreation)."

An evidence-based examination of the claims made for the safety and efficacy of transgenic crops was published in June 2012 http://earthopensource.org/files/pdfs/GMO_Myths_and_Truths/GMO_Myths_and_Truths_1.3b.pdf.

See also FAQ on Genetic Engineering http://www.psqr.org.nz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=25 and an overview on Glyphosate <http://www.psqr.org.nz/glyphosate/finish/8-uncategorised/16-glyphosate/0>.

⁶⁷ <http://www.agriculture-xprt.com/news/dow-agrosciences-statement-about-usda-announcement-regarding-draft-environmental-impact-statement-to-409452>

⁶⁸ <http://purehawkesbay.org/overwhelming-support-for-local-decisions-on-gm-free-status-national-poll/>

⁶⁹ <http://www.greenpeace.org/belgium/PageFiles/16954/iaastd-recommendations.pdf>

⁷⁰ http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2012d3_en.pdf

5.2 Future agricultural planning for New Zealand

Plant breeding largely favours varieties determined by the vested interest providing funding rather than on end user safety and choice. A current favourite is genetic engineering technology which includes the development of transgenic food crops, and many of these food crops are resistant to herbicides, especially glyphosate. Important points are that:

- (a) Such crops substantially increase the amount of herbicide applied to the crop;
- (b) The novel DNA giving herbicide-resistance has transferred to an increasing number of major weed species in areas growing transgenic crops;
- (c) This has made glyphosate in particular ineffectual on those resistant weeds; and
- (d) Weed species now require more toxic chemicals to achieve eradication.⁶⁵

Glyphosate-resistance has already been identified in several locations in New Zealand, the cause being given as 'over application'.⁷¹ On experience overseas, growing transgenic glyphosate-resistant crops would increase that considerably.

Two studies give further evidence-based reasons for New Zealand farmers taking a precautionary approach and not adopting genetically engineered crops and thus releasing novel DNA into the environment, particularly those crops using glyphosate-based herbicides⁷²:

- Thirty dairy cows from each of eight Danish dairy farms were investigated and all were found to excrete glyphosate in their urine. The study demonstrated that glyphosate is toxic to the normal metabolism of dairy cows.⁷³ The likely source of the glyphosate would be animal feed containing transgenic food and/or feed crops, and residual glyphosate from spraying. (N.B. See page 8 - glyphosate found in human urine.)
- Glyphosate enhances the growth of aflatoxin-producing fungi, lending an explanation for the substantial increase in fungal toxins now found in corn grown in the US⁷⁴; the USDA indicating in 2012 that 88 percent of US corn/maize grown was transgenic. Most would be glyphosate resistant, thus increasing the potential for large areas of corn crops to be affected.⁷⁵

Aflatoxins affect grains, oilseeds and tree nuts, among other crops. Contamination of grains by aflatoxins threatens human and livestock health, and international trade. The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates 25% of the world food crops are affected annually. Crop loss due to such contamination costs US producers over US\$100 million/year on average.⁷⁶ Tate & Lyle, a British maker of sweeteners and starches, has said quality problems with US corn, primarily due to aflatoxin, were forcing changes to the firm's buying programme.⁷⁷

Thousands of conventional crop varieties have been lost since the introduction of agrichemicals and monoculture practices, including transgenic food crops since the mid 1990s.⁷⁸ Changes in genetic structure can be long term and affect several generations. No insurer will cover the complex and long-term risks, this fact alone reason for precaution.

If transgenic crops are introduced into New Zealand, many of our farmers growing premium quality and organic crops stand to lose their livelihoods. There will follow, as it has in other countries, inadvertent contamination of non-transgenic crops and grasses, resulting in extortionist claims from the seed producers for farmers to compensate them for harbouring – be it unwillingly and unknowingly – crops contaminated with patented novel DNA. Farmers have no legal protection against this and insurance protection is not available. The end result for many has been financial ruin.⁷⁹

⁷¹ <http://www.far.org.nz/index.php/media/enry/glyphosate-resistance-confirmed-in-new-zealand>.

⁷² The active ingredient in the commonly applied herbicide, Roundup. Glyphosate-resistant crops are largely RoundupReady.

⁷³ 'Field Investigations of Glyphosate in Urine of Danish Dairy Cows', Krüger et al., J Environ Anal Toxicol 2013, 3:5, <http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-0525.1000186>

⁷⁴ Carla L Barberis, Cecilia S Carranza, Stella M Chiacchiera, Carina E Magnoli. Influence of herbicide glyphosate on growth and aflatoxin B1 production by Aspergillus section Flavi strains isolated from soil on in vitro assay. J Environ Sci Health B. 2013 ;48(12):1070-9. PMID: 24007484

⁷⁵ 'Influence of herbicide glyphosate on growth and aflatoxin B1 production by Aspergillus section Flavi strains isolated from soil on in vitro assay', Barberis et al, J Environ Sci Health B. 2013; 48(12): 1070-9. doi: 10.1080/03601234.2013.824223; <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24007484>.

⁷⁶ <http://www.icrisat.org/aflatoxin/aflatoxin.asp>.

⁷⁷ Reuters, 'Tate & Lyle says aflatoxin in U.S. corn complicates grain sourcing', 8 November 2012

⁷⁸ Int Fed of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/89755/Photos/307000-WDR-2011-FINAL_email-1.pdf.

⁷⁹ Report 'Seed Giants vs US Farmers' <http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/reports/1770/seed-giants-vs-us-farmers>

6 Concluding

Tasmanian Deputy Premier, Bryan Green, said the State's "island status and our biosecurity system mean that our food and agricultural industries are well placed to take advantage of the State's GE-free status."⁸⁰

New Zealand's island status offers the same advantages. This country should reject growing transgenic food or feed crops, trees and grasses; in fact, any release into the environment of genetically engineered organisms. Transgenes released into the environment have the potential to invade and damage the biological infrastructure of New Zealand's primary industry sectors and our unique biodiversity. As has been shown overseas, once released into the environment, transgenes will spread and potentially contaminate irreversibly native and domestic gene-stocks alike.

6.1 Supporting ethical science

PSGR acknowledges there may be potential benefits of genetic engineering technology and supports continued advances in molecular biology, which is the underlying science, in containment. We are critical of the business models and regulatory systems that have characterized early applications of the various technologies involved.

Transgenic applications in agriculture have made the problems of industrial monoculture cropping worse and do not support a sustainable agriculture and food system with broad societal benefits. The technologies have been employed in ways that reinforce problematic industrial approaches to agriculture.

Policy decisions about the use of genetic engineering technologies are too often driven by public relations campaigns run by the biotechnology industry, rather than by what science tells us about the most cost-effective ways to produce abundant food and preserve the health of farmland.

We offer these following ideas for policy makers on what they should do to best serve the public interest:

- Expand research funding for public crop breeding programmes, so that a broad range of non-transgenic varieties remain available;
- Expand public research funding and incentives to further develop and adopt agro-ecologically based farming systems;
- Take steps - such as changes in patent law - to facilitate independent scientific research on the risks and benefits of genetic engineering technology / genetically engineered organisms;
- Take a more rigorous, independently verified approach to transgenic product approvals, so that products do not come to market until their risks and benefits are understood through non-biased review;
- Support food labelling laws that require foods containing transgenic-derived ingredients to be clearly identified as such, so that consumers can make informed decisions about supporting transgenic applications in agriculture.

PSGR supports fully contained, supervised use of genetically engineered technology for the furtherance of science.

PSGR does not gain an advantage in trade competition.

**Compiled by Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust
January 2015**

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⁸⁰ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jan/09/tasmania-om>

For background and further information please refer to the following:

- Testimony to Northland Regional Council 21 June 2013 <http://www.psqr.org.nz/testimonies>
- Letters to New Zealand Councils and to members of Federated Farmers to be found on www.psqr.org.nz > home page > letters.
- Frequently Asked Questions on Genetic Engineering www.psqr.org.nz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=25
- Frequently Asked Questions on Glyphosate <http://www.psqr.org.nz/glyphosate/finish/8-uncategorised/16-glyphosate/0>

Environment Court Decision November 2013

<http://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/321876/environment-court-decision-18-dec-2013-env-2012-339-000041-part-one-section-17.pdf>

Bay of Plenty Regional Council vs Scion

<http://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/321876/environment-court-decision-18-dec-2013-env-2012-339-000041-part-one-section-17.pdf>

Inter-council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation and Management Options

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Documents/GE-Reports/Letter-to-Minister-re-GMO-Survey.pdf>

Whangarei District Council on Genetic Engineering

www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Pages/default.aspx#Expand

Far North District Council on Genetically Modified Organisms / Genetic Engineering

<http://www.fndc.govt.nz/services/environmental-policy-and-forward-planning/the-far-north-district-plan/genetically-modified-organisms-gmo#a2>

Hasting District Council on Genetic modification <http://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/geneticmodification>

Pure Hawke's Bay National Poll, posted 2 December 2013

<http://purehawkesbay.org/overwhelming-support-for-local-decisions-on-gm-free-status-national-poll/>

Radio NZ News - 79% want councils to have power over GM crops – 2 December 2013

www.radio.nz.co.nz/news/national/229508/79-percent-want-councils-to-have-power-over-gm-crops-poll

Genetic Engineering and Sustainable Agriculture – New Zealand

<http://www.greenpeace.org/new-zealand/en/campaigns/genetic-engineering/>

The Sustainability Council of New Zealand <http://www.sustainabilitynz.org/council.asp>

GE Free New Zealand www.gefree.org.nz/

See also

GM Watch - GM Contamination Register <http://www.gmcontaminationregister.org/>

The ETC Group – 'Who Owns Nature' <http://www.etcgroup.org/content/who-owns-nature>

The International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds on <http://www.weedscience.org/In.asp> nd

Up-to-date list of herbicide-resistant weeds on <http://www.weedscience.org/summary/MOASummary.asp>

Seeds Of Death, Full Movie <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eUd9rRSLY4A> May 24, 2013

The socio-economic effects of GMOs Hidden costs for the food chain' December 2010, Friends of the Earth Europe.

http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/publications/FoEE_Socio_economic_effects_gmos_0311.pdf

Appendix 1

Because of the disproportionate influence of 'big business' in governmental decision-making, policies have largely favoured the interests of industry, often with a seeming disregard for the wishes or safety of private citizens and the environment. This situation has given rise to strong public reaction and the need for controls outside of Regulatory Authorities to protect the interests of local communities and future generations.

On 12 November 2014, an Open Letter from those in North America with direct experience of the commercial release of genetically engineered organisms was released on line to the UK and Europe, and published in *The Ecologist*.⁸¹ Their first-hand experience should influence decisions made in other jurisdictions including in New Zealand. They said:

We are writing as concerned American citizens to share with you our experience of genetically modified (GM) crops and the resulting damage to our agricultural system and adulteration of our food supply. In our country, GM crops account for about half of harvested cropland. Around 94% of the soy, 93% of corn (maize), and 96% of cotton grown is GM.[i]

The UK and the rest of the EU have yet to adopt GM crops in the way that we have, but you are currently under tremendous pressure from governments, biotech lobbyists, and large corporations to adopt what we now regard as a failing agricultural technology.

Polls consistently show that 72% of Americans do not want to eat GM foods and over 90% of Americans believe GM foods should be labelled.[ii] In spite of this massive public mandate, efforts to get our federal[iii] and state[iv] governments to better regulate, or simply label, GMOs are being undermined by large biotech and food corporations with unlimited budgets[v] and undue influence.

As you consider your options, we'd like to share with you what nearly two decades of GM crops in the United States has brought us. We believe our experience serves as a warning for what will happen in your countries should you follow us down this road.

Broken promises

GM crops were released onto the market with a promise that they would consistently increase yields and decrease pesticide use. They have done neither.[vi] In fact, according to a recent US government report, yields from GM crops can be lower than their non-GM equivalents.[vii]

Farmers were told that GM crops would yield bigger profits too. The reality, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, is different.[viii] Profitability is highly variable, while the cost of growing these crops has spiraled.[ix]

GM seeds cannot legally be saved for replanting, which means farmers must buy new seeds each year. Biotech companies control the price of seeds, which cost farmers 3-6 times more than conventional seeds.[x] This, combined with the huge chemical inputs they require, means GM crops have proved more costly to grow than conventional crops.

Because of the disproportionate emphasis on GM crops, conventional seed varieties are no longer widely available leaving farmers with less choice and control over what they plant.[xi]

Farmers who have chosen not to grow GM crops can find their fields contaminated with GM crops as a result of cross pollination between related species of plants[xii] and GM and non-GM seeds being mixed together during storage.

Because of this our farmers are losing export markets. Many countries have restrictions or outright bans on growing or importing GM crops[xiii] and as a result, these crops have become responsible for a rise in trade disputes when shipments of grain are found to be contaminated with GM organisms(GMOs).[xiv]

The burgeoning organic market here in the US is also being affected. Many organic farmers have lost contracts for organic seed due to high levels of contamination. This problem is increasing and is expected to get much bigger in the coming years.

⁸¹ http://www.theecologist.org/blogs_and_comments/commentators/2632105/living_with_gmos_a_letter_from_america.html

Pesticides and superweeds

The most widely grown types of *GM* crops are known as 'Roundup Ready' crops. These crops, mostly corn and soy, have been genetically engineered so that when they are sprayed with the herbicide Roundup - the active ingredient of which is glyphosate - the weeds die but the crop continues to grow.

This has created a vicious circle. Weeds have become resistant to the herbicide, causing farmers to spray even more. Heavier use of herbicides creates ever more "superweeds" and even higher herbicide use.

A recent review found that between 1996 and 2011, farmers who planted Roundup Ready crops used 24% more herbicide than non-*GM* farmers planting the same crops.[xv]

If we remain on this trajectory with Roundup Ready crops we can expect to see herbicide rates increase by 25% each year for the foreseeable future.

This pesticide treadmill means that in the last decade in the US at least 14 new glyphosate-resistant weed species have emerged[xvi], and over half of US farms are plagued with herbicide-resistant weeds.[xvii]

Biotech companies, which sell both the *GM* seeds and the herbicides,[xviii] have proposed to address this problem with the creation of new crop varieties that will be able to withstand even stronger and more toxic herbicides such as 2,4-D and dicamba.

However it is estimated that if these new varieties are approved, this could drive herbicide use up by as much as 50%.[xix]

Environmental harm

Studies have shown that the increased herbicide use on Roundup Ready crops is highly destructive to the natural environment. For example, Roundup kills milkweeds, which are the key food source for the iconic Monarch butterfly[xx] and poses a threat to other important insects such as bees.[xxi]

It is also damaging to soil, killing beneficial organisms that keep it healthy and productive[xxii] and making essential micronutrients unavailable to the plant.[xxiii]

Other types of *GM* plants, which have been engineered to produce their own insecticide (e.g. "Bt" cotton plants), have also been shown to harm beneficial insects including green lacewings[xxiv], the *Daphnia magna* waterflea [xxv] and other aquatic insects,[xxvi] and ladybugs (ladybirds).[xxvii]

Resistance to the insecticides in these plants is also growing[xxviii], creating new varieties of resistant "superbugs" and requiring more applications of insecticides at different points in the growth cycle, for instance on the seed before it is planted.[xxix] In spite of this, new Bt varieties of corn and soy have been approved here and will soon be planted.

A threat to human health

GM ingredients are everywhere in our food chain. It is estimated that 70% of processed foods consumed in the US have been produced using *GM* ingredients. If products from animals fed *GM* feed are included, the percentage is significantly higher.

Research shows that Roundup Ready crops contain many times more glyphosate, and its toxic breakdown product AMPA, than normal crops.[xxx]

Traces of glyphosate have been found in the breastmilk and urine of American mothers, as well as in their drinking water.[xxxi] The levels in breastmilk were worryingly high - around 1,600 times higher than what is allowable in European drinking water.

Passed on to babies through breastmilk, or the water used to make formula, this could represent an unacceptable risk to infant health since glyphosate is a suspected hormone disrupter.[xxxii] Recent studies suggest that this herbicide is also toxic to sperm.[xxxiii]

Likewise, traces of the Bt toxin have been found in the blood of mothers and their babies.[xxxiv]

GM foods were not subjected to human trials before being released into the food chain and the health impacts of having these substances circulating and accumulating in our bodies are not being studied by any government agency, nor by the companies that produce them.

Studies of animals fed GM foods and/or glyphosate, however, show worrying trends including damage to vital organs like the liver and kidneys, damage to gut tissues and gut flora, immune system disruption, reproductive abnormalities, and even tumors.[xxxv]

These scientific studies point to potentially serious human health problems that could not have been anticipated when our country first embraced GMOs, and yet they continue to be ignored by those who should be protecting us.

Instead our regulators rely on outdated studies and other information funded and supplied by biotech companies that, not surprisingly, dismiss all health concerns.

A denial of science

This spin of corporate science stands in stark contrast to the findings of independent scientists.

In fact, in 2013, nearly 300 independent scientists from around the world issued a public warning that there was no scientific consensus about the safety of eating genetically modified food, and that the risks, as demonstrated in independent research, gave "serious cause for concern".[xxxvi]

It's not easy for independent scientists like these to speak out. Those who do have faced obstacles in publishing their results, been systematically vilified by pro-GMO scientists, been denied research funding, and in some cases have had their jobs and careers threatened.[xxxvii]

Control of the food supply

Through our experience we have come to understand that the genetic engineering of food has never really been about public good, or feeding the hungry, or supporting our farmers. Nor is it about consumer choice. Instead it is about private, corporate control of the food system.

This control extends into areas of life that deeply affect our day-to-day well-being, including food security, science, and democracy. It undermines the development of genuinely sustainable, environmentally friendly agriculture and prevents the creation of a transparent, healthy food supply for all.

Today in the US, from seed to plate, the production, distribution, marketing, safety testing, and consumption of food is controlled by a handful of companies, many of which have commercial interests in genetic engineering technology.

They create the problems, and then sell us the so-called solutions in a closed cycle of profit generation that is unequalled in any other type of commerce.

We all need to eat, which is why every citizen should strive to understand these issues.

Time to speak out!

Americans are reaping the detrimental impacts of this risky and unproven agricultural technology. EU countries should take note: there are no benefits from GM crops great enough to offset these impacts. Officials who continue to ignore this fact are guilty of a gross dereliction of duty.

We, the undersigned, are sharing our experience and what we have learned with you so that you don't make our mistakes.

We strongly urge you to resist the approval of genetically modified crops, to refuse to plant those crops that have been approved, to reject the import and/or sale of GM-containing animal feeds and foods intended for human consumption, and to speak out against the corporate influence over politics, regulation and science.

If the UK and the rest of Europe becomes the new market for genetically modified crops and food our own efforts to label and regulate GMOs will be all the more difficult, if not impossible. If our efforts fail, your attempts to keep GMOs out of Europe will also fail.

If we work together, however, we can revitalize our global food system, ensuring healthy soil, healthy fields, healthy food and healthy people.

Recommended reading: Bt in organic farming and GM crops - the difference

<http://www.gmwatch.org/latest-listing/40-2001/1058-bt-in-organic-farming-and-gm-crops-the-difference->

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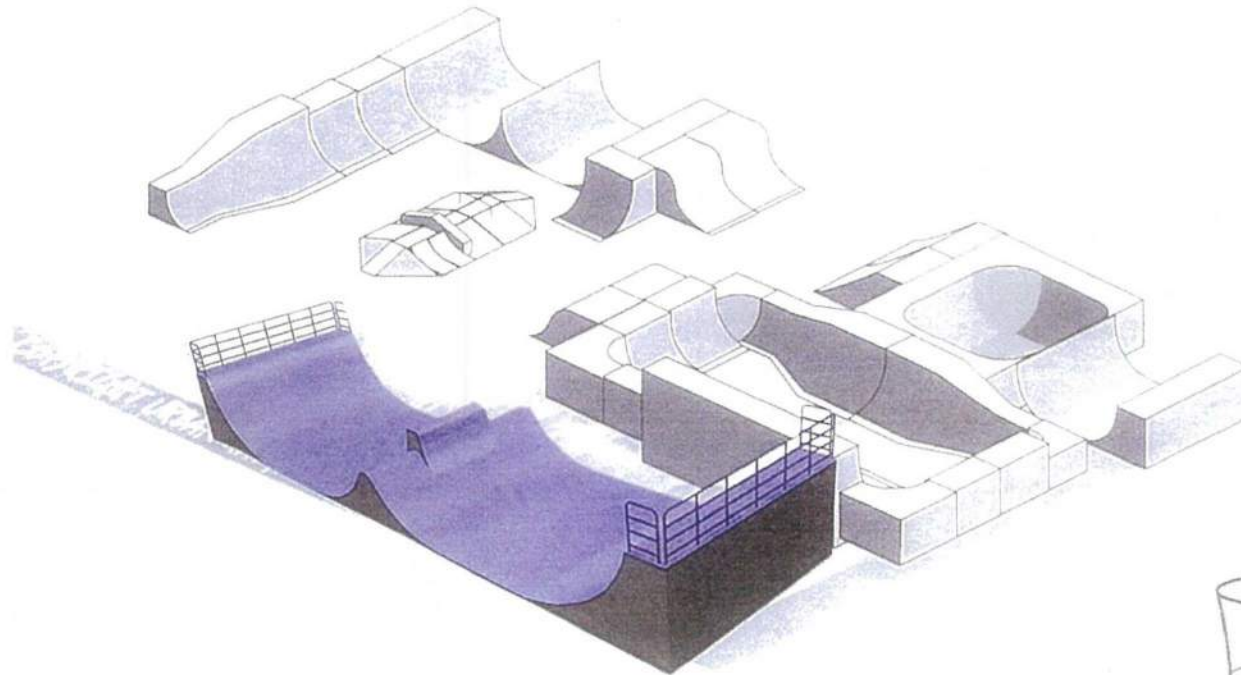
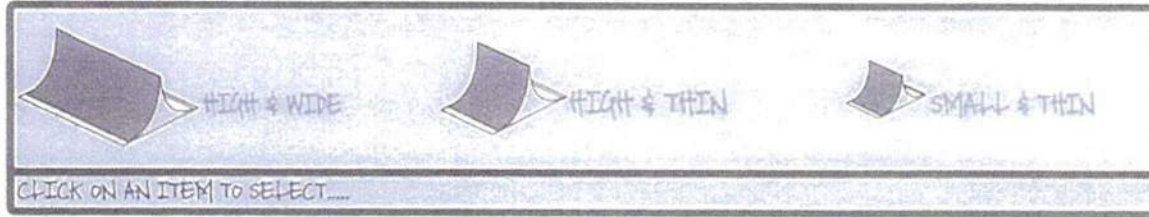


Roman STRONG - 16yrs
459 Wellington Road
06 327 4515.

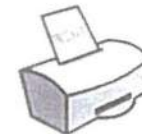
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URBAN SKATE RAMP

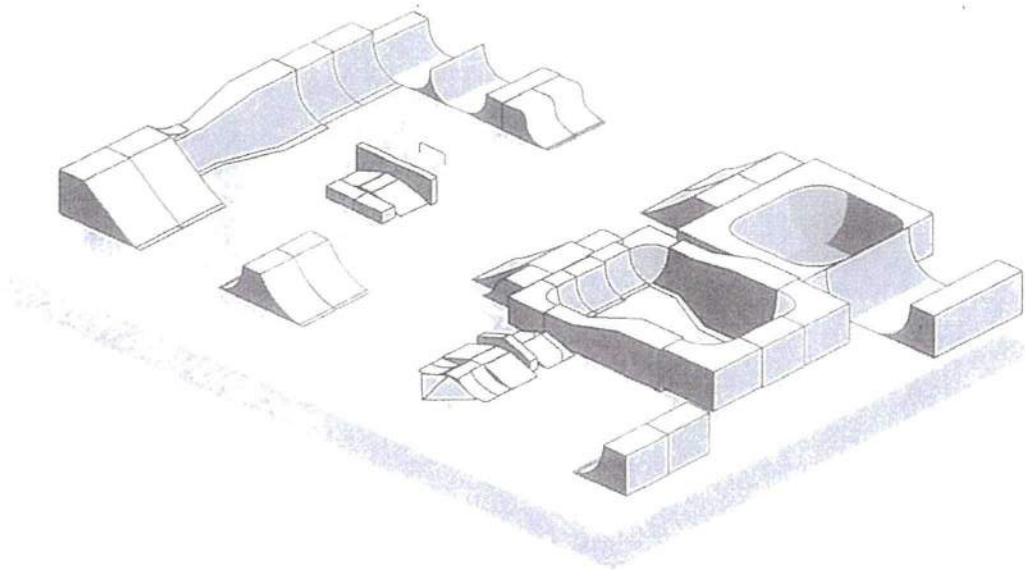
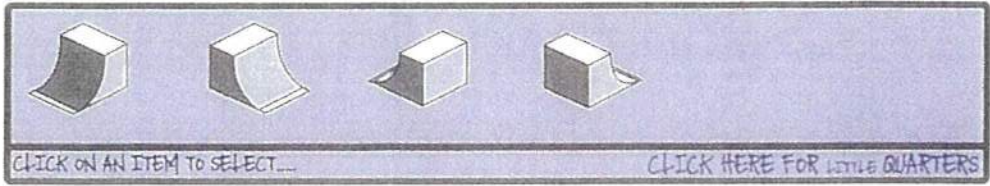


HALFPIPES
QUARTERS
RAKE QUARTERS
BOWLS
SPINES
BANKS
STREET
ROLL - INS
JUMP BOXES



12 0510

URBAN TRAMPS



HALFPIPES
QUARTERS
RAKE QUARTERS
BOWLS
SPINES
BANKS
STREET
ROLL-INS
JUMP BOXES



Skate park Ideas?

Name:

Ideas:

Brock

Spine,

Brock

mini half pipe

TYSON

water bowl

Roman

Mini ramp, Spine, pyramid, full bowl, hips, step up
another mini pipe. Transfers

E.L.

Half Pipe Full bowl Spine

Riley

Down rails

Isaiah

spine, half pipe, mini half pipe

M. DANIEL

Spine, Half pipe, Down rails

MAUI MAUI

spine / half pipe / step up / mega ramp / more grinds

As

a bowl like that one in ~~the~~ ~~palmy~~.

New Skate park

The Mayor has asked me to gather a partition of 150 people for a new skate park (Or skate park extended) in Marton. If this partition is filled he has said that he will really push the council about it and do his best to get a New skate park (Or skate park extended) for Marton.

First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Brock	Bell	0220455412
Clarke	Bell	0220455412
Rua	Marshall-Pegg	0272000000
Seán	Sims	0277000010
Roman	Strong	06-327-4515
Emma	Mullins	021 234 1196
Ainslee	Pawson - Loope	0277128265
TYSON	Bromley	3276311
Ben	Kells	3275140
Charlie	Sutton	3276286
Calais	Kumevoo	06 327 4546
Richard	Sum	
Te Kopina	Ratana	06 327 7769
Sam	Hunter	3278852
Serena	Peane	(06) 3275098
Verity	Davies	(06) 3275339
Eru	Edwards	0221977515
Bridget	Strong	021 212 8595

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Jacob	Michielson	02040222732
Adam	Wigglesworth	
Robert	Heath	3232849
Lyte	Jones	
Mikasa	Samuel	02108460091
Cheyenne	Ngatai	0221253488
Tieren	Stevens	0211089107
Alex	Hainsworth	3275324
Angus	Guan	3274469
Kauri	Harrison	
Shaquille	lowrie	0223989694
Christopher	KUMEROA	
Mark	Matche	3276146
Carlos	Nicholson	0778004718
Matthew	Florence	
Gabrielle	Blake	06 327 5110
Amber	Leighton	06 327 6977
Tempest	Puklowski	06 3276799

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Axel	Johnson	0211773411
Chester	Swagnot	0218342563
Josh	Hart	063220234
Rewiata	Te pou	
Caleb	Coffey	063220865
Lan	Johnston	063274411
Ryan	Hainsworth	063275324
Jacob	Carlyon	063277711
Jonty	Whale	063276850
Kuan	Belk	07 0278185251
Kavana	Goldsbury	0224365933
Tyla	Martin	0272660814
Lucy	Epapara	0223602075
Shontelle	Wihare	0275551245
Kaaren	Moller	0278268279
Taami	Wright	022 397 5964
Jovelin	Cambridge	06322 1007
Kaitlyn	Smyth	021 058 3752

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Alison	Edwards	06 3221171
Timothy	Tryman	027 2634876
Jermaine	Moke	0211043847
Tema	Tihema	02 79565018
Isaiah	Tuan	(06) 3278891
Aaron	Murphy	06 3274510
Thylid	Hudson	06 3274991
Shuan	Giffenbury	022 3182574
Sonny	Mitchell	
Jesse	mitcbell	
A.J	A. Karatau	021 2375418
Mami	Karatau	
Harri	^{Kumerocq} Kunter	
Daniel	Hughes	065276113
Eva	Mephan	0272660307
Hearu	Resguson	0273407603
Leon	Kerr	0275445930
Jack	M'Kay	0279294436

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
David G	Geo	020402 78 539
Nickson	Furava	021244735
Khona	King	—
Nick	Clure	
Grayson	Belk	0273275267
Nick	Goodwin	
Andy	Candy	3274488
MR	Kiker	3274488
Henry	H	3275401
Jack Hunter	is gay	3278862
Brendie	Willis	
Jess	Cootes	
Ben	Fulton	
VJ	Wulf	
Liam	Stevens	
Carlos	Wulf	
Iewan	Wing	06-327-7998
Liam	Tysoe	32765024

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Chris	Craigon	077 0100264
Tyler ♥	Coley	0222526647
Bayleigh	Wiles	322 1104
Joey	Hamahana	
Ashra	Lata	0210611301
Tracey	Rehulahi	022639 2968 2964
Jessie-Rose	Iergh	02040347432
Mason	Parker	327567
Lyn	Strong	021 295 4600
Chris	Strong	021 295 4600
Michael	Ierwin	022 711 1111
James	Kumaoa	022 711 1111 0220470796
Monika	Rakatairi	0211262733
Gordon	Strong	06 327 5126 06-327-8277
EBONY	STRONG	06 327 4515
Regan	Taiarua	06 327 6161
Toby	Kerr	06 327 7162
Chelsea	Simpson	06 3277125

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Fergys	shannon	327 6310
Christian	Folau	327 327 6370
Kaelan	Death	327 7649
Xavier	Death	327 7644
Adam	Polytase	02040103564
Al Touk	Keene	0300
ISVENNEN	STEVENS	0210557107
Hugo	Boss	0223244210
Hayden	Stewart	0221339223
Riley	Kui	0220757366
Nathan	Takiwa	
Tehai	Tahau	0225407101
Tamania	Karehana - Ford	0275 0275074664
TUNA	OWENS	3277917
Avela	Paniger	0278155277
Rubbe	Ngataa	327 7115
Jayden	Bay	06 327 6278
Javan	Hunt	3277454

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Brylee	Coley	027178454
Kateh	Ngatedi	06 3274003
Fionn	O'GORMAN	06 3275579
Thomas	Westwood	06 3277047
Ellen	Cowhyon	06 3277711
Michael	Thomson	027 3132885
Mrs. Son	McIntyre	0223820797
Chris	Amitudhan	0622770 063276238
Tait	Whale	3276850 ⁰⁶
Errol	Proctor	06.327 4546
Lachie	fish	021 2026028
Debbie	BLAKE	022 3760430
Courtney	Down	0273067726
Donna	Proctor	(06) 327 4546
Ethan	Spring	(06) 327 6010
Stacey Jones	Jones	0272988823
Elle Wright	Welsh	0279592277
Boiana	Bay	06-327-6278

New Skate park

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First Name:	Last Name:	Phone Number:
Vordan	Polkin	06 327 6917
Tom	Juggard	06 3275181
Tom	Bergen	06 327 6558
Shane	Robis	06 327 7370
Mitdell	Butley	06 327-5600
Cherish	Kwocksun	0221593144
Juan or	Ainea	02040082818
Cam	Frecklington	0273447978
Savannah	Gray	0273447978.
Cowan	offatt	0273447978
Kawinga	Eynon	0273447978 0220718128
Caitlynn	offatt McKenzie	0273447978
Jessica	Poulson	0221938772
Rhys	Polglase	02040321023
Tyler	Tyler	02102467636
Molly-J	Davies	0278976747.
Jacques	Southes	0279147977
AJ	Leigh	02040196955

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Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.
- Option 2 – Do Nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Compromise** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.
- Option 2 – Do nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments:

Does these new halls have to be as big as the existing ones are e.g. area school hall at Taihape for bigger functions.

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

A lot of thought has to go into this. Once you have turned the tap off or pulled the plug they will never have these services again.

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.
- Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.
- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
- Option 2 – Status quo** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments: Investigate further a agency to run and look after housing.

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
- Option 2 – Council funded provision** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Other Comments:

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: KEITH GRAY.

Email address:

Preferred contact phone number:

06 3273985

Your postal address: 25 Omanu Street

Koitiatia R.D. 11

Wanganui 4581

Town:

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes No

Yes I could like to subscribe to Council’s e-newsletter

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
 on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

Position:

Privacy Act 1993

Please note that submissions are public information. The content on this form including your personal information and submission will be made available to the media and public as part of the decision making process. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the long term plan process. The information will be held by the Rangitikei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton. You have the right to access the information and request its correction.

Issue 1 – Should Council increase its investment in economic development?	Option 1
Other Comments:	we must continue to have investment in the economic development within our district or face losing business's faith in investing into our local economy. If we lose people out of the area all our costs will go up proportionally in my opinion
Issue 2 – Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?	Option 1
Other Comments:	
Issue 3 – Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.	Option 1
Other Comments:	something needs to be done so that we don't get stuck with a district full of lemons that cost a fortune to maintain
Issue 4 – What should we do with our community facilities? A. Swimming pools	Option 3
Other Comments:	extend the season and review the opening hours, leave it to the managers to bring in extra revenue, annual performance review
Issue 4 – What should we do with our community facilities? B. Community housing	Option 1
Other Comments:	upgrading the existing housing to a standard that ensures better occupancy. maybe bring people in from other areas, sell off some.
Issue 4 – What should we do with our community facilities? C. Parks upgrades	Option 1
Other Comments:	council could help with consents or advice on design
Issue 5 – Should we increase rates to build a larger Roothing Reserve Fund?	Option 1
Other Comments:	
Your name:	mark dawson
Email address:	dawsmw@hotmail.com
Preferred contact phone number:	63228171
Your postal address:	607 leedstown road, RD1
Town:	marton
How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:	Email
Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.	No
Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?	No
Yes I would like to subscribe to Councils e-newsletter	Yes
Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?	Better than last
Are you writing this submission as:	an individual
Organisation:	
Position:	
Submitted	13/04/2015 21:00



Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.
- Option 2 – Do Nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Compromise** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.
- Option 2 – Do nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.
- Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.
- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
- Option 2 – Status quo** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
- Option 2 – Council funded provision** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Other Comments:

be a partner with community groups

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

providing that this Reserve Fund has a caveat to future proof access to the Reserves for roading purposes only.

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: Keith G Scott

Email address: _____

Preferred contact phone number: _____

322 1225

Your postal address: 39 Bull St,

1

Town: Bulls

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

Yes No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

Yes No

Yes I could like to subscribe to Council’s e-newsletter

Are you writing this submission as:

an individual, or
 on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: Bulls Community

Committee

Position: Secretary

Privacy Act 1993

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RECEIVED

22 APR 2015

To: SW

File: 1-LTP15-7-1

Doc: 15 0245

Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

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- Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Other Comments: Whilst I understand

what council is trying to
achieve I don't think the
council's proposal is likely
to be an effective approach

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.
- Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments:

In Marton I would prefer
an upgrade of existing
facilities - why don't we
do something with Memorial
Hall to make it more
multipurpose.

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
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Other Comments:

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Other Comments:

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Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
- Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do not support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision** to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Other Comments:

But we need to identify the correct development - Centennial Park is much more central than Wilson Park and could become a fabulous multipurpose sports & recreational park with further support. Council needs to empower a local trust to do this.

Issue 5
Should we increase rates to build a larger Rounding Reserve Fund?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.
- Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.**

Other Comments:

We are a geographically diverse population and our roads are critical - we don't want to have a Manawatu gorge situation on our hands

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: Maree Marshall

Email address: mareemarshall@xtra.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

0274 555 327

Your postal address:

176 Colemans Road

RD 1, 1

Town: Marton

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I could like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
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Position:

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22 APR 2015

To: SW
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0244

Submission Form

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- Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments: Need to create more appealing centres to attract visitors. Bulls + Taihape OK but we need something to make people turn off the highway + come into Marton.

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
- Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments: Option 1 may prove more expensive - bulk discount concept. Appeal to people coming in to district. If personal costs too high, people may reconsider.

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.
- Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.
- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments: All year round - organisations will know of a well-organised activity. Why limit to summer? Schools can swim all year round. Promote events + activities. Council's responsibility is to provide facilities that are not available on

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
- Option 2 – Status quo** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
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- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

**Submissions close at
12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.**

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: PENNY EDWARDS

Email address: penny@
SARUMHOUSE.NET.NZ

Preferred contact phone number:

027 760 9002

Your postal address:

SARUM HOUSE
46 TUTAKOU ROAD

Town: MARTON

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

Yes No

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Position: _____

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Anna Dellow

From: Perry Cameron <pcameron@actrix.co.nz>
Sent: Saturday, 18 April 2015 11:10 a.m.
To: RDC Information
Subject: Marton Housing: 393 Wellington Road
Attachments: Right_to_Housing_Flyer_FINAL_2.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

RECEIVED

20 APR 2015

To: SHYCC GP
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0236

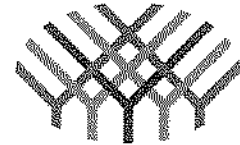
Greetings.

Please confirm that all DC units in Wellington Road comply with appropriate standards of insulation, heating, and building maintenance.

Was this matter raised at the 8 April LTP meeting?

The level of upgrade mentioned at Pg. 15 'Housing' of the Draft LTP 2015-25 (funding \$100,000) appears inadequate. Does Council acknowledge the 'Rights' outlined by the Human Rights Commission? (See attached.)

R.P. Cameron



Human Rights
Commission
Te Kāhui Tika Tangata

The human right to adequate housing in New Zealand

What is the human right to adequate housing in New Zealand?

The human right to adequate housing is recognised in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in multiple international human rights treaties that New Zealand has ratified including the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Many of these treaties incorporate the right to housing into the right to an adequate standard of living. Other treaties refer to specific aspects of the right to housing such as the right to privacy.

The human right to adequate housing is binding legal obligation of the State of New Zealand. This means the State of New Zealand has agreed to ensure that the right to adequate housing is progressively realised in New Zealand. It is an “international obligation” that must be performed in New Zealand.

The State has a duty to protect the right of people in New Zealand to enjoy adequate housing and a responsibility to provide remedies.

The human right to housing...applies to everyone [and]... is of central importance for the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights

It has been described by the most authoritative UN Treaty Body on economic and social rights as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity.¹

It must be provided in a non-discriminatory way. Everyone, regardless of income or economic resources, is entitled to the enjoyment of this right, without distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of any specific characteristic such as race, religion, age or sex.

As a State party to the international human rights treaties that protect the human right to adequate housing, the New Zealand Government (both local and central) has a duty to respect, protect and fulfil this right. The Government is not required under its human rights obligations to build housing for anyone or to own houses. Its duty is to ensure that all people in New Zealand enjoy their human right to adequate housing. It must do that or it will be in breach of its obligations.

Business – including individuals and organisations who are landlords - has a responsibility to respect the human right to adequate housing. If operations have a negative impact on the right to adequate housing business has a responsibility to remedy that negative impact.²

¹ United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, *General comments No. 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing and No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions*

http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf

² UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf

The human right to adequate housing does not simply mean a roof over people's heads. The United Nations has defined seven standards that must be met in order for housing to be adequate.³

Adequate Housing

Security of Tenure	Habitability	Accessibility	Affordability	Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure	Location	Cultural Adequacy
--------------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	--	----------	-------------------

▶ **Security of tenure:** Residents should be protected against forced eviction, harassment and other threats including predatory redevelopment and displacement.

▶ **Habitability:**

Housing must provide residents with adequate space that protects them from cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, and other threats to health, structural hazards, and disease.

▶ **Accessibility:** Housing must be accessible to all, and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups – including the disabled – must be accorded full access to housing resources.

▶ **Affordability:** Housing costs should be at such a level so as not to compromise the attainment of other basic needs. For example, people should not have to choose between paying rent and buying food.

▶ **Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure:** Housing must provide access to services essential for health, security, comfort and nutrition. This includes water and sanitation, power and other essential utilities.

▶ **Location:** Housing should not be built on polluted sites or in immediate proximity to pollution sources that threaten the right to health of residents. The physical safety of residents must likewise be guaranteed. Additionally housing must be in a location which allows access to employment, health-care services, schools, child care centres, and other social facilities.

▶ **Cultural Adequacy:** Housing and housing policies must guarantee the expression of cultural identity and diversity, including the preservation of cultural landmarks and institutions. Redevelopment or modernisation programs must ensure that the cultural significance of housing and communities is not sacrificed.

³ United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, General comments No. 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing and No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/ES21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf

17 April 2015

LTP Submissions
Freepost T72050
Rangitikei District Council
Private Bag 1102
Marton 4741

RECEIVED

22 APR 2015

To: SW
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0243

To whom it may concern,

Submission: The Council Long-term Plan 2015–25 (LTP)

Please accept the following letter and attachments as the Institute's submission on your council's long-term plan. The McGuinness Institute is a non-partisan think tank working towards a sustainable future, contributing strategic foresight through evidence-based research and policy analysis.

We welcome this opportunity to put forward a few ideas and observations that we hope will prove useful as you and your community work together to develop a long-term plan. This submission takes the form of an overview of our recent work. It is not a prescriptive document, and we have not made specific recommendations. We consider the projects described below may provide a useful context on certain issues when finalising your long-term plan.

Our flagship project, *Project 2058*, began in 2008 and focuses on where we want New Zealand to be in 50 years. Therefore, our research is conducted primarily with long-term issues in mind. Our 2015 work programme is based on our observations from 2014 and can be found on the McGuinness Institute website. We believe that if we want New Zealand to be in a better position in the long term, we need to think local – hence this submission. If you have any questions or queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Three years ago we provided councils a standard submission, much like we have done today. Firstly, I would like to thank those councils that provided feedback and engaged with the Institute over the last three years. The value of the submission process rests in part in receiving input from many different voices within the community. It should be noted that some of our projects and publications were developed in collaboration with others and reflect the ideas of a wide range of people as a result. All documents mentioned are either attached or can be found on our websites listed at the end of this letter.

This submission builds on the following workshops and projects:

1. *The LocalNZ and LivingStandardsNZ workshops* – the 10 recommendations put forward by youth participants who attended *LocalNZ* – a four-day workshop held in Wanganui and Wellington in 2014 and the 'Living Standards Metaphor' articulated by the participants of the *LivingStandardsNZ* workshop held in December 2013.
2. *Project StrategyNZ* – The findings of *The Government Department Strategies Index 2015*.
3. *Project One Ocean* – The recommendations of a recent report, *Report 10: One Ocean: Principles for the stewardship of a healthy and productive ocean*.
4. *Project TalentNZ* – The need to create a talent-based economy.
5. *Project Pandemic Management* – The need to prepare and protect our communities.

1. LocalNZ workshop: The 10 recommendations by participants

Our November 2014 workshop, *LocalNZ: Connecting youth committed to local government*, brought together 35 young people from throughout the country. This workshop was run in collaboration with the New Zealand Treasury, Wellington City Council and the organisers of the *A Place to Live* conference (the MacDiarmid Institute and Victoria University of Wellington, in association with the Royal Society of New Zealand, Wanganui District Council and the Whanganui River Maori Trust Board). Participants were tasked with answering the question: *How do regional goals align with national goals, and how might these goals need to change in order to aid regional growth?*

The 35 young people that attended were extraordinary; they were enthusiastic, inquiring and committed New Zealanders ready to engage and support their local communities. The end result, the *A Youth Statement on Regional Goals* booklet, is testimony to their hard work. We have provided a copy of the booklet for this submission as well as enough copies for your mayor, chief executive and councillor's. Below are the 10 recommendations outlined in the booklet (see pages 5–7 for further explanation):

1. Introduce creative information flows between local and central government.
2. Fresh thinking about how local government generates its revenue and matches its expenditure is needed.
3. Develop a deeper understanding of nature in order to have a healthy economy.
4. Harness what regions offer to quality of life.
5. Embrace the differences between regions and the unique qualities each region has to offer.
6. Central government should work harder to enable local government to sustainably make the most of its resources.
7. Tailor the education system for each region.
8. Visionary leadership is needed to benefit the regions, both in central and local government.
9. Build stronger relationships between representatives (MPs and councillors) and government (central and local) through integrity, trust and mutual respect.
10. Introduce the mokopuna clause.

You may also be interested in our December 2013 workshop, *LivingStandardsNZ: Aligning public policy with the way we want to live*, which emphasised the urgent need to better connect young people with their dreams and ambitions. One of the outputs from this workshop was the *2013 Youth Living Standards Framework for New Zealand*; I encourage you to read the 'Living Standards Metaphor' on page 5 of the booklet. Learn more about the workshop at www.livingstandardsnz.org.

2. Project StrategyNZ: Learning from The Government Department Strategies Index 2015

The Institute believes the strategies of central government should be easier to access, evaluate and build upon, particularly as these strategy documents shape and dictate the actions of local councils and community organisations. *The Government Department Strategies (GDS) Index 2015* website contains:

- The *Methodology*, which includes an explanation of our analysis using a scorecard. This scorecard could be used to evaluate the long-term plan itself.
- The *Profiles*, including (a) a link to each GDS document in operation as at 30 June 2014 – affectively creating a single source to access strategies published by any central government department and (b) an assessment of each GDS's content, describing what the strategy document does well and what it does not (published on each GDS profile).
- The *Strategy Wheels*, which illustrate how a core strategy drives more specific strategies and operational plans.
- The *Tables*, which rank each of the GDSs against each other.
- The *Observations*, including a list of seven key messages and examples of good practice.

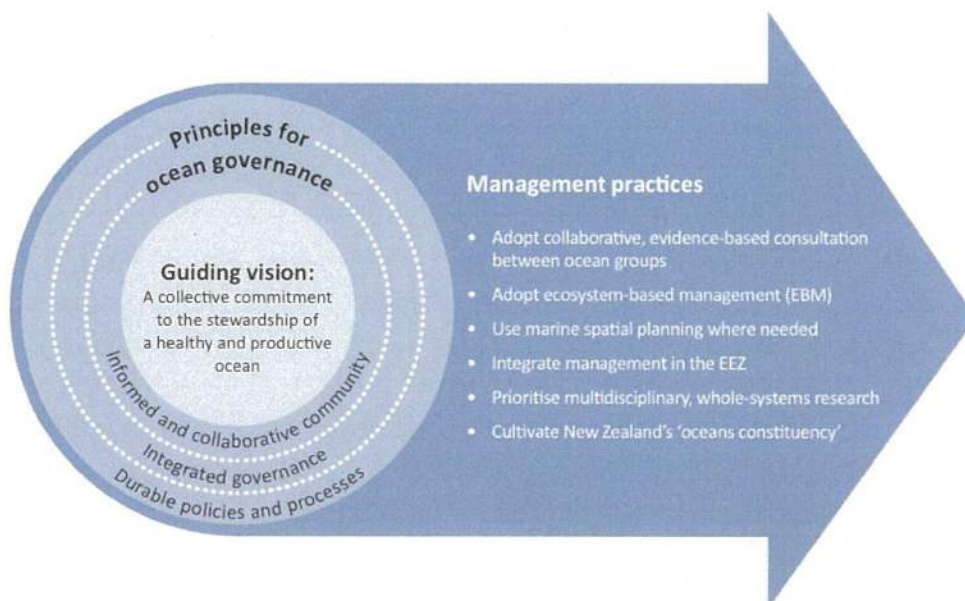
We believe *The GDS Index 2015* is the first of its kind worldwide and that it provides a valuable set of tools for councils to use to ensure their long-term plan aligns and builds on central government thinking and initiatives. You also might like to consider reporting to constituents on how the long-term plan links to other strategies and plans through an illustration of a strategy wheel.

We also consider the scorecard might be a useful way to stress test the content of the draft long-term plan. The six high-level elements that we believe should be included in all strategy documents in the public arena are discussions on (i) opportunities and threats, (ii) capabilities and resources, (iii) vision and benefits, (iv) approach and focus, (v) implementation and accountability and (vi) alignment and authority. Learn more about these elements by reading the attached *Think Piece 21: Strategy Stewardship Matters: Utilising the government department strategies index*.

3. Project One Ocean: The recommendations of our recent report

The *One Ocean: Principles for the stewardship of a healthy and productive ocean* report discusses the role of the oceans in New Zealand’s culture, economy and natural environment. It explores possible solutions to the challenges currently facing the management of human activities in New Zealand’s marine space and recommends the establishment of ocean governance principles to guide decision making. Figure 1 below (Figure 9 in the report) illustrates the report’s recommendations and puts forward three principles to help guide progress towards a shared ‘vision’ – a collective commitment which relies on the support of local government and communities. The full report is available to download on the Institute’s website.

Figure 1: Relationship between the guiding for New Zealand’s oceans, principles for governance and specific recommended management practices



In particular, the King Salmon decision indicates that community interests play a crucial role in long-term planning – not just in terms of land use but also in terms of coastal and marine estate use. The Institute was involved in the King Salmon decision, and our observations are written up in *Working Paper 2013/01: Notes on the New Zealand King Salmon Decision*.

4. Project TalentNZ: Creating a talent-based economy in New Zealand

The Institute believes that creating a talent-based economy in our local communities, and for New Zealand as a whole, is crucial. Creating a talent-based economy is not going to be easy, but councils should be considering

how to *grow, attract, retain* and *connect* talent over the long term. Communities that are able to create a dynamic talent-based ecosystem are more likely to become healthy, wealthy and interesting places to live. The war for talent has begun, and as talent attracts talent, those that create sustainable and durable talent ecosystems (see the *Menu of Initiatives* attached) today are likely to win the war for talent tomorrow. This work aims to progress Sir Paul Callaghan's thinking.

The Institute's *Menu of Initiatives* is designed for councils to review and consider. We recognise that each region, city and town has its own character, personality and skill set; therefore, the *Menu* has been designed with a range of initiatives to suit different contexts. The *Menu* website shows examples of these initiatives in action, so that councils can build tacit knowledge about how to personalise these for their own communities. You may be interested to know we are running two *TalentNZ: Menu of Initiatives* sessions at the New Zealand Community Boards Conference next month (14–16 May). We are also speaking on this topic at the World Futures Conference (24–26 July 2015) in San Francisco.

Later this year we will publish a grow edition of our *TalentNZ* journal, which will include 30 innovative examples of how New Zealanders are 'growing talent' in their communities. If you know of anyone that should be included, please let me know as soon as possible.

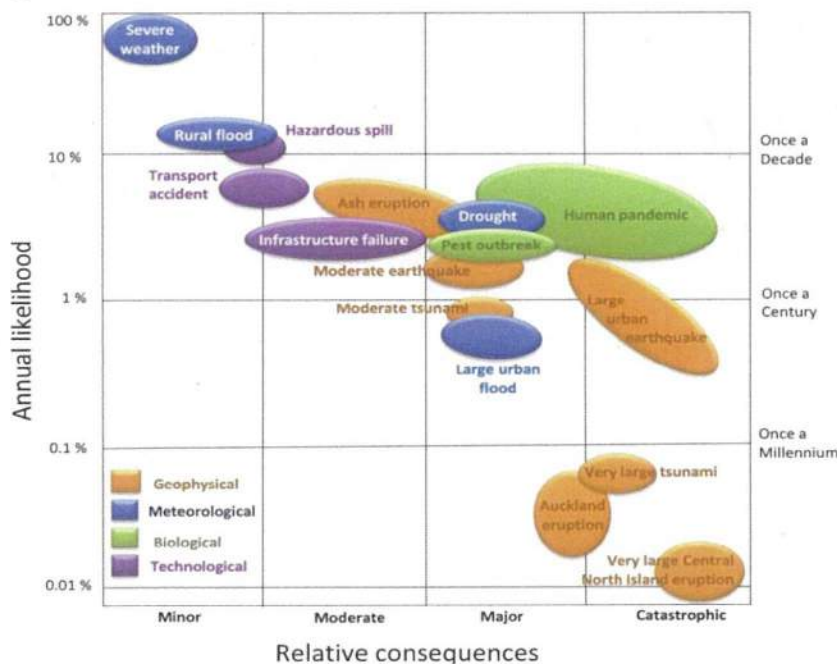
5. Project Pandemic Management: Revisiting our preparedness

In 2006 the Institute completed a project that reviewed past epidemic and pandemic events in order to make New Zealand more resilient in the future. As a result of recent events in West Africa, this project has been revisited, the results of which will be available shortly. At this stage, we wanted to bring to your attention three documents worth reflecting upon when preparing your long-term plan.

(a) Briefing to the Incoming Minister of Civil Defence (8 October 2014)

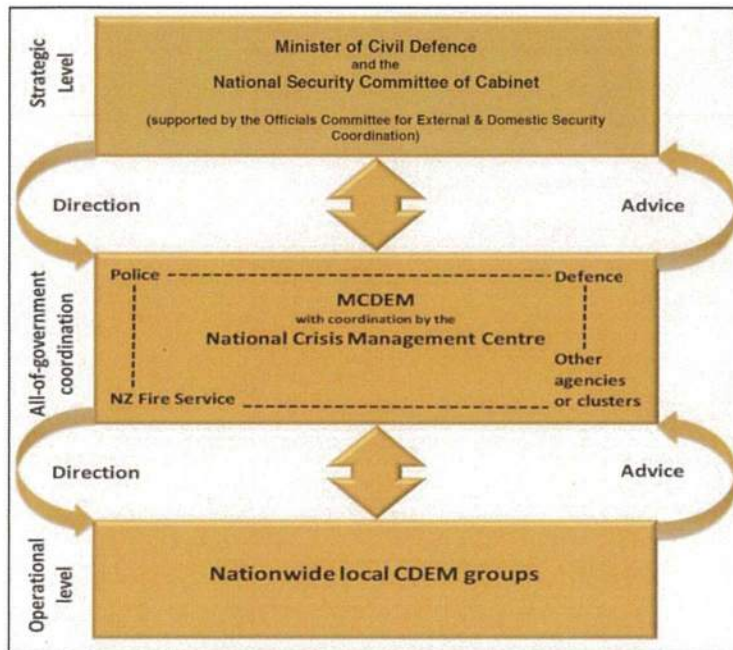
Figure 2 below (Figure 1 in the Briefing) illustrates the likelihood of national hazards occurring over the course of one year and the scale of their consequences. The figure indicates that based on the likelihood and relative consequences, the risk of a human pandemic occurring is the most significant risk facing New Zealand. This explains why the risk of a pandemic should be taken into consideration.

Figure 2: National hazard risks



This document also explains the recent changes, namely the Cabinet Committee on Domestic and External Security (DES) has now been replaced by the National Security Committee (NSC); see Figure 3 below (Figure 2 in the Briefing), which illustrates New Zealand’s national crisis management model.

Figure 3: New Zealand’s national crisis management model



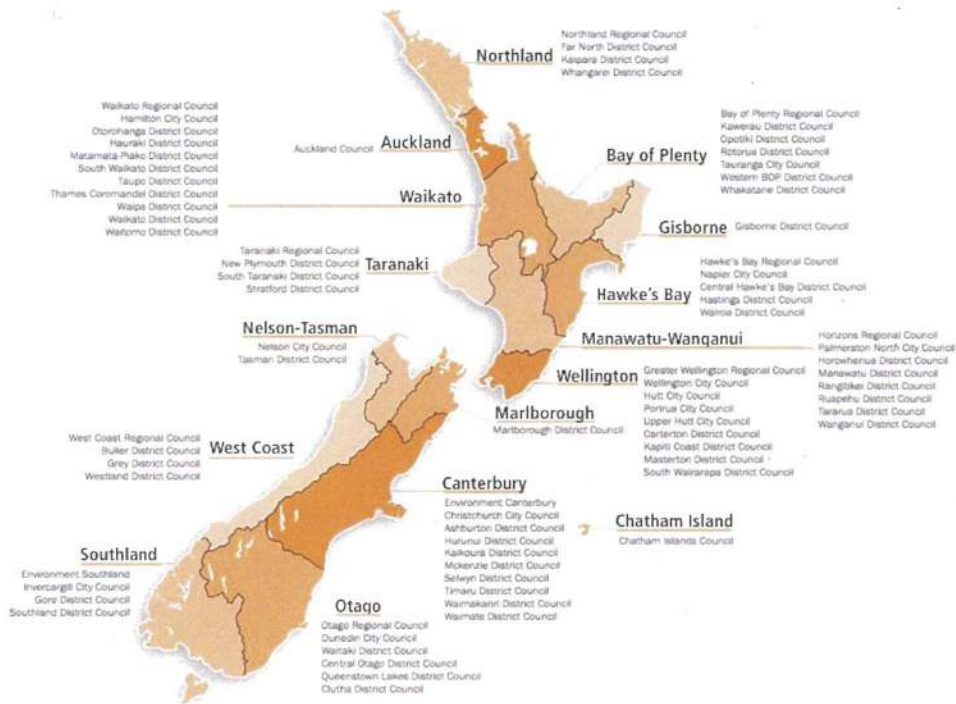
(b) World Health Organisation: One year into the Ebola epidemic (January 2015)

This report is a must read for those trying to equip their communities for epidemics and pandemics. I consider the Ebola outbreak as a slow-motion video of a crash scene; Ebola does not spread quickly (its basic reproduction value was, at its height, about 1.7), but there is a lot to learn about how communities might respond (positively or negatively) to highly contagious viruses, such as influenza, in the future. Another article of interest is James Gallagher’s BBC article *Ebola: How does it compare?* (December 2014), which compares Ebola with other epidemics.

(c) Civil Defence Emergency Management group plans

As a result of this work we learned about the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) group plans (required by the CDEM Act 2002). These plans represent the cooperation and coordination of local authorities with emergency services and other agencies to implement the *CDEM Strategy* vision at the local level. There are 16 CDEM groups formed across New Zealand; each group is made up of elected councillors from each council within geographical boundaries (see Figure 4 overleaf). As required under legislation, each group must develop, approve, implement and monitor a civil defence emergency management group plan and review that plan at least every five years. We think it is crucial that CDEM groups ensure these plans are accurate, relevant, up-to-date and take into account the risk of an epidemic or pandemic. Councils within each CDEM group should be collaborating closely amongst themselves and within the Ministry of Health to optimise the management of their preparedness and emergency response; this will make New Zealand more resilient when disruptive events occur.

Figure 4: Illustration of CDEM groups and their associated councils



Thank you for reading our submission. If you would like to discuss any of these topics in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact me.

All the best for 2015.

Yours sincerely,

Wendy McGuinness
Chief Executive

Attachments:

1. *A Youth Statement on Regional Goals: An output from the LocalNZ workshop* x 14
For more information on the *LocalNZ* workshop see www.localnz.org
2. *Think Piece 21: Strategy Stewardship Matters: Utilising the government department strategies index* x 14
For more information on *The GDS Index 2015*, see www.gdsindexnz.org
3. *TalentNZ: Menu of Initiatives* x 5
For more information on the *Menu of Initiatives*, see www.talentnzmenu.org

Alyssa Takimoana

From: Katrina Gray
Sent: Thursday, 23 April 2015 4:12 p.m.
To: Alyssa Takimoana
Cc: Samantha Whitcombe
Subject: FW: Feedback on Rangitikei Proposed Long Term Plan 2015 - 2025

SW
1-LTP15-7-1
15 0255

Could you please log this as a LTP submission

| Katrina Gray | Policy Analyst/Planner |

From: Ross McNeil
Sent: Thursday, 23 April 2015 10:02 a.m.
To: 'Madeleine Grove'
Cc: Andy Watson; Vernon Grove; Samantha Whitcombe; Katrina Gray; Johan Cullis
Subject: RE: Feedback on Rangitikei Proposed Long Term Plan 2015 - 2025

Good morning Madeleine

Thank you for your email, which we will treat as a formal submission to our draft Long Term Plan. You may be aware that Council is considering amendments to our current District Plan, and several of the matters you raise can be considered in that context.

You have raised several matters that relate directly to the statutory responsibilities/activities of the Horizons Regional Council. On that basis you might like to make those concerns/suggestions available to Horizons as their draft Long Term Plan is also out for public consultation/feedback.

Regards

Ross

Ross McNeil	Chief Executive	
Rangitikei District Council	46 High Street, Private Bag 1102, Marton 4741	
P 06 327 0099	F 06 327 6970	www.rangitikei.govt.nz

From: Madeleine Grove [<mailto:mgrove@stonnington.vic.gov.au>]
Sent: 22 April 2015 13:40
To: Ross McNeil
Cc: Andy Watson; Vernon Grove
Subject: Feedback on Rangitikei Proposed Long Term Plan 2015 - 2025

Good afternoon Ross,

I read the Plan with interest and submitted an on-line response to the issues that Council is specifically interested in feedback on. I was unable to see an opportunity for feedback on issues not identified by Council, so respectfully request that the following feedback be included for consideration.

Flood Control and Drainage

- Request improved collaboration with Horizon's Regional Council on the protection of natural waterways. Our recent experience is that some farmers are failing to obtain the Resource Consents

required before significantly changing the contours of the land and are, by stealth, filling natural waterways. This not only impacts on the aesthetics of the area but poses an increased risk of flooding where water courses have in the past, dealt with excess run off. The role of Council in advocating for all residents not just farmers, need to be reconsidered. We support Agribusiness but a balance needs to be struck.

Tree Protection (foliage overlays)

- There appears to be a focus on only protecting native species rather than considering the value of vegetation in preventing erosion, encouraging wildlife and maintaining the beauty of the Region. I think a balance needs to be struck between the needs of farmers undertaking high density farming and the environmental welfare of the region. Improved coordination with Horizon's could assist to better align the Council Plan with One Plan. Council could consider introducing a foliage overlay in its Plan. Looking after the natural beauty of the Region will only improve the attraction of the Region to future investment and immigration.

Centralisation of Compliance activities

- An argument could be put that the outcome for residents of a centralized approach to compliance issues would be more positive than the current system. An observation is that a select few long standing members of the local community are flouting legislation and using their power positions in the community to directly or indirectly compromise decision makers for self interest. It would be interesting to see if the "conflict of interest" test would be met in many of these circumstances. A centralized approach to legislative compliance would ensure that decisions are made in a consistent way without fear or favour.

We look forward having these issues considered by Council.

Regards,

Madeleine

Madeleine Grove

Manager Building and Local Law Services | Planning and Development

T: 8290 3204 | M: 0407 557 630 | mgrove@stonnington.vic.gov.au



CITY OF STONNINGTON
PO Box 21 Prahran, Victoria 3181

www.stonnington.vic.gov.au

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24 APR 2015

To: SW
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15.0253

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
- Option 2 – Status quo** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
- Option 2 – Council funded provision** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Other Comments:

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roothing Reserve Fund?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: DAVID & JOCELYN GRIFFITHS

Email address: wekabirds@slingshot.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number: 0274 993 789

Your postal address: PO Box 30, 21 BROADWAY, MANGAWEKA 4746

Town: MANGAWEKA.

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I could like to subscribe to Council’s e-newsletter

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: _____

Position: _____

Privacy Act 1993

Please note that submissions are public information. The content on this form including your personal information and submission will be made available to the media and public as part of the decision making process. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the long term plan process. The information will be held by the Rangitikei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton. You have the right to access the information and request its correction.

David Griffiths 21-4-2015

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To:
File:
Doc:

Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.
- Option 2 – Do Nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Compromise** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.
- Option 2 – Do nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

~~See enclosed~~
~~Submission~~
 We have made separate submissions on this issue.

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.
- Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.
- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments:

The suggestion is that these on site treatment facilities would be septic tanks (note 5, p.12). It would appear that little or no research has been done as to the likelihood of septic tanks being permitted in Mangaweka.

a) the subsoil is clay

b) most sections are not large enough for the required effluent dispersal field to be contained.

c) the sections are very wet so that for much of the year the effluent would likely end up flowing/flooding across the surface with serious potential health hazards.

d) the Mayor mentioned that the water from modern treatment plants/septic tanks is almost drinkable (we would appreciate a demonstration please!!). Regardless of how pure it is no one wants extra water/sewage flooding already wet sections!!

In Conclusion,


We formally request the RDC remove the offending statement that the RDC's preferred option is that "the current wastewater reticulation system will be decommissioned when the resource consent expires".


Recommendation

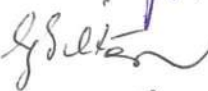
2. Wait and See.


IF it appears that the current wastewater treatment system is likely to be unable to meet the 2024 treatment criteria, THEN and FIRSTLY investigate alternative means of disposal of effluent from the current treatment plant ,such as on-land disposal so that no consent to discharge into the Rangitikei River would be required.This may also involve an extra treatment unit or pond before the on-land disposal.


If this fails, then secondly look at some other alternative means, but consensus of residents (who are not wastewater engineers, but do know how wet the sections are) confirms that septic tanks will not work.

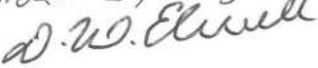
David Griffiths  21 BROADWAY, MANGAWEKA. #744


Jocelyn Griffiths  21 Broadway, Mangaweka.

Gaile Bilton  17 Broadway, Mangaweka.

George Carter  23 Broadway

Alicia Carter  23 Broadway, Mangaweka

DUDLEY WILLIAM ELWELL 
11 BROADWAY. MANGAWEKA

MARTY LOUGHIVAN 8 KORSENI ST. MANGAWEKA 

Rangitikei District Council

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Doc: 15 0271

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

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Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments: _____

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

17-0 21-4

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

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Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do ~~not~~ support Council's proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

XSEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: ALAN THOMAS
NORTHERN WANGANUI RUGBY SUB UNION

Email address:

Preferred contact phone number:

06 3880666

Your postal address:

Box 181
Tararua

Town:

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I would like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?

- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

NORTHERN WANGANUI RUGBY SUB UNION

Position:

Secretary / Treasurer

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: _____

NORTHERN WANGANUI RUGBY SUB UNION


Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

The cost to undertake this work is \$70,000. However the cost saving in actual contractor time and volunteer hours will be significantly reduced over the life of the system (20 years plus). Furthermore any vandalism repair costs currently incurred will effectively cease as the system is buried beneath the ground.

The User groups have also identified as a priority for future funding, the need to address the state of changing facilities and toilets within the park. The toilets and change rooms are less than desirable for regular users and certainly not appealing for the tourists and event users whom the Taihape Community is wanting to cater for.

Thank you in consideration.


Secretary / Treasurer

Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: _____

TAIHAPE CRICKET

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28 APR 2015

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

To: *SW*
File: *1-LTP-15-7-1*
Doc: *15 0261*

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

The cost to undertake this work is \$70,000. However the cost saving in actual contractor time and volunteer hours will be significantly reduced over the life of the system (20 years plus). Furthermore any vandalism repair costs currently incurred will effectively cease as the system is buried beneath the ground.

The User groups have also identified as a priority for future funding, the need to address the state of changing facilities and toilets within the park. The toilets and change rooms are less than desirable for regular users and certainly not appealing for the tourists and event users whom the Taihape Community is wanting to cater for.

Thank you in consideration.

R. J. Mem

Rangitikei District Council

Group: TAIHAPE CRICKET

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Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 2

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2 *Do support.*

Other Comments:

X SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name:

RICHARD JOHN McMILLAN

Email address:

rmemillan@tas.school.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

021 774121

Your postal address:

30 PUKEKO STREET

Town:

TAIHAPE

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

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- Worse than last year
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Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

TAIHAPE CRICKET

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: TAIHAPE CRICKET CLUB

Position: COACH/MANAGER

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Rangitikei District Council

Group: Taihape Rugby and Sports Club.

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Other Comments:

Issue 3

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Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do ~~not~~ support Council's proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

*SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: *TERENCE
BLAZD*

Email address:

Preferred contact phone number:
06 3 8 8 1 7 3 6

Your postal address:

*90 SOLID FINGER STREET
TOWN: TAHAPE*

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I would like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?

- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: *TAIHAPE*

RUGBY + SPORTS CLUB

Position: *PRESIDENT*

x. 7 Bland

Privacy Act 1993 – Please note that submissions are public information. The content on this form including your personal information and submission will be made available to the media and public as part of the decision making process. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the long term plan process. The information will be held by the Rangitikei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton. You have the right to access the information and request its correction.

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group:

Taihape Rugby and Sports Club

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

We represent Rugby, Touch, Netball teams

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

The cost to undertake this work is \$70,000. However the cost saving in actual contractor time and volunteer hours will be significantly reduced over the life of the system (20 years plus). Furthermore any vandalism repair costs currently incurred will effectively cease as the system is buried beneath the ground.

The User groups have also identified as a priority for future funding, the need to address the state of changing facilities and toilets within the park. The toilets and change rooms are less than desirable for regular users and certainly not appealing for the tourists and event users whom the Taihape Community is wanting to cater for.

Thank you in consideration.

T Baint

Rangitikei District Council

Taihape Netball

RECEIVED

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28 APR 2015

LTP Submission Form

To: SW
 File: 1. LTP 15-7-1
 Doc: 15 0264

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments: _____

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

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Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: *Tairāpe Netball Association*

Position: *Vice President*



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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: _____

Taihape Netball.

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

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Thank you in consideration.

Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group:

TAIHAPÉ SATURDAY MORNING

RECEIVED

28 APR 2015

RUC
TO: S.W.
FR: 15-LTP15-7-1
DOE: 15 0266

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

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Thank you in consideration.

Rangitikei District Council

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LTP Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do ~~not~~ support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name:

Michael Bird

Email address:

mpbird@inspire.net.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

Your postal address:

R.D. 2

Town:

Taihape

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

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Yes I would like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?


- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

Tairāhapa Saturday Morning Rugby
Position:
President 

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: _____

RECEIVED

28 APR 2015

TAIHAPE BOWLING CLUB

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

To: SW
File: 1- LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0267

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

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Thank you in consideration.

Rangitikei District Council

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LTP Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
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- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/commmunity centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

Option 2 – Do nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do not support Council's proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

*SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: TAIHAPE BOWLING CLUB.

Email address: gina.ken.mason@extra.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number: 027 4406 965 .

Your postal address:

Town: TAIHAPE .

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I would like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?

- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: TAIHARE BOWLING CLUB.

Position: PRESIDENT.

J. J. McCarthy

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group:

Taihape Squash Club

RECEIVED

28 APR 2015

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

To: SW
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Date: 15/0269

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

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Thank you in consideration.

Rangitikei District Council

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Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Option 3 – Compromise – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
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Other Comments:

Issue 2

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Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

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Which option would you prefer:

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Other Comments:

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A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

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Which option would you prefer:

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Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

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Which option would you prefer:

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Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

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Other Comments:

***SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION**

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council's proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: Andrew Nicholls

Email address: anicholls@inspire.net.nz

Preferred contact phone number: 027 4839054

Your postal address: 347 Gorge Road
Onatone RD4

Town: Taihape

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
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Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?

- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: *Tairāpe Squash Club*

Position: *President*
A.D. Mihal

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Rangitikei District Council LTP submission 2015

Submission attachment

Taihape Memorial Park User Group: DRESSALE

RECEIVED
TAIHAPE
28 APR 2015

To: SW
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0272

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

Memorial Park in Taihape is badly in need of an automated in ground irrigation system in order for the sports fields to be better managed. This will not only assist in reducing early season player injuries but it will also help to better manage the demands of the other sports more effectively. There is overwhelming user consensus to undertake this project from across all the Sports and Community groups associated with this park, and whose active members and regular supporters are estimated to be in excess of 1200 people.

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Thank you in consideration.



J Pearce

Group: DRESSAGE

Rangitikei District Council

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LTP Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

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Other Comments:

Issue 2

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Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3

Other Comments:

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
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Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Which option would you prefer:

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- Option 2

- Option 3

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

Option 2 – Status quo – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do ~~not~~ support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2 *Do support.*

Other Comments:

**SEE ATTACHED SUBMISSION*

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1
- Option 2

Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:

Your name: Jenny Pearce - Dressage Taihape.

Email address: jenny_taihape@hotmail.com

Preferred contact phone number: 027 235 8325.

Your postal address: 8A Heron Drive Taihape 4720

Town:

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email
- Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes
- No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes
- No

Yes I would like to subscribe to Council's e-newsletter

Thinking of Council's communication with residents in general, do you think the Council is doing better or worse than last year, or about the same?

- Worse than last year
- About the same
- Better than last
- Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
- on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation: Dressage Taupo

Position: Event Secretary.

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- Last reviewed: 7 April 2015

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Rangitikei District Council

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29 APR 2015

To: S W
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15-0278

Home » LTP Submission Form

LTP Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Option 2 – Do Nothing – I do not support Council’s proposal.

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1**
- Option 2**
- Option 3**

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.

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Which option would you prefer:

- Option 1**
-

Option 2**Option 3****Other Comments:**

Issue 3**Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.**

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.

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Which option would you prefer:**Option 1****Option 2****Other Comments:**

Issue 4**What should we do with our community facilities?****A. Swimming pools**

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

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Which option would you prefer:**Option 1****Option 2****Option 3****Other Comments:**

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

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Which option would you prefer:

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Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.

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Other Comments:

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Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

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Which option would you prefer:

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Other Comments:

Submissions close at 12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.

Submitter details:**Your name:**

Email address:

Preferred contact phone number:

Your postal address:

Town:

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- Letter**

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

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- No**

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- Worse than last year**
-

About the same



Better than last



Don't know

Are you writing this submission as:



an individual, or



on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

Hunterville Rural Water Scheme

Position:

Chairman

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Page Information

- Last reviewed: 7 April 2015

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Submission on Behalf of the Hunterville Rural Water Scheme

(Issue 1)

We believe that this necessary for the future of the Rangitikei. The only way for the district to go forward is to keep finding ways to increase the viability of the productive sectors of the area. To this end the council needs to promote the district as much as possible and to find different options to increase productivity at an affordable level.

(Issue 3)

The viability of the HRWS is critical to the productivity of the Rangitikei farmers and a necessity for Hunterville township .The scheme covers approximately 63,000 ha of the district from Mangaweka in the North to Tutaenui in the South. The water scheme is now 30 years old and to the point where the committee is having to look at replacing some of the main infrastructure of the scheme. The main expense in this will be the intake gallery at the Rangitikei river and other major size pipes. The budgeted cost (2016-2019) for this is 1.6m and would have to be financed. The scheme has some reserve funds but not enough. This amount is budgeted for and we are submitting that this can stay in the LTP. It cannot be stressed enough the value of good quality stock water, that the HRWS gives, to the productive potential of the farming enterprises of the district.

(Issue 5)

Roading is a essential part of the economy of the Rangitikei and needs to be maintained at a high level for the districts economy to function properly. To allow reserves to slip in any way would be madness. As one of the largest counties by size in the country but probably one of the smaller by population, we need to drip feed the reserve to avoid a massive rate increase to cover any major event in the future.

Submission Form



Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.
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- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments:

Extend Marton only because of 50m status.

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
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Other Comments:

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
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Other Comments:

**Submissions close at
12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.**

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name:

Bob Crawford.

Email address:

b_crawford@Permside.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

06 327 6537

Your postal address:

232 Porewā Rd
No 1020

Town: Marton

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes No

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Yes I could like to subscribe to Council’s e-newsletter

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2 APR 2015

To: SW
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0274

Submission Form

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Other Comments:

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Other Comments:

**Submissions close at
12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.**

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: TOM TROTTER

Email address: T.trotter@xtra.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

06 3277092

Your postal address:

26 SIGNAL ST

Town:

MARTON

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

Yes No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

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on behalf of an organisation

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Position:

Privacy Act 1993

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SUBMISSIONS TO RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL LONG TERM PLANS 2015

MY NAME IS TOM TROTTER AND I HAVE LIVED ALL MY LIFE IN THE RANGITIKEI AREA AS HAS MY WIFE JAQUELINE AND 3 OF OUR CHILDREN ALSO OF INTEREST SO HAVE BOTH OUR PARENTS GRANDPARENTS AND GREATGRANDPARENTS SO WE HAVE AVERY GREAT INTEREST OF THE FUTURE OF THE AREA

WE HAVE JUST RETIRED TO MARTON AND ARE ENJOYING MANY OF THE FACILITES THE TOWN HAS TO OFFER FOR MYSELF I REGULARLY USE THE SWIMMING POOL AND I AM SAD IT IS CLOSED FOR THE WINTER

LIK F MANY OTHERS WE ARE SAD TO SEE THE DECLNE IN THE POPULATION AND INCREASING NUMBER OF EMPTY SHOPS THE LARGE NUMBER OF LARGE BRICK BUILDINGS EMPTY BECAUSE OF AN EARTQUAKE RISK SEEM AN OVERKILL OF MASSIVE PROPORTIONS. THESE BUILDINGS HAVE STOOD FOR 100 YEARS WITHOUT A BRICK OUT OF PLACE

IS IT NOT POSSIBLE TO LOBBY THE DECISION MAKERS FOR A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

FURTHER IS IT NOT POSSIBLE FOR THE COUNCIL TO TAKE A PROACTIVE STANCE TO SELL THE AREA I NOTICE CONTINUAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEWSPAPER REGARDING RULES AND REGULATIONS ENDLESS MEETINGS ETC CANNOT THE ADVERTISEMENT SHOUT CENTRALIZE IN THE RANGITIKEI WITH SUPPORT FROM A CAN DO COUNCIL COME AND VISIT THE AREA WE HAVE SOMETHING FOR YOU

WHEN YOU SEE THE TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND HOUSE VALUES IN AUCKLAND THIS AREA IS HEAVEN THE PEOPLE IN AUCLAND AND OTHER PLACES HAVE JUST GOT TO BE MADE AWARE

GIVEN THE LOW RATES OF INTEREST AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME I AM IN FAVOUR MEASURED BORROWINGS REALISING THIS MAY ALSO AFFECT RATES SOMEWHAT

I AM FULLY AWARE OF THE DIFFICULT JOB THE COUNCIL HAVE IN KEEPING THE BALANCE OF MAKING A DOLLAR GO AROUND I AM ALSO CONSCIOUS OF NEW LAWS BEING DREAMED UP BY THOSE WHO DONT HAVE TO IMPLEMENT THEM TO THIS END I THINK THE COUNCIL DOES A GOOD JOB

I HAVE ALWAYS THOUGHT THAT SOME OF THE MULTIPLE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ALL SQUISHED UP IN OUR MAJOR CITIES WOULD BE BETTER AND CHEAPER TO RELOCATE TO OUR AREA WITH THEIR STAFF

THIS SUBMISSION HAS TAKEN A VERY SIMPLE VIEW TO SOME OF YOUR MANY PROBLEMS HOWEVER THERE MAY BE SOME FOOD FOR THOUGHT

TOM TROTTER



Eila Ogden

From: Richard McMillan <rmcmillan@tas.school.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 29 April 2015 11:48 a.m.
To: RDC Information
Subject: Submission

RECEIVED

29 APR 2015

To: S W
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0279

To whom it may concern

Every year we face a huge challenge to access funds to assist with the cost of our teams participating in organized sport. The cost of travel is enormous with our teams playing in either Palmerston North or Wanganui, a round trip of approximately 220km. As well many of our students come from Waiouru and outlying areas and face additional travel.

The value of young people participating in sport is unquestionable, particularly in terms of their hauoro. Sadly the cost of participation for some can be prohibitive. As a school we are committed to remove as many barriers as possible, and fundraise, as well as apply to Trusts and Charities, to source funding to reduce the costs of involvement. Unfortunately the cost of travel, on top of affiliation fees, uniforms, and equipment, can more than double subscriptions, and for many of our families, this cost is unaffordable.

This is a significant, and growing, issue for many rural areas, particularly in these tough economic times. The overall health and well-being of small town NZ is under real pressure. While the SPARC Rural Travel funds provides some assistance, because we have so many students involved this support is minimal (however not unappreciated!!). As well the number of Trusts and Charities we can access is very limited, and in Taihape we face competition for their support from a wide range of clubs and organizations.

I would like the Council to urgently consider the use of Rate Payer Funds to assist with the cost of our students travel for sport.

I have included some additional supporting information below.

The Issue of Isolation

Sport plays a huge role in the physical, emotional, and social development of young people, and provides them with recreational options that for many become healthy life-long activities and pursuits. For Primary aged children sport is one of the most important things in their lives. Sport provides people with challenge, and tests their courage, attitude, physical prowess, and mental strength. It is a god given right of New Zealanders to be able to participate in a range of sporting activities.

It is also proven that participation in sporting activities can have a very positive impact on the academic achievement, confidence, and self-esteem of students

However many children, and young people, live in isolated rural areas and, as a consequence, face many challenges in regard to their participation in sport. For some these challenges become barriers and a disincentive for participating. As well Taihape is a lower socio-economic area (the School is decile 4K) with a high proportion of families living on the breadline and really struggling to fund the basics let alone any extras. The current economic climate has hit our community particularly hard, with a number of families being forced to move away in search of employment.

As well we are a relatively isolated area, with a large number of our families living in Waiouru and outlying country areas. An indication of this isolation is the fact that our hockey team, playing in Palmerston North, faces a round trip of 5 hours each week for a game (220km). Our volleyball, basketball, touch rugby, netball, rugby, cricket, and football teams face similar trips, whether they are playing in Palmerston North, or Wanganui, Competitions. Unfortunately travel is part and parcel of what we must do if we wish to be involved. As well the volleyball, touch, basketball, hockey and netball teams travel every week - there are no home games. The weekly grind of expensive travel can impact on the participation of a number of players.

For many of our students the expense involved in playing sport is prohibitive. The only way we can rectify this situation is to fund-raise, as well as seek support from Trusts and Charities. Statistics prove the value of young people being involved in sport in terms of their personal development, as well as the massive social implications. In basic terms if they are involved in sport they are not wandering the streets and getting into trouble!!

As well sport now offers a career option for athletes. There is a huge amount of untapped talent in rural areas — sadly this is not always realized because of the many challenges country people face, including the isolation, and the cost involved in terms of travel and even time.

The approximate cost of travel per season for our teams is:

- Netball - \$3,500;
- Hockey - \$3,000;
- Basketball - \$1,000
- Rugby - \$2,500;
- Cricket - \$460;
- Soccer - \$547.20;
- Touch Rugby - \$2,000;
- Volleyball - \$1,000.

Basic subs for our sports people start at approximately \$140, which are then more than doubled with the added cost of travel (either by School Bus or Vans).

We are in the business of providing our students with opportunities in a diverse range of activities. For some these opportunities can be life changing, and have far reaching implications for their futures. However sadly without funding support opportunities for many young people are severely restricted.

Submission Form

RECEIVED

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Other Comments:

NO Thank you

30 APR 2015

To: SW
File: 1- LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0280

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

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Other Comments:

**Submissions close at
12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.**

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name:

Emma O’Connell

Email address:

birdgirlie@hotmail.com

Preferred contact phone number:

06 3825718

Your postal address:

PO Box 11

Town: Mangameka

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

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The Mayor and Councillors
Rangitikei District Council
Marton
18/03/2015

RECEIVED

23 MAR 2015
To: A.W cc RP
File: 6-RT-S-10
Doc: 15 0156

Dear Councillors,

I am writing as the Trustee of Ardo Land Company Ltd.
Field Horsetail has established in paddocks along Fern Flats road.

“The Rangitikei District needs a “Code of Practice” that will ensure noxious plants do not establish as a result of the Council’s activities.”

During the last upgrade and alignment of the Fern Flats road the weed, Field Horsetail was introduced. It was carried in with road metal used to build up and widen the road. Field Horsetail is now well established. It has progressed from the road gravel through the water tables and road verges into the paddocks’.

Field Horsetail was a new weed to our area and at first land owners did not appreciate its invasive nature or the threat it imposed on our farm land. In recent times Council contractors have spot sprayed the obvious established patches in the water table however the weed has crept through the drains, established itself in the road verge and is moving into the paddocks.

Field Horsetail is now established in our paddocks. The resulting production loss and cost of control will seriously impact on our income.

Had the Rangitikei district Council followed “Best Practice”, Field Horsetail would not have established along the Fern Flats road.

I am eager to discuss with our Council a programme for the elimination of Field Horsetail from our paddocks and see the Rangitikei District Council develop a “Code of Practice” for their activities that will prevent further noxious plant establishment in our County.

Yours faithfully



John Morrison

580 Fern Flats Road

R D 2,

Marton 4788

Anna Dellow

From: Joanna <johobbs178@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 1 May 2015 10:18 a.m.
To: RDC Information
Cc: Donna Wood; Michelle Fannin
Subject: submission

RECEIVED

01 MAY 2015

To: S.W
File: (-LTP:15-7-)
Doc: 15 0292

To whom it may concern,

Taihape GymSport was established in 2011 under the name Taihape Gymnastics Club. The club was formed to address the lack of all year round sporting opportunities in the rural town of Taihape. Since establishing, the club has gone from strength to strength with membership numbers increasing and the achievements of its gymnasts far exceeding expectations.

Unfortunately this success does not come without cost. One such cost is travel expenses. The Club works tirelessly throughout the year fundraising to cover such costs, however such efforts are not enough on their own.

Our gymnasts and parents are required to travel to competitions throughout the North Island. Our closest competition is Palmerston North, the furthest New Plymouth and Wellington. In addition to competitions, our gymnasts are required to travel to Wanganui once a month for training on their specialized equipment. Such costs soon mount up, especially when combined with affiliation fees, uniforms, entry fees etc. Unfortunately this is starting to prohibit some families from participation.

The cost of participation is also felt by our volunteer coaches. These individuals travel from rural locations within the Taihape District, Mangaweka and Ohingaiti into Taihape 3 times a week for training on top of the additional travel to competitions and Wanganui training clinics. As volunteers, these individuals are already contributing many hours of their time each week, sacrificing paid employment to do so. Our Club is in danger of losing this special individuals due to financial pressure.

Gymnastics programmes are well known to improve health and general fitness. The sport develops exceptional strength and flexibility, and has been shown to improve the athletic performance in any other sport. Gymnastics has also been shown to offer significant cognitive and psychological benefits.

With such clear benefits to our community, it is a great loss that many families must be prevented from participating due to financial constraint.

Taihape GymSports would like the Council to urgently consider the use of Rate Payer Funds to assist with the cost of our gymnasts and coaches travel for sport. At present a lot of time is spent organizing car sharing etc to ensure our travel costs are reduced as much as possible. Despite these efforts the costs of travel to competitions and out of town training faced this year by the club is:

Competition Travel: \$3000
Training Clinics: \$3600

Your careful consideration of this submission is appreciated. Should you require any further information or financial accounts please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Jo Hobbs

Taihape GymSports
Head Coach
021 02634206

021 02634206

Sent from Windows Mail

RECEIVED

30 APR 2015

To: S.W
File: 1-LTMS-7-1
Doc: 15 0291

Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.
- Option 2 – Do Nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Compromise** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support investing an additional annual provision of \$100,000 for strategic research or \$105,000 for local initiatives.

Other Comments:

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64 for Marton and \$1.78 for Taihape.
- Option 2 – Do nothing** – I do not support Council’s proposal.
- Option 3 – Upgrade Bulls only** – I do not support Council’s proposal, but I do support the upgrade for Bulls with Council’s capital contribution of \$1.6M.

Other Comments:

Attractions for the townships; also more people.

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to install on-site treatment facilities at Mangaweka, and maintain all other existing urban water and wastewater systems, at a cost of \$1.768 million, in 2022/23.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.
- Option 2 – Reduce the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support a reduced swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.
- Option 3 – Extend the swimming season at Taihape and Marton** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support an extended swimming season at Taihape and Marton pools.

Other Comments:

B. Community housing

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.
- Option 2 – Status quo** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

To upgrade flats with back doors, in Ratana and extension.

C. Parks upgrades

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to rely on community donated labour and materials for improving our parks.
- Option 2 – Council funded provision** – I do not support Council’s proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and equipment at our parks.

Other Comments:

Would be debt free.

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roothing Reserve Fund?

- Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal** to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.
- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

In case of emergency.

**Submissions close at
12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.**

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name:

Doreen Tangihaere Gardiner

Email address:

Preferred contact phone number:

02108326440

Your postal address:

5 Seamer Street

Town: Ratana.

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes No

Yes I could like to subscribe to Council’s e-newsletter

Are you writing this submission as:

- an individual, or
 on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

Position:

Privacy Act 1993

Please note that submissions are public information. The content on this form including your personal information and submission will be made available to the media and public as part of the decision making process. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the long term plan process. The information will be held by the Rangitikei District Council, 46 High Street, Marton. You have the right to access the information and request its correction.

RECEIVED

30.4.2015

My Submission as a individual 10 APR 2015

To: S.W 1-LTR7-1

File: ngg Anahera Pono,

Doc: 15 0286

Matua, Tama, Wairua Tapu, me te Mangai Ae.

Kia Ora Koutou.

Ko Doreen Gardiner toku ingoa.

Kei te noho au i Ratana.

Tena Koutou, Tena Koutou, Tena Koutou Katoa.

As a individual I would like to have a fence replaced with a wired fence. Which runs through the centre of the urupa, and done by a professional. My reason being one side was gifted and the other side by the council. And on the gifted side there are unmarked graves. Also to have the shed that's situated up there demolished.

"Thankin you"
D. Gardiner

LTP Submission 30 April 2015

RECEIVED

30 APR 2015

To: S.W
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0287

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of allocating \$205,000 per year – funded 50% from general rates and 50% UAGC.

Issue 2

Should Council be investing in the rejuvenation of the town centres of Bulls, Marton and Taihape?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to ~~upgrade or build new civic/community centres in Bulls, Marton and Taihape with Council’s capital contribution of~~ put aside \$1.6M for Bulls, \$1.64M for Marton and \$1.78M for Taihape.

I have opted for Option 1 simply because I think it prudent to plan for future expenditure. However, there is insufficient evidence currently to show that the current proposals for Bulls, Marton and Taihape are the best way forward, and I will continue to seek further information to answer my doubts.

I also have some issues regarding the other placemaking strategies in the Draft Taihape Town Centre Plan.

There are some aspects of the Draft Taihape Town Centre Plan I do not agree with, and I know there is currently no consensus in the town on some of the important aspects and therefore implementation needs to be managed well and with continued consultation - I recommend that council uses the Taihape Community Board as the initial Taihape contact since they are the ones elected by Taihape as representatives.

I hope that many residents will take the opportunity to comment on the Draft Town Centre Plan through this process. My feeling, though, is that they will not – not because they are disinterested but because the process is not understood.

There are some ideas I feel strongly for and some I feel strongly against, and I know I am not alone.

Yes to the suggestions in ‘Building a Coherent Visitor Experience’ and ‘Deliver Destination Taihape

There are aspects of ‘**Making Great Streets and Public Spaces**’ I agree with, and others that I strongly oppose:

Yes to 'Activate Memorial Park' but I go no further – the detail needs to be sorted by the current review taking place, so let the community decide.

Yes to 'Bring Natural Environment into Town' but please consult the local community on plantings.

No to Create Outdoor Living Rooms in the Main Street. I would rather that the businesses are encouraged to participate in enlivening the main street.

No to 'Make Clock Tower Park the Village Green. And definitely not paint the clock tower in bright colours. All it needs is a clean – the colours are the heritage colours of Taihape and very apt, fitting in with our lovely Town Hall at the other end of the street. A few signs to appropriate places (playground in Memorial Park, Gumboot Park, Gumboot Throwing Lane, Toilets) would serve to get visitors moving around the town. The seating again just needs cleaning.

No to street trees down Hautapu Street, landscaping in central median. Taihape has a wonderfully wide street, with easy parking – and more importantly parking that enables you to back out from the parking space with room behind before moving into traffic – so there's no danger of backing into oncoming traffic. The median strip is needed for emergency vehicle traffic, especially when traffic is piled up through closure of the road north, so hands off!

Issue 3

Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities.

Option 2 – Wait and see – I do not support Council's proposal.

Issue 4

What should we do with our community facilities?

A. Swimming pools

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to maintain the status quo at Taihape, Hunterville and Marton pools.

B. Community housing

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to invest \$100,000 for the next three years to upgrade all housing units.

C. Parks upgrades

Option 2 – Council funded provision – I do not support Council's proposal and support Council including an annual \$50,000 provision to upgrade facilities and

equipment at our parks. Having said that, it is quite possible that, with community goodwill, much of the labour and materials may be gratis. However, there is a huge demand on volunteer resources at present, especially considering the placemaking initiatives that will rely on community participation. I believe part of the Council's brief should be to provide good community facilities, in partnership with the community.

Issue 5

Should we increase rates to build a larger Roding Reserve Fund?

Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal to increase the roading reserve to a maximum of \$3.5M.

Angela Oliver

Email: akanan1a@gmail.com

1A Otaihape Valley Road, Taihape 4720

Phone: 06 3881822

You may contact me by email

I do not wish to speak to my submission

RECEIVED

01 MAR 2015

To: S.W
File: 1-LT15-7-1
Doc: 15 0288

Submission Form

Issue 1

Should Council increase its investment in economic development?

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Other Comments:

please see attached comments

Issue 2

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please see attached comments

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Replacing reticulated water and wastewater schemes for smaller communities

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Other Comments:

please see attached comments sheet.

Issue 4

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Other Comments:

B. Community housing

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Other Comments:

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Other Comments:

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- Option 2 – Wait and see** – I do not support Council’s proposal.

Other Comments:

**Submissions close at
12noon on Monday, 4 May 2015.**

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name: RACHEL DEAN

Email address: deanora@extra.co.nz

Preferred contact phone number:

06 382 5544

Your postal address: 15 KORAENUI
STREET

Town: MANGAWERA

How would you prefer to receive correspondence relating to your submission and the hearings:

- Email Letter

Would you like to speak to your submission at the hearings being held on 7 and 8 May? These will be held in Marton and potentially in Taihape, if required.

- Yes No

Would you prefer to present your views to Council via an audiovisual link, if that could be arranged?

- Yes No

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 on behalf of an organisation

If on behalf of an organisation, please provide details:

Organisation:

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Privacy Act 1993

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ISSUE 1 & 2

I believe that pushing for Ultra Fast Broadband should be a priority across the whole of the region. If we are to grow and survive we need this to encourage new business to set up and existing business to prosper.

Mangaweka itself would become a greatly more attractive area for new residents and business if we had this available and being situated on State Highway One are in an ideal area for distribution. This of course would increase the rates revenue overtime to help with other infrastructure maintenance.

I think that some sort of incentive should be looked at to encourage business to move into our region wether that be a rates hoilday for a period of time 1-3 years or discounted rates to defered payments giving them time to get established.

I believe that all current infrastuctures should be worked on to get to current compliances and standards before money spent on "beautify " or building new facilities. Surely if the basics are running well ie water quality, waste water disposal and good roading, communication etc then business and new residents would be prepared to settle or set up thus adding to future improved rates contributions knowing that the basics are well maintained and that new and improved services could be looked into to further improve our towns.

ISSUE 3

This whole Issue is the most inconceived barmy idea ever presented to a community, not enough homework has been done to provide a **FEASIBLE** alternative as anyone in town will tell you that septic tanks will be a non starter as there is no space for the water to go and nearly all sections are not big enough to put these sort of systems in.

We have a fairly new state of the art system which with its current maintenance is still providing 100% compliance unlike some other towns in the region, surely if this continues to be maintained then when the new compliance comes in may not need too much of an upgrade and if it does then the money allocated for a yet to be determined alternative should then be spent on the system.

Large amounts of money have just been spent in town from self raised money grants etc for the new playcentre being built to government money on the new school block and new roofing and maintenance on the fire station. All of these buildings and other community buildings also do not have enough space beside the school(but I'm sure septic tanks won't be allowed on school sites) which would be in real danger of being closed as they have spent the next twenty years maintenance budget on the new block and the government would more than likely close the school than provide more money for an alternative. This would be disastrous to the town yet another nail in our coffin.

But the **biggest issue** with this is the current wording and idea of decommissioning the current system **IF THIS GOES INTO THE LONG TERM PLAN THEN YOU WILL HAVE WIPED OUT ANY VALUE TO ANY PROPERTY IN TOWN IN ONE FOUL SWOOP.**

I think this proposal should be removed completely and the councils preferred option is to do due diligence and get some facts behind them before coming to our vibrant little community who is already punching above its weight just look at the number of people who have attended the last two meetings and how capable we are at putting on community events like the recent bridge opening and pioneer day.

Surely our small community is worth saving!!!

RECEIVED

30 APR 2015

To: S.W
File: 1-LTA5-7-1
Doc: 15 0290

Clubs Taihape Incorporated

C/- PO Box 25, Taihape
06 388 1307 elizabeth@taihape.co.nz

Submission to RDC's draft Long Term Plan 2015-25

Development of recreational facilities at Memorial Park

Clubs Taihape Inc. submits that a multi-purpose facility for sports clubs and community organisations be built at Memorial Park. The preferred site is at the end of the courts as this central site would be most suitable for a number of sports clubs – particularly cricket, athletics, horse events, tennis, netball and rugby.

Clubs Taihape is keen to work with Council to enhance facilities at Memorial Park.

Community Facilities – Parks Upgrades

Mountain bike trail/fitness challenge

Clubs Taihape Inc. supports the idea of the development of a mountain bike trail from Memorial Park to Papakai Park, along with a fitness challenge – approximately 10 kms. This could be built in stages and could be multi-purpose and multi-grade (advanced and easy options).

Swimming pool

Clubs Taihape Inc. supports the enhancement of the Taihape Swim Centre – an outside BBQ area and a zero-depth wet playground. Clubs Taihape submits that the heating and filtration at the pools are a priority to address.

Economic Development

Banner

Clubs Taihape Inc. supports the need for facilities to erect a promotional banner across Hautapu Street.

Community Well-being Group of Activities

Town Coordinator

Clubs Taihape Inc. supports the role of the Taihape Town Coordinator, and that Council contributes towards the costs of this role.

Submitted by Clubs Taihape Inc. Board: Robert Auld, John Booth, John McKinnon, Graeme Rose, Les Clarke, Danny Mickleson

Date: 28 April 2015

21 April 2015

RECEIVED

30 APR 2015

To: S.W
File: 1-LTP15-7-1
Doc: 15 0289

Dear Rangitikei Council

My name is Anna King I'm eleven years old, I go to Mangaweka School and I live in the Kawhatau Valley.

A zero waste lady visited our school and showed that as a community, we could do a lot more recycling wise. I'm writing to ask we would be able to get a recycling bin up the Kawhatau Valley.

I sent out eleven surveys to the residents of the upper Kawhatau Valley; one didn't complete the survey, eight said yes it would be a good idea to get a recycling bin up the valley, three people said no as they were concerned about the cost and possible mess around the bin and that people might put any kind of rubbish in the bin.

One person suggested the money paid in rural rates for town rubbish collections be used towards the cost of a bin and another suggested if the bin was placed at Mangakukeke road corner where the school bus stops that the kids could keep it tidy.

There were some great ideas of where the bin could be placed with the most popular being across the road from the Outdoor Education Centre. Another concern was the bin being an eyesore but located across the from the Outdoor Education Centre means it will be out of the view of the road.

A common issue shown in the surveys collected was that accessing the recycling bin at the waste station in Taihape isn't easy for rural people as on the days and times they go to town, the waste station is closed. Overall the survey shows that the majority of people would be more likely to recycle if there were bins closer and more accessible.

It may be too much of an expense on rate payers to have a serviced bin up the Kawhatau Valley, but even if the council looked at putting more recycling bins around the district in areas other than the Taihape waste station where people can access them all the time, I think people would definitely recycle more.

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter.

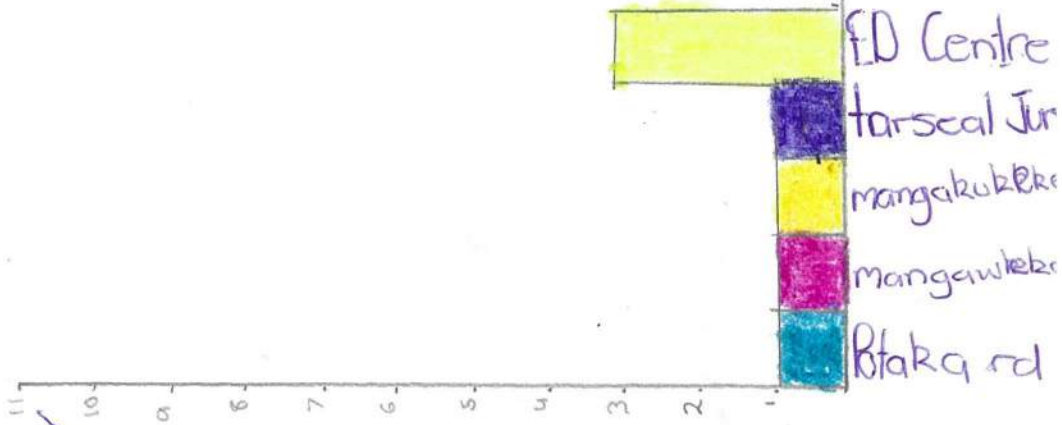
Yours sincerely



Anna King

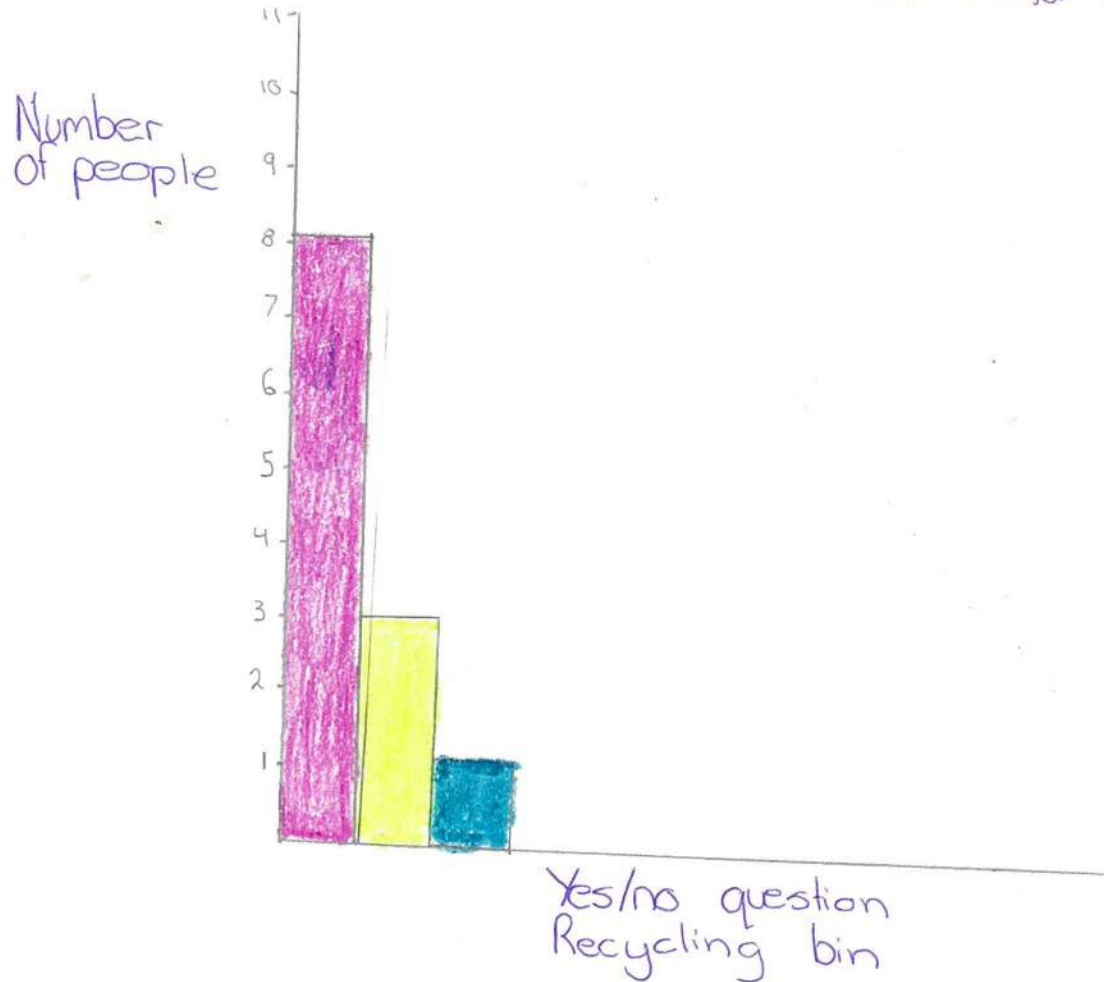
Graphs I made

Number of people
where bin should
be placed



Finding: 1 person said
of the junction at the end
of the tarseal. 1 person
said the corner of
Mangakukeke valley road
3 people said across
they road from the outdoor
education centre. 1 person
said at Mangaweka School
1 person said the corner
of Kawhata valley road
and potaka road/ thornings
corner)

Finding: 8 people agree that the council should place a recycling bin up the Kawhatau valley. 3 people disagree, 1 person didn't hand it in.



Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley?

No

Signature: ~~R. Roache / Daniel Rose Roache~~
Reason: - Cost!! Who would pay? Rates are high enough
- Mess often around a recycling centre.

- I take bottles/glass to recycling
- I " aluminium cans to recycling
- I use my own bags at supermarket.

hope - (shery) Hope

to go to town and it new pen
they would get a great ~~cost~~ and I
all the time.

~
~
R COST TO CART TO TOWN, THEY NEED TO

SPY TYPE OF RECYCLING TOWNS HAVE IT, WHY
ONE_

Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper
Whatau Valley?

RG → /name/ RICHARD GORRINGE

IT ~~will~~ would make it easier and more recyclable material
would not go into the ground or burnt

Taking bottles (glass and plastic) to the Taihape dump
is time consuming and not always convenient.

Location, Somewhere near the Outdoor Education Centre.

Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley?

Signature: Inamel Colin e Lara Thompson.

Reason: Hi Anna, We think your idea of a Recycle bin would be great..

A good position for it would be at the corner at your bus stop then the school. Kids could make sure it is kept tidy - A collection for bottles e plastic bags e tins e cans.

If it didnt suit at the bus stop corner Maybe up top above the outdoor centre.

Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley?

Signature Arfina / Name / Andrea Smith

Reason:

A recycling bin up the valley would be fantastic & yes, I would support it - most definitely.

Disposing of rubbish up here is very difficult & many people have rubbish tips on their farms rather than carting it to town which is not environmentally very good. If we could decrease our rubbish by have recycling bins it would be great.

Place to put it = maybe across the road from the Education Centre? There is plenty of room there.

recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper

? Yes

Tramel Owen Bonnet

have no rubbish collection at
it would be good to atleast
what we can.

need to ask:

will this cost and is it cost
effective?
monitor the dumping of non
sh items

decides where to put the bins
would not like it in
of the road.

Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper

?
Yes.

Name / CUNT - BERT / WAGHORN

in Tauranga is great but the hours are awful -
morning then it's shut when they go into
even or it's too early for dropping off before
dly and makes you late. (me anyway).

positioned further down, say at Garage's would
to Mangaweka or Tauranga but there may
spot to pull off the road. Down at the
be room, but people going to Mangaweka would
little side trip.

bin at Mangaweka in the school car park - there
is to get to for loading and unloading for
roll. Plus you can take your recycling in on
it as well as for your school recycling, Mangaweka's.

TAKE OLD CAR BODIES?!

recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper


?

Inamel Campbell & Catherine Peyer

ing bin would be a great asset
valley as it would enable
ly to recycle. At the moment,
& plastic etc are burnt on
as we have tried to take
town but found that
it inconvenient.

uld use a recycling bin
le. A good location would be
tion at the end of the

Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley?

Signature:  Name: Sarah King

Reason:
I think that a recycling bin placed up the Valley would be very well used, and is a very good idea.

There may be recycling bins at the Teihape Waste Station but generally it is not open on the day we are in town.

The other recycling centre is in Palmerston North which for us is an hour and a half one-way trip.

If there was a bin, a local resident could call when it was full and one truck could come up to empty it/collect.

This cost could be offset by the rates rural people get charged for rubbish collections that we don't receive, along with other costs in our rates that we cannot utilise living rurally.

Do you think a recycling bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley?

No

Signature  Name Denise McW.e

Reasons. It could become an eyesore if not emptied often enough.

It would create a great breeding ground for rats and mice if people didn't triple wash their containers properly.

Card board and paper have the potential to blow all over the valley. Some residents could use it to dump all of their rubbish.

Should we all be recycling. Yes definitely.

It is simple and cost effective. The recycling place in Feilding is by the dog man. We use dog biscuit bags to sort our recycling, and when taking dogs to the dog man it is a five minute stop to recycle. Costs me nothing but a few minutes. I would still have to load my recycling in a vehicle and drive somewhere even if there was a bin in the valley. You need a bin for plastics, paper & cardboard, tins, and three for glass. Another unnecessary cost to the ratepayer. Educate residents about their recycling options that are cost effective.

Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley? No

Signature: Sam McNeil / name / George McNeil

Reasons:

- ① Everyone should be recycling already we all have Dog Biscuit Bags and can easily sort our recycling at home and we all go to town often enough to get rid of it.
- ② The sight of the Bin would be come an eyesore. People would dump all sorts of rubbish by it and things like milk containers would blow about in wind.
- ③ Has potential to put our rates up for no gain.

Do you think a Recycling Bin would be a good asset for the Upper Kawhatau Valley?

No

Signature: Rose Roache Tramel Rose Roache

Reason: - Cost!! Who would pay? Rates are high enough
- Mess often around a recycling centre.

- I take bottles/glass to recycling
- I " aluminium cans to recycling
- I use my own bags at supermarket.