
From: Peter Moller <peter.moller@xtra.co.nz>
Sent: Monday, 26 March 2018 6:09 p.m.
To: Mailroom Mailbox
Subject: LTP SUBMISSION

To the Council:

Dear Councillors,

Please accept the following submission.

1. TRANSPORT & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

a). To discontinue bus routes runs counter to the over-all goal to achieve greater use of Public Transport in the city.

Improved public transport would reduce congestion in the city and reduce the concentration of motor vehicle exhausts. These are now firmly recognised as one of the two most important sources of pollutants with adverse health effects.

b). To discontinue services will adversely affect perceptions that we are moving to a more effective efficient public transport system and this may also inhibit its development.

c). Has the possibility of contracts with private providers been investigated in depth? Is it possible that Taxi Minivans could effectively and economically provide feeder services from the currently under-performing areas? These could feed in to the nearest well-performing route until the number of users increases.

d). Why do people not use public transport? Are there measures that could make it more attractive?

Could the flexibility of going to destinations be improved? Could a collaboration with private providers (as above) allow the transfer of passengers from a main route (e.g. Rangiora or Kaiapoi) at hub(s) in the north of the city to alternate sites (e.g. Science park).

2. AIR QUALITY

The NESAQ regulations for PM10 are an historical fallacy. The most important sources of pollutants with adverse effects on health are the burning of coal and the exhausts of motor vehicles, especially diesel.

Woodsmoke may be an aesthetic nuisance but domestic woodsmoke is not a significant danger to health. The Ecan regulation demanding ULE burners should be set aside to await rational review of NESAQ. This would free-up finance which has been allocated to Air Quality. Its application to public transport may in the long-term do more for the health of our citizens.

3. HAZARDS< RISK and RESILIENCE

Because of the increased frequency of extreme weather events with climate change there are resulting outages of electricity. It is imperative that people have independent, secure and affordable means of heating for their homes. The approach to air quality needs to be consistent with current science. Since we should avoid fossil fuels, in the cause of climate change initiatives, then wood is the most affordable option as well as being renewable. Its availability and use should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

P W Moller

17 Rhodes St
Christchurch 8014

I shall not be available at the times for hearings, but will be from 21 May.