# Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Community Forum

## OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

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<td>A. 25 February 2020 - Item 9.1 Castor Bay Ratepayers' and Residents’ Association (CBRRA) - Slideshow</td>
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<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Note:** The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Milford WEEPS
Presentation to Devonport Takapuna Local Board
Tuesday 19 February 2020

To protect our health and safety, and to restore the recreational value of Milford Beach & Wairau Estuary, WEEPS has the following goals:

**Goal 1:**
Raise the Milford Beach and Wairau Estuary Safeswim rankings into the average for the North Shore beaches by 2022. And make them swimmable 365 days of the year by 2025.

“Swimmable” is defined as per the Safeswim model, which broadly corresponds to less than 280 MPN/100mL on two consecutive readings (as per the Ministry for the Environment Guide for Marine Waters).

**Goal 2:**
For hydrocarbons and heavy metals in Wairau Estuary sediment to be below default guideline values by 2025.

(DGV, as contained in the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh & Marine Water Quality).

**Goal 3:**
For ongoing monitoring of E. coli, Enterococci, hydrocarbons and metals to ensure Goals 1 & 2 above are maintained.

Milford WEEPS
Presentation to Devonport Takapuna Local Board
Tuesday 19 February 2020

There is public support for WEEPS. WEEPS role now is to work with the appropriate bodies to achieve these goals and communicate progress to the public.

Recap of the issues (as necessary): Sediment – Metals and Hydrocarbons – Human poo

RECOMMENDATION 1.
Action is needed right now, for public health reasons, to get the human poo gone.
There is no need to delay this; - the fix is not controversial. And is cheap and straightforward. Won’t conflict with other plans for the Estuary. Need immediate timelines.

RECOMMENDATION 2.
Wairau Catchment Remediation Plan needed. The Wairau is a case study of unintended consequences for one well-meaning interventions after another. A co-ordinated overview “whole of catchment” is needed. It would be a first for the Wairau. WEEPS is wary that such an undertaking could be used to kick real progress into touch for years - that would be yet another unintended consequence!

This request is in step with the central govt draft National Fresh Water Policy:

“District plans must include objectives, policies, and methods to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the cumulative adverse effects of land use on freshwater bodies, freshwater ecosystems, and sensitive receiving environments resulting from urban development.

Every territorial authority must include objectives, policies, and methods in its district plan at the next review of the plan to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the cumulative adverse effects of land use resulting from urban development on waterbodies and sensitive receiving environments. “

There are many reports on the Wairau in Council vaults. Council institutional memory is not good, e.g Council had no knowledge of AR & Associates 2015 report when asked in 2019 whether its recommendations were actioined (they weren’t). And 2019 Opus report never referenced 2015 report – author was unaware. Good first step is to collate and summarise these and other reports.

WEEPS is realistic and follows the science. It may be that the CMP identifies aspects of the ecology that are beyond fixing. We want the Wairau to fulﬁl its potential but have no view as to what shape that may take.

RECOMMENDATION 3.
Formation of a reporting and communications structure whereby Local Board, WEEPS and others are kept up to date and can disseminate info to the public.

Guy Armstrong        Lee Eglinton        Bill Kapea

Biological Remediation of Phenoxy Herbicide-Contaminated Environments

By Magdalena Urbaniak and Elżbieta Mierzajewska

Submitted: February 20th 2019Reviewed: June 27th 2019Published: August 7th 2019

DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.88256

Abstract

Phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) are widely used in agriculture to control broadleaf weeds. Although their application has helped to increase the yield and value of crops, they are also recognized as a source of emerging environmental contamination. Their extensive use may promote contamination of soil, surface, and groundwater and lead to increased inhibition of plant development and soil toxicity. Hence, there is an urgent need to identify nature-based methods based on appropriate biological remediation techniques, such as bio-, phyto-, and rhizoremediation, that enable the effective elimination of phenoxy herbicides from the environment. Bioremediation typically harnesses microorganisms and their ability to utilize recalcitrant contaminants in complete degradation processes, while phyto remediation is a cost-effective, environmentally friendly strategy that uses plants to transform or mineralize xenobiotics to less or nontoxic compounds. Rhizoremediation (microbe-assisted phytoremediation), in turn, is based on the interactions between plant roots, root exudates enriched in plant secondary metabolites, soil, and microorganisms. Based on the above, this chapter presents current knowledge on the properties of phenoxy herbicides, as well as the concentrations detected in the environment, their toxicity, and the biological remediation techniques used for safe removal of the compounds of interest from the environment.

Due to its high solubility and poor adsorption to the soil matrix, the post-emergence herbicide 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCFA) is susceptible to transport into surface and groundwater bodies, where it can result in compromised water quality and breaches of legislative standards. However, there is still poor understanding of catchment scale dynamics and transport, particularly across heterogeneous hydrogeological settings. While it is known that MCFA degrades under aerobic conditions, negligible breakdown can occur in anaerobic environments, potentially creating a legacy in saturated soils. Fast runoff pathways post application are likely transport routes, but the relative contribution from the mobilization of legacy MCFA from anaerobic zones has yet to be quantified, making the delineation of MCFA sources encountered during monitoring programs challenging. While ecotoxicological effects have been examined, little is known about the interaction of MCFA (and its degradation products) with other pesticides, with nutrients or with colloids, and how this combines with environmental conditions to contribute to multiple stressor effects. We examine the state of MCFA knowledge, using case study examples from Ireland, and consider the implications of its widespread detection in waterbodies and drinking water supplies. Research themes required to ensure the sustainable and safe use of MCFA in an evolving agricultural, social and political landscape are identified here. These include the need to identify mitigation measures and/or alternative treatments, to gain insights into the conditions governing mobilization and attenuation, to map pathways of migration and to identify direct, synergistic and antagonistic ecotoxicological effects.

This article is categorized under:
- Water and Life > Stresses and Pressures on Ecosystems
- Science of Water > Water Quality

Abstract

The soluble herbicide 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCFA) is poorly understood, yet frequently used in agriculture and causes breaches in legislative water quality standards. Identification of mitigation measures requires further insights into MCFA's degradation and transportation pathways and ecotoxicological effects.
Abstract from: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/FileAPI/hsono-ar/APP201684/3a09266a0d/APP201684-APP201684-Decision-amended-FINAL.docx.pdf

1. Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>Turf Culture Bow and Arrow NZ Herbicide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application code</td>
<td>APP201684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application type</td>
<td>To import or manufacture for release any hazardous substance under Section 28 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (&quot;the Act&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application sub-type</td>
<td>Section 28A(2)(c) – rapid reduced hazard – formulated so that one or more hazardous properties has a lesser degree of hazard than a substance that has been approved under the Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>Turf Culture Pty Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of the application</td>
<td>To import for release Turf Culture Bow and Arrow NZ Herbicide, a broadleaf herbicide containing clopyralid, diflufenican and MCPA for the control of broadleaf weeds in amenity turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date application received</td>
<td>7 March 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consideration date</td>
<td>25 March 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Further information was requested from the applicant during the evaluation and review of the application in accordance with section 52 of the Act and consequently the consideration was postponed for two working days until 25 March 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considered by</td>
<td>The Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Authority (&quot;the EPA&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decision</td>
<td>Approved with controls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approval code</td>
<td>HSR100816</td>
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<td>Hazard classifications</td>
<td>6.1D, 6.3A, 6.9A, 8.3A</td>
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<td>(refer to Table 1)</td>
<td>9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3B</td>
</tr>
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Attachment A

Item 8.4

Link provided: http://cegg-rcqe.ccme.ca/download/en/190?redir=1582573574

Link provided: https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/eff02bf97e/Protecting-the-environment-while-using-pesticides.pdf


Spray Ban Should be Reinstated – Excerpt from Devonport Flagstaff, 14th of February 2020

It is of great concern to me to learn that the local board has given the go-ahead to resume the use of chemical sprays to control weeds (Flagstaff, 31 January). Only one member, Trish Deans, who is unconvinced of the safety of the sprays, voted against this. The reason I am so concerned, is because as well as having Parkinson’s disease myself, I know of nine other people who were my immediate neighbours who had serious neurological illnesses, including Parkinson’s, motor-neurone disease, dementia and cancer, and who have since died. Slightly farther afield in the nearby locality, I know of five other people who have Parkinson’s disease.

All of the people I have referred to have been long-term residents in their houses, which are on the perimeter of either the cricket ground or Vauxhall Domain. We therefore all will possibly have been exposed to chemical sprays used prior to the ban. There is sufficient concern from the scientific and medical community that exposure to toxic chemicals in the environment may well be a contributory factor in causing these progressive neurological diseases, for which there is no cure. I appreciate that the manufacturers of the product that the board have approved to be used, have stated it is a safe product and appropriate for the control of weeds. However, I can remember that the same assurances have been given in the past about the safety of other toxic substances, such as tobacco, DDT, radiation and Thalidomide, to mention but a few. It is certainly not acceptable to me for the board to approve the resumption of using chemical sprays simply because they are used in the rest of the area covered by the board. Without question, the health of the residents should be their priority. Indeed, it could be argued that the other sports fields should be following our existing policy of not using chemical sprays for safety reasons. Parkinson’s, and other neurological conditions, have such dire consequences for those affected. However, as far as I know, contact with inconvenient weeds has no such lifelong devastating and fatal consequences. In my opinion, we absolutely have to err on the side of caution and demand that the board reverse their decision and use non-toxic means to control the weeds.

- Christine Rowe

References

Article Explaining below study:
Roundup, An Herbicide, Could Be Linked To Parkinson’s, Cancer And Other Health Issues, Study Shows
Authors: Reuters
Link: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/roundup-herbicide-health-issues-disease_n_3156575

Glyphosate’s Suppression of Cytochrome P450 Enzymes and Amino Acid Biosynthesis by the Gut Microbiome: Pathways to Modern Diseases
Authors: Anthony Samel and Stephanie Seneff
Link: https://www.mdpi.com/1099-4300/15/4/1416/htm

Biological Remediation of Phenoxy Herbicide-Contaminated Environments
Attachment B

Item 8.4

Authors: Magdalena Urbanlak and Elżbieta Mierzejewska

A review of the pesticide MCPA in the land-water environment and emerging research needs
Authors: Phoebe A. Morton, Chris Fennell, Rachel Cassidy, Donnacha Doody, Owen Fenton, Per-Erik Mellander, Phil Jordan.

Sports turf scoping study
Canterbury
Authors: Geoscience NZ Ltd and Renovate Turf Consultants
Link: https://api.ecan.govt.nz/TrimPublicAPI/documents/download/1754974

Appendix A: Advocacy initiatives
Authors: Waitematā Local Board
Links between the spraying of Glyphosate and neurological diseases.

Glyphosate’s Suppression of Cytochrome P450 Enzymes and Amino Acid Biosynthesis by the Gut Microbiome: Pathways to Modern Diseases

Anthony Samsel 1 and Stephanie Seneff

Abstract:
Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup®, is the most popular herbicide used worldwide. The industry asserts it is minimally toxic to humans, but here we argue otherwise. Residues are found in the main foods of the Western diet, comprised primarily of sugar, corn, soy and wheat. Glyphosate’s inhibition of cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes is an overlooked component of its toxicity to mammals. CYP enzymes play crucial roles in biology, one of which is to detoxify xenobiotics. Thus, glyphosate enhances the damaging effects of other food borne chemical residues and environmental toxins. Negative impact on the body is insidious and manifests slowly over time as inflammation damages cellular systems throughout the body. Here, we show how interference with CYP enzymes acts synergistically with disruption of the biosynthesis of aromatic amino acids by gut bacteria, as well as impairment in serum sulfate transport. Consequences are most of the diseases and conditions associated with a Western diet, which include gastrointestinal disorders, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, depression, autism, infertility, cancer and Alzheimer’s disease. We explain the documented effects of glyphosate and its ability to induce disease, and we show that glyphosate is the “textbook example” of exogenous semiotic entropy: the disruption of homeostasis by environmental toxins.

Biological Remediation of Phenoxy Herbicide-Contaminated Environments

By Magdalena Urbaniak and Elżbieta Mierzejewska
A review of the pesticide MCPA in the land-water environment and emerging research needs

Authors: Phoebe A. Morton, Chris Fennell, Rachel Cassidy, Donnacha Doody, Owen Fenton, Per-Erik Mellander, Phil Jordan.

Abstract: Due to its high solubility and poor adsorption to the soil matrix, the post-emergence herbicide 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) is susceptible to transport into surface and groundwater bodies, where it can result in compromised water quality and breaches of legislative standards. However, there is still poor understanding of catchment scale dynamics and transport, particularly across heterogeneous hydrogeological settings. While it is known that MCPA degrades under aerobic conditions, negligible breakdown can occur in anaerobic environments, potentially creating a legacy in saturated soils. Fast runoff pathways post application are likely transport routes, but the relative contribution from the mobilization of legacy MCPA from anaerobic zones has yet to be quantified, making the delineation of MCPA sources encountered during monitoring programs challenging. While ecotoxicological effects have been examined, little is known about the interaction of MCPA (and its degradation products) with other pesticides, with nutrients or with colloids, and how this combines with environmental conditions to contribute to multiple stressor effects. We examine the state of MCPA knowledge, using case study examples from Ireland, and consider the implications of its widespread detection in waterbodies and drinking water supplies. Research themes required to ensure the sustainable and safe use of MCPA in an evolving agricultural, social and political landscape are identified here. These include the need to identify mitigation measures and/or alternative treatments, to gain insights into the conditions governing mobilization and attenuation, to map pathways of migration and to identify direct, synergistic and antagonistic ecotoxicological effects.
Appendix A: Advocacy initiatives

A key role of the local board is to advocate for initiatives that the local board may not have decision-making responsibilities or funding for in this 10-year Budget, but recognise the value it will add to the local community.

Key advocacy areas for the Waitematā Local Board include:

The following is the priority unfunded capital project for the local board:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Advocating to</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ponsonby Park - 254 Ponsonby</td>
<td>Stage 1 – To deliver a civic and green space, repurpose the existing canopy</td>
<td>Governing Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>structure for markets and events and develop public toilet facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure funding, resource and</td>
<td>Stage 2 – Repurpose the existing building and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>improve the adjoining streetscape. Potential funding options for stage 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>vision and chosen design for</td>
<td>include the local board’s Auckland Transport capex fund and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponsonby Park - 254 Ponsonby</td>
<td>other alternative funding sources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Road.</td>
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The following are priority advocacy areas for the local board:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Advocating to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Auckland Council should be actively building or enabling others to provide</td>
<td>Governing Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure Auckland Council actively builds or</td>
<td>affordable and fully accessible housing that meet universal design</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>enables others to provide affordable housing</td>
<td>criteria on its own land, including building more intensified affordable</td>
<td>Panuku Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>through appropriate mechanisms and tools</td>
<td>housing on its existing and new pensioner housing complexes.</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Council should also prioritise, support and partner affordable housing to</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>be provided by free, community housing associations and providers through</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>advice, bonds, guaranteeing loans, and resource and building consents.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing solution for homeless people</td>
<td>The Governing Body to partner with the Waitematā Local Board to enhance</td>
<td>Governing Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliver short and medium-term housing solutions</td>
<td>provision of city centre public facilities, such as toilets, showers and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to address homelessness</td>
<td>lockers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Governing Body to financially support the development of City Mission's</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>HomeGround Initiative and to increase funding to support</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Housing First Auckland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work towards eliminating agrichemical use</td>
<td>Ask the Governing Body to allocate funds to conduct and to</td>
<td>Governing Body and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure a budget to eliminate agrichemical spray</td>
<td>increase the overall maintenance budget for parks, open spaces and the road</td>
<td>Auckland Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and embrace the commitment to minimise</td>
<td>corridor to enable the elimination of agrichemicals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrichemical use</td>
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Auckland Council 10-year Budget 2018-2028, Volume 3 of 3
### Initiative | Description | Advocating to
---|---|---
Reduce wastewater flows into waterways and the Waitamata Harbour | Our harbours, beaches and streams are being polluted by overflows from ageing sewerage and stormwater systems that can't cope with heavy rainfall and contaminants washed into natural waterways. Support accelerating the water quality programme over 10 years to deliver the required infrastructure to provide a major and early reduction in the volume and frequency of wastewater overflows and contaminants entering waterways and the Waitamata Harbour. | Governing Body and Watercare
Ensure Auckland’s regional arts and cultural institutions and programmes are financially sustainable | Auckland is fortunate to host a range of significant art and cultural institutions and collections that provide rich cultural opportunities. We support ensuring those institutions, including TAPAC, and the regional programme of events are strengthened and made financially sustainable. Auckland Art Gallery is a major cultural centre for Auckland for visual art, both historic and contemporary. We support increasing funding to the Art Gallery by $20m over the next 10 years as part of the 2018-2028 Long-term Plan. | Governing Body

The following are other advocacy areas for Waitamata Local Board:

### Initiative | Advocating to
---|---
Open and Closed Cemetery Maintenance Budget - Secure a regional maintenance budget to maintain a base service level for open and closed cemeteries. There is currently no budget for specialist conservator services to deal with the repair and maintenance and specialist graffiti removal on monuments. | Governing Body
Parnell Station – Parnell Station opened in early 2017 to limited services. The Board wants to ensure the station is fully operational and accessible to all users at the earliest opportunity. This station has the potential to be the fourth busiest on the network and will be an essential connection for the University of Auckland, Parnell, the Domain, Stanley Street and Beach Road. | Auckland Transport
Parnell Train Station Pedestrian and Cycling Connections - Provide accessible pedestrian and cycling connections to Parnell Station. Open the Greenways route from the Strand through the old Parnell tunnel and create an accessible pedestrian connection from Parnell Station to the Domain, The Strand and Parnell. | Auckland Transport
Auckland Domain Capital Improvements Budget – Secure adequate capital funds to progress the Auckland Domain Master Plan. | Governing Body
Central Community Recycling Centre Drop Off sites - Secure the acquisition of a second drop-off facility and the completion of a main processing site which, together with the site being developed on Great North Road, will comprise a regional waste management network that will service the needs of Waitamata, Albert-Eden and Puketapapa local boards. This is part of council's adopted Waste Management and

Auckland Council 10-year Budget 2018-2028, Volume 3 of 3
Placeholder for Attachment A

Castor Bay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association

25 February 2020 - Item 9.1 Castor Bay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association (CBRRA) - Slideshow
Devonport/Takapuna Local Bd Presentation 25 Feb:

Thanks to the Chair and Members for this opportunity.

Timeline for benefit of new members...

Petition of 1000+ signatures as a submission to Local Board in May 2018

End May 2018, Info Centre, Penninsular Trust Office & DBA office evicted from Number 3, Victoria Rd

Presentation and submission to Heritage Panel of Auckland Council in June 2018

To date there has been no response to either of these presentations... it seems, they have been buried.

Following a public meeting in Aug 2019 AnEmail to Phil Goff, at his request, no response to date

Early September 2019... Panuku advertises for expressions of interest, use of Number 3 on a short term basis


January 15 2020... DBA requests letters of support from Info Centre Volunteers for a Caravan/Temporary Info Centre to be sited adjacent to the Devonport Wharf, exact space unknown, as a more visible Info Centre for America’s Cup events.

It seems there is no consideration for those volunteers and guests in severe prevailing Sth Westerly winds at this proposed site, over the summer months, never mind the winter.

February 20 2020 follow-up email to Mayor Goff with an update on previous email and the fact that Number 3 had now sat empty for 600+ days. Also that the guest walk-in for January 2018 was 2318 and the guest walk-in for January 2020 was 864.

The total wasting of time by formerly enthusiastic volunteers has had no courtesy of any response or request that Mayor Goff come to a meeting in Devonport to discuss this empty building.

- It is noted that from the Minutes of the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board from Tuesday 14 June 2016 at 6.00pm

That the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board:

c) Advise Panuku Development Auckland that the board’s preferred activity for 3 Victoria Road is the establishment of a visitor information centre on its ground floor, and ask staff to assist the new legal entity under the working name of “Shore Coast Tourism” to establish its activity at that site.
Subject: No response 600 + days
From: Lynn Dawson <Lynn.BIP@xtra.co.nz>
Date: 19/02/2020 12:12
To: phil.goff@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
CC: Devonport Flagstaff News <news@devonportflagstaff.co.nz>, Jan O'Connor <jan.oconnor@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>, Bill <brayner@xtra.co.nz>, Richard.Hills@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz, aiden.bennett@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz, *Trish Deans (Devonport - Takapuna Local Board)* <trish.deans@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>

Kia ora Mayor Goff

When I communicated with you in August 2019, at your request, the historic building at 3 Victoria Road, Devonport had been vacant for more than 400 days. (see previous email below).

As of this week this building has now been vacant for almost 600 days.
What interests the Devonport community is that about 2 weeks after that previous email to you, Panuku advertised in the Devonport Flagstaff asking for expressions of interest to use the building. I, as an interested community user and volunteer at the evicted Info Centre contributed towards a fairly extensive business case for the return of 3 Victoria Rd. to community use, to Panuku and we have had the courtesy of hearing NOTHING!!!

When will you, Mayor Goff come to Devonport to hear the concerns of the community for the return and use of this historic building instead of leaving it to sit empty and more dilapidated than it already is? This is a disgrace in what you claim to want Auckland to be ... A Vibrant & Visitor Friendly City.

I note that towards the end of 2019, contractors cleared out the building, including 2 x kitchen refrigerators and other office type property that was used and belonged to community organisations when the building was in use by a number of groups including the Info Centre. There continues to be many community groups, including several I am involved in, wanting to use the building on a weekly and monthly basis. Never mind the Info Centre which continues to be manned totally by volunteers at a most unsuitable site hidden away off the main street in an arcade, eg; In January 2018 when the IC was at 3 Victoria Rd. we had 2318 guest walk-ins

In January 2020 in the present arcade site and when the cruise ship season is at its peak there has been 864 guest walk-ins for the month.

We are all becoming very frustrated and angry that 3 Victoria Road continues to sit vacant and unused now for almost 600 days.

When will you, your council and Panuku have the decency to respond to requests to use, and to meet the needs and wishes of the Devonport Community?

A petition signed by more than 1000 Devonport residents that was presented to both the Devonport/Takapuna Local Board and the Heritage Panel of Auckland Council in June 2018 remains buried and unresponsive to.
No response 600 + days

I ask that you schedule a visit to Devonport ASAP to discuss these issues with the community, especially as it was you in your election campaign dialogue who stated clearly to me when asked, about the vacant 3 Victoria Rd site... That you would be "Very Concerned" to know of a building remaining empty for such a length of time.

I look forward to your response and your visit to our Devonport community.
Yours sincerely
Lynn Dawson
9C Kerr St
Devonport
09.446.1269

On 19/08/2019 11:16, Lynn Dawson wrote:

Morena Phil

On Friday last week I attended the Mayoral Forum and asked the following question, below. You seemed surprised and concerned that there had been an eviction from the building and that it had then stood empty for 400+ days. You asked for information.

**Question:**
What would your Council do to give more autonomy to LocalBds, who actually know and understand the needs of their communities? To let those LBds work with the community and not be over-ruled by the likes of Panuku who step in where they have no place? In particular I refer in Devonport to the community use of the Historic Bldg. at Nymber 3 Victoria Road. Where volunteers (mostly Seniors) established a very successful Information Centre in 2017, welcoming 22,000+ guests per annum. Because they presented an unworkable lease to the DBA, Panuku evicted the InfoCentre and 2 other community organisations, against the wishes of the L Bd and this Historic Bldg. has now sat vacant and dilapidating for more than 400 days. In 2018 a 1000+ petition of local community was presented to both the L Bd and the Heritage Panel of Akld Council - to no avail and it seems that petition has now been buried.

The once successful InfoCentre is now poked into an arcade where there is no visibility and no one can find it. Guest turnup is down more than 70%. Once again our guests are stopping locals in the street for information in this historic preceinct.
What is the point in funding LBds. if Akl Council won't listen to the needs of communities via their LBds?
I do note that because of some pressure Panuku is now calling for expressions of interest in the short term use of this bldg. See attached. As well as the InfoCentre being re-instated the community would constantly use other areas of this bldg as the LBd knows... I personally have 5 or 6 groups who would use the space on a regular basis. How long will this bureaucratic process take and is it just a stalling tactic until after the local body election... I suspect so?

As well as being a historic bldg in itself, this is also the precinct where: in 1893, one of the first women in the world, of any ethnicity cast a vote and... in 1983 one of the first signings of Nulear Free NZ took place. That document resides in the office upstairs in the bldg. or did so until we were evicted. Where is it now I wonder?

I would appreciate your comments and any efforts you can progress to get this very successful building up and running again for the benefit of the Devonport Community. Thank you

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Proposed Parade Route
Collins to Killarney school entry

Left – The Terrace. Above – Killarney Street