

Before the Board of Inquiry  
Waterview Connection Project

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*in the matter of:* the Resource Management Act 1991

*and*

*in the matter of:* a Board of Inquiry appointed under s 149J of the Resource Management Act 1991 to decide notices of requirement and resource consent applications by the NZ Transport Agency for the Waterview Connection Project

Rebuttal evidence of **Amelia Linzey (Social and Consultation)** on behalf of the **NZ Transport Agency**

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## **REBUTTAL EVIDENCE OF AMELIA LINZEY ON BEHALF OF THE NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1 My full name is Amelia Joan Linzey. I refer the Board of Inquiry to the statement of my qualifications and experience set out in my evidence in chief (*EIC*) (dated 12 November 2010).
- 2 I repeat the confirmation given in that statement that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses in the Environment Court.

### **PURPOSE OF EVIDENCE**

- 3 The purpose of this rebuttal evidence is to respond to certain aspects of the evidence lodged by submitters, in relation to social impacts and associated consultation.
- 4 Specifically, my evidence will respond to the evidence of:
  - 4.1 **Margaret Watson** on behalf of the Albert Eden Local Board (Evidence 252-1);
  - 4.2 **Peter Pablecheque** on behalf of the Auckland Kindergarten Association (Evidence 153-1);
  - 4.3 **Brian Mitchell and Brett Skeen** on behalf of Waterview Primary School Board of Trustees and the Ministry of Education (Evidence 175 & 176 – 1 and 175 & 176 - 2);
  - 4.4 **Robert Black** on behalf of Waterview Primary School Board of Trustees and the Ministry of Education (Evidence 175 & 176 -3);
  - 4.5 **Robert Black** (Evidence 186-1);
  - 4.6 **Orchid Atimalala** on behalf of the Housing New Zealand Corporation (Evidence 197-1);
  - 4.7 **Duncan McKenzie** on behalf of Living Communities (Evidence 167-3);
  - 4.8 **Sir Harold Marshall** on behalf of the Mount Albert Residents Association (Evidence 120-1);
  - 4.9 **David Mead** (Evidence 130-1);
  - 4.10 **William McKay** on behalf of North Western Community Association (Evidence 185-1);

- 4.11 **Hiltrud Grüger** on behalf of the Springhleigh Residents Association (Evidence 43-1);
- 4.12 **Peter McCurdy** on behalf of Star Mills Preservation Society (Evidence 199-1); and
- 4.13 **Paul Conder** and **Poul Israelson** on behalf of Unitec Institute of Technology (Evidence 160-1 and 160-2).
- 5 In addition, I will comment on relevant aspects of the Section 42A Report prepared by Environmental Management Services (*EMS*) (dated 7 December 2010), and the Addendum to that Report (dated 20 December 2010).
- 6 As many of the points raised in evidence have been covered either in my EIC or Technical Report G.14 Assessment of Social Effects (the Social Report), I do not repeat my response here and have focused my response to those matters which might be considered new issues or debate.<sup>1</sup>
- 7 While I have responded to a number of issues raised by submitters specifically, there are a number of similar issues raised and, for brevity, I have grouped my responses on these issues.
- 8 I have made a number of amendments to the proposed Social conditions after consideration of submitters' evidence. A copy of the revised conditions is attached as **Annexure A**.
- 9 I note that at the time of preparing this statement, expert caucusing on social impacts was still underway. Where I understand that agreement in principle has been reached on an issue, I have acknowledged this. However, not all outstanding social issues had been discussed at the time of preparing this statement and formal agreement on other matters was still subject to signing of the caucus statement.

## **GENERAL ISSUE RESPONSES**

### **Adverse Effects Associated with Perception**

- 10 Throughout a number of submitters evidence<sup>2</sup> is the issue of adverse social effects resulting from peoples response to their perception of adverse effects. As two illustrations, in the case of Mr Skeen's statement this is discussed in reference to the effect of a loss of school roll in response to parents perception that there are

<sup>1</sup> I note that, in addition to many matters raised in the evidence of individuals discussed in this rebuttal evidence, this relates to the entire statements of evidence of Norma de Langen (Evidence 183-1), Louise Taylor and William Aldworth (Evidence 200-1), Robert Rees Richards (Evidence 78-1), Catherine Farmer (Evidence 210-1) and David Shearer (Evidence 178-1).

<sup>2</sup> For example, Mr Skeen (Evidence 175 & 176 – 2), Ms Watson (Evidence 252 – 1, paragraph 11), Mr McKay (Evidence 185 – 1), Mr Black (Evidence statements 186 – 1, and 175 & 176 – 2) and Mr McKenzie (Evidence 167 – 3, paragraph 8.12).

adverse health effects of the Project and removing their children from the school.<sup>3</sup> In the case of Mr McKay this issue is raised in terms of the stigma that the perception of the ventilation buildings and stacks will create for the neighbourhood.<sup>4</sup>

11 **While 'perception issues' (effects based on people's attitudes and beliefs)** have been identified and are acknowledged in the Social Report, I consider that it is important to balance this with consideration of the formative issues that are giving rise to these effects. In other words, an objective assessment of the physical effects on the environment is needed to confirm whether the fears and concerns of the community are founded on evidence. On this basis, it is my understanding that the formative issues in this case are:

- The health effects of emissions from the stack;
- The noise and disruption effects of construction on the community and on specific community facilities (e.g. the learning of children at Waterview Primary School and Kindergarten);
- The amenity impacts associated with the form of the ventilation buildings and stacks;
- The loss of open space and recreation areas for the local communities; and
- The loss of students (and consequential loss of teaching resource) from Waterview Primary School and Kindergarten, from the residential land required by the Project.

12 On the findings undertaken by other experts on these specific issues, I consider that the adverse effects are in some cases minor (with respect to air emissions and resulting health impacts<sup>5</sup>) and in others can be mitigated (for example, through construction environmental management<sup>6</sup>; the proposed Conditions for the design and treatment of the ventilation buildings and stacks and Outline Plan of Works for these structures<sup>7</sup>; the proposed Open Space Restoration Plans<sup>8</sup> and the proposed monitoring of the school **roll and supporting the school's teaching levels** over the construction period).<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Robert Black, paragraph 63, (Evidence 175 & 176 – 2).

<sup>4</sup> See in particular paragraph 6.13.3 of his statement (Evidence 185 – 1).

<sup>5</sup> As discussed in the EIC of Mr Gavin Fisher and Dr David Black.

<sup>6</sup> As discussed in the EIC of Mr Hugh Leersnyder.

<sup>7</sup> As discussed in the EIC and rebuttal evidence of Mr Stephen Brown.

<sup>8</sup> As discussed in the EIC and rebuttal evidence of Mr David Little.

<sup>9</sup> Refer to Social Conditions SO.4 and SO.5.

- 13 Therefore, the remaining issue of **the effects of the 'perception' on** community well-being and their aspirations and expectations, is in my opinion, one most appropriately responded to through informing and engaging the community and stakeholders of the effects of the Project, on the above mitigation measures and in the processes of detailed design (where there is an opportunity for further community engagement and participation in the process).
- 14 The importance of communication and engagement as an effective form of mitigation for these issues (and perception issues) was acknowledged and I understand agreed in the expert caucusing on social impacts.
- 15 This engagement and communication is provided through the conditions (including the revisions identified through expert caucusing) that have been proposed. In particular this includes those conditions establishing the Community Liaison Group (PI.5) and the Education Liaison Group (SO.1), which is discussed further in paragraphs 22 to 24 of this evidence.

### **Improving Connectivity as Mitigation**

- 16 Another concept presented in the submissions, and in more detail in the submitters evidence relates to various proposals for improved connectivity as a means of mitigating social effects. These proposals take the form of bridges across Oakley Creek, the existing SH16, rail or in some instances a combination of these. In some instances, submitters cite that the connectivity is required to mitigate the severance issues created by the Project.<sup>10</sup> However, in many other cases the proposal relates more to the connections being off-set mitigation for other wider social effects, including the loss of open space.<sup>11</sup>
- 17 As stated in the Social Report, I do not consider the Project creates adverse severance effects in the operation phase (effectively avoiding these impacts through tunnelling, and mitigating issues of access through the provision of the Hendon Bridge). It is acknowledged that some linkages and walkways will be disrupted during construction activity, but I consider that these can be appropriately responded to by conditions (in particular Conditions OS.8 and OS.9). Nothing in the **submitters'** evidence has caused me to change this opinion.

<sup>10</sup> See Ms Watson (Evidence 252 – 1), paragraphs 41 – 43.

<sup>11</sup> Includes Ms Watson (Evidence 252-1), Mr Chase (Evidence 126-1), Mr Haarhoff (Evidence 167 & 185-1), Mr McKenzie (Evidence 175-3 in sections 9 and 14), Mr McKay (Evidence 185-1), Mr Shearer (Evidence 178-1), and Mr Black (Evidence 186 – 1), in paragraph 16. It is noted that Mr Harhoff (Evidence 167 & 185 – 1), paragraph 6.5 makes this comment in his statement specifically citing that he is reflecting opinion of others, stating it is *"...widely believed by the community ... that improvements in connections would mitigate other high level adverse effects on the suburbs such as the loss of open space, the perception of their suburbs as desirable and the deterioration in amenity and quality of living whether actual or perceived"*.

- 18 Mr Little has presented evidence on the need for various connections to replace open space impacts and I refer to his conclusions, which are that these connections are not required to mitigate the impacts of the Project on open space.
- 19 This then leaves the final issue on the degree to which the proposed connections can provide an off-set to mitigate wider social effects (including perceived effects) of the Project. There are two **considerations for this issue, the degree to which an 'off-set' is necessary to address otherwise unmitigated adverse effects of the Project, and the degree to which the proposed connections can deliver positive social outcomes that will achieve this.**
- 20 In the case of the former and subject to matters more specifically addressed in this evidence statement, I do not consider there are adverse social effects that have not otherwise been mitigated. In the case of the latter consideration, I note that for each of these connections there are issues that in themselves have the potential to generate adverse impacts (in the case of the connection to Eric Armishaw Park I note that such impacts could be significant) and that on balance and supported by conclusions from the rebuttal evidence of Ms Hancock, the positive social outcomes of such connections are by no means assured (for example, due to CPTED issues in the case of the Eric Armishaw Park connection, and in the **case of the Alford Bridge, the connection has a more 'aspiration' element (connecting existing and future communities associated with the long term planning of Unitec)).**
- 21 On this basis, I have considered the information presented in evidence and while I acknowledge the potential of some of these connections to contribute positively to the community, I do not consider the connections a necessary mitigation for the social effects of this Project.

### **Community Engagement and Communication as Mitigation**

- 22 A number of submitters evidence raise concerns about consultation on the Project, some of which I address specifically elsewhere in my rebuttal evidence. However, there is one specific issue I consider warrants general social comment and that is the importance of on-going consultation with the community in detailed design and implementation stages of the Project.<sup>12</sup>
- 23 The Social Report identifies the importance of community engagement and communication as a key element of social mitigation, **particularly in respect of the 'perception effects'**.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> For example, Mr McKay (Evidence 185 – 1, paragraph 6.15.1) makes the comment that the uncertainty of designs for the ventilation buildings mean they should be subject to a separate consent process. Similarly, Mr McCurdy (Evidence 99 – 1, paragraph 2.6) highlights the local knowledge of community groups and their importance through and beyond the consent, design and construction periods). Ms John (Evidence 179 – 1, paragraphs 2.9 and 2.10) also highlights knowledge of community groups.

<sup>13</sup> Highlighted as a key element of mitigation in pages 156-157 of the Social Report.

Further to this, the expert caucusing has agreed that this is a key element of mitigation for social effects (particularly in relation to wellbeing of the community), providing an opportunity to allay fears and concerns regarding the Project and to improve opportunities for a sense of empowerment by the community on the delivery of the Project.

- 24 Following consideration of the issues raised by submitters evidence and discussed in caucusing, I agree that further clarification and certainty is appropriate on the conditions relating to consultation, community engagement and the opportunities for community input in the detailed design process. Specifically I make the following comments and proposed amendments (provided in **Annexure A**):
- 24.1 That the Construction Liaison Person should more appropriately be titled the Community Liaison Person, in reflection of their role in the Project (Condition PI.1);
  - 24.2 That the Communications Plan provide information on the Project to organisations representing health and the various demographics of the community and that existing databases from Auckland Council are used to identify these (as per the revised Condition PI.2);
  - 24.3 That information on construction activities identified in Condition PI.3 should also be provided via public notice boards in the local community (it is noted that these notice boards are already proposed in Condition CEMP.7);
  - 24.4 That a process should be established for complaint resolution on any of the Management Plans, to provide the community assurance that there is an independent process for resolution of such issues (a new condition - Condition DC.5<sup>14</sup>);
  - 24.5 That Condition PI.5 is amended to provide greater direction on appropriate community groups (as identified in Condition PI.2), to acknowledge Community Boards as separate from Auckland Council and to confirm that **'local residents'** (rather than representatives of local residents), and Housing New Zealand Corporation are able to be members of the Community Liaison Groups;
  - 24.6 That the scope of opportunities for the Community Liaison Groups to review and comment on specific design matters is extended to include the Outline Plan of Works<sup>15</sup> proposed for the southern and northern ventilation buildings and the

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<sup>14</sup> I also support the amendment proposed to the Condition CEMP.14 for the Construction Environmental Management Plan, as presented in the rebuttal of Mr Leersnyder.

<sup>15</sup> This matter is discussed in specific detail in my Planning rebuttal evidence.



detailed rehabilitation planning for Oakley Creek (by amendment to Condition PI.6);

- 24.7 That the Community Liaison Group is also provide an opportunity to review and comment on environmental monitoring results (in this regard, I support the proposed amendment to Condition PI.6 presented by Mr Leersnyder);
- 24.8 That greater certainty is given to the membership of the Education Liaison Group and include invitation to Housing New Zealand Corporation (by amendment to Condition SO.1);
- 24.9 That the Ministry of Education also be invited to join the Working Liaison Group (Condition SO.6) in recognition of their role in the community, particularly in relation to Waterview Primary School; and
- 24.10 That as there are a number of personnel and groups proposed in the Conditions relating to public information and ongoing engagement and liaison with the community and other stakeholders, a summary of these groups be included in the Communications Plan (required in Condition PI.2). A Database of Parties to be included in the Communications Plan is attached as **Annexure B** to this statement.

#### **MARGARET WATSON<sup>16</sup>**

- 25 I have reviewed the evidence of Ms Watson given on behalf of the Albert Eden Local Board and provide further comment and response on the following issues.

#### **Ventilation Stack - North**

- 26 Ms Watson asserts<sup>17</sup> that my comment, in paragraph 111 of my second statement of EIC (my Social EIC) in relation to the acceptance over time of the structures associated with the ventilation system for the tunnels, **is one of 'wishful thinking' and is 'without any robust analysis'**.
- 27 I acknowledge the significance of these elements of the Project and the social, visual and landscape effects associated with them, and consider this is reflected in the Social Report and in my Social EIC. My conclusion that the potential for **'blight effects' resulting from the Project will abate**, is based on experience with a number of large infrastructure projects, available research from other infrastructure projects and draws from conclusions made by Dr Black<sup>18</sup> regarding the perception of health effects (to the effect that he considers

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<sup>16</sup> I note that I provide further comment on the issue of impacts on the roll of Waterview Primary School in paragraphs 37 to 49 (in response to Waterview Primary School and the Ministry of Education).

<sup>17</sup> Watson Evidence, paragraphs 22 and 23.

<sup>18</sup> Dr Black (Public Health) EIC, paragraphs 56 to 61.

public concern over health issues from the highway is likely to disappear once it is operational).

- 28 My experience includes involvement in assessing the environmental effects of the Britomart Rail station as part of the consenting process. That project included two ventilation stacks<sup>19</sup> located adjacent to Takutai Square and Quay Street residential and accommodation buildings. During the project planning phase, concern was expressed over the impacts of air discharge and the amenity of the surrounding area from the project and these stacks. Today, the area surrounding the stacks is well used by the public (as depicted in **Annexure C** to this statement). While it is acknowledged that these structures are in a far more developed inner city environment than Waterview or Owairaka, I consider that the function of the stacks has been clearly evident, and that the concerns regarding their operation and effect have abated since their construction, as they have become part of the existing built environment.
- 29 Another relevant comparison is provided in response to other infrastructure projects that have triggered a high level of community concern over potential 'blight'. Research commissioned for **Transpower's North Island Grid Upgrade** project (undertaken by Montgomery Watson), and presented in the consenting of that project, looked at the effect on school rolls, of constructing cellphone towers on or close to school grounds.<sup>20</sup> Specifically the research addressed **the issue of 'blight'**.
- 30 In this research (a copy of which is attached as **Annexure D**), while the planning stages of this infrastructure had a level of controversy regarding the effects of the towers, the findings showed that there was not a correlation between the presence of a cellphone tower and any post-construction 'blight' resulting in reduced school rolls.
- 31 I therefore do not accept the assertion of Ms Watson that the conclusion was 'wishful thinking'.

#### **Other Effects**

- 32 Ms Watson also raises concerns about loss of housing, impacts on Waterview Primary School and Waterview Kindergarten, and access/connectivity. I address these concerns elsewhere in this rebuttal evidence.

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<sup>19</sup> Previously located 10m above ground level, and now located 10m above the East Complex in Britomart Place, Auckland Central.

<sup>20</sup> While not directly comparable to the vent stacks proposed for the Project (or the transmission lines in the case of the North Island Grid Upgrade), the report is considered relevant as this infrastructure is also visually evident and has raised a number of 'health impact' and blight concerns over the planning phase.

## **PETER PABLECHEQUE<sup>21</sup>**

### **Relocation of Waterview Kindergarten**

- 33 In his evidence on behalf of the Auckland Kindergarten Association (AKA) Mr Pablecheque has, along with other members of the Waterview community,<sup>22</sup> expressed a high level of concern about the prospect of temporarily relocating the kindergarten and requested that the kindergarten be permanently relocated as a mitigation solution.<sup>23</sup>
- 34 As identified in the Social Report,<sup>24</sup> I consider temporary relocation an appropriate measure to mitigate construction impacts on the kindergarten, but that this has the potential to result in consequential impacts associated with the need to relocate the facility twice. I consider that permanent relocation would reduce the disruption to the operation of this community facility and therefore would be of social benefit.
- 35 Further to my EIC, I understand that since lodgement the NZTA has been in discussion with the AKA and Ministry of Education and offered to assist and to fund the Ministry of Education to provide a permanent relocation of the kindergarten to 17 Oakley Avenue.

## **BRETT SKEEN AND BRIAN MITCHELL**

- 36 I have reviewed the evidence of Mr Skeen and Mr Mitchell, given on behalf of Waterview Primary School Board of Trustees and the Ministry of Education and make the following comments in response.

### **Effects on the School Roll**

- 37 Mr Skeen states that the school roll has dropped as a result of advance property acquisition, and expresses concern that further numbers will be lost as a result of property acquisition for the Project. He raises a scenario whereby the school **could '... well lose 100 present or future students'**.<sup>25</sup>
- 38 I am advised that, as at the date of this statement, the NZTA has purchased 86 properties from the Waterview area, which represents around 85% of the total purchase required. It is acknowledged that a small number of these properties are still tenanted and that the remaining sales will result in some further population loss from the school. However, on this information, I consider that much of the

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<sup>21</sup> I note Mr Pablecheque also refers to references made in the Social Report to the Captivate survey. I respond to this issue in paragraphs 55 to 60 (in my response to the evidence of Mr Black).

<sup>22</sup> For example, Ms Watson (Evidence 252 – 1, paragraph 9), Ms de Langen (Evidence 183 – 1, paragraph 22) and Mr McKenzie (Evidence 167 – 3, paragraph 8.14).

<sup>23</sup> Pablecheque Evidence, paragraph 43.

<sup>24</sup> Social Report, pages 124 to 125.

<sup>25</sup> Skeen Evidence, paragraph 67-68.

anticipated student loss will have already occurred as a result of advance purchasing of property.<sup>26</sup> Mr Skeen himself notes that roll impacts have been particularly evident over the last 3-5 years, citing as one reason the purchase of properties.<sup>27</sup>

39 Further, I consider the estimation of a loss of 100 present or future students to be an over estimation. The total percentage of dwellings affected by the Project in this Census Area Unit is 8.5%.<sup>28</sup> Even assuming that 100% of students at the school are from within this Census Area Unit (which is unlikely), one would expect a more reasonable impact on the school roll of between 15 and 20 students (as a result of the property purchase).

40 Mr Skeen also expresses concern about further impacts on the school roll as a result of increased noise and construction effects causing families to decide to relocate from Waterview, or not move into Waterview.<sup>29</sup> Similar, issues are highlighted in the evidence of Mr Mitchell<sup>30</sup> and Mr Black.<sup>31</sup> I acknowledge that these potential impacts on the roll are of a wider scope and on this basis, recognise the need for Conditions SO.4 and SO.5 (as proposed in my EIC). This is discussed further under School Roll Monitoring below.

41 I also note that the physical effects of construction on the school are addressed in the evidence of other experts, including Ms Wilkening in respect of construction noise.

42 In addition to the measures proposed to manage and mitigate the physical effects on the school and kindergarten, I also consider the issue of perception effects is relevant in consideration of these matters. This issue has been discussed in paragraphs 10 to 15 above. In addition, I note that the Conditions as proposed (particularly for the Education Liaison Group, Condition SO.1 in **Annexure A** of this evidence) would provide a forum where the School or representatives of the School could obtain information in respect of the specific questions and concerns of parents, as raised in Paragraph 36 of Mr **Black's evidence**.

### **School Roll Monitoring**

43 The intention of the school roll monitoring (now Conditions SO.4 and SO.5) is to provide the school with stability and guaranteed funding during a time when it is likely to face considerable disruption. The outcome from these Conditions is to ensure that the facility remains

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<sup>26</sup> A fact acknowledged by myself and the NZTA in the lodged proposal to set the monitoring of roll levels to the school roll as at 2006, before the major property purchases occurred, as discussed further in paragraphs 43 to 49.

<sup>27</sup> Skeen Evidence, paragraph 67.

<sup>28</sup> Cited on page 147 of the Social Report.

<sup>29</sup> Skeen Evidence, Paragraph 70.

<sup>30</sup> Skeen Evidence, Paragraph 14.

<sup>31</sup> Black Evidence (Evidence 175 & 176 – 3), Paragraphs 34 – 36.

viable through the construction period. This measure is in addition to the 'mitigation **works**' required for the management of construction effects on the school (which are discussed further below). I note that in principle, the evidence on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Waterview Primary School appears to accept the intent of this Condition (seeking amendment to the roll level and duration of monitoring).<sup>32</sup>

44 Mr Skeen reports that the school roll has fluctuated since 2000, when discussions about the Project first commenced. However, as also noted by Mr Skeen in his evidence, the overall trend in the roll has been one of decline since 1990.<sup>33</sup> In summary, school roll trends since 1990 are as follows:

44.1 1990 to 2000: Roll falls from 232 to 202 students (pre-Project);

44.2 2000 to 2003: Roll falls from 202 to 173 students (pre-Waterview option being selected as preferred route);

44.3 2003 to 2006: Roll falls from 173 to 155 students (Waterview option selected as draft preferred route in 2003, and formally confirmed as preferred route in 2006); and

44.4 2006 to 2010: Roll falls from 155 to 142 students (during this period there were several detailed proposals for the Project and the majority of advance property acquisition taking place in 2009-2010<sup>34</sup>).

45 I therefore do not accept that the Project is responsible for roll loss since 2000. As stated in the Social Report, the school roll has fallen for a range of factors and cannot be solely ascribed to the Project.<sup>35</sup>

46 The Waterview route was identified as the draft preferred route in 2003. Prior to this, investigations focused on a wider route corridor encompassing Waterview and Rosebank/Avondale (traversing the catchments of a number of other schools, including Avondale School, Rosebank School, Avondale College and Avondale Intermediate).

47 In this regard, while I do agree with Mr Skeen that the potential impacts of construction on the school roll warrant monitoring of the roll (as provided for in the proposed Condition SO.11 (now Condition SO.4)), I do not consider it appropriate to select 2000 as the base year for maintaining funding for roll numbers. 2006 was chosen as a base year for monitoring because this was when the Waterview

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<sup>32</sup> Skeen Evidence, paragraph 80.

<sup>33</sup> Skeen Evidence, paragraph 64.

<sup>34</sup> Three properties in Waterview were purchased in 2004-2005. All other advance purchasing in Waterview was carried out in 2009-2010.

<sup>35</sup> See Figure 5-19 and associated discussion on pages 67 - 69 of the Social Report.

option was formally confirmed and because most of the property acquisition occurred after that, in 2009.

- 48 Mr Skeen has requested that the NZTA extend this condition for a period of 5 years following the completion of Project construction. I have met with Mr Skeen to discuss this issue and accept that there **may be a longer roll 'recovery period' than is provided for by the condition** as was proposed in the EIC (e.g. if a child moves to another school during construction it is more likely that they will stay at that school to complete their education). However, I consider that this needs to be balanced with the phases of construction. It is my understanding that there will be an extensive period of less disruptive construction (e.g. for mechanical and electrical fit-out) which will follow the major earthworks associated **with the Project. Over this later period, the significant 'construction impacts' identified in the Social Report will substantially reduce.**
- 49 On this basis, I support a condition for a longer monitoring period of up to 3 years after construction in the Waterview Area is complete, or until monitoring shows the roll has stabilised to the 2006 level over two consecutive years (whichever is shorter). On this basis, I have revised Conditions SO.4 and SO.5 (Refer to **Annexure A**).

#### **Mitigation Works**

- 50 Mr Skeen (and similarly Mr Black<sup>36</sup>) have requested a number of specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts on Waterview Primary School.
- 51 While the CEMP provides a clear process for confirming mitigation measures for the construction effects of the Project, I consider that early confirmation of the specific works proposed by the NZTA to mitigate construction impacts on the school will provide greater certainty to the school (including its parents and teachers) on the effects of the Project on the schools operation.
- 52 I understand that discussions between the NZTA and the School, Board of Trustees and Ministry of Education to confirm mitigation measures are on-going and progressing positively. At the time of writing I am unable to divulge the details of the proposed mitigation package as the school has requested that those details remain confidential while it considers the offer and attempts with the NZTA to resolve any outstanding issues. I am advised that the NZTA and School anticipate that those details will be released to the Board as soon as possible during the hearing.
- 53 I consider that the NZTA has offered a significant package of mitigation and that the proposed mitigation measures will also provide the school with considerable improvement to the quality of its facilities. I am also of the opinion that such measures, if clearly understood by the community, may help to off-**set the 'push' factors**

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<sup>36</sup> Mr Black (Evidence 175 and 176-3).

that are impacting on the schools desirability by creating other attraction elements (such as new and improved facilities, which is also identified in the evidence of Mr McKenzie as a factor that makes schools more attractive<sup>37</sup>).

### **Walking School Bus**

- 54 Mr Skeen highlights the importance of the Walking School Bus (*WSB*).<sup>38</sup> I agree that this is an important part of school life. I understand that the *WSB* would not need to be stopped as discussed in the rebuttal evidence of Mr Gottler. I consider that the Education Liaison Group (Condition SO.1) provides an appropriate forum to address any necessary changes or additional safety matters that need to be covered for the *WSB* operation or any emerging concerns from parents or the school.

### **ROBERT BLACK (EVIDENCE 175 & 176 – 3)**

#### **Captivate Survey**

- 55 In his statement of evidence on behalf of the Waterview Primary School Board of Trustees and the Ministry of Education, Mr Black is concerned that the Captivate survey has been inappropriately **referenced in the Social Report when *'the information was collected for a different purpose and the survey was undertaken at a time when the effect of the Project on the School will have been significantly different'***.<sup>39</sup>
- 56 I do not accept the assertion by Mr Black that ***'... parents were unaware of the full extent of the proposals other than that presented in the media'***<sup>40</sup> at the time the survey was undertaken (2008), nor that the effects were ***'significantly different'*** from the current Project. At that time a driven tunnel was proposed which included a similarly tall ventilation stack to be located across Herdman Street, directly opposite the school and kindergarten entrance, at a comparable distance from the school site albeit slightly further away from the main school buildings. Further, at that time, a petition with 72 signatures was received from the Waterview Kindergarten Parents Committee opposing the Project and citing severe construction effects and the ventilation stack as key reasons. Therefore, I consider that the survey was carried out at a time where there was a high level of concern over the Project and an awareness of the issues associated with it.
- 57 I do acknowledge that the purpose of that survey was only partially to understand the community concerns regarding the Project and the extent to which it was impacting on the school and kindergarten rolls. I note that in Chapter 4 of the Social Report, the sources of

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<sup>37</sup> Mr McKenzie Evidence (Evidence 167 – 3).

<sup>38</sup> Mr Skeen Evidence, Paragraph 43.

<sup>39</sup> Robert Black Evidence (175 and 176-3), Paragraph 50.

<sup>40</sup> Robert Black Evidence (175 and 176-3), Paragraph 49.

information for the report are cited. On page 33, the following reference is made to the 'Captive Survey', as a technical report (not part of the NZTA consultation that informed the Social Report):

A 2009 report by Captivate Limited referenced in communications with Waterview Primary School (Waterview Connection Project - Waterview School and Kindergarten: Awareness and Attitudes of Parents/Caregivers – Communication Research Results) has also provided a useful supplement to Project consultation reports and technical assessments.

- 58 Further, the Social Report explicitly acknowledged that the opinions expressed in the survey should be read as an indication of opinions only. I note that the reference to the survey's conclusion that *"the Project had 'little impact' on the intentions of parents or caregivers to keep their children enrolled at Waterview Primary School/Kindergarten or on their intentions to enrol siblings in the future"* was followed directly by the following caveat: *"It is important to note however that the visual prominence of the stack and changing attitudes over time could potentially result in a change to this situation"*.<sup>41</sup>
- 59 The Social Report also recognises the high level of uncertainty relating to the likely scale of impact on roll loss (as a complex factor influenced by the behaviour of a number of individuals), and acknowledged that the impacts on the roll of Waterview Primary School and Kindergarten could be potentially significantly negative as a result of these factors.
- 60 On this basis, I do not consider that undue emphasis has been placed on this information source **and I disagree that people's level of concern has been 'downplayed' in arriving at the** conclusions of this effect (which I have assessed as being potentially significantly negative).

#### **Accuracy of the Social Report**

- 61 Mr Black goes on to state that the Social Report incorrectly reports that the Project would not require teachers to wear microphones during construction, when he claims to have previously been informed otherwise. Further, he states that another piece of misinformation noted by the Social Report, that land would be required from the Waterview Primary School, was in fact correct (albeit for a previous design option).<sup>42</sup>
- 62 The intention of this statement in the Social Report was to acknowledge the high level of concern about the Project, but recognise that there is a degree of uncertainty and in some cases inaccuracy given the numerous Project amendments and design variations that have occurred over the last ten years (a matter

<sup>41</sup> Social Report, pages 143-144.

<sup>42</sup> Robert Black Evidence (175 & 176-3), Paragraph 41.



which has been raised repeatedly in submissions from members of the community). The example of land requirement from the school is a case in point as Mr Black rightly states, previous alignment designs did require land from the school and the point of the comment in the Social Report is that this was no longer the case but that this was not well understood by the community.

- 63 The use of microphones to overcome construction noise is, as Ms Wilkening notes in her rebuttal evidence, not a preferred mitigation solution. A range of other mitigation measures are instead available as explained by Ms Wilkening. In my involvement in the consultation on this Project, I have not heard reference made **by the NZTA that this 'might be a mitigation option'**. I refer to the rebuttal evidence of Siiri Wilkening regarding the mitigation options for the school.

### **ROBERT BLACK (EVIDENCE 186 – 1)**

#### **Consultation**

- 64 In his personal statement of evidence, Mr Black has expressed concern<sup>43</sup> that the NZTA has not **'adequately recognised the community's views', 'ensured that the public's contribution will influence the decision', or 'adequately consulted with the part of the community that is most affected'** (all part of the consultation requirements for IAP2's 'Core Values for Public Participation', which the NZTA made a voluntary commitment to for this Project). I do not accept this statement and discuss these three assertions in turn.
- 65 In my experience, consultation can frequently result in disagreement about the level of public influence in decision making. In this case, the NZTA made a commitment to the public that consultation feedback would be taken into consideration in decision making (as defined in the Consultation Objectives<sup>44</sup>). The Consultation Report 2000 – 2010<sup>45</sup> clearly sets out community views and how consultation feedback has influenced NZTA decision making (e.g. by contributing to Project decisions and commencing further investigation into ideas put forward).
- 66 Mr Black states that there has been insufficient full community consultation since 2009. Firstly, I note the long Project development process and that much of the Project decision making had occurred at earlier stages of the Project (for example, the decision to proceed with the Project and to confirm the Waterview route as the preferred option). Pages 70 – 84 of the Consultation Report 2000 – 2010 (in Appendix E.5 of the AEE) summarise the various consultation process over this period, including the consultation methods and the purpose of these methods. I accept that the Project Expos held in 2010 were principally to inform people

<sup>43</sup> Robert Black Evidence (186-1), paragraph 6.

<sup>44</sup> Cited in 10.1 of the AEE.

<sup>45</sup> Provided in Appendix E.5 of the AEE.

about the Project.<sup>46</sup> However, I do not accept the inference that these were the only method by which consultation was undertaken over this period.

- 67 Mr Black also states<sup>47</sup> that the type and process of consultation undertaken did not meet the needs of the affected community in north Waterview, which is characterised by a high deprivation rating and a high ratio of people who speak English as a second language. I disagree with this statement as I consider that the NZTA has made considerable effort to recognise the ethnic diversity of the communities affected by the Project and to engage with these groups. I provide more detail in paragraphs 86 to 88 of this evidence (in response to Ms Gröger).
- 68 Further, I note that consultation feedback has been received from residents living in northern areas of Waterview throughout Project consultation<sup>48</sup> (the geographical distribution of various stages of community feedback is set out in **Annexure E** attached to this evidence). I also note that a number of community groups<sup>49</sup> have been actively involved in Project consultation for a number of years, including about those aspects of the Project which will affect the Waterview community. I consider that the views of the Waterview residents likely to be most affected by the Project have been well represented.
- 69 Mr Black has also raised concerned over two surveys cited in the assessment of effects: the Tasman survey carried out in 2010 and the Captivate Survey in 2009.<sup>50</sup> Specifically, Mr Black states that the Tasman Survey was inadequate and not representative of affected communities.<sup>51</sup>
- 70 The Tasman survey was commissioned to supplement the extensive community consultation undertaken since 2000. The surveys were conducted by an independent market research firm, with randomly selected residents chosen by telephone (from a geographically defined area). An incentive of \$100 was given to participate in the survey. Further methodology details are included in the Tasman Report which is appended (Appendix D) to the Project Consultation Report 2000 – 2010, Appendix E.5 of the AEE.

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<sup>46</sup> As stated in section 6.5.2.1 on page 71 of the Consultation report (Appendix E.5 of the AEE).

<sup>47</sup> Robert Black Evidence (186-1), paragraph 6.

<sup>48</sup> Most recently, residents from Oakley Avenue and Waterbank Crescent presented submissions in opposition to the Project, raising a number of concerns.

<sup>49</sup> Including the North Western Community Association, the Tunnel or Nothing group and Living Communities.

<sup>50</sup> My response to this concern is provided with in paragraphs 55 to 60 of this statement.

<sup>51</sup> Robert Black Evidence (186-1), paragraph 6.

- 71 The survey was not used as a way to create bias in favour of the Project. It was also not intended to be viewed as representative of the strength of community views (e.g. in opposition to the Project). As stated in the Social Report, the purpose of research was to validate the scope of current community concerns, given the lapse in time since earlier focus groups were held.<sup>52</sup> I consider that the findings of the survey did validate the scope of issues and concerns articulated at earlier stages of the consultation process. The survey identified a range of viewpoints from extremely concerned to not at all concerned/positive perspectives of the Project. This is consistent with feedback received in formal NZTA written consultation and it was a useful method to gain the perspectives of people which had not previously participated in consultation.<sup>53</sup>
- 72 Finally, as set out above, I note that the Tasman survey was only one method in the overall suite of methodology employed in the Social Report and I disagree that undue emphasis was placed on this information source.

### **Effects on Waterview Primary School**

- 73 In his statement,<sup>54</sup> Mr Black states that the AEE acknowledges that the **Project's** effects on Waterview Primary School and Kindergarten are moderate. However, this assessment is a reference to the operational landscape and visual effects of the Project. It appears that Mr **Black's concern regarding this assessment** relates to social effects, as discussed in more detail in section 20.5 of the AEE where specific recognition is given to the effects **of the greater 'perception issues' compared to the** direct physical effects of the Project (in particular, I refer to section 20.5.2.3 on pages 20.20 and 20.21 of the AEE).

### **ORCHID ATIMALALA**

- 74 In her evidence on behalf of Housing New Zealand (**HNZC**), Ms Atimalala requests<sup>55</sup> that HNZC is also included in the Community Liaison Group (Condition PI.5), given the important role HNZC plays particularly in Sectors 5 and 9 of the Project. I agree that this would be beneficial and the updated Condition PI.5 provides for this (refer **Annexure A**).
- 75 Ms Atimalala also requests additional wording for the CNVMP, which requires that HNZC be notified in writing as soon as possible where tenants are required to be temporarily relocated or where building modification is required.<sup>56</sup> I also support this amendment in light of

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<sup>52</sup> Social Report, pages 31 to 32.

<sup>53</sup> The last formal consultation phase in 2009 received 465 responses, ranging from extremely concerned to neutral and positive perspectives.

<sup>54</sup> Black Evidence, paragraph 20.

<sup>55</sup> Atimalala Evidence, paragraph 9.1.

<sup>56</sup> Atimalala Evidence, paragraph 9.1.

the HNZA's Relocation Policy and the specific requirements that this has for tenant relocations. The relevant section of the CNVMP has been updated (refer to **Annexure F**).

### **DUNCAN MCKENZIE**

- 76 In his evidence on behalf of Living Communities, Mr McKenzie is concerned that there are effects on Waterview Primary School *'which are directly attributable to the project but which have not been identified, let alone analysed'*.<sup>57</sup> I do not accept that the effects that Mr McKenzie identifies have not been considered in the Social Report. In particular, I highlight the following references from that report:
- 76.1 Pages 142 and 143 of the Report identify the potential impacts on the school roll and identify the need to mitigate these effects, particularly in respect of construction impacts;
  - 76.2 Page 144 of the Report identifies and discusses the issues of **'perception effects' and the importance of communication** measures to provide information to parents on the actual environmental effects of the Project;
  - 76.3 Page 124 of the Report identifies potential construction impacts on the kindergarten and page 160 recommends temporary relocation of the kindergarten **'at least during construction'** to mitigate these impacts; and
  - 76.4 Page 158 of the Report identifies the importance of a multi-agency approach to address the redevelopment and re-establishment of residential development in the Waterview Area, as a measure to address social impacts (including those on the school).
- 77 I note that Mr McKenzie identifies specific mitigation solutions<sup>58</sup> in order to address the above impacts. I agree with Mr McKenzie that mitigation of residual impacts on the school require a range of management/mitigation responses, including those he suggests in his evidence<sup>59</sup> and consider that, as far as is practicable and within the limits of the jurisdiction of the NZTA, these recommended mitigation measures are being proposed.
- 78 I consider the issues of connectivity between communities has been addressed in paragraphs 16 to 21 of this evidence and also refer to the evidence of Ms Hancock and Mr Little, which provide specific

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<sup>57</sup> McKenzie Evidence, paragraph 8.16.

<sup>58</sup> McKenzie Evidence, paragraphs 8.17.1 to 8.17.4.

<sup>59</sup> **Although I note that while the provision of 'additional facilities' at the school as recommended by Mr McKenzie is supported, the specific example he suggests, namely audio equipment in classrooms is not supported, with NZTA's preference being to acoustically treat the classrooms to reduce internal noise levels (as discussed in the rebuttal evidence of Siiri Wilkening).**

comment on the urban design and open space matters in relation to such connections.

### **SIR HAROLD MARSHALL**

- 79 Sir Harold in his evidence on behalf of the Mount Albert Residents Association seeks local access to State Highway 20 (**SH20**) at the Great North Interchange<sup>60</sup> and questions the consultation<sup>61</sup> undertaken on this decision.
- 80 Previous surface alignment options consulted on included local access to SH20 (e.g. via a New North Road Interchange or a separate proposed Great North Road interchange further south of the existing interchange in the vicinity of Blockhouse Bay Road). SH20 access at the Great North Road Interchange itself was not proposed during consultation. The decision to construct the Project as a tunnel removed the opportunity for local access to SH20 at the envisaged interchange points.
- 81 I note that since 2002<sup>62</sup> the significant constraints of design options at the Great North Road Interchange have been identified, and since 2006 none of the alignment options presented to the public have provided local road access from Great North Road (at the interchange) onto SH20.
- 82 During consultation in 2008 and 2009, the issue of not having local access to SH20 was raised by several stakeholders and local residents as requiring further attention.<sup>63</sup> The NZTA investigated this issue and determined that constructing the Project as a tunnel would preclude constructing an interchange to provide for local access. The matter was not further consulted on.
- 83 Notwithstanding this, further rebuttal evidence is provided on the potential for a local connection at Great North Road (Point Chevalier) to SH20 (see the rebuttal evidence of Mr Murray, Mr Mason and my own planning rebuttal evidence).

### **DAVID MEAD**

- 84 I have reviewed the evidence of Mr Mead. I do not accept Mr Mead's statement regarding "*the inevitable blighting effect of the motorway structures*"<sup>64</sup> for the reasons set out in paragraphs 29 to 31 (in response to Ms Watson). Other matters raised by Mr Mead are addressed in my Planning rebuttal evidence.

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<sup>60</sup> Marshall Evidence, section 11.

<sup>61</sup> Marshall Evidence, section 13.

<sup>62</sup> Reported in the Preliminary Scheme Assessment Report 2002.

<sup>63</sup> This matter is highlighted as a community concern in the 2008 and 2009 consultation and is summarised in the Consultation Summary Report, Appendix E.5 of the AEE (see pages 79 and 81).

<sup>64</sup> Mead Evidence, Paragraph 6.10.

### **WILLIAM MCKAY**

- 85 I have reviewed the evidence of Mr McKay on behalf of the North Western Community Association. In general, I consider that I have already provided commentary on the social impact matters raised by Mr McKay (including response to ongoing community engagement in paragraphs 22 to 24 above).

### **HILTRUD GRÜGER**

- 86 In her evidence on behalf of the Springhleigh Residents Association, Ms Gröger states that consultation for the Project has been *'inadequate, especially, among the worst affected communities in Owairaka and Waterview'* and that it *'... was always biased towards the middle-class communities'*.<sup>65</sup> In particular, she states that in Owairaka many residents do not speak sufficient English to fully participate in the form of consultation offered by NZTA.
- 87 Over the course of the Project, extensive consultation has been undertaken with residents and community groups in Owairaka and New Windsor. I also consider that the social effects assessment and consultation undertaken by the NZTA has made considerable effort to recognise the ethnic diversity of the communities affected by the Project and to engage with these groups. A summary these measures is as follows:
- 87.1 Letters, phone calls, door knocking and meetings with Owairaka and New Windsor residents affected by the Project;
  - 87.2 Distribution of Project newsletters to residents in Owairaka and New Windsor. At the time of lodgement of the Project, this included more than 1,900 addresses in the Owairaka or New Windsor suburbs<sup>66</sup>;
  - 87.3 Project open days and drop in centres in locations accessible to the Owairaka and New Windsor communities.<sup>67</sup> At a number of these the NZTA offered the services of translators;
  - 87.4 The NZTA has formally established an arrangement with HNZC regarding communication about the Project with HNZC tenants. Through this protocol, the NZTA informs HNZC of Project developments prior to this information being communicated to the public. This has provided for and recognised that many tenants direct queries regarding the Project directly to their landlord (HNZC) and that this is an appropriate process for such engagement;

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<sup>65</sup> Gröger Evidence, Paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2.

<sup>66</sup> From a total of more than 5,700 addresses on the physical address database.

<sup>67</sup> Accessible locations included the Owairaka District School hall, Mt Albert hall, Metro Soccer Club and the Avondale Community Centre (located next to the Citizens Advice Bureau which offered translation services).

- 87.5 Key local community organisations such as Owairaka District School were also kept up to date with Project progress; and
- 87.6 Translation services were offered in a number of letters to residents, and in Project newsletters since 2005 (a copy of the provisions offering translation services, sent out with letters and newsletters, is attached as **Annexure G** to this statement). Further, advertising of Project open days and consultation was done through local media and ethnic media, and where possible advertisements were translated (refer to **Annexure H**).
- 88 **Annexure E** provides a map of approximate locations where consultation feedback has been received from.
- 89 I do not accept the statement<sup>68</sup> from Ms Gröger that most people in focus groups did not have enough information to understand the Project. While I am not clear what unidentified effects Ms Gröger is referring to **as having been 'missed'**, I can confirm that focus group participants were provided with the Project information available at the time, that participants were talked through Project plans, and had questions answered. Community groups/representatives as well as local residents were invited to participate in focus groups.<sup>69</sup> Further, I emphasise that this was only one mechanism for involvement in the Social Report (as set out in the methodology section of that Report).
- 90 Consultation has reported a range of views of Owairaka and New Windsor residents, ranging from strong opposition to the Project through to acceptance or support. These views, as well as the issues raised, have been taken into account, together with the findings from the technical reports, when preparing the Social Report. For this reason, I do not consider that anything presented by Ms Gröger amends my conclusion that the consultation was adequate and that extensive effort was made to capture the views of those Owairaka and New Windsor residents affected by the Project.
- 91 With respect to Ms Gröger's comments<sup>70</sup> that *'the social impact assessment is incomplete'* and that *'the assessment clearly fails the Owairaka community and does not address the circumstances of the Owairaka/New Windsor community'*, I note that on pages 85 to 93 of the Social Report I have set out a profile of the Owairaka community. I consider that the Social Report does address impacts on the Owairaka and New Windsor communities. There is a

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<sup>68</sup> Gröger Evidence, paragraph 10.6.

<sup>69</sup> Refer to Table 2.2 of the Consultation Report (Appendix E.5 of the AEE) which shows Project stakeholders. Some stakeholders in this table were added following the focus groups being held (notably, Land Transport Management Act stakeholders).

<sup>70</sup> Gröger Evidence, paragraph 10.1.

thorough review of socio-economic statistics relating to Owairaka, community facilities and concerns about the Project. Stakeholders are identified in Appendix C of the Social Report. The high level of community concern relating to the above ground motorway, impacts on Alan Wood Reserve, traffic, noise, air quality effects and amenity impacts, as well as potential impacts on the future Stoddard Road growth node are identified and discussed in the Social Report (including Social Report Appendix C – the Consultation Summary).

92 Ms Grüger writes<sup>71</sup> that *"the change of the urban environment and its' effects on the migrant community is not understood"*, and states that the attitude of the migrant community towards their community, parks, town centre must be included in the Social Report.

93 In Sector 9 (the Sector impacting on Owairaka) the Project has a direct impact on Alan Wood Reserve and the Samoan Assembly of God carpark (to be resolved via property agreement), but not on other community facilities or the Owairaka town centre. Effort was made to understand social impacts that may be faced by the whole community in the following ways:

93.1 Parks surveys and Council sportsfield statistics to capture the activities of all local user groups (given the significance of Alan Wood Reserve);

93.2 Council cycleway statistics to capture the use of all local user groups;

93.3 Consultation feedback from members of the public and community groups/representatives; and

93.4 Understanding common walking/cycling routes and park use/activities through feedback in focus groups and the Tasman survey.<sup>72</sup>

94 Ms Grüger questions<sup>73</sup> whether the community is socially or financially able to adjust to the change that would be brought about by the Project. Financially, those people directly affected by property acquisition will be compensated through the Public Works **Act process, or assisted through HNZC's** own internal processes. The Social Report identified a varying capacity for social resilience/adaptation to change across the various areas affected, noting that in Owairaka residents had a higher level of deprivation and therefore lower capacity to move on (due to being less well resourced). I refer to earlier comments regarding the importance of

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<sup>71</sup> Grüger Evidence, paragraphs 9.5 and 10.5.

<sup>72</sup> I note the effort made in the Tasman survey to include ethnic representation. Refer to page 7 of Appendix D to the Consultation Report (Appendix E.5 of the AEE).

<sup>73</sup> Grüger Evidence, paragraph 10.26.



the HNZN relocation processes and their policies for relocation,<sup>74</sup> and consider that this as well as the advance notification and property purchase undertaken by the NZTA are appropriate measures to respond to these concerns.

- 95 To clarify, my statement of the Alan Wood Reserve being on the 'edge of the Owairaka community' which Ms Gröger disputes<sup>75</sup> was a geographical one (as Alan Wood Reserve is located on the boundary of the Owairaka and New Windsor communities). I have recognised in the Social Report the importance of Alan Wood Reserve as a recreational facility for local residents, and the Project proposes mitigation to avoid, mitigate and remedy impacts associated with lost reserve land.
- 96 Ms Gröger is concerned over the loss of affordable housing in Owairaka, stating "***the applicant fails to address such social issues, such as where communities can rebuilt (sic) or how individuals are affected***".<sup>76</sup>
- 97 I consider that Condition SO.6 (Working Liaison Group) is an appropriate forum to address comprehensive redevelopment of surplus land following construction of the Project, including the issue of social housing. Beyond this, I consider that the agreement between HNZN and the NZTA is appropriate and acknowledges the role of HNZN (rather than the NZTA) in addressing region-wide social housing issues.
- 98 Ms Gröger states<sup>77</sup> there will be negative accessibility impacts for Owairaka residents as a result of the Project proceeding, that it will be harder for people to reach medical services and social support, and that daily requirements will become difficult and costly.
- 99 I acknowledge the importance of walking as a transport mode for many residents in Owairaka and New Windsor, but strongly disagree with Ms Gröger that it will be harder for people to reach medical and social support services. I note the following:
- 99.1 In the area Ms Gröger refers to – Alan Wood Reserve – there are currently no formal access points between the eastern and western sides of Oakley Creek (the Hendon Bridge proposed as part of the Project will create the first point of formal access across this area);
- 99.2 During construction the existing walking path in Alan Wood Reserve will be disrupted (until its reinstatement upon the

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<sup>74</sup> For example, a formal needs assessment process to take relocation needs into account, assigning preference to affected tenants to relocate within the existing area, and exploring lease options in areas affected by property acquisition.

<sup>75</sup> Gröger Evidence, Paragraph 10.8.

<sup>76</sup> Gröger Evidence, Paragraph 10.12.

<sup>77</sup> Gröger Evidence, paragraph 10.17.

completion of construction). However, this is not the only available route to travel through this area and this will not impede access<sup>78</sup>; and

- 99.3 The Project does not impact on walking routes elsewhere in Owairaka or New Windsor (**e.g. to/from the Mt Albert Pak n' Save**, or to/from the Owairaka town centre which is an important location for accessing social services).
- 100 Ms Grüger seeks a condition<sup>79</sup> requiring the NZTA to consult with locally elected representatives, community groups and the wider community regarding the effects in Owairaka about a range of local issues. I consider that Condition PI.5 (Community Liaison Groups) provides opportunity for community input into a number of these matters as they specifically relate to the design and implementation of the Project in the community (I do not consider it appropriate or necessary for the group to consult on those wider issues identified by Ms Grüger).

#### **PETER MCCURDY**

- 101 In his evidence on behalf of the Star Mills Preservation Society, Mr McCurdy states that Project consultation has been inadequate.<sup>80</sup> I have provided a response to this in paragraphs 64 to 68 (in response to Mr Black).
- 102 Mr McCurdy highlights<sup>81</sup> the high level of expertise of local stakeholders and requests that these groups be formally involved in ongoing Project consultation, **by way of explicit inclusion in 'all conditions'**. Condition PI.5 (Community Liaison Groups) specifically outlines that **the group is open to (among others) 'relevant community/environmental groups and representatives of local residents'**. I do not consider it practical for individual community groups to be listed in conditions, however I do consider that the opportunity for the Star Mills Preservation Society to be involved in the Community Liaison Group is available through the proposed condition.

#### **PAUL CONDER AND POUL ISRAELSON**

- 103 Representatives of the NZTA Project Team (including myself) have met with Mr Conder and Mr Israelson to discuss the issues raised in their evidence submitted on behalf of Unitec Institute of Technology.

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<sup>78</sup> The alternative route is to travel along Hendon Avenue, which is in fact a more direct route than the path along Alan Wood Reserve. The distance from the start of this route in Alan Wood Reserve to the intersection of Hendon Avenue and **New North Road (opposite the Mt Albert Pak n' Save)** is shorter via the Hendon Avenue route by more than 200m.

<sup>79</sup> Grüger Evidence, 'Relief Sought' section.

<sup>80</sup> McCurdy Evidence, Paragraph 2.5.

<sup>81</sup> McCurdy Evidence, Paragraph 2.6.

I support the following amendments to Conditions to address their social impact concerns:<sup>82</sup>

- 103.1 Inclusion of a condition to maintain access between Unitec and 1510 Great North Road (a proposed condition is provided in my Planning rebuttal evidence, in response to other issues raised in submitter evidence regarding access to open space during construction);
- 103.2 Amendment to Condition CNV.2 (as set out in the evidence of Ms Wilkening) to acknowledge the extended teaching period of Unitec;
- 103.3 Amendment to Condition CNV.1 (as set out in the evidence of Ms Wilkening) to acknowledge the opportunity for early **'operational noise mitigation' to be undertaken as a means to** achieve construction noise standards (reducing disruption to the community and Unitec as a community facility); and
- 103.4 Inclusion of Unitec in the Education Liaison Group (Condition SO.1) and an opportunity for that group to work with the **NZTA's construction** team to identify opportunities for construction timing to work around education requirements.
- 104 I understand that other matters raised in their submission will be addressed through a Project Heads of Agreement. This approach is accepted by Unitec and the NZTA.

#### **COMMENT ON SECTION 42A REPORT**

- 105 I have read the Section 42A Report prepared by Environmental Management Services (EMS) (dated 7 December 2010) and the Section 42A Addendum Report (dated 20 December 2010) and make the following comments (further rebuttal evidence is provided to some aspects of the Section 42A Report in my planning rebuttal statement).

#### **Social Effects – Sectors 5 and 7**

- 106 As a general comment, I note that the Section 42A report cites the fact that concerns are expressed among some submitters, as a reason to question the conclusions drawn in relation to social impacts. For example, in paragraph 10.6.11 of the Report, the authors note that the section 42A Report assesses the impact on **'community character' as moderately adverse** (in Sectors 5 and 7) **but that they '... are not convinced the assessment is reflective of residents' opinions in terms of overall impacts on their community as evidenced from the submissions'**. They also query the degree that **'normalisation' is expected to occur.**

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<sup>82</sup> I also address the evidence of Messrs Conder and Israelson in my planning rebuttal.

- 107 I consider that a more complete review of the Social Report would **identify the 'significance' of the scale of impact in this area**. In particular, it is noted that the scale of residential 'displacement' (at 8.5% of the resident population) is significant<sup>83</sup> and the conclusion of the assessment is that the range of effects on the community of operation of the Project range from moderately to significantly positive to moderate to potentially significant negative impacts (particularly for the displacement<sup>84</sup> of residents in Waterview/Owairaka and the potential for roll impacts at Waterview Primary School and Kindergarten). It is these effects in particular that the mitigation proposed in the Social Report seek to address.
- 108 I acknowledge that there is a higher level of fear and concern regarding the Project in the current planning phase and the intention is not to belittle or diminish the importance of these views and concerns, which I acknowledge are significant. However, I consider that there is a need to balance these concerns with information regarding the actual predicted impacts of the Project (of primary public concern, being visual, air quality, noise, recreation and education impacts), and the level of mitigation and monitoring that is proposed in response to these concerns. I consider the discussion on the perception of effects (as discussed earlier in this statement) relevant in this regard.
- 109 I also note that some caution is needed in making claims about what is and what is not 'representative' of community opinion. Those people who have made a submission represent an important part of the community. However, they do not represent the views of all others in the community, many of whom have chosen not to be involved in the submission process.
- 110 This is not to imply that the NZTA should not take the concerns raised by these submitters seriously. However, it is also important to acknowledge that not everyone in the community feels as strongly about the Project as those parties who have submitted, and that consultation over the history of the Project indicates a range of opinions and concerns, which I consider are reflected in the Social Report.

### **Regional Social Benefits**

- 111 In respect of the strong net social benefit identified in the regional assessment of the AEE, the section 42A Report states:<sup>85</sup>

*"We note that it does not consider the opportunities for communities associated with the construction period nor is there any assessment*

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<sup>83</sup> Social Report, page 147.

<sup>84</sup> I note that this is incorrectly summarized as 'fragmentation' in the Social Report summary box (page 149) and more correctly referred to as 'displacement/fragmentation' in the text on page 147 of the Social Report.

<sup>85</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraph 7.3.2.

*of regional economic benefits to support the assertions on productivity improvements.” (paragraph 7.3.2).*

- 112 I do not consider this statement to be accurate, and for clarity the following quote is extracted from the Social Report (emphasis added):<sup>86</sup>

*“Projections for the SH20 section of the Project for the 10 years following the completion of construction estimate the Project would generate up to 18,000-18,500 jobs in those areas benefitted by improved accessibility (it is acknowledged that while many of these jobs will be relocated from comparatively less productive areas in Auckland, there is likely to be a net job creation). The EIA also projected that the SH20 section of the Project would generate a (one-off) potential increase in GDP worth between \$1.4 and \$2.4 billion, including welfare gains of between \$0.8 and \$1.3 billion as a result of the productivity, labour market and competition impacts of improved accessibility.”*

- 113 The source of this information is identified in the Social Report (*Assessing the Wider Economic Impacts from the SH20 Waterview Connection* (Ascari Partners, 2007)),<sup>87</sup> though I acknowledge that this report was not lodged with the consent documentation.
- 114 Since writing the Social Report, a more recent economic assessment has become available (*Roads of National Significance - Economic Assessments Review - Summary Report* (SAHA, 2010)),<sup>88</sup> which is discussed in the rebuttal evidence of Mr Parker.
- 115 The SAHA report identifies economic impacts of a similar magnitude to the earlier Ascari report. Therefore, I consider that this report supports the Social Report conclusion that the Project's economic effects will create strong regional social benefits - specifically, that the Project will provide improved access to employment, economic wellbeing and material quality of life opportunities in the Auckland region.

### **Residential Amenity – Sector 1**

- 116 The Section 42A Report<sup>89</sup> raises a property purchase request from Submitter 12, John and Linda Lewis. The proposed partial acquisition of their property will result in a compromised living court. Consistent with the recommendation on page 158 of the Social Report that the NZTA consider complete purchase of properties where the partial take would have a significant potential

<sup>86</sup> Social Report, pages 96 and 97.

<sup>87</sup> This report was prepared for a previous project alignment in 2008 ('driven tunnel'), but with the same base assumptions of a highway connecting the Great North Road Interchange to the Maioro Interchange, with no further interchanges/local access.

<sup>88</sup> Which has been included as an Annexure to the rebuttal evidence of Mr Parker.

<sup>89</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraph 10.2.32.

impact on the 'way of life' for residents, I support the request made in this submission. I understand that the NZTA has confirmed and commenced the purchase process with this submitter.

### **Construction Yard 1 – Te Atatu Pony Clubs**

117 The Section 42A Report also identifies the location of Construction Yard 1 and the conflict between the yard and the Te Atatu Pony Clubs as an issue that could be progressed with further consultation between 'the parties'.<sup>90</sup>

118 Since receipt of their submissions, a number of meetings and ongoing discussions have been had with representatives of the Te Atatu Pony Clubs and with the owner of this land (Auckland Council). These discussions have progressed positively and Mr Burn provides further information on a resource consent lodged with the Auckland Council for a reconfigured Construction Yard 1 (which would extend south along Te Atatu Road outside the current proposed designation).

### **Surveys of HNZC Residents**

119 The Section 42A Report requests<sup>91</sup> that a survey of affected HNZC tenants be carried out to determine relocation preferences, and assist in assessing the scale and significance of the social effects of relocation.

120 The NZTA has worked with HNZC from early stages of the Project and has in place an agreement relating to property acquisition and Project communication. HNZC have confirmed that resettlement of tenants is to be undertaken through their own internal processes (which include a formal HNZC needs assessment process with affected tenants), without further input from the NZTA. Therefore, I do not consider this request to be appropriate.

### **Access to SH20**

121 The Section 42A Report states that submissions record divergent opinions in terms of whether the Project will improve accessibility and connectivity in Sector 5.<sup>92</sup> Beyond local access to SH20, I consider that the Project does provide accessibility and connectivity benefits for Sector 5 residents, including:

121.1 Additional capacity on the Northwestern Motorway (a key route for local residents as well as local bus services);

121.2 Decreased traffic volumes on local roads improving local connectivity/travel times;

121.3 Improvements to the Northwestern Cycle/pedestrian way;

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<sup>90</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraph 10.2.30.

<sup>91</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraph 10.6.10.

<sup>92</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraph 10.6.12.

121.4 Provision of a bridge connection between Waterview Reserve and the Northwestern Cycleway (through the Oakley Archaeological Area); and

121.5 By creating an at-grade pedestrian/cycle connection between Waterview and Eric Armishaw Park (from Herdman Street and through the Great North Road interchange).

### **Post Construction Redevelopment Opportunities**

- 122 The Section 42A Report seeks clarification on post construction residential redevelopment opportunities in Waterview and Owairaka.<sup>93</sup>
- 123 My estimate is that there are approximately 7 - 12 properties<sup>94</sup> in Sectors 5 and 7 which can be returned to residential use following construction. The final figure will depend on the final open space mitigation agreed during the Hearing.
- 124 While I acknowledge that this only represents around 10% of the total housing stock taken, I note that the assessment of residential redevelopment is also made in light of the existing development capacity and zoning of the Waterview area, as discussed in section 20.2.2.2 of the AEE.
- 125 Similarly, the potential for residential redevelopment in Hendon Avenue (where land is not required beyond construction or as **replacement of 'open space'**) provides a similar opportunity for residential redevelopment along Hendon Avenue (some 11 – 13 properties, depending on the preferred open space replacement).
- 126 In both cases, I note that the Working Liaison Group (Condition SO.6) provides an appropriate forum for discussions about the potential to provide social housing in the area, or whether residential titles can be amalgamated to provide for increased housing densities.

### **Construction Impacts – Sectors 5 and 7**

- 127 The section 42A Report incorrectly states<sup>95</sup> that social effects from construction yards in Sectors 5 and 7 are reported to be minor and not widespread, and questions the validity of this conclusion. This is an inaccurate summary. The AEE states later that social impacts associated with construction are expected to range from minor to potentially significantly negative impacts, varying according to proximity to construction areas and the duration of exposure. The sentence *"on balance, impacts are considered to be minor and not*

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<sup>93</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraph section 10.8.9 and 10.8.27.

<sup>94</sup> This is the five properties identified by the authors of the Section 42A report, two additional properties on the intersection of Oakley Avenue and Great North Road and up to five properties north on Waterbank Crescent (depending on the final open space restoration options confirmed with Auckland Council).

<sup>95</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, paragraphs 10.6.14, 10.8.28 to 10.8.29.

*widespread*” was made in respect of people choosing to voluntarily move on from the local area as a direct result of construction activities (I note this issue was discussed and clarified in more detail in my Social EIC).

### **Construction Workforce**

128 The section 42A Report considers that the construction workforce may create new demand for housing in the local area, and suggests that it may be possible to facilitate appropriate accommodation and to promote enrolment at Waterview Primary School. I agree with the intention of this statement, but do not consider in this case that it is an appropriate avenue to pursue.

129 Firstly, the majority of the construction workforce is expected to commute to work (i.e. already located in Auckland or within commuting distance), given the ready supply of labour in Auckland.<sup>96</sup> As an example, the Victoria Park Tunnel currently under construction employs around 500 workers. The vast majority (estimated 90-95%) are existing Auckland residents who commute to work on the site. While it is recognised that the Waterview Project is larger and may have a greater opportunity for workers to relocate into the Project area, this is considered difficult to quantify further at this stage of the planning process.

130 The suggestion of facilitating enrolments at Waterview Primary School is an idea with potential merit. However I have not attempted to quantify this in any way, given the reasons outlined **above and the fact that the NZTA cannot effectively ‘require’ or implement this suggestion.** I consider the Education Liaison Group (Condition SO.1) an appropriate forum to further explore this matter, should the school share this desire.

### **Effects on Waterview Primary School and Kindergarten**

131 The Section 42A Report states that consideration should be given to specific initiatives to ensure that the existing school and kindergarten roll can be maintained through the construction period. The Report notes the potential roll risk at Waterview Kindergarten and considers that this should be given particular attention via mitigation.<sup>97</sup> This issue is discussed in paragraphs 37 to 53 above in response to Mr Skeen.

### **Access and Connectivity**

132 I consider that the issues raised in the Section 42A Report in relation to access and connectivity have been addressed elsewhere in this evidence and the rebuttal evidence of others, particularly Mr Little and Ms Hancock.

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<sup>96</sup> Unlike large projects undertaken in more remote areas, where workers often need to temporarily relocate into the area during construction.

<sup>97</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, section 10.8.35.



### Conditions

- 133 The authors consider that clearer identification of who the 'user representatives' in Condition SO.1 (now Condition OS.2) should comprise is required.<sup>98</sup> I consider that the amendments provided following expert caucusing now provide this identification.
- 134 Clarification on representation in the Education Liaison Group (now Condition SO.1) is sought.<sup>99</sup> This condition has been updated to include "*Educational facilities within the Project area (including schools, kindergartens, childcare, Unitec Institute of Technology)*", which is the same wording as the proposed Community Liaison Group in Condition PI.5.
- 135 The report questions how the NZTA can give effect to Condition SO.9. In EIC this condition (now Condition SO.4) was updated to confirm that any financial resource required by the NZTA would be identified and provided to the Ministry of Education. As noted earlier, in principle, this condition is supported in principle by both the Waterview Primary School and Ministry of Education (paragraph 43).
- 136 The roles, membership and scope of the three liaison groups proposed are set out within the proposed Conditions (SO.6 for the Working Liaison Group, PI.5 and PI.6 for the Community Liaison Group, and SO.1 for the Education Liaison Group).
- 137 The Section 42A Report authors consider that more than one Community Liaison Group based on geographical areas would be more effective. Condition PI.5 was updated in my November 2010 evidence in chief, to provide for the establishment of Community Liaison Groups in the Te Atatu (Sector 1), Waterview (Sectors 5/7) and Owairaka (Sector 9) areas. The scope of the group has been extended to include review and comment opportunities on aspects of detailed design.

### CONDITIONS

- 138 In light of this rebuttal evidence, I have attached (**Annexure A**) proposed revisions to the Public Information (PI) and Social Conditions (SO).
- 139 I note that these Social Conditions have been renumbered from those lodged and presented in my EIC as the Open Space Conditions (which were conditions SO.1 – SO.6) have been separated and are presented separately (comment on those conditions is provided in the rebuttal evidence of Mr Little and in my own planning rebuttal).

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<sup>98</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, section 14.3.9.

<sup>99</sup> EMS Section 42A Report, section 14.3.10.

140 In summary, amendments to the Public Information and Social Conditions include:

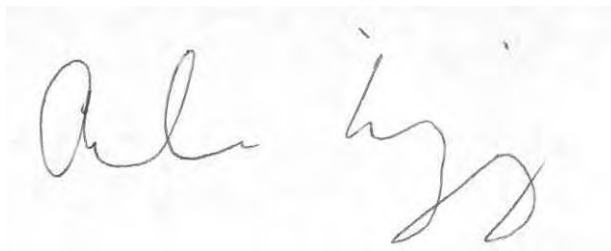
140.1 Minor typographical and consistency amendments;

140.2 Review and response to issues raised in submitter evidence (addressed in this rebuttal);

140.3 Ongoing consultation (for example with Waterview Primary School and the Ministry of Education, Unitec and Housing New Zealand Corporation); and

140.4 My understanding of agreements and outcomes from expert caucusing.<sup>100</sup>

141 I understand that the NZTA accepts these proposed Conditions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Amelia Linzey', is centered on the page. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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**Amelia Linzey**  
**February 2011**

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<sup>100</sup> At the time of preparing this rebuttal evidence expert social caucusing was still underway and no formal signed statement had been prepared.

**ANNEXURE A – PROPOSED CONDITIONS – SOCIAL AND PUBLIC INFORMATION<sup>101</sup>**

**PROPOSED SOCIAL (SO) CONDITIONS**

SO.1	<p>In addition to the Community Liaison Group established pursuant to Condition PI.5, the NZTA shall establish an Education Liaison Group <u>(including representatives from local schools, kindergartens, childcare facilities, Unitec Institute of Technology, the Ministry of Education and Housing New Zealand Corporation)</u>, to provide a forum through which:</p> <p>(a) Relevant monitoring data can be provided (e.g. air quality monitoring);</p> <p>(b) Notice can be provided of when particularly noisy activities will occur in close proximity <u>to schools and education facilities, to enable the opportunity to identify any potential conflict with particular sensitive periods, and the requirement for specific mitigation strategies (e.g. rescheduling of construction activities where practicable)</u>;</p> <p>(c) Particular concerns can be raised by educational facilities or parents, discussed and potentially addressed.</p> <p>The Education Liaison Group shall be established at least 2 months prior to construction commencing and shall have regular meetings <u>(at least three monthly)</u> throughout the construction period. The Education Liaison Group shall continue to meet for at least 12 months following the completion of the Project (or less if the members of the Education Liaison Group agree), so that ongoing monitoring information can continue to be disseminated.</p>
SO.2	<p>Where noisy construction activities (that exceed the Noise Criteria in the CNVMP) are proposed in close proximity or adjacent to schools/ childcare centres, the NZTA shall, where practicable, carry out these works outside school hours or during school holidays.</p>
SO.3	<p><del>Upon finalisation of the CNVMP, if compliance with appropriate noise and vibration standards for educational facilities is unable to be achieved while the Waterview Kindergarten is in session to the satisfaction of the Ministry for Education, the</del> NZTA shall offer <u>to</u> the Ministry <u>of Education to relocate relocation of</u> the Waterview Kindergarten to an alternative site, <u>either within the grounds of Waterview Primary School or a site in close proximity for the entire duration of the construction period. The timing for relocation of the kindergarten back to its original premises shall be determined in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Auckland</u></p>

<sup>101</sup> The original text of the lodged conditions is in black text. Amendments which were included in the EIC condition set (14 November 2010) are coloured red. New amendments are coloured blue and are in bold (including deletions of text proposed at the EIC stage).

## PROPOSED SOCIAL (SO) CONDITIONS

	<u><del>Kindergarten Association (where practicable to undertake this relocation over holiday period between school years).</del></u>
SO.4	<p>The NZTA shall, in agreement with the Ministry of Education, monitor the Waterview Primary School and the Waterview Kindergarten rolls:</p> <p>(a) <u><del>Throughout the construction period</del> During NZTA occupation of Construction Yards 6 and 7</u>; and</p> <p>(b) For a period up to <u><del>6-12</del> 3 years months</u> after <u><del>practicable completion construction is completed in the Waterview area</del> the NZTA has vacated Construction Yards 5 and confirmed the operational designation footprint in these areas</u>, <u>OR until monitoring shows the roll has stabilised to the 2006 roll level (155 and 30 students respectively) over two consecutive years (whichever is shorter).</u></p>
SO.5	<p>Should monitoring <u><del>of the school rolls of Waterview Kindergarten and Waterview Primary as required by Condition SO.4</del></u> indicate that <u><del>they the</del> rolls of Waterview Kindergarten and Waterview Primary School</u> have dropped below 30 and 155 respectively (<u><del>the 2006 roll levels</del></u>), the NZTA shall <u><del>work with</del> provide financial resources to</u> the Ministry for Education <u><del>and the school boards</del></u> to ensure that <u><del>appropriate</del> staffing levels resources are maintained for to these 2006 roll levels during the required length of monitoring. are continued over the construction period and up to 6-12 months after practicable completion the NZTA has vacated Construction Yards 5 and confirmed the operational designation footprint in these areas.</u></p>
SO.6	<p><u>In addition to the Community Liaison Group established pursuant to Condition PI.5, the NZTA shall establish a Working Liaison Group (WLG) inviting the following:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Auckland Council;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Housing New Zealand Corporation;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Te Kawerau Iwi Tribal Authority;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>Ngati Whatua o Orakei;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>KiwiRail;</u></p> <p>(f) <u>Department of Conservation; and</u></p> <p>(g) <u>Ministry of Education</u></p> <p><u>The purpose of this WLG will be to provide a forum through which:</u></p> <p>(h) <u>Opportunities for public work development (including social housing,</u></p>

## PROPOSED SOCIAL (SO) CONDITIONS

	<p><u>passenger transport or recreation / open space) are identified in areas where the NZTA confirms that the designation is no longer required (e.g. following construction activities);</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Comment can be provided on finalised updated Urban Design and Landscape Plans, including the finalised designs of structural elements of the Project (prior to their submission to the Auckland Council);</u></p> <p>(j) <u>Opportunities for integration of other environmental projects (e.g. restoration plantings) are identified; and</u></p> <p>(k) <u>Consideration is given to appropriate protocols for commencement and completion of construction activities (including blessings for commencement of construction phases).</u></p> <p><u>The Working Liaison Group shall be established at least 2 months prior to construction commencing and shall have regular meetings (at least three monthly) throughout the construction period.</u></p>
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## PROPOSED PUBLIC INFORMATION (PI) CONDITIONS

PI.1.	<p>A <u>construction community</u> liaison person shall be appointed by the NZTA for the duration of the construction phase of the Project to be the main and readily accessible point of contact for persons affected by the Project. The liaison person's name and contact details shall be made available in the CEMP and on site signage by the NZTA. This person must be reasonably available for ongoing consultation on all matters of concern to affected parties arising from the Project.</p>
PI.2.	<p>The NZTA shall prepare and implement through the CEMP, a Communications Plan that sets out procedures detailing how the public, <u>Housing New Zealand Corporation, and organisations representing the particular demographic characteristics of the community (including but not limited to Primary Health Organisations, general practitioners, youth, education organisations, aged care groups and groups representing ethnic and migrant communities)</u> will be communicated with throughout the construction period. <u>In preparing the Communication Plan, the NZTA will liaise with Auckland Council to access their community liaison databases.</u> The Communications Plan shall be written in accordance with the external communication procedures set out in the CEMP <u>and provided at least 20 working days prior to construction, to the Auckland Council and the Community Liaison Group(s) established by Condition</u></p>

## PROPOSED PUBLIC INFORMATION (PI) CONDITIONS

	<a href="#">P1.5.</a>
PI.3.	<p>At least <del>three weeks</del> <a href="#">15 working days</a> prior to the commencement of construction, and at <del>three weekly</del> <a href="#">15 working day</a> intervals thereafter, or as required depending on the scale of works and effects on the community, advertisements will be placed in the relevant local newspapers <a href="#">and community noticeboards (as identified in Condition CEMP.7(b)1)</a> detailing the nature of the forthcoming works, the location of the forthcoming works and hours of operation. All advertisements will include reference to a 24 hour toll free complaints telephone number. Where relevant, advertisements will also include but not be limited to details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Any traffic disruptions or controls or changes to property access, <a href="#">pedestrian/cycle routes and bus stops</a>; and</li> <li>(b) Any other construction activities as highlighted in the conditions.</li> </ul>
PI.4.	<p>The NZTA shall manage, investigate and resolve (as appropriate) all complaints for the duration of the construction works in accordance with the environmental complaints section of the CEMP. The implementation strategy for complaints includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A 24 hour toll free telephone number and email address, which shall be provided to all potentially affected residents and businesses. The number shall be available and answered at all times during the entire duration of the works for the receipt and management of any complaints. A sign containing the contact details shall be located at each site specific work activity;</li> <li>(b) The NZTA shall maintain a record of all complaints made to this number, email or any site office, including the full details of the complainant and the nature of the complaint;</li> <li>(c) Upon receiving a complaint, within 10 days of complaint receipt, a formal written response will be provided to the complainant and Auckland Council;</li> <li>(d) The NZTA shall undertake corrective action where necessary to resolve any problem identified. All action taken and relevant information shall be documented. For the avoidance of doubt, 'where necessary' refers to where the works are not being carried out in accordance with conditions of this designation;</li> <li>(e) <a href="#">Where issues and complaints about effects cannot be resolved through the CEMP complaints management process, then a meeting shall be held between the NZTA, the complainant and the Auckland Council representative(s) to discuss the complaint and ways in which</a></li> </ul>

## PROPOSED PUBLIC INFORMATION (PI) CONDITIONS

	<p><u>the issue may be resolved. If parties cannot agree on a resolution, then an independent qualified mediator will be appointed, agreeable to all parties and at the shared cost of all parties, to undertake mediation of the dispute or concerns;</u> and</p> <p>(f) All information collected in conditions PI.4 (b), (c) and (d) shall be detailed in a Construction Compliance Report (including the means by which the complaint was addressed, whether resolution was reached and how the response was carried out) prepared by the NZTA. This Report shall be submitted to the Auckland Council on a quarterly basis commencing at the beginning of the works and for the entire duration of construction.</p>
PI.5.	<p>The NZTA shall establish Community Liaison Group(s) at least <del>2</del><u>two</u> months prior to construction commencing <u>in each of the following key construction areas:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Te Atatu (including the SH16 Causeway)</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Waterview (including works to St Lukes on SH16)</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Owairaka</u></p> <p>and hold regular meetings <u>(at least three monthly)</u> throughout the construction period <u>relevant to these areas.</u></p> <p>The Community Liaison Group shall be open to all interested parties within the Project area including, but not limited to the following groups:</p> <p>(a) <u>Auckland Council and Auckland Transport Community Boards;</u></p> <p>(b) Educational facilities within the Project area (including schools, kindergartens, childcare <u>facilities, and Unitec Institute of Technology</u>);</p> <p>(c) Relevant community/ environmental groups <u>(including but not limited to Friends of Oakley Creek and representatives from those organisations identified in the Communications Plan (as required by Condition PI.2) and representatives of</u> local residents;</p> <p>(d) Department of Conservation;</p> <p><del>(e) Community Boards-Auckland Council;</del></p> <p>(f) Relevant Iwi groups;</p>

## PROPOSED PUBLIC INFORMATION (PI) CONDITIONS

	<p>(g) Housing New Zealand Corporation; and</p> <p>(h) Public transport providers.</p> <p><del>The purpose of the Community Liaison Group is to provide a regular forum through which information about the Project can be provided to the community, and an opportunity for concerns or issues to be raised</del></p> <p><i>Advice note: The purpose of the Community Liaison Group(s) is to provide a regular forum through which information about the Project can be provided to the community, and an opportunity for concerns or issues to be raised.</i></p>
PI.6.	<p><del>The purpose of the Community Liaison Group(s) is to provide a regular forum through which information about the Project can be provided to the community, and an opportunity for concerns or issues to be raised.</del></p> <p>The Community Liaison Group(s) shall be provided an opportunity to review and comment on the following (amongst other things):</p> <p>(a) <del>The Open Space and Restoration Plans (as required by Conditions OS.1 and OS.2);</del></p> <p>(b) <del>Finalisation and amendment to Urban Design and Landscape Plans (as required by Condition LV.1);</del></p> <p>(c) <del>The Outline Plan of Works detailing Finalisation of designs for the northern and southern ventilation buildings and stacks (as required by Conditions DC.8 and DC.9); and</del></p> <p>(d) <del>The Oakley Inlet Heritage Plan (as required by Conditions OS.2 and ARCH.6);</del></p> <p>(e) <del>The detail of the Oakley Creek restoration (as required by Condition V.17); and</del></p> <p><u>(f) Publicly available results of environmental monitoring required by these Consents.</u></p>



**ANNEXURE B – DATABASE OF PARTIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE  
COMMUNICATIONS PLAN**

<b>Council</b>
Auckland Council
Auckland Council Community Boards
Auckland Transport
<b>Other Government</b>
Housing New Zealand Corporation
New Zealand Railways Corporation
NZ Historic Places Trust
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
<b>Healthcare Providers</b>
Waitemata District Health Board
Auckland District Health Board
Local GP's/Primary Health Organisations
<b>Iwi</b>
Ngati Whatua o Orakei Trust Board
Ngati Paoa Trust Board
Te Kawerau-a-Maki Trust
Hauraki Maori Trust Board
Ngai Tai ki Tamaki Tribal Trust
Waipareira Trust
Te Atatu Marae Committee
Waitangi National Trust Board
Nga Manaia O Whau
<b>Educational Providers</b>
Unitec Institute of Technology
Waterview Primary School
Waterview Kindergarten
Auckland Kindergarten Association
Owairaka District School
St Francis School
Christ the King School
Rutherford College
Rutherford Primary School
Te Puna Reo O Manawanui
Mt Albert Grammar School

Avondale College
Avondale Intermediate School
Mt Albert Kindergarten
<b>Community Organisations</b>
North Western Community Association
Star Mills Preservation Society
Living Communities
Springleigh Residents Association
Point Chevalier Community Committee
Te Atatu Residents and Ratepayers
Avondale Residents and Ratepayers Association
Mt Albert Residents Association
Auckland City Residents and Ratepayers Association
Tunnel or Nothing Group
Te Atatu Rugby League Club
Te Atatu Pony Club
Rosebank Kartsport Club / Speedway Riders Club
Te Atatu Boating Club
Pt Chevalier Returned Services Association
Metro Mt Albert Sports Club
Samoan Assembly of God
Akarana Dog Training Club
<b>Conservation/Environmental Organisations</b>
Department of Conservation/Auckland Conservation Board
Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society
Waterview Environmental Society
Waitemata Harbour and Hauraki Gulf Protection Society
Friends of the Whau
Greenbelt Inc
Friends of Oakley (Te Auaunga) Creek
Pollen Island Care Group
<b>Community Support Services</b>
Citizens Advice Bureau
Age Concern
Auckland Regional Migrant Services
<b>Other</b>
Avondale Motor Park
Avondale Business Association

Rosebank Business Association
Auckland Indian Association
Chinese Friendship Society
Tai Tangaroa
Emergency Service Providers
<b>Business Interests</b>
National Trading Company of New Zealand/Pak'n Save
Waterview Superette
Waterview BP Station
Hendon Avenue shops
Auckland Business Forum
Employers and Manufacturers Association
Auckland International Airport
<b>Transport Interests</b>
Land Transport New Zealand
Cycle Action Auckland
Transport Operators/Representatives

### ANNEXURE C - BRITOMART PRECINCT: LAND USES NEAR VENT STACKS

The Britomart ventilation stacks are located adjacent Britomart Place, about 250 metres to the east of the former Central Post Office (CPO) building.



(Above) Stacks prior to the construction of the East Building.



(Above) Stacks in their relocated position above the East Building (under construction).



(Above) View of the stacks at the top of the East Building (looking from the CPO).

There are a mixture of land uses in the vicinity of the stacks, including office space, residential apartments, carpark areas, Takutai Square (a public square popular with walkers, people eating their lunch and a weekly farmers market), bars and cafes, as shown in the pictures below.



(Above) People using Takutai Square (looking towards the East Building).



(Above) People using Takutai Square (looking towards the East Building).

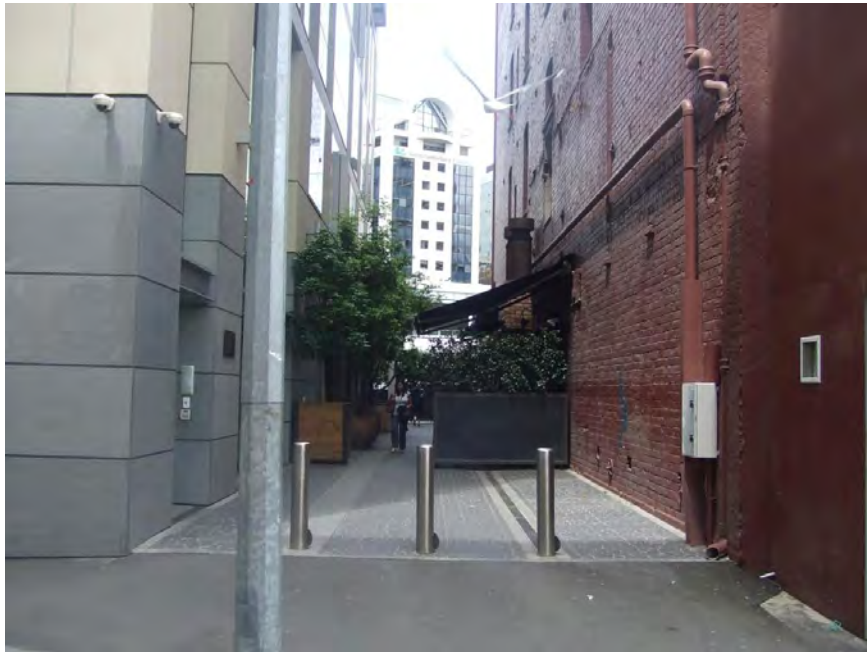


(Above) Takutai Square used as an entertainment venue during December 2010.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>102</sup> From <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/CU1012/S00110/aucklands-stoneleigh-summer-arts-series-now-on.htm>



(Above) People using the area outside the CPO (with the East Building and vents behind).



(Above) A popular cafe/bar between Galway Street and Customs Street East (vents are on the other side of Galway Street, behind the security camera).

**ANNEXURE D – MWH RESEARCH ON NIGUP PROJECT**



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **EFFECTS OF CELL SITES ON SCHOOL ROLLS**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

There is public concern regarding the potential adverse effects of Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) on health, and in particular children's health. Despite research which suggests that any actual health risks are negligible, concern remains. It is extremely difficult to rationalise people's fears, as it is difficult to conclusively prove that EMF pose no health risk to humans.<sup>84</sup>

Whilst potential health effects of EMF have been addressed elsewhere, it is not within the scope of the current report to comment further on this issue. This report is concerned specifically with the possibility that parents might remove their children from schools which are located within close proximity to Transpower New Zealand Limited's (Transpower) proposed alignment of the new transmission line from Whakamaru to South Auckland, due to parents fears over the potentially adverse health affects from EMF. If this were to happen then the construction of the new transmission line would have an adverse affect on these schools.

The aim of this current research was to new transmission line would experience a drop in the number of children attending (i.e. the school roll) as a result of the line being constructed. It was hypothesised that the construction of the new transmission will not adversely affect the pupil numbers of nearby schools.

In order to determine the likelihood of this occurring, a comparable contemporary example was chosen: the construction of cell sites (otherwise known as cellphone towers) in close proximity to schools. Similar concerns about the effect of EMF on children's health have been raised regarding the placement of cell sites near schools over the last decade. It was considered that parallels could be drawn between the two experiences, with the effects of cell sites on school rolls providing a good indication of what can be expected for schools close to the proposed alignment of the new transmission line.

### 1.1 Methodology

#### 1.1.1 Secondary Data Sources

##### Existing Research

Initially, attempts were made to locate existing research assessing whether the construction of cell sites had impacted on the rolls of nearby schools. This involved contacting research managers at Telecom, Vodafone, the Ministry for Education, and the Ministry for Health, as well as searching academic databases for journal articles.

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<sup>84</sup> In fact it is widely accepted that exposure to magnetic fields has a slight association (but no known causal relationship) with childhood leukaemia.

## Media Review

A review of articles from New Zealand newspapers from 1990 to 2006 was undertaken through the Newstext database. Using the key words “cell sites” and “schools” together, a total of 134 relevant articles were identified. From these articles some schools which had had cell sites installed near them could be identified, as well as the installation dates.

### 1.1.2 Primary Data Sources

#### Key Agencies

In order to identify which schools in New Zealand may potentially have been affected by the installation of cell sites, contact was made with Telecom, Vodafone and the Ministry for Education to determine which schools have had cell sites installed in close proximity to them.

#### Schools

The schools which were identified as having cell sites located near them, were contacted in order to ask for their perspective on any effects of the cell sites on their rolls. Schools were asked whether parents had been concerned prior to the construction of the cell site, whether the construction of the cell site had impacted on the school roll, and if so whether this had been permanent. Initially, contact with the schools was attempted via telephone, however, due to the summer holiday period phone contact was not highly successful. Instead, an email (see Appendix A) was sent to each school outlining the purpose of the research and asking about their school’s experiences with a cell site being installed in close proximity.

## 2 RESULTS

### 2.1 Existing Research

Neither Telecom, Vodafone, the Ministry for Education nor the Ministry for Health had undertaken, or were aware of, any research looking at possible affects of cell site installation on the rolls of schools situated nearby. Telecom had undertaken some follow-up research investigating the impact of cell site installation on house prices in neighbouring areas and found that there had been no impact.

A search of academic journal article databases also failed to identify any research looking at the potential effects of cell sites on school rolls.

### 2.2 Primary Data Results

Neither Telecom nor Vodafone keep records indicating whether any of their cell sites are in close proximity to schools. A representative from Vodafone explained that Vodafone considers cell sites to be safe and therefore there is no reason for them to record this type of information. Both companies maintain records identifying the location of all their cell sites. Each company has over 1000 cell sites.

The Ministry for Education does not keep any records about the proximity of items such as cell sites to schools either.

Whilst theoretically, it would be possible to compare lists identifying the locations of schools and lists identifying the locations of cell sites throughout New Zealand, the sheer number of cell sites and schools would have meant that such an exercise would have taken an exorbitant amount of time.

Instead, a review of newspaper articles was undertaken as discussed above in Section 2.1.2. From the newspaper review eight schools were identified as having had cell sites installed in close proximity to them (usually amid a level of controversy and protest by the schools and/or local community). The eight identified schools were:

1. Mangere East Primary School (Manukau)
2. Birkenhead Primary School (North Shore)
3. Shirley Primary School (Christchurch)
4. Green Bay Primary School (Waitakere)
5. Marian Primary School (Hamilton)
6. Sacred Heart Girls' College (Hamilton)
7. St Francis de Sales School (Wellington)
8. Devonport Primary School (North Shore)

The Ministry for Education was able to provide roll numbers (as at July each year) for the above eight schools over the period of 1991 to 2005.

Roll numbers were also provided from 1992 to 2005 for Raphael House Rudolf Steiner Area School in Lower Hutt which agreed to have a 110kV power line, that runs over its outdoor activity and open space area, upgraded in 1994/95. High voltage power lines running within 10m of Otari School in Wellington, which had previously been used as backup lines for emergencies, were upgraded in 2001 for permanent use. The Ministry for Education also provided roll numbers for Otari School, from 1991 to 2005.

### 2.2.1 Effects of Cell Sites on School Rolls

The rolls of the above identified schools are graphed in Appendix B, with the date the cell site was installed indicated on each graph. The results suggest that whilst the proposal of a cell site in close proximity to a school might cause controversy, the actual installation of the cell site does not generally result in a sustained reduction of the school roll. An article in *The Press*, (14 October 1997, p.6) reported that a survey of Green Bay Primary School parents indicated that the school would lose 300 of its 470 pupils. However, as the graph in Appendix B shows, there was no such drop in Green Bay Primary School's roll after the installation of the cell site.

Of the eight schools identified as having cell sites installed in close proximity to them in the last fifteen years, three showed no drop in school roll following the installation of the cell site. These being:

- Birkenhead School;
- Green Bay Primary School; and
- Sacred Heart Girls' College.

Two further schools showed a minimal short term drop in rolls numbers. These being:

- Marian Primary School; and
- Mangere East Primary School.

Newspaper articles reported on minor reductions to school rolls. An article in *The Waikato Times* (21 January 1998, p.3) noted that the Principal of Marian School said “*the school had lost two pupils over the tower put up late last year*”. The article also reported that the Chairman of Sacred Heart Girls’ School said, “*one student had been pulled out of the school*” as a result of a cell site being installed near the school.

The graphs of the remaining three schools do appear to show a resultant decline in school roll numbers following cell site installation, these being:

- Shirley Primary School;
- Devonport School; and
- St Francis de Sales.

#### *Shirley Primary School*

Shirley Primary School took Telecom to the Environment Court in 1998 in a bid to prevent a cell site being installed 30m from the school’s classrooms. The graph shows a notable drop in the School’s roll after the School lost the court case and the cell site was installed. The School responded to the email by noting that “*due to the length of time since the cellphone tower went in and subsequent staff turnover,*” they were unable to provide information on the effects of the cell site on the School’s roll. However, newspaper reports suggest that this drop in the school roll was directly attributable to the installation of the cell site. It was reported in *The Press* (28 January 1999, p.7), that “*Shirley Primary school has lost 13 pupils this year after losing its legal battle to stop a Telecom cellphone base station being built. However...while the school lost 13 children to other surrounding schools, it gained 18 – nine in new entrants, and nine at other levels*”. The graph in Appendix B shows that whilst there was a significant decline in the School’s roll after the installation of the cell tower, in recent years the roll has increased, suggesting that the impact of the cell site on the school roll was not permanent.

#### *Devonport School*

The graph of Devonport School, shown in Appendix B, also shows a drop in the School’s roll after the installation of a cell site in 2000 on a property near the school. According to the School Secretary, the School’s Board of Trustees, together with a group of concerned parents, opposed Vodafone’s (then BellSouth) application for resource consent to install a cell site near the school. Whilst the Council declined the consent, the decision was later overturned in the Environment Court. The Principal mentioned that “*there was a small impact on the school roll*” as a result of the cell site installation, but that “*it would be difficult to have assumed that [the installation of the cell site] was the sole cause*” of this drop. The Principal concluded that the roll had now grown back and the presence of the cell site does not appear to have had any permanent impact on the School’s roll.

### *St Francis de Sales*

The graph of St Francis de Sales School, shown in Appendix B, indicates a slight decline in the School's roll following the initial installation of a cellphone aerial in 1994, on the School church's roof, and again after the lease was renewed for a further six years in 2000. *The Evening Post* (16 December 2000, p.9), reported that "at least one child has been pulled out of St Francis de Sales school in Island Bay because of the Telecom cellphone aerials on the steeple of the church next door". However, the drop in the School's roll was minimal and in both instances short term.

## **2.2.2 Effects of Power Lines on School Rolls**

As noted earlier, both Raphael House Rudolf Steiner Area and Otari Schools in Wellington, are also of interest to the current research. A 110kV power line which crosses over the grounds of Raphael House Rudolf Steiner Area School was upgraded in 1994/1995, and a high voltage backup power line running within 10m of Otari School was upgraded in 2001 for permanent use. The upgrade of the power lines near Otari School created a level of controversy in the local community. Green MP Sue Kedgley stated in a press release (14 March 2001) that "*the increased usage creates an unacceptable [health] risk for families in the Wilton Area*". Thus, these two schools provide another useful case study in determining what might be expected to occur at schools located close to the proposed alignment of Transpower's new transmission line between Whakamaru and South Auckland. The graphs shown in Appendix B indicate that the upgrade of power lines over Raphael House Rudolf Steiner Area School and those close to Otari School had no impact on either of the school's rolls.

## **3 SUMMARY**

In some instances, parents do appear to have removed their children from schools after cell sites have been installed close by. However, it appears that in most schools such incidents were fairly isolated, and any resultant reduction in the school roll was minor and temporary in nature.

Along with the results which show that the upgrade of the 110kV line, which passes over Raphael House Rudolf Steiner Area School, and the backup high voltage lines close to Otari School, did not adversely affect either Schools' roll, the results of this research suggests that any impact of the new transmission line on schools close to Transpower's proposed alignment will be minor, and if there is an adverse effect in terms of a reduction in roll numbers, this effect will not be permanent.

## Appendix A – Letter to Schools

Date

To the Principal,

My name is Penelope Laurenson, I am an environmental planner at MWH, and we are currently working as the environmental consultant for Transpower on its upgrade of the national power grid.

The issue I am currently focusing on is public concern about electromagnetic fields associated with high-voltage power transmission lines. Specifically, I am looking at the potential risk that parents might remove their children from schools close to the proposed route of the new power lines (potential health risks are being addressed by people who specialise in that area).

Similar concerns have been raised over the placement of cellphone towers locating near schools. What I am hoping to find out is if schools which have had cellphone towers installed near them have experienced a drop in their school rolls as a result, and if so whether this drop has been permanent.

Unfortunately, neither Telecom, Vodafone, nor the Ministry for Education have done any formal research looking at the impact of cellphone tower placement on school rolls.

I have been looking at newspaper articles from the last 15 years to determine which schools have had cellphone towers installed near them and note that a cellphone tower was installed near Marian Catholic School in late 1997.

The Ministry for Education has provided me with the school roll from 1991-2005. However, rather than just looking at numbers I wanted to know from the schools perspective:

- If parents were concerned prior to the installation of the cellphone tower (i.e. when it was proposed), and if parents had indicated that they would move their children to other schools?
- Whether the installation of a cellphone tower close to the school had had any impact on the school roll (i.e. did any parents remove their children as a result)?
- If there has been a drop in the school roll as a result of the installation of the cellphone tower nearby, has this drop been permanent or temporary?

Any help you can give in answering these questions would be very much appreciated.

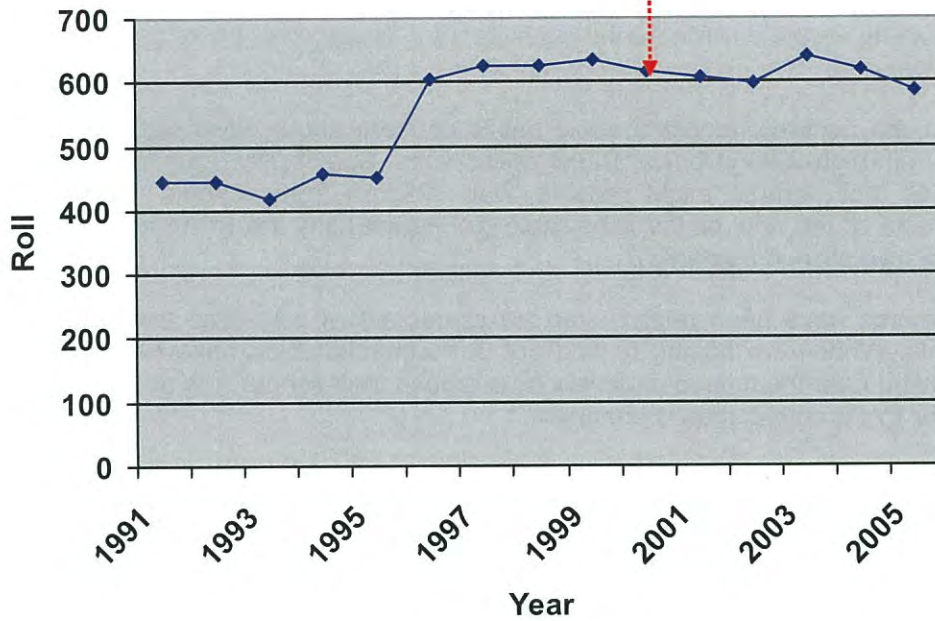
Kind Regards,

Penelope Laurenson  
Planner  
MWH New Zealand Ltd  
123 Taranaki Street  
PO Box 9624, Wellington  
DDI: +64 4 381 5701, Fax: +64 4 381 6739  
[www.mwh.global.com/nz](http://www.mwh.global.com/nz)

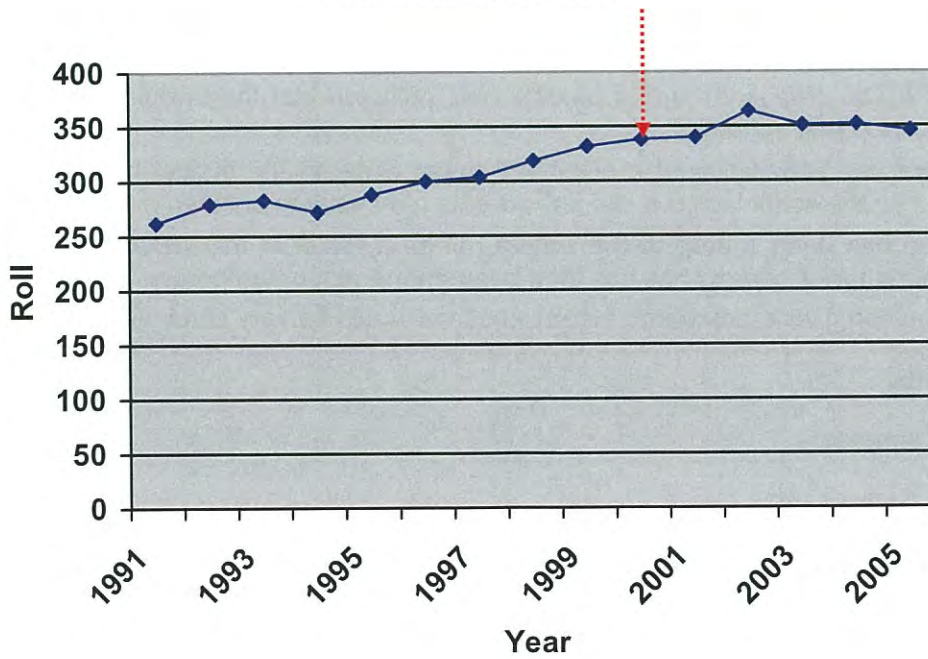
## Appendix B – Graphs Showing School Rolls

(See key at end of graphs)

### Mangere East Primary

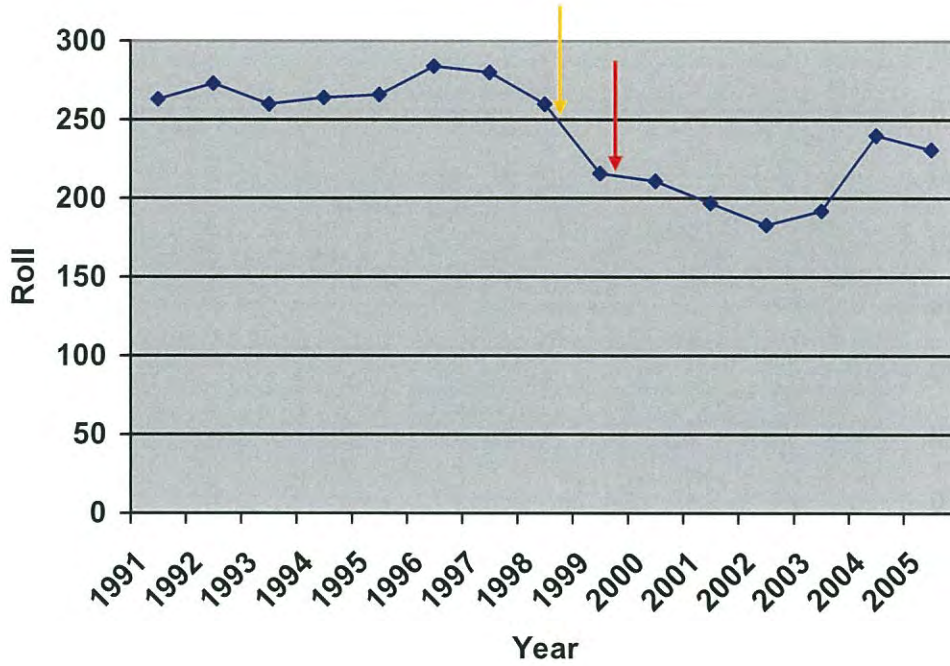


### Birkenhead School

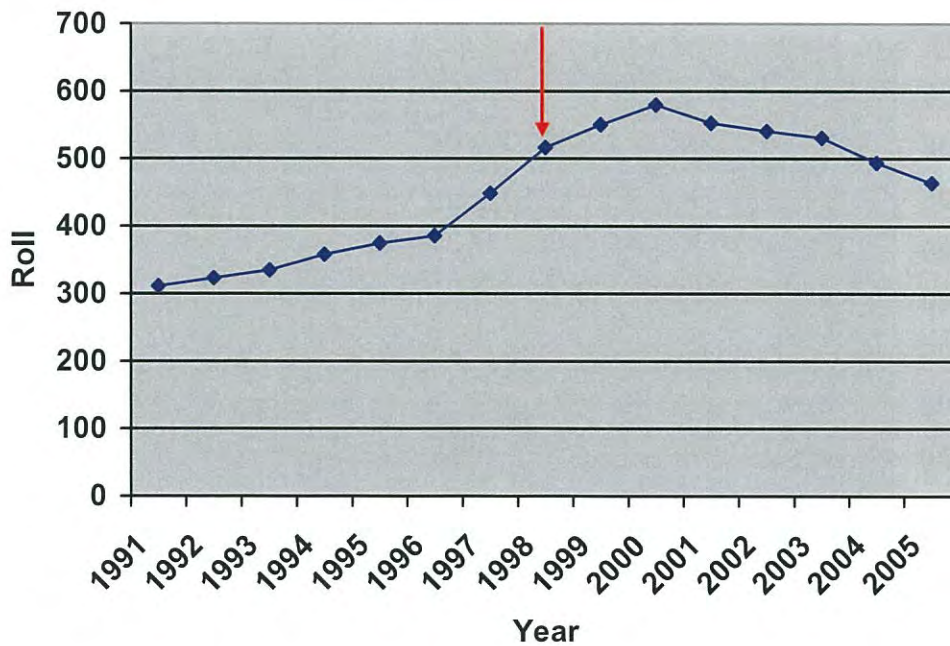




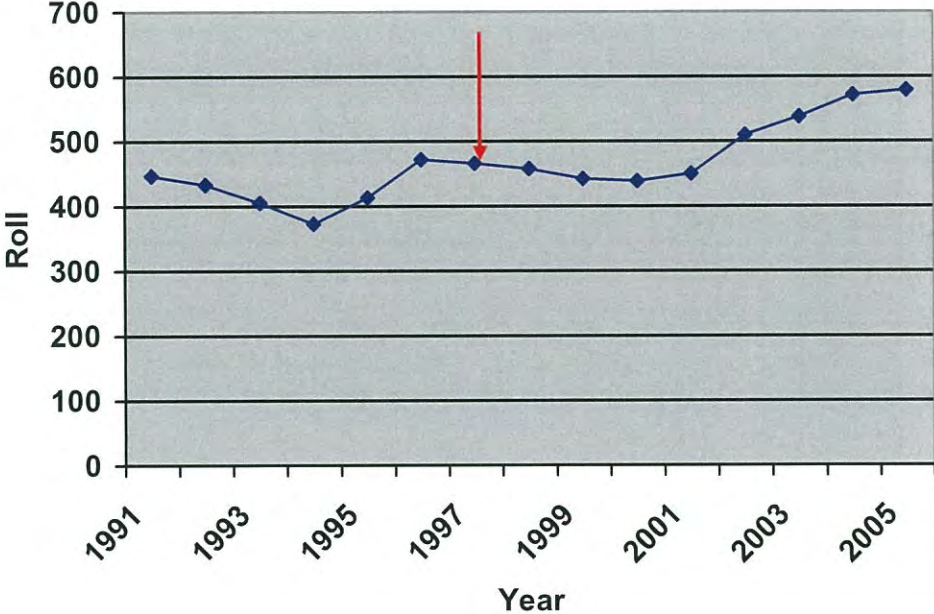
### Shirley Primary School



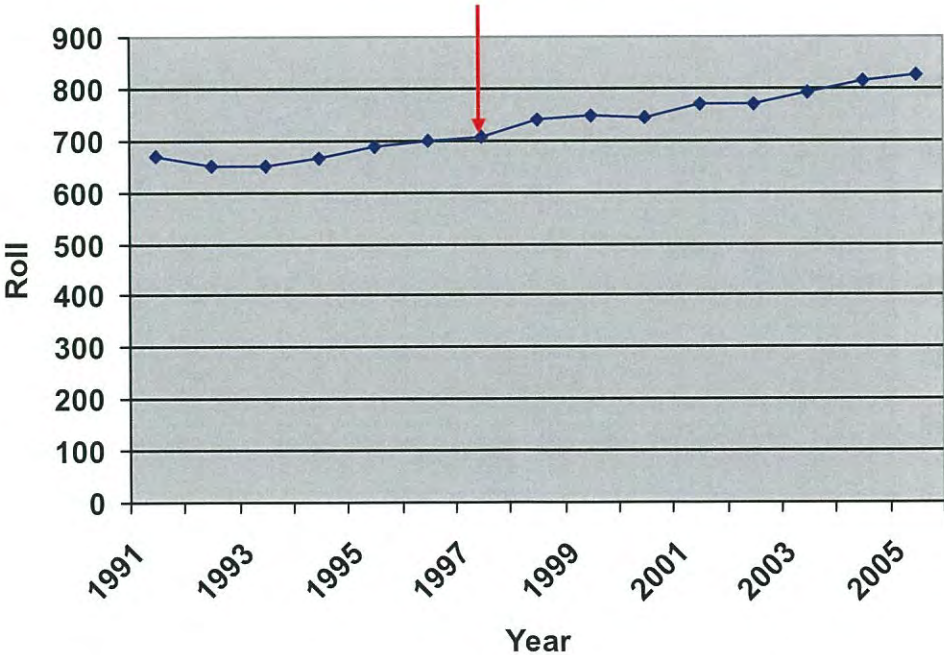
### Green Bay Primary School



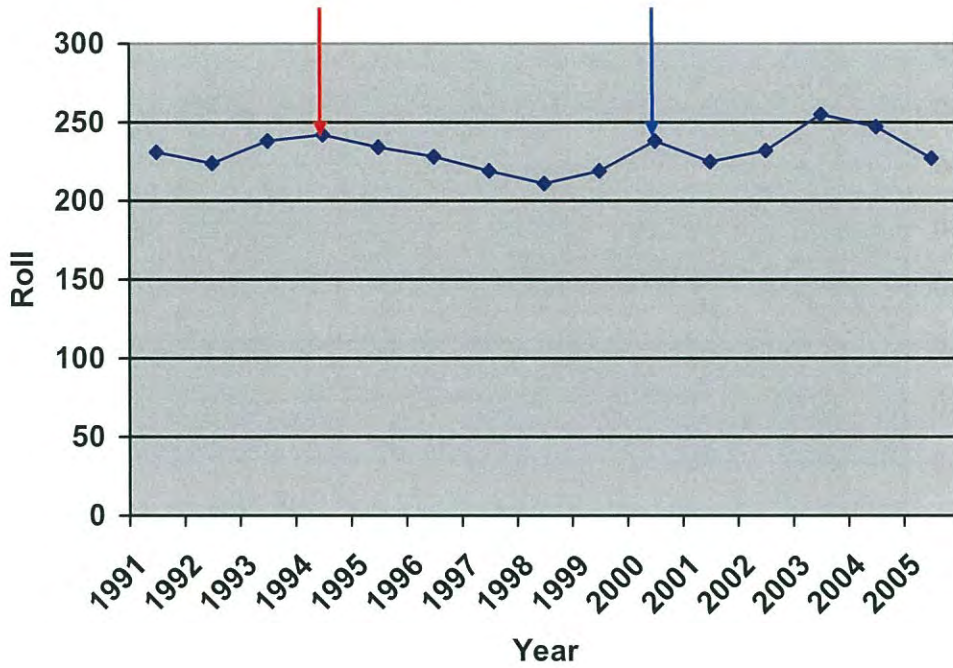
### Marian Primary School



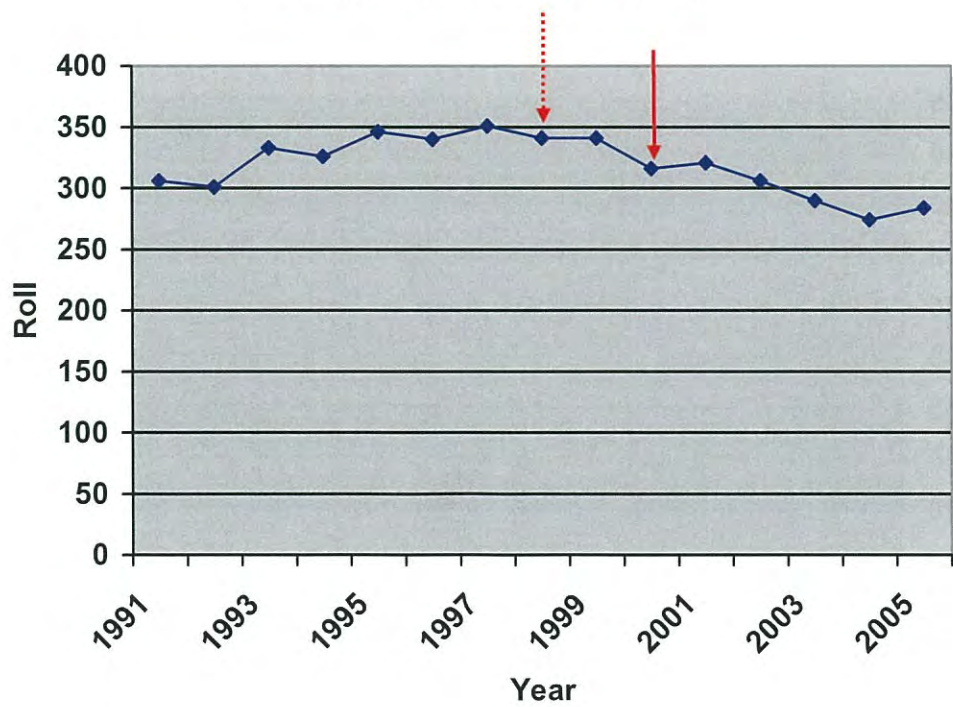
### Sacred Heart Girls' College



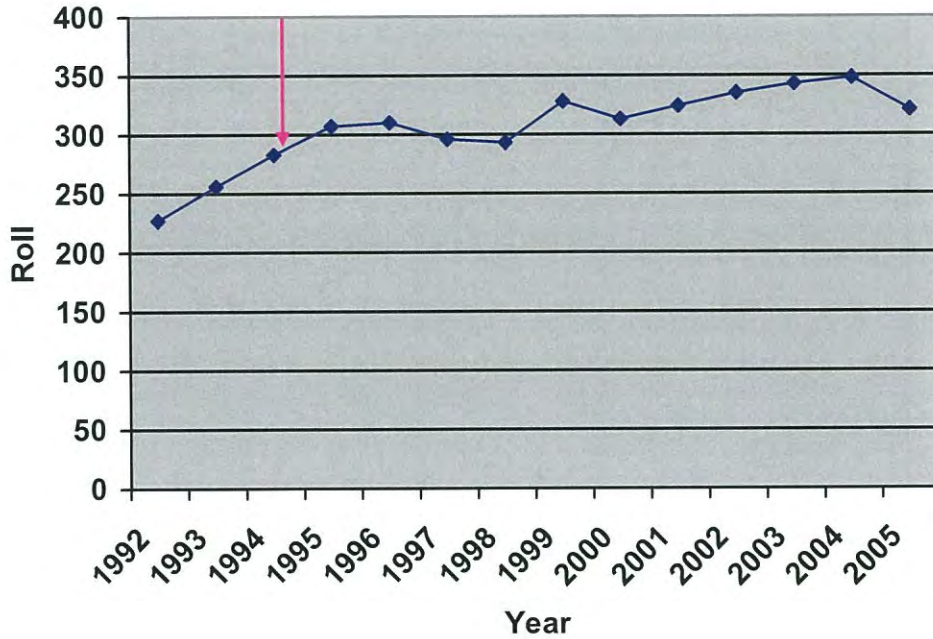
### St Francis de Sales



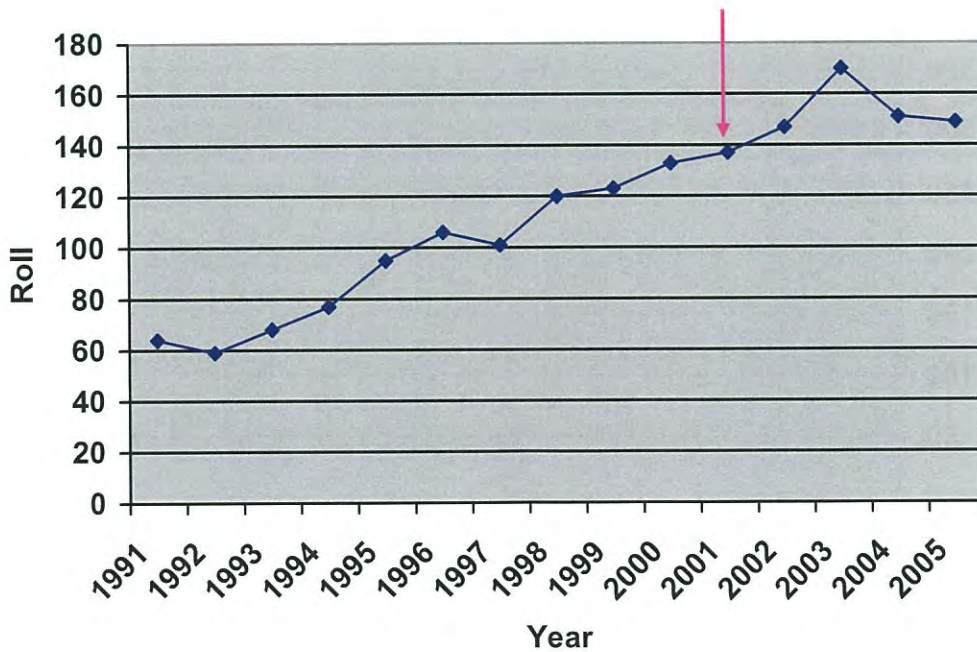
### Devonport Primary School




### Raphael House Rudolf Steiner Area School



### Otari School



Key

	= Cell Site Proposed
	= Cell Site Installed
	= Environment Court Hearing
	= 110kV Power Line Upgraded
	= Cell site lease renewed

Researched and prepared by Penny Laurenson

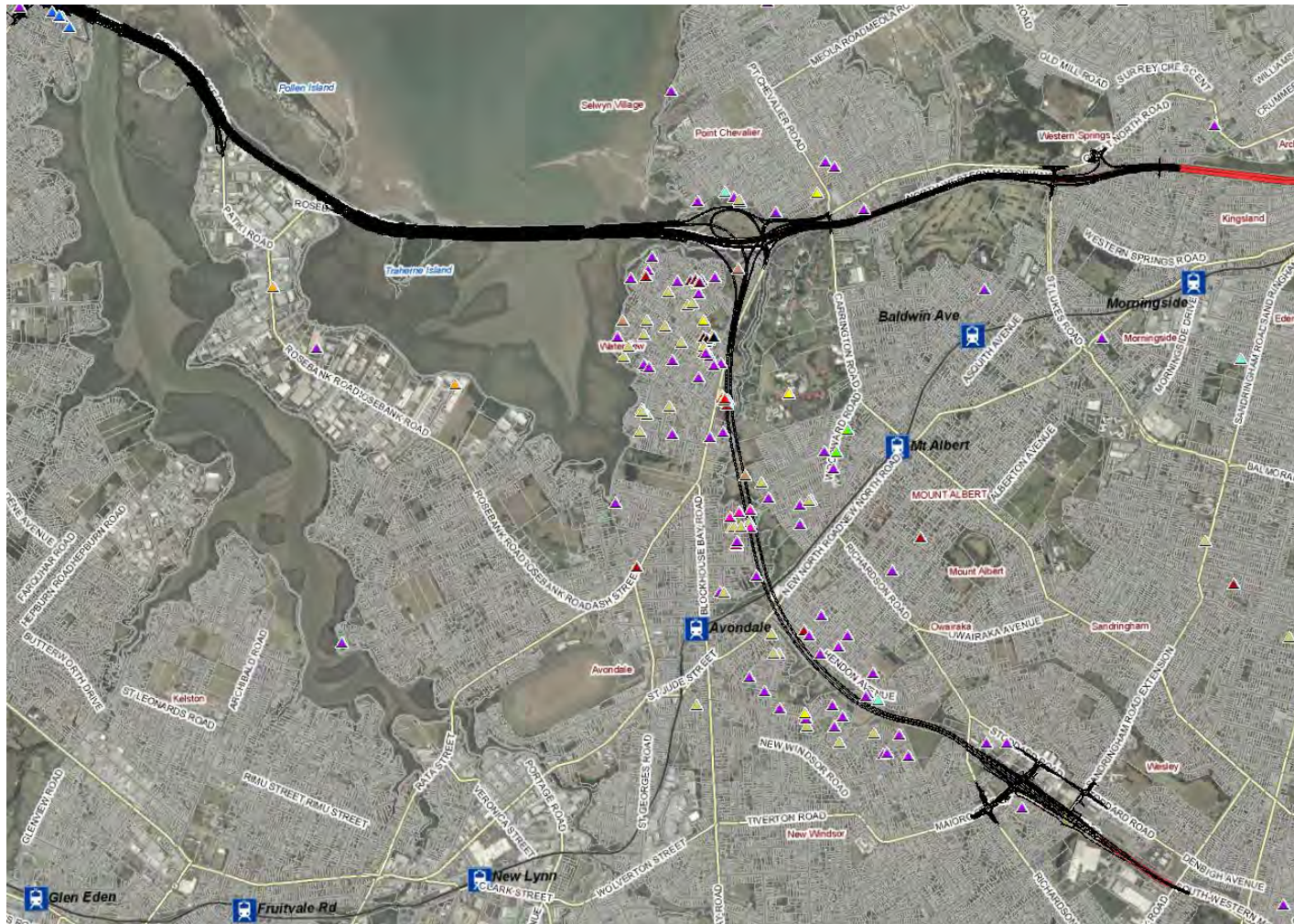
Reviewed by Sylvia Allan

MWH NZ Ltd

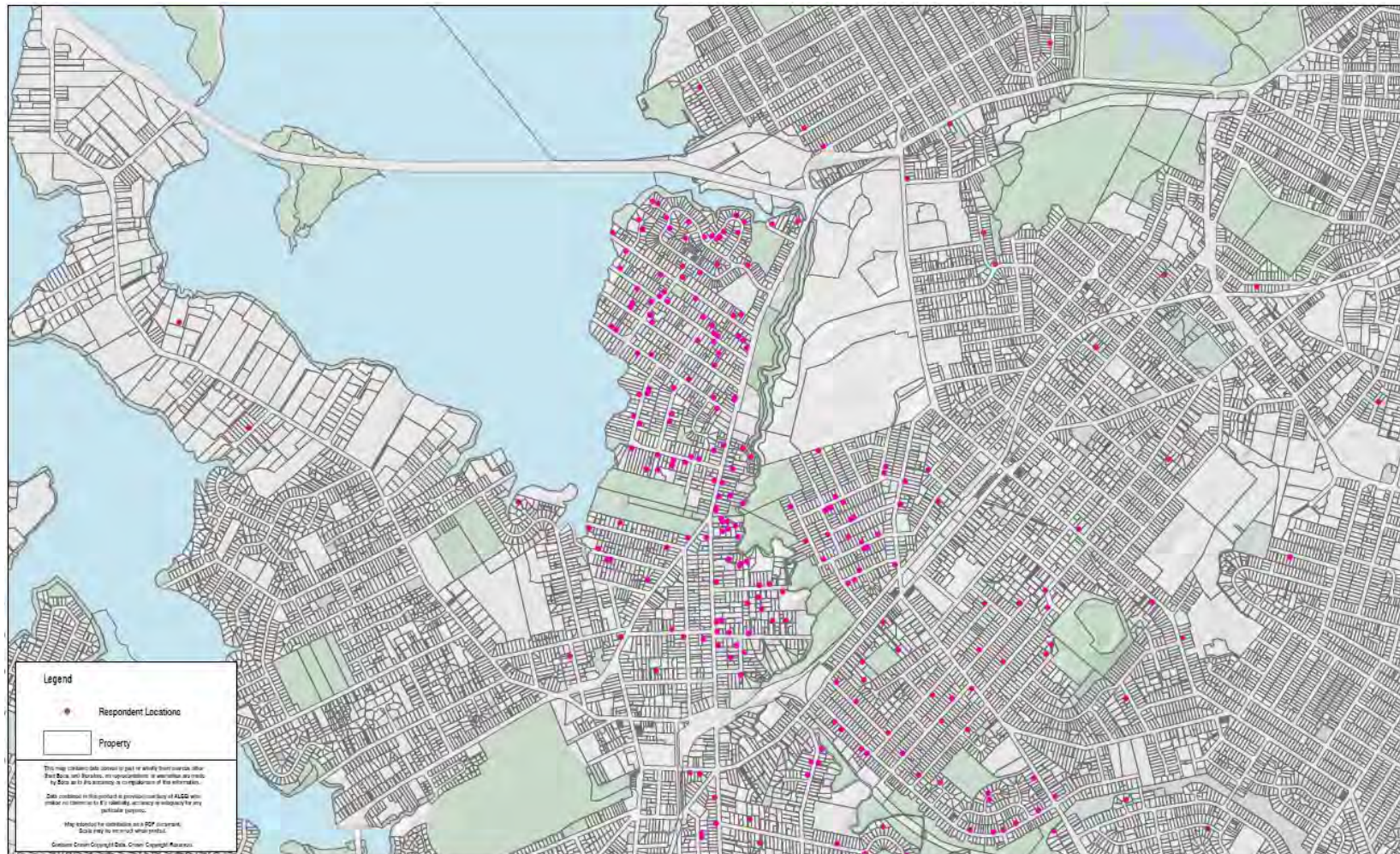


**ANNEXURE E – APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF RESIDENTS PROVIDING CONSULTATION FEEDBACK**

Map showing the approximate location of Project submissions (2010):

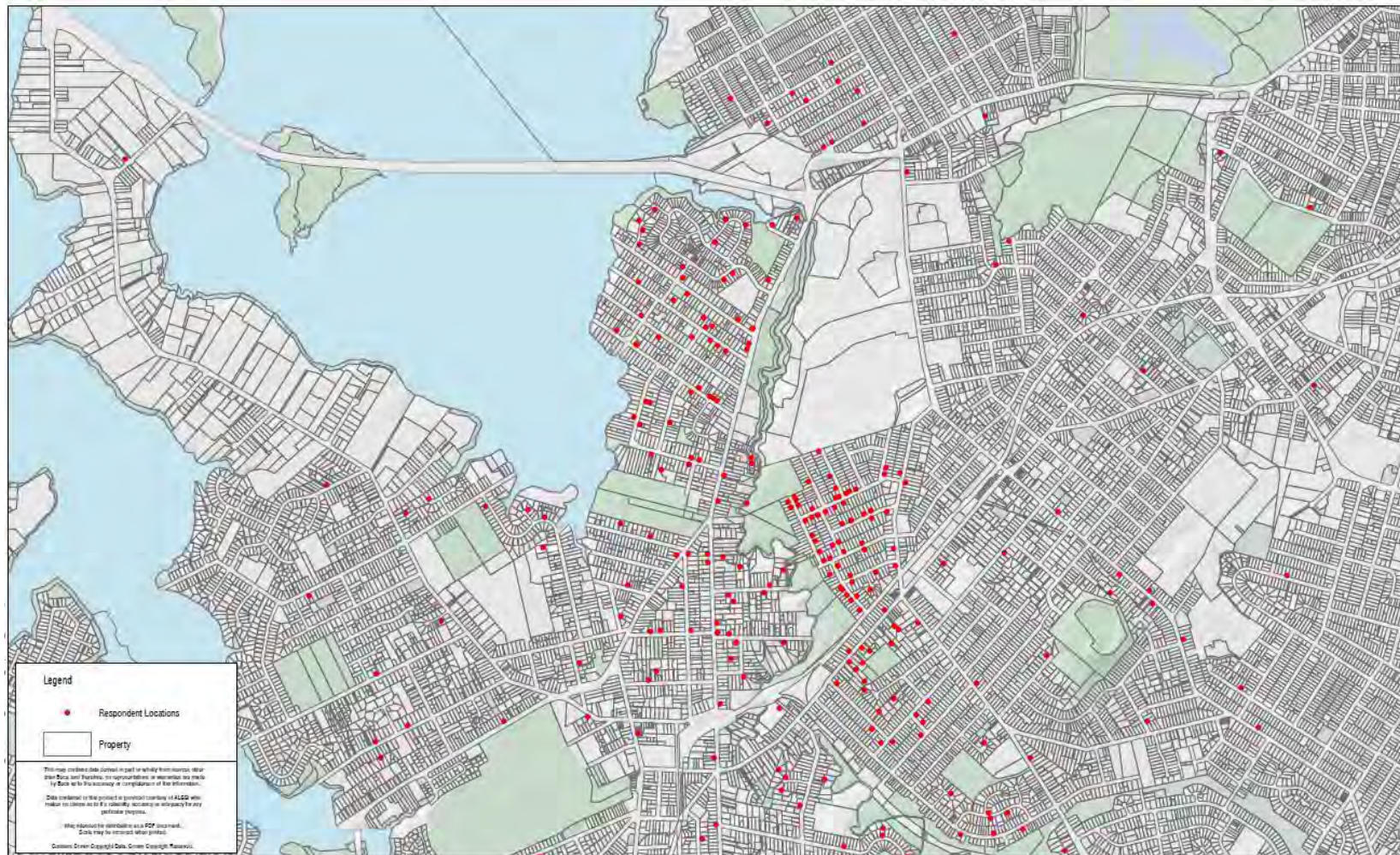


Map showing the approximate location of Project feedback (2009):

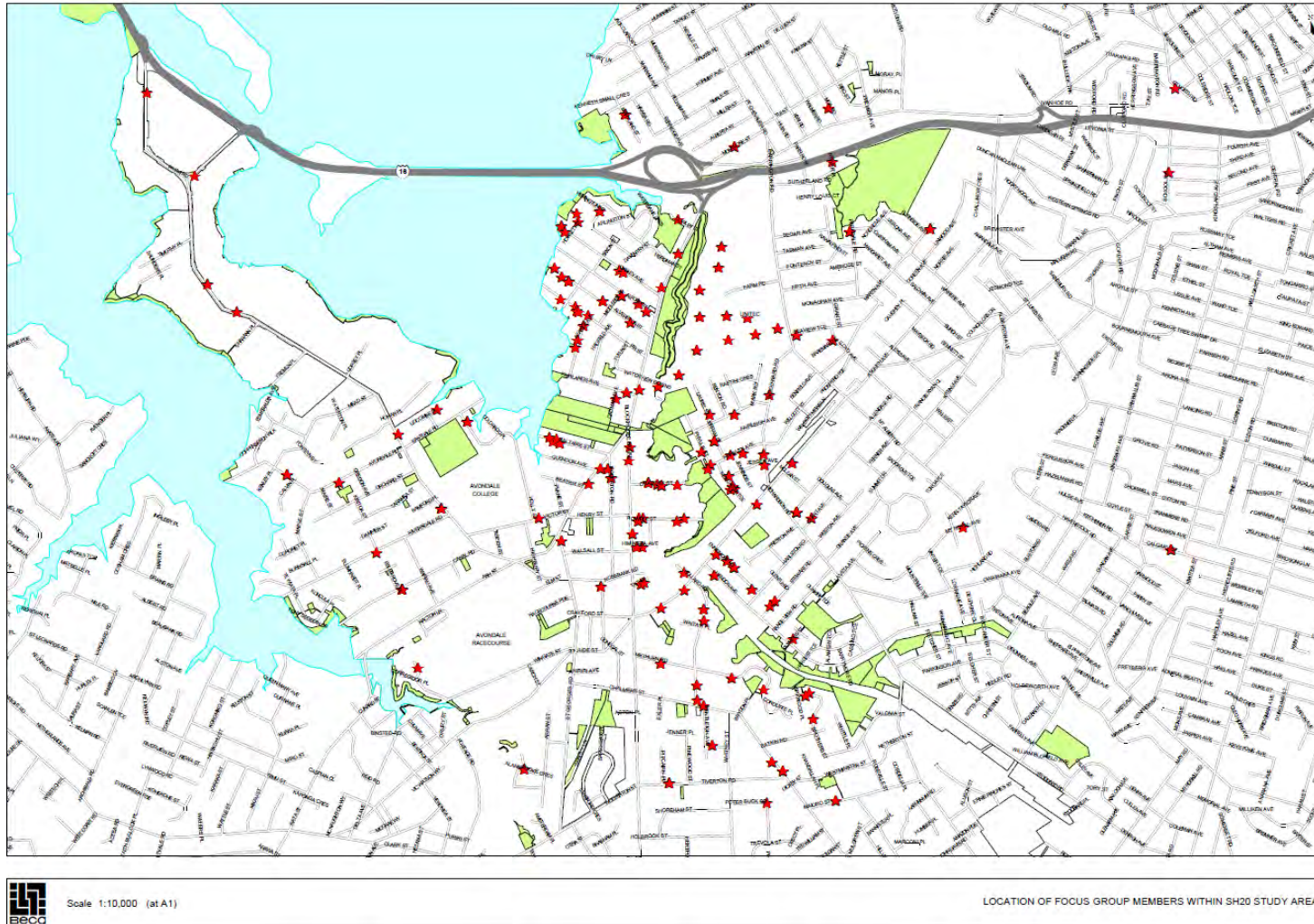




Map showing the approximate location of Project feedback (2008):



Map showing the approximate location of focus group members (2003):



## ANNEXURE F – AMENDMENTS TO THE CNVMP

[Abridged]

### **11.12 Temporary Resident Relocation**

Where all practicable noise and vibration management and mitigation measures have been implemented, but compliance with the Project criteria is still not achievable, relocation of affected receivers may need to be considered.

Relocation shall be considered in exceptional cases only, and expert advice from a suitably qualified and experienced acoustics specialist shall be sought.

### **11.13 Effects on Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC) Properties**

Where any HZNC properties and/or tenants are affected by the management of noise and vibration effects under 11. General Management Procedures and Mitigation Measures, which include but are not limited to,

- Proposed temporary relocation; or
- Other mitigation measures e.g. glazing of windows, alternative ventilation, insulation in cavities etc;

HNZC shall be notified immediately in writing by the Project Manager. In notifying HNZC, the Project Manager ensures all management of construction noise and vibration effects shall be undertaken at the applicants cost, guided by both the Corporation's Relocation Policy for relocation of its tenants, as well as being in accordance with agreed protocols of the MOU between the NZTA and HNZC.

## **12 Sector-specific Noise and Vibration Management and Mitigation Measures**

[Continues]

## ANNEXURE G – TRANSLATION SERVICES OFFERED

### A) Translation Services Offered in Important Letters for directly affected residents

English: THIS LETTER CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PROPERTY AND HOW IT MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE SH20 WATERVIEW CONNECTION. TO REQUEST A TRANSLATION, PLEASE CALL, EMAIL OR WRITE USING THE CONTACT DETAILS BELOW.

Tel: 09 368 2001

Email: [waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz](mailto:waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz)

Web: [www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection)

Maori: KEI ROTO I TĒNEI RETA NGĀ PĀRONGO NUI MŌ Ō RAWA ME NGĀ PĀNGA KI Ō RAWA NĀ TE HONONGA WAI O SH20. MĒNĀ E HIAHIA ANA KOE I TĒTAHI WHAKAMĀORITANGA, TĒNĀ WAEA MAI, ĪMĒRA, TUHI MAI RĀNEI KI NGĀ PĀRONGO WHAKAPĀ I RARO NEI.

Waea: 09 368 2001

Īmēra: [waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz](mailto:waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz)

paetukutuku: [www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection)

Korean: 이 편지에는 WATERVIEW 지역 20번 국도의 연계와 관련하여 여러분의 개인 소유지 및 본 공사가 어떠한 영향을 미칠지에 대한 중요한 내용들이 담겨있습니다. 본 편지의 한글 번역본을 원하시면 아래 적힌 전화번호나 이-메일 주소로 연락을 하시면 됩니다.

전화: 09 368 2001

이-메일: [waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz](mailto:waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz)

인터넷 주소: [www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection)

Tongan: 'OKU HĀ 'I HE TOHI NÍ 'A E NGAahi FAKAMATALA MAHU'INGA FEKAU'AKI MO E NGAahi NGĀUE KI HONO FAKAFEHOKOTAKI 'A E SH20 WATERVIEW, 'A IA TENE UESIA 'A HOMOU NOFO'ANGA.

KAPAU LEVA TE MOU FIEMA'U HA LILIU LEA, KATAKI 'O TELEFONI, 'IMEILI PE FAI TOHI KI HE NGAahi TU'ASILA 'OKU HĀ ATU 'I LĀLO.

Telefoni–Tel: 09 368 200

'Imeili–Email: [waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz](mailto:waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz)

'Initaneti–Web: [www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection)

Traditional Chinese:

此信所含之重要資訊與您財產及20號國道（SH20）WATERVIEW連接路口對您的影響有關。欲索取翻譯版本，請通過以下方式與我們聯絡。

電話：09 368 2001

電郵： [waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz](mailto:waterviewconnection@nzta.govt.nz)

網站： [www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/projects/waterviewconnection)

### B) Translation text box included in Project newsletters since 2005

If English is not your first language we can organise a translation of this newsletter.  
 Please contact us if you need this service  
 Kei te hiahiaia he kōrero anō ki te reo Māori?  
 E mana'omia le tele o ni faamatalaga I le gagana Samoa?  
 Ka inangaro koe I tetai atu au tuatua akamarama'anga I roto I le reo Maori Kuki Airani?  
 Toe fiema'u ha ngaahi fakamatala faka-Tonga?  
 您需要更多的中文有關資訊嗎?  
 한국어로 된 자세한 설명이 필요하십니까?

The languages above are:

- English
- Maori
- Samoan
- Cook Island Maori
- Tongan
- Chinese
- Korean

Additional translations were provided on request.

## **ANNEXURE H – LOCAL AND ETHNIC MEDIA ADVERTISING**

Local and ethnic media that the NZTA has advertised Project consultation through include:

- Chinese Herald;
- Mandarin Pages;
- Avondale Spiders Web;
- Central Leader;
- Western Leader;
- Chinese radio (Chinese community radio);
- 531PI (Pacific Island community radio). Where possible, advertisements were translated into Samoan and Tongan;
- Radio Samoa (Samoan community radio). Where possible, advertisements were translated into Samoan;
- Tarana (Indian community radio). Where possible, advertisements were translated into Indian; and
- Planet FM – multilingual community radio station which offers 41 languages.<sup>103</sup> Where possible, advertisements were translated into Samoan, Tongan, Korean and Somali. African programmes were particularly targeted.

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<sup>103</sup> Research shows that key ethnic groups listening are Korean, Indian, Middle Eastern ethnicities, Filipinos, Africans, Europeans and Pacific Islanders. Over 7 days around 165,000 people tune into Planet FM once or frequently. Statistics are from <http://www.planetaudio.org.nz/advertising>.