From:	Sarah Eveleigh
То:	<u>RPS</u>
Subject:	Submission by New Zealand Cherry Corp Ltd (Matter: 2201634)
Date:	Friday, 3 September 2021 5:20:07 p.m.
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	Submission on pORPS - New Zealand Cherry Corp Ltd.pdf

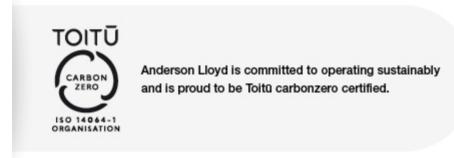
Good afternoon,

Please find attached a submission on behalf of New Zealand Cherry Corp Limited

Regards,

Sarah Eveleigh Partner

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Written Submission on Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021

To: Otago Regional Council

1. Name of submitter (full name of person/persons or organisation making the submission. Note: The submissions will be referred to by the name of the submitter)

New Zealand Cherry Corp Limited

- 2. This is a submission on the Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021.
- 3. I could/could not (Select one) gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission. (See notes to person making submission)
- 4. I am/am not (Select one) directly affected by an effect of the subject matter of the submission that
 - a. adversely affects the environment; and
 - b. does not relate to trade competition or the effects of trade competition (See notes to person making submission)
- 5. I wish/do not wish (Select one) to be heard in support of my submission
- 6. If others make a similar submission, I will/will not (Select one) consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing
- 7. Submitter Details
 - a. Signature of submitter (or person authorised to sign on behalf of submitter)

Eveley

b. Signatory name, position, and organisation (if signatory is acting on behalf of a submitter organisation or group referred to at Point 1 above)

Name	Sarah Eveleigh	
Position	Counsel for New Zealand Cherry Corp	
Organisation Anderson Lloyd		

c. Date

3 September 2021

Address for service of submitter (This is where all correspondence will be directed)

d. Contact person (name and designation, if applicable)

Sarah Eveleigh

e. Email:

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g. Postal address (or alternative method of service under <u>section 352</u> of the Act):

Anderson Lloyd, PO Box 13831, Christchurch 8141

1. New Zealand Cherry Corp Limited (NZCC) is an established Central Otago business which operates a substantial and vertically integrated cherry production, processing and sales operation, based in Cromwell. NZCC currently owns and operates the largest netted cherry orchard in New Zealand, comprising 32 hectares (28 hectares of planted trees) which works in conjunction with the Judare Orchard (7 hectares of trees planted) located between State Highway 6 and Ripponvale Road. The orchard is supported by a state-of-the-art pack house located in Cromwell. NZCC supplies premium cherries to both the national and international market. NZCC also has interests in housing development within the Cromwell area, in particular development that provides for rural residential and rural lifestyle demand. NZCC is interested in developing an area of land adjacent to its cherry orchard to accommodate rural lifestyle development.

2. This submission focusses on the management of rural land, including highly productive land, and provision for further housing development to meet the needs of the community. Balance is needed in managing these potentially competing demands on the land resource. NZCC's view is that the current proposed RPS places too much primacy on protection of highly productive land and the wider rural land resource, and does not provide

sufficient flexibility to consider the needs for residential, rural residential and rural lifestyle development (hereafter referred to as 'housing development') and to provide for this in appropriate circumstances.

- 3. While the merits of retaining highly productive land for productive use is acknowledged, when determining the future use of a particular area of highly productive land regard should also be had to the relative merits of use of that land for productive uses compared with its potential use for housing development. In relation to the merits of retaining land for productive use, relevant factors include the extent of highly productive land available, the range of potential productive uses (noting that many areas of Otago will only support a limited number of crops), and the social and economic value of productive use, including whether those productive activities are in oversupply or are uneconomic. In relation to the merits for housing development, relevant considerations include the unmet demand for housing (including provision of choice in housing types and location), proximity to urban areas, ability to efficiently service the land, and suitability of the land for housing development.
- 4. NZCC notes that a discussion document addressing a proposed National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL) was released in August 2019. A final NPS-HPL has not been gazetted is indicatively scheduled to occur before the end of 2021. While the extent of amendments to the proposed NPS-HPL are not yet known, NZCC also considers that the proposed RPS does not reflect the balance contained in the draft, particularly as expressed in proposed Policy 6 (consideration of requests for plan changes) and proposed Policy 7 (consideration of resource consent applications for subdivision and urban expansion on highly productive land).
- 5. In relation to the wider rural land resource (where this is not identified as highly productive land), the proposed RPS is overly restrictive in respect of future urban, rural residential or rural lifestyle development, both on current rural land and in proximity to rural land where this may impact on rural uses. It is acknowledged that these are issues that need to be managed, however the proposed RPS seeks to limit development to that which can demonstrate an "operational need" to locate there. That is notwithstanding other policy directives which address important values and features, productive capacity, rural character and amenity, enablement of productive uses and rural industry, and reverse sensitivity. The policy does not enable consideration of the value of the land for rural uses, or the benefits associated with alternative use.
- 6. The restrictive approach to development of rural land will result in a failure to address the housing crisis, with respect to both supply and affordability, and accordingly fail to deliver on central government's urban growth agenda. Particular attention is drawn to amendments to national direction for urban growth contained in the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020, which direct local authorities to be responsive to development proposals.
- 7. Specific relief sought is set out in the table below. In addition, NZCC seeks any further, other or consequential relief necessary to give address the matters raised in this submission, including any further relief necessary to give effect to the NPS-HPL when this is gazetted.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
The specific provisions of the proposal that my submission relates to are:	I support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended.	The reasons for my views are:	I seek the following dec
LF–LS–O11 – Land and soil The life-supporting capacity of Otago's soil resources is safeguarded and the availability and productive capacity of highly productive land for primary production is maintained now and for future generations.	Amend	NZCC considers the objective is overly directive towards maintenance of the availability and productive potential of highly productive land in all circumstances. Amendments are proposed to reflect that maintenance should be supported, but may not be appropriate in all circumstances. This reflects direction in the proposed NPS-HPL that highly productive land should be protected from inappropriate subdivision and development.	Amend as follows: The life-supporting cap and <u>maintenance of</u> the productive land for prin future generations <u>is su</u>
 LF-LS-P19 - Highly productive land Maintain the availability and productive capacity of highly productive land by: 1. identifying highly productive land based on the following criteria: a. the capability and versatility of the land to support primary production based on the Land Use Capability classification system, b. the suitability of the climate for primary production, particularly crop production, and c. the size and cohesiveness of the area of land for use for primary production, and prioritising the use of highly productive land for primary production ahead of other land uses, and managing urban development in rural areas, including rural lifestyle and rural residential areas, in accordance with UFD-P4, UFD-P7 and UFD-P8. 	Amend	 NZCC considers the objective is overly directive towards maintenance of the availability and productive potential of highly productive land in all circumstances. Amendments are proposed to reflect that maintenance should be supported, but may not be appropriate in all circumstances. NZCC supports the use of multiple criteria to identify highly productive land, however considers there are additional matters that should be considered. The proposed NPS-HPL identifies the following matters that may be relevant to the identification of highly productive land: the current or future potential availability of water; access to transport routes; access to appropriate labour markets; supporting rural processing facilities and infrastructure; the current land cover and use and the economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits it provides; and water quality issues or constraints that may limit the use of the land for primary production). NZCC considers that at the least the consideration of current or future potential availability of water quality issues or constraints that may limit the use forms of primary production), are fundamental and should be incorporated into LF–LS–P19. 	Amend to include consi availability of water: <u>Support Maintain</u> the a productive land by: 1. identifying highly pr a. the capability and production based o b. the suitability of the crop production, and c. the size and cohe production, and <u>d. the current or function</u> <u>e. water quality issuit land for primary production</u> 2. <u>supporting prioritisis</u> primary production 3. managing urban der lifestyle and rural rec UFD-P7 and UFD-P
UFD-O4– Development in rural areas Development in Otago's rural areas occurs in a way that:	Amend	UFD-O4(2) proposes an policy of avoidance of development on highly productive land. This is overly restrictive and does not achieve the necessary balancing of competing demands on use of the land. Amendments are proposed to support use of highly productive land	Amend as follows: Development in Otago

Column 4 lecision from the local authority:

apacity of Otago's soil resources is safeguarded the availability and productive capacity of highly rimary production is maintained now and for <u>supported</u>.

nsideration of current or future potential

e availability and productive capacity of highly

productive land based on the following criteria: and versatility of the land to support primary d on the Land Use Capability classification system, of the climate for primary production, particularly and

hesiveness of the area of land for use for primary

r future potential availability of water, and issues or constraints that may limit the use of the production (particularly for more intensive forms ction), and

the use of highly productive land for an and an and for an an and the set of the set of

development in rural areas, including rural I residential areas, in accordance with UFD–P4, –P8.

go's rural areas occurs in a way that:

 avoids impacts on significant values and features identified in this RPS, avoids as the first priority, land and soils identified as highly productive by LF–LS–P19 unless there is an operational need for the development to be located in rural areas, only provides for urban expansion, rural lifestyle and rural residential development and the establishment of sensitive activities, in locations identified through strategic planning or zoned within district plans as suitable for such development, and outside of areas identified in (3), maintains and enhances the natural and physical resources that support the productive capacity, rural character, and long-term viability of the rural sector and rural communities. 		for primary productive activity, while enabling consideration of development in appropriate circumstances. These amendments reflect proposed NPS-HPL Policy 7. The proposed RPS generally separates urban development and expansion from rural lifestyle and rural residential development. NZCC supports this distinction. UFD-O4 as drafted does not align with this approach. Under proposed UFD-O4(3), rural lifestyle and rural residential development can only occur in areas identified through strategic planning or already zoned for this use. However the strategic planning policies (UFD-P1 and UFD-P2) do not specifically address rural lifestyle and rural residential development, and focus on urban development capacity. While rural residential and rural lifestyle development areas may be identified through strategic planning, it is also appropriate to enable this where consistent with UFD-P8, which addresses the establishment and expansion of rural lifestyle and rural residential zones.	 avoids impacts on sig RPS, avoids as the first pridentified as highly proproductive activity, where a strategic planning or zone and for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and future b. whether there need for the devisiting and for the devisition of the proposed devisition of the proposed devisiting the provides for undevisiting or zone development, provides for rural lifeter establishment of sensitistic strategic planning or zone development, or where 4. 5. outside of areas in the natural and physical capacity, rural character for the strategic planning or zone development.
 UFD-P4 - Urban expansion Expansion of existing urban areas is facilitated where the expansion: contributes to establishing or maintaining the qualities of a well-functioning urban environment, will not result in inefficient or sporadic patterns of settlement and residential growth, is integrated efficiently and effectively with development infrastructure and additional infrastructure in a strategic, timely and coordinated way, addresses issues of concern to iwi and hapū, including those identified in any relevant iwi planning documents, manages adverse effects on other values or resources identified by this RPS that require specific management or protection, avoids, as the first priority, highly productive land identified in accordance with LF-LS-P19, locates the new urban/rural zone boundary interface by considering: 	Amend	UFD-P4(6) proposes an policy of avoidance of development on highly productive land. This is overly restrictive and does not achieve the necessary balancing of competing demands on use of the land. Amendments are proposed to support the use of highly productive land for primary productive uses, while enabling consideration of development in appropriate circumstances. These amendments reflect proposed NPS-HPL Policy 7.	 rural communities. UFD-P4 - Urban expansion of existing u contributes to esta functioning urban e will not result in ineresidential growth, is integrated efficient infrastructure and and co-ordinated w addresses issues of identified in any restructions adverse ethis RPS that require manages adverse ethis RPS that require avoids as the first pridentified as highly productive uses, with having regard to: a. the extent to existing and future

significant values and features identified in this

priority, land and soils supports the use of land roductive by LF–LS–P19-unless-for primary hile also having regard to:

b which the development will impact on the ture use of the land for primary production; ere is an operational a practical and functional evelopment to be located in rural areas, I for reverse sensitivity effects and proposed oid or mitigate potential adverse effects on, and lawfully established activities, and mental, economic, social and cultural benefits of development compared to the long-term benefits cur from the continued or potential use of the ry production,

rban expansion in locations identified through zoned within district plans as suitable for such

ifestyle and rural residential development and the sitive activities, in locations identified through zoned within district plans as suitable for such ere consistent with UFD-P8, and

identified in (3) and (4), maintains and enhances cal resources that support the productive ter, and long-term viability of the rural sector and

ansion

urban areas is facilitated where the expansion: tablishing or maintaining the qualities of a welln environment,

nefficient or sporadic patterns of settlement and h,

iently and effectively with development d additional infrastructure in a strategic, timely way,

of concern to iwi and hapū, including those relevant iwi planning documents,

effects on other values or resources identified by lire specific management or protection,

priority, land and soils supports the use of land ly productive by LF–LS–P19-unless-for primary while providing for appropriate urban expansion

o which the development will impact on the ture use of the land for primary production; ere is an operational a practical and functional evelopment to be located in rural areas,

	r	F	1
 a. adverse effects, particularly reverse sensitivity, on rural areas and existing or potential productive rural activities beyond the new boundary, and b. key natural or built barriers or physical features, significant values or features identified in this RPS, or cadastral boundaries that will result in a permanent, logical and defendable long-term limit beyond which further urban expansion is demonstrably inappropriate and unlikely, such that provision for future development infrastructure expansion and connectivity beyond the new boundary does not need to be provided for; or c. reflects a short or medium term, intermediate or temporary zoning or infrastructure servicing boundary where provision for future development infrastructure expansion and connectivity should not be foreclosed, even if further expansion is not currently anticipated. 			 c. the potential methods to avo conflicts with, la d. the environment the proposed un benefits that wore of the land for performing: a. adverse effects, and existing or performing or feature that will result in limit beyond where inappropriate are development infects a short of zoning or infrast future development should not be for currently anticip
UFD–P7 – Rural Areas	Amend	NZCC considers "maintain" in UFD-P7(2) is a higher threshold than is	Amend as follows:
The management of rural areas:	Amenu	appropriate in relation to productive capacity outside of highly	Amenu as tonows.
 provides for the maintenance and, wherever possible, enhancement of important features and values identified by this RPS, 		productive areas and amenity considerations. If strictly interpreted this has the potential to significantly constrain any non-rural use.	The management of ru 1. provides for the ma enhancement of in
 outside areas identified in (1), maintains the productive capacity, amenity and character of rural areas, 		NZCC considers UFD-P7(6) needs to incorporate reference to mitigation of reverse sensitivity effects, and notes that this is consistent with the approach in the proposed NPS-HPL Policy 5. This	RPS,2. outside areas identproductive capacit
 enables primary production particularly on land or soils identified as highly productive in accordance with LF–LS–P19, 		also recognises that some reverse sensitivity effects can be effectively mitigated.	 enables primary pr as highly productiv facilitates rural ind
 facilitates rural industry and supporting activities; directs rural residential and rural lifestyle development to areas zoned for that purpose in accordance with UFD–P8, 		UFD-P7(6) also presents inappropriately wide scope for restricting activities in relation to potential for adverse effects through use of the word 'could'. NZCC considers this is too wide-ranging, and greater certainty is required.	 directs rural resider zoned for that purplet for that purplet. restricts the estable activities, and non-advorsely affect in a diversely affect.
 restricts the establishment of residential activities, sensitive activities, and non-rural businesses which could adversely affect, including by way of reverse sensitivity, the productive capacity of highly productive land, primary production and rural industry activities, and 		UFD-P7(7) creates an unnecessarily high bar to "demonstrate an operational need". Much of the Otago region is zoned rural by default because it has not been developed, not because it is particularly suited to rural use or unsuited to development. The policy does not enable consideration of the value of the land for rural use or the	adversely affect, in <u>is not appropriatel</u> productive land, pr and 7. otherwise limits th sensitive activities,
 otherwise limits the establishment of residential activities, sensitive activities, and non-rural businesses to those that can demonstrate an operational need to be located in rural areas. 		merits of alternative uses. When other clauses in the policy have already been satisfied, NZCC considers it is not necessary to restrict activities in this way in the RPS.	demonstrate an or

al for reverse sensitivity effects and proposed void or mitigate potential adverse effects on, and lawfully established activities, and mental, economic, social and cultural benefits of

urban expansion compared to the long-term would occur from the continued or potential use primary production,

rban/rural zone boundary interface by

s, particularly reverse sensitivity, on rural areas potential productive rural activities beyond the and

built barriers or physical features, significant ures identified in this RPS, or cadastral boundaries t in a permanent, logical and defendable long-term which further urban expansion is demonstrably and unlikely, such that provision for future infrastructure expansion and connectivity beyond dary does not need to be provided for; or t or medium term, intermediate or temporary astructure servicing boundary where provision for poment infrastructure expansion and connectivity foreclosed, even if further expansion is not cipated.

rural areas:

maintenance and, wherever possible, important features and values identified by this

entified in (1), maintains has regard to the

ity, amenity and character of rural areas,

production particularly on land or soils identified tive in accordance with LF–LS–P19,

ndustry and supporting activities;

dential and rural lifestyle development to areas urpose in accordance with UFD–P8,

blishment of residential activities, sensitive on-rural businesses which <u>are likely tocould</u> including by way of reverse sensitivity <u>where this</u> <u>rely mitigated</u>, the productive capacity of highly primary production and rural industry activities,

the establishment of residential activities, is, and non-rural businesses to those that can operational need to be located in rural areas.

UFD–P8 – Rural lifestyle and rural residential zones	Amend	NZCC considers that UFD-P8(1) should allow for flexibility to ensure	Ameno	d as follows:
The establishment, development or expansion of rural		rural lifestyle or rural residential development is located in areas best		
lifestyle and rural residential zones only occurs where:		suited for this. There are likely to be a number of locations that are		stablishment, dev
1. the land is adjacent to existing or planned urban		best suited to rural lifestyle or rural residential activity, particularly	rural re	esidential zones
areas and ready access to employment and services		given extensive criteria in other objectives and policies, but which are	having	<u>g regard to where</u>
is available,		not immediately adjacent to an existing urban area.	1. the	e land is adjacent
2. despite the direction in (1), also avoids land			and	d ready access to
identified for future urban development in a		UFD-P8(4) proposes an policy of avoidance of development on highly	2. de	spite the direction
relevant plan or land reasonably likely to be		productive land. This is overly restrictive and does not achieve the	urt	ban developmen
required for its future urban development		necessary balancing of competing demands on use of the land.	be	required for its f
potential, where the rural lifestyle or rural		Amendments are proposed to require particular consideration of	rur	ral lifestyle or rur
residential development would foreclose or reduce		these competing values where development is proposed on highly	rec	duce efficient rea
efficient realisation of that urban development		productive land. These amendments are consistent with the proposed	3. mi i	nimises-impacts
potential,		NPS-HPL Policy 7.	and	d the potential fo
3. minimises impacts on rural production potential,				oids, as the first (
amenity values and the potential for reverse				cordance with LF
sensitivity effects to arise,				a. the extent to
4. avoids, as the first priority, highly productive land				existing and
identified in accordance with LF–LS–P16,				b. whether there
5. the suitability of the area to accommodate the				need for the
proposed development is demonstrated, including:				c. the potential f
a. capacity for servicing by existing or planned				methods to
development infrastructure (including self-				and conflict
servicing requirements),				d. the environm
b. particular regard is given to the individual				the propose
and cumulative impacts of domestic water				that would o
supply, wastewater disposal, and				land for prir
stormwater management including self-			5. the	e suitability of th
servicing, on the receiving or supplying				, velopment is der
environment and impacts on capacity of				a. capacity for
development infrastructure, if provided, to				infrastructu
meet other planned urban area demand,				b. particular re
and				impacts of c
c. likely future demands or implications for				and stormw
publicly funded services and additional				the receivin
infrastructure, and				capacity of (
6. provides for the maintenance and wherever				meet other
possible, enhancement, of important features and				c. likely future
values identified by this RPS.				services and
			6. pr	ovides providing
				hancement, of in
			RP	

evelopment or expansion of rural lifestyle and es only occurs in locations which are suitable, ere:

nt proximity to existing or planned urban areas to employment and services is available,

tion in (1), also avoid<u>sing</u> land identified for future ent in a relevant plan or land reasonably likely to s future urban development potential, where the ural residential development would foreclose or ealisation of that urban development potential, s on rural production potential, amenity values for reverse sensitivity effects to arise,

t priority, <u>for</u> highly productive land identified in LF–LS–P16<u>:</u>

o which the development will impact on the ad future use of the land for primary production; ere is an operational a practical and functional he development to be located in rural areas, al for reverse sensitivity effects and proposed to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on, ects with, lawfully established activities, and mental, economic, social and cultural benefits of sed activity compared to the long-term benefits d occur from the continued or potential use of the rimary production,

the area to accommodate the proposed emonstrated, including:

or servicing by existing or planned development ture (including self-servicing requirements), regard is given to the individual and cumulative f domestic water supply, wastewater disposal, water management including self-servicing, on ing or supplying environment and impacts on f development infrastructure, if provided, to er planned urban area demand, and re demands or implications for publicly funded nd additional infrastructure, and

<u>g</u> for the maintenance and wherever possible, important features and values identified by this