

From: [ECInfo](#)
To: [Mailroom Mailbox](#)
Subject: FW: Fwd: Plan submission EMAIL:04932863
Date: Thursday, 9 April 2015 1:17:15 p.m.
Attachments: [{cid897FCB25E1D17E489C5E37E81F726F50@ecan.govt.nz}Submission on Environment Canterbury Long Term Plan 2015.docx](#)
Importance: Low

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

From: Cookson Allen
Received: 9/04/2015 1:10 p.m.
To: ECInfo; Environment Canterbury; Services Customer; Services Customer
Subject: Fwd: Plan submission

----- Forwarded Message -----

Subject: Plan submission
Date: Thu, 09 Apr 2015 11:29:16 +1200
From:
To: ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz/plans

My submission is attached.
Allen Cookson

Submission on Environment Canterbury Long Term Plan 2015-2025

Date: 9-4-2015

I would like to discuss my submission in person.

Better water management

Add:

1. Require territorial authorities to progressively improve infrastructure to have road runoff in towns directed into vegetated wetlands for filtering and naturally treating polluted water before release into streams or ponds. Before entering a wetland, litter such as paper and plastic would be caught in traps for periodic collection.
2. Investigate the desirability of water metering. This will become necessary if economic and population growth continues for much longer. Stressed places may need metering first.
3. Liase with territorial authorities to avoid subdivision and urban development in places where water sources are inadequate, particularly if developers expect to obtain water from places whose water supply could be thus threatened. If necessary seek government clarification of powers of territorial and regional authorities to enable wise allocation of the finite resource, water.

Natural habitats

Add:

1. Gorse and broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) are aggressive weeds with long-lived seeds. This makes them serious threats to native biodiversity and desirable exotic biota (e.g. trout and pasture plants) in braided rivers and hill country. These plants are also a serious threat to the scenic and productive values of

Canterbury high country. The task of halting the spread is beyond land owners' and managers' capacity. I suggest Ecan organizes high country farmers to utilize volunteers who are on their land (e.g. trampers, anglers, hunters) in poisoning isolated plants and small patches of these weeds with a dry herbicide such as Tordon granules or a generic equivalent. Such visitors would obtain the herbicide and applicators from management and return the latter with unused herbicide when leaving the property. Ecan would organize brief training courses, including safety and identification of native brooms, which are not weeds, but valued plants. The support of FMC, Deerstalkers Association, Forest and Bird, and Fish and Game should be obtained.

Some places (privately owned or leasehold land) with isolated plants or small patches of these weeds:

Mt Ida, upper Mt Oakden, upper Mathias (true left), Craigieburn Range, some coastal south Canterbury sites, Wilberforce (true left) near Fanghill Stream, Big Ben Range (south end), upper Te Moana, lower Potts River, near Mt Barker.

2. Support land occupiers in removing trees which are a weed problem in some places.; e.g. some pine species, sycamore, hawthorn. Suggest species which would be better: e.g. *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, some eucalypts. Also support nurseries in developing supplies of male plants of dioecious species of tree. If females of these species were felled the weed problem would soon be eliminated.

3. To avoid Russell lupin infesting braided rivers, set rules prohibiting planting it near streams. Also prohibit supplying seed other than for farming. There is a very attractive blue-flowered *Veronica (Hebe)* species native to the Tekapo area. Run a public relations exercise to persuade Tekapo and other McKenzie residents to replace their Russell lupins with this plant. Encourage nurserymen to build up supplies of it.

Greater Christchurch rebuild

1. Assess ecological factors such as availability of water, prospects of harm from sea level rise, avoidance of flood or liquefaction-prone areas for urban development, avoidance of versatile/fertile soils for urban development. Plan development policy using these criteria.

2. Assess the biocapacity of the region and the population that can be sustained in a state of well-being, bearing in mind the likely continued dependence on land-based industries such as farming and horticulture for much of the population's material and economic needs. Use ecological economics principles to plan for a population which delivers a regional ecological footprint well below biocapacity.

Transport

Add:

1. There is a need for Ecan to develop improved relationships with territorial authorities regarding the ambiguous boundaries of transport responsibilities.

2. Ecan should seek avoidance of energy and time-wasting transport options. For instance more work in Waimakariri District would reduce commuting and all its disadvantages. A court house in Rangiora is an example. Car pooling is more efficient than public transport, but both have the problem of passengers having different destinations. This could be solved by having bikes carried by bus/train/car or having hire bikes at transport hubs. If workplaces were no more than 3km from a hub, that would justify rejection of commuting cars with no passengers, except for special cases such as tradesmen.

Fossil energy cost per passenger MJ/km: city diesel bus 3.5, 1.6L car 1person 3.19, trolley bus 0.87, car 4 persons 0.8, tram 0.76, diesel train 0.74, electric train 0.59, bike 0.5

3. Ecan should seek safe cycleways between Rangiora, Woodend, Pegasus, and Kaiapoi. See examples at Tram Rd near Swannanoa School and Earlys Rd, Cust.

Keeping us safe

Add:

1. Treated timber decays slowly. Also buildings get destroyed by fire, earthquake, wind, etc. Waste timber takes up a lot of space at landfills. If treated timber is to be burned, expensive filters must be part of an expensive kiln because harmful non-degradable substances are emitted when treated timber is burned. Ecan should encourage the growth and use of decay resistant timber species (including some Eucalypts) to replace power and telephone

poles, fence posts and vineyard posts which have deteriorated to an unacceptable degree. Generally durable wood is preferable to concrete (cement) because manufacture involves greenhouse gas emissions, though it can be made renewably using waste wood.