



**NZ
PORK**

SUBMISSION ON:

Proposed Kaipara District Plan

June 2025

SUBMITTER: New Zealand Pork Industry Board

Introduction

The New Zealand Pork Industry Board (NZ Pork) welcomes the opportunity to submit on the Proposed Kaipara District Plan.

NZ Pork could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

NZ Pork wishes to be heard in support of our submission and would be prepared to consider presenting our submission in a joint case with others making a similar submission at any hearing.

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1. The New Zealand Pork Industry

NZ Pork is a statutory Board funded by producer levies. It actively promotes “100% New Zealand Pork” to support a sustainable and profitable future for New Zealand grown pork. The Board’s statutory function is to act in the interests of pig farmers to help attain the best possible net ongoing returns while farming sustainably into the future.

The New Zealand pig industry is a highly productive specialised livestock sector, well integrated within New Zealand’s primary production economic base. It draws on both downstream and upstream inputs and economic activity from New Zealand’s rural sector including feed inputs, equipment and animal health supply, transport, slaughterhouse facilities plus further processing.

Nationally, there are around about 65 commercial pig farmers, comprising a relatively small livestock sector that is uniquely domestically focused, with a farmgate value of \$186 million in 2024.

Pigs’ needs are unique compared to other farmed animals. They need constant access to shelter, a balanced diet and regular care and supervision. To meet these needs, New Zealand’s commercial pig farmers have adopted a range of farming methods. Many farmers prefer indoor farming because they believe it allows them to provide the best care for the modern animal by allowing them to carefully manage their environment. Approximately 55% of New Zealand’s pigs are farmed in this way. The other 45% of New Zealand’s commercial breeding herd is farmed outdoors. Outdoor breeding (also called free-farmed pork) can only occur in a moderate climate with low rainfall and free-draining soil conditions. In New Zealand, these conditions are mostly found in North Otago and Canterbury. In most free-farmed systems, sows are farmed in groups in paddocks during gestation with huts for shelter and shade. When sows farrow, they are provided with individual, dry and draught-free huts with straw for warmth. A variety of housing systems are then used to house pigs after weaning, including indoor barns or open-air sheds. These may or may not have floors depending on the system and bedding used. They may be fixed or mobile, again dependent on the farming system employed and management practice.

Pig farming is closely integrated with other agricultural systems, with many indoor and outdoor farms operating within larger arable or pastoral enterprises. Outdoor farms commonly use rotational practices, moving pigs across different areas of the farm over several years. After the pigs, arable crops or grazing pasture are sown to make use of the nutrient-rich soil they leave behind. Indoor farming systems often include cropping or pasture areas where piggery effluent is applied as a natural fertiliser, supporting regenerative and circular economic practices.

New Zealand pork producers are facing several economic, social and environmental challenges in order to remain viable. The contribution of imported pork to New Zealand's total pork consumption has increased significantly in recent years, placing further demands on producers who have responded by developing increasingly efficient systems.

The New Zealand pork industry is dedicated to producing environmentally sustainable pork. NZPork is proactive in supporting farmers to reduce environmental impacts through investing producer funds into research, innovation and technologies in a range of environmental areas including nutrient management, greenhouse gas emission reductions and by-product reuse. Pig farmers in New Zealand have a firm grasp of environmental issues and demonstrate a high level of innovation and environmental stewardship. The New Zealand pork industry has committed significant time and resource to Sustainable Farming Fund projects centred on environmental initiatives, including development and implementation of Environmental Guidelines (attached) and Nutrient Management Guidelines. However, profit margins for the industry remain tight and dialogue with farmers has indicated that compliance costs and uncertainty into the future are key issues.

2. Information to support our submission

2.1 Type of pig farming systems

A wide range of farming and housing systems are used to raise pigs. There are three main styles of commercial pig farming used in New Zealand:

Indoor: During pregnancy sows are housed indoors in groups. When they give birth, they are housed individually in specialist facilities that provide shelter, deliver necessary food and water, enable 24hr animal husbandry, are easy to keep clean, designed to protect piglets, and meet the different temperature requirements of the sow and her piglets.

A variety of housing systems are used to house pigs after weaning. Pigs can thrive in diverse environments which provide shelter from the elements, space, and have access to feed and water. As they grow, their feed and temperature requirements are adjusted to meet their needs. There can be a transition from fully indoor enclosures to more open structures as pigs grow and become accustomed to local environmental conditions.

Indoor pig farms meet the definition of Intensive Indoor Primary Production (IIPP) in the National Planning Standards, a definition developed by MfE in consultation with NZPork to assist with developing consistency in planning frameworks around NZ. The definition is as follows:

Intensive Indoor Primary Production means:

Primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.



Image 1: Indoor group dry sows



Image 2: Sow and litter in indoor farrowing facility



Image 3: Indoor group housing for growing pigs on a fully slatted floor

Free farmed: means sows and boars live outdoors for their whole life and, are provided with shelter and protection from the elements. Sows give birth in individual huts, which they can move in and out of freely. After weaning, pigs are raised in barns on bedding.

The qualifier for an IIPP activity is whether the activity *principally* occurs within buildings. In a free-farmed situation, there is a mix of both outdoor and indoor activity such that there might not be clear alignment with the IIPP definition.

Free range: This is similar to free-farmed systems, however weaned pigs are reared outdoors during the grower-finisher period, rather than in barns. Due to the challenges of raising growing pigs outdoors, less than 1% of commercial pig farms use free-range practices.

Defining the outdoor components of free-farmed and free-range operations in RMA planning is challenging due to the absence of a definition for Intensive Outdoor Primary Production (IOPP) in the National Planning Standards to complement the IIPP definition. This was raised with MfE at the time the National Planning Standards were being promulgated with the advice back being that the first set of National Planning Standard Definitions was primarily aimed at resolving urban issues in planning documents and that work on rural definitions would occur at another time. This has not advanced.

NZ Pork has therefore supported the inclusion of a definition for IOPP in district planning and has advocated for consistency in how it is applied. In a district plan context, our approach considers the system's potential to generate effects such as on amenity from odour and dust, cognisant also of

regional planning responsibility for the management of discharges to land, air and water that can often overlap.



Image 4: Sow and litter in an outdoor farrowing paddock, with moveable farrowing huts visible in the background.

In systems where pigs are kept outdoors (either free-farmed or free-range), careful management of stocking rates is essential to mitigate environmental impacts. NZ Pork has developed Good Management Practices for Outdoor Pigs, appended to this submission, which outlines appropriate maximum stocking rates for different outdoor systems. This document also specifies minimum groundcover requirements for various farm areas, with the expectation that recommended stocking rates should support adequate groundcover maintenance under normal conditions (excluding extreme weather events). Good Management Practices for Outdoor Pigs is now recognised NZ wide and relevant in particular by a number of regional councils for achieving nutrient management outcomes including ECAN and ORC.

In outdoor systems where groundcover is maintained, effects on the environment are comparable to other pastoral farming systems. However, where groundcover is absent or significantly lower than recommended, higher stocking densities can have effects (primarily dust, nutrient and erosion and sediment related).



Image 5: Indoor group housing for weaned pigs on straw bedding

2.2 Air quality effects of pig farming systems

Regarding odour, the primary sources are pigs housed in buildings and the collection and storage of manure from these operations. Pigs raised on pasture generally do not generate odour at the same scale and no more so than other grazing animals in pastoral systems. For indoor operations, mitigations for potential odour are well established.

Table 1 provides an overview of odour sources and mitigation measures in both indoor and outdoor pig farming systems.

	Indoor System	Outdoor System
Factor	Mitigation	
Diet composition	Feed composition is closely matched to pig's nutritional requirements, especially protein to minimise the amount of odour precursors subject to anaerobic decomposition of protein in the manure. This means 2 or more and appropriate diets and feed levels for the physiological (reproductive) states of animal e.g.	Feed composition is closely matched to pig's nutritional requirements, especially protein to minimise the amount of odour precursors subject to anaerobic decomposition of protein in the manure. This means 2 or more and appropriate diets and feed levels for the physiological (reproductive) states of animal e.g. separate gestation diet and lactating diet

Indoor System		Outdoor System
Factor	Mitigation	
	separate gestation diet and lactating diet and for growing pigs separate weaner, grower and finisher diets.	and for growing pigs separate weaner, grower and finisher diets.
Treatment ponds	Maintain consistent effluent flow and sufficient active treatment volume. Maintain pH of 6.8-8.0 for effectiveness of microbial decomposition. Covering ponds can significantly reduce odour emissions.	Does not occur
Solid Separation	Maintain equipment to ensure effectiveness. Capture separated solids within a controlled drainage area with an impermeable base. Regularly transfer wet solids to the manure storage area or re-use area.	Does not occur
Slurry storage	Only stir slurry when emptying sumps or ponds	Does not occur
Slurry drains/pipes	Where possible have covered sumps or pits and use pipes rather than open drains.	Does not occur
Cleanliness of yard and raceway areas	Manure on yards and raceways following stock handling and moving, hosed away directly on completion.	Does not occur in paddocks
Housing and Management	Ventilation systems designed for correct air flow to prevent build-up of odours. All pens and stock checked for cleanliness on a daily basis. All pens cleaned between batches. Potential odorous spillages such as feed and manure cleaned up immediately. Stocking density maintained at or below those in Welfare Code	Pigs rotated around clean paddocks. Ground cover maintained. Feed wastage removed. Stocking density is very light compared to Welfare Code requirements.
Under slats	Flush out regularly	Does not occur
Pull plug pits	Flushed at a time to minimise transfer of odorous emissions	Does not occur
Spreading manure to land	Spread at a time to incorporate into crops. Spread with a favourable wind direction	Does not occur. Pigs deposit dung and urine daily
Spreading of slurry to land	Spread at a time when plants utilise nutrients. Spread with a favourable wind direction. Use low trajectory	Does not occur

Indoor System		Outdoor System
Factor	Mitigation	
	splash plate or irrigator. Spreading at a time of favourable weather forecast.	
Feed storage	Dry feeds and feed ingredients all stored in covered bins and hoppers.	Dry feeds and feed ingredients all stored in covered bins and hoppers.

Table 1: Sources of odour and mitigations on indoor and outdoor pig farms.

3. Summary of Key Submission Points

3.1 Definitions and rules for Intensive Primary Production

NZ Pork supports planning provisions that are effects-based and proportionate to the actual or potential impacts of an activity. As described above, the nature and effects of pig farming can vary considerably depending on farm systems, stocking rates and other management practices and it is helpful in plans to define and provide provisions for both.

The developing approach has largely been driven out of Canterbury and Otago which are the key pork production regions of New Zealand; where a variety of intensive primary production activity occurs, along with extensive pig farming. Reflective of New Zealand pig farming practice, the structure developing in planning frameworks nests as follows:

Primary Production	Intensive Primary Production	Intensive Indoor Primary Production
		Intensive Outdoor Primary Production (Pig Farming)
	Extensive Pig Farming	

Primary Production

Primary Production is defined in the National Planning Standards 2019.

Primary Production means:

- (a) any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and*
- (b) includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);*
- (c) includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but*
- (d) excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.*

Intensive Primary Production

Intensive Primary Production is then a subset of Primary Production to provide a nesting pathway to Intensive Indoor and Intensive Outdoor activity.

Intensive Primary Production means:

any activity defined as intensive indoor primary production or intensive outdoor primary production.

Intensive Indoor Primary Production

Intensive Indoor Primary Production is defined in the National Planning Standards 2019.

Intensive Indoor Primary Production means:

primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for three months in any calendar year) or poultry.

Intensive Outdoor Primary Production

Means:

Primary production activities involving the keeping or rearing of livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period), that principally occur outdoors, and which, by the nature of the activity, preclude the maintenance of pasture or groundcover.

It excludes:

- *Pig production for domestic use involving no more than 25 weaned pigs or six sows, and*
- *Intensive winter grazing, where livestock are grazed on an annual forage crop at any time in the period that begins on 1 May and ends on 30 September of the same year.*

Extensive Pig Farming

Means:

The keeping of pigs outdoors on land at a stock density which ensures permanent vegetation cover is maintained and in accordance with any relevant industry code of practice, and where no fixed buildings are used for the continuous housing of animals.

The rule framework for Intensive Primary Production and Extensive Pig Farming should recognise and provide for the likely differences in effects between the activity classes, and therefore, what controls are relevant or necessary.

3.2 Biosecurity and Earthworks

NZ Pork requests a permitted activity pathway for earthworks related to biosecurity incursions on pig farms in the district.

The New Zealand pork industry is internationally recognised for its high health status, with major pig diseases—such as African Swine Fever (ASF) and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)—not present in the country. To protect this status, New Zealand prohibits live pig imports and enforces strict biosecurity protocols on pig farms.

NZ Pork provides guidelines for on-farm biosecurity, including mandatory stand-down periods. All individuals, vehicles, and equipment entering a pig farm must have had no contact with pigs or pig facilities for at least 24 hours beforehand. This requirement also applies after visiting slaughterhouses, diagnostic laboratories, and saleyards. Additionally, to minimise disease transmission risks, people who work in or frequently visit pig farms are not permitted to own domestic pigs. Many farms operate under even stricter biosecurity protocols, with additional requirements that must be followed.

Maintaining New Zealand’s strong biosecurity status requires both preventative measures and a robust response framework for potential incursions. The Biosecurity Act 1993 establishes the legal foundation for managing biosecurity risks, covering pre-border, border, and post-border activities.

Key provisions of the Act include:

Restricted Places (Section 130): An inspector or authorised person can declare a location a restricted place to prevent the spread of an unwanted organism or pest. Once declared, no person may remove any organism, organic material, or goods that may have been in contact with those items.

Controlled Areas (Section 131): An inspector or authorised person may declare an area a controlled area to regulate, restrict, or prohibit the movement of organisms, organic material, or risk goods to, from, or within the area.

Ministerial Override (Section 7A): The Minister may override Part 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) in cases where:

- An organism is either not yet established in New Zealand or is only established in specific areas; and
- Its establishment could cause significant economic loss, adverse human health effects, or serious environmental harm.

However, this override is not automatically applicable in all cases. For example, a Notice of Direction to manage pests or an *unwanted organism*¹ affecting only pigs, rather than other livestock, may not meet the required thresholds, given the relatively small size of the pig farming industry in New Zealand.

¹ [Biosecurity Act 1993 No 95 \(as at 05 April 2025\), Public Act 2 Interpretation – New Zealand Legislation](#)

In the event of a biosecurity incursion, pig farmers need a straightforward process for the disposal of large numbers of affected animals. Requiring resource consent for such actions could delay containment efforts, risking further disease spread and threatening farm viability.

To ensure farms can comply with MPI biosecurity requirements, NZ Pork requests a permitted activity pathway for on-farm disposal, including a definition and associated policy and rule framework for *ancillary rural earthworks*. This definition should also incorporate other routine or otherwise necessary rural earthworks, as follows:

Ancillary Rural Earthworks

Means:

- a. *Normal agricultural and horticultural practices, such as cultivating and harvesting crops, ploughing, planting trees, root ripping, digging post holes, maintenance of drains, troughs and installation of their associated pipe networks, and realignment of fencelines, drilling bores and offal pits, burying of dead stock and plant waste;*
- b. *Land preparation and vegetation clearance undertaken as part of horticultural plantings; and*
- c. *Maintenance of existing walking tracks, farm and forestry tracks, driveways, roads and accessways within the same formation width.*
- d. *The burying of material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by the Ministry for Primary Industries Chief Technical Officer or an emergency declared under the Biosecurity Act 1993.*

4. Specific Submission Points on the Proposed Kaipara District Plan

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
INTERPRETATION				
Part 1 Interpretation Definitions	Agricultural, pastoral and horticultural activities	Support in part/Oppose in part	<p>Support definition as being a subset of Primary Production that captures primarily farming activities.</p> <p>However, the qualifier that the activity ‘relies on the productive capacity of the land’ is ambiguous as it relates to activities where feed may be provided from outside of the farm system (Eg Bates V Selwyn District Council [2013]NZEnvC 155).</p> <p>It is also unclear why the definition hinges on the productive capacity of the land when activities are included in the list that clearly do not, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storage of products - Stock sale yards - Storage of liquid and solid animal waste. <p>Given its context within the rule framework in the GRUZ, it is also unclear as to the reason for the exclusion of farming activities that do</p>	<p>Amend definition as follows:</p> <p>AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL AND HORTICULTURAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>means the use of land and/or buildings for rural land uses where the primary purpose is to produce livestock, crops and other agricultural produce that relies on the productive capacity of land, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture, pastoral/livestock farming, dairying and horticulture; • storage of products and initial processing of horticultural and agricultural products produced on site; • the storage and disposal of solid and liquid animal waste; • wood lots up to 5ha in area; • stock sale yards; • rural research; and • ancillary structures.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>not rely on the productive capacity of the land.</p> <p>The definition is not included in the 'rural activities group' of nested definitions and appears very similar to that of "land-based primary production", so it is unclear how the two are intended to relate.</p>	
Part 1 Interpretation Definitions	Farming	Oppose in full	<p>We are unsure as to the purpose of this definition. It isn't identified within the 'rural activities group' of nested definitions and doesn't appear to be used within the plan framework itself.</p> <p>Oppose the term 'factory farming' included in this definition as an outdated term inconsistent with other definitions within the plan.</p>	Delete definition. Alternatively, if the definition is to remain, replace the term 'factory farming' with 'intensive indoor primary production' to better align with the specified definition of this activity within the plan and the National Planning Standards.
Part 1 Interpretation Definitions	Intensive primary production, intensive outdoor primary production and extensive pig farming	New	The definitions and associated rule structure for farming activities within the district should clearly define and delineate between intensive and extensive farming activities.	<p>Include additional definitions to cover the typical range of primary production activities that can be deemed intensive:</p> <p><u>Intensive Primary Production</u> means any activity defined as intensive indoor primary production or intensive outdoor primary production.</p>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>At present, only intensive indoor primary production is defined, which means that all other types of farming activity would be captured by the definition of 'farming'.</p> <p>Pig farming which occurs outdoors may produce effects consistent with intensive farming in certain situations or circumstances (such as high stocking rates). This should be recognised in the plan and those activities protected from reverse sensitivity associated with sensitive activities.</p> <p>A definition and rule structure that also accounts for outdoor <u>intensive</u> primary production activities and outdoor <u>extensive</u> primary production activities would give clarity to the plan.</p>	<p>Intensive Indoor Primary Production (as per National Planning Standards definition) means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.</p> <p>Intensive Outdoor Primary Production means <u>any primary production activities involving the keeping or rearing of livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) that principally occurs outdoors which, by the nature of the activity, precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover. Excludes Extensive Pig Farming.</u></p> <p>Extensive Pig Farming means <u>the keeping of pigs outdoors on land at a stock density which ensures permanent vegetation cover is maintained and in accordance with any relevant industry code of practice, and where no fixed buildings are used for the continuous housing of animals.</u></p>
Part 1 Interpretation Definitions	Earthworks	Support in part/oppose in part	Support the definition of Earthworks as per the National Planning Standards Definition.	<p>Include a new definition:</p> <p>Ancillary Rural Earthworks means:</p>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>Recommend the inclusion of a definition and associated policy and rule structure to cover Ancillary Rural Earthworks.</p> <p>This definition should include the burying of material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by the Ministry for Primary Industries Chief Technical Officer or an emergency declared by the Minister under the Biosecurity Act 1993'. Any biosecurity incursions within the pork industry must be able to be managed quickly and efficiently to contain spread. The intersect with the District Plan may be in a response that requires burial of animal carcasses. Constraints on earthwork activity (volume and area) may inhibit a timely, efficient and effective response.</p> <p>The need for this regulatory rule structure has been accepted in a number of operative and proposed planning documents around NZ. Refer for example Auckland Unitary Plan, Opotiki District Plan, Proposed Waikato District Plan – Appeals</p>	<p>e. <u>Normal agricultural and horticultural practices, such as cultivating and harvesting crops, ploughing, planting trees, root ripping, digging post holes, maintenance of drains, troughs and installation of their associated pipe networks, and realignment of fencelines, drilling bores and offal pits, burying of dead stock and plant waste;</u></p> <p>f. <u>Land preparation and vegetation clearance undertaken as part of horticultural plantings; and</u></p> <p>g. <u>Maintenance of existing walking tracks, farm and forestry tracks, driveways, roads and accessways within the same formation width.</u></p> <p>h. <u>The burying of material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by the Ministry for Primary Industries Chief Technical Officer or an emergency declared under the Biosecurity Act 1993.</u></p>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			Version (8 Aug 2022), Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan, Proposed Timaru District Plan, Mackenzie District Plan.	
Part 2 – District Wide Matters				
Strategic Direction				
Part 2 District Wide Matters Strategic Direction	SD-VK-O1	Support in full	Support objective for zones to provide for activities, character and amenity values relevant to each zone.	Retain as proposed
Part 2 District Wide Matters Strategic Direction	SD-VK-O2	Support in full	<p>The general rural zone supports a range of primary production activities in accordance with the National Planning Standards Zone Descriptions being:</p> <p><i>Areas used predominantly for primary production activities, including intensive indoor primary production. The zone may also be used for a range of activities that support primary production activities, including associated rural industry, and other activities that require a rural location.</i></p>	Retain as proposed.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>Support recognition of the contribution of primary production activities to economic and social wellbeing and food security.</p> <p>Support protection of HPL in accordance with the NPS-HPL</p>	
Part 2 District Wide Matters Strategic Direction	SD—VK-O4	Support in full	Support location of rural lifestyle development to avoid compromising primary production activities or loss of HPL.	Retain as proposed
Part 2 District Wide Matters Strategic Direction	SD-VK-O6	Support in full	Support avoiding or otherwise mitigating reverse sensitivity effects between incompatible activities and zones.	Retain as proposed.
Subdivision				
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-O2	Support in part	The objective should identify an outcome for the urban/rural interface	Add new: 7. Avoids or minimises reverse sensitivity at the urban/rural interface.
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-O3	Support in full	Support objective for subdivision to enable the establishment and ongoing operation of primary production activities and protecting HPL from fragmentation and reverse sensitivity.	Retain as proposed.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-P1	Support in part	The policy should guide the method response to avoid or minimise reverse sensitivity at the urban/rural interface.	Add as follows: 6. Responds to the urban/rural interface through the activity arrangement, setbacks, the location of reserves or roads to avoid or minimise conflict with primary production activities.
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-P7	Support in part	Sub-P7 should clearly link to RLZ-P4	Add as follows: The design of land use development and subdivision must avoid where possible, or otherwise mitigate, reverse sensitivity on primary production activities in the General Rural Zone.
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-P8	Support in full	Support policy for subdivision in GRUZ. Support specific recognition of the need for subdivision to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on primary production activities.	Retain as proposed.
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-S1	Support in part/Oppose in part	Oppose 12ha minimum site area as being too small to retain effective productive capacity that enables primary production and prevents reverse sensitivity issues.	Amend to minimum lot size of 20ha
Part 2 – District-Wide Matters Subdivision	SUB-S3	Support in part/Oppose in part.	Support requirement for an identified building platform that meets setback	Amend standard to clarify where measurement point is to be taken from in respect to IIPP.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			distances from existing Intensive Indoor Primary Production activities. Clarification within the standard would be useful as to where the setback distance is to be calculated from – eg is it intended to be from the edge of buildings housing animals, or does it incorporate hard stand areas or other farm infrastructure (such as effluent holding areas) associated with the IIPP activity.	
General District Wide Matters				
Part 2 – District Wide Matters – General District Wide Matters - Earthworks	EW-P1	Support in part	Include provisions for <i>Ancillary rural earthworks</i> as a permitted activity within the earthworks chapter, to allow for an efficient and effective response to dealing with biosecurity incursions by on-site burial, which may otherwise trigger resource consent provisions due to non-compliance with standards.	Amend as follows: Enable earthworks where they provide for... <u>6. Ancillary rural earthworks</u>
Part 2 – District Wide Matters – General District Wide Matters - Earthworks	EW-S1	Support in part/Oppose in part	Amend standard to provide a permitted activity pathway for <i>Ancillary rural earthworks</i>	Amend as follows: <u>2. This standard does not apply to:</u> <u>Ancillary rural earthworks</u>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 2 – District Wide Matters – General District Wide Matters - Earthworks	EW-S2	Support in part/Oppose in part	Amend standard to provide a permitted activity pathway for <i>Ancillary rural earthworks</i>	Amend as follows: <u>2. This standard does not apply to: Ancillary rural earthworks</u>
Part 2 – District Wide Matters – General District Wide Matters - Earthworks	EW-S3	Support in part/Oppose in part	Amend standard to provide a permitted activity pathway for <i>Ancillary rural earthworks</i>	Amend as follows: <u>2. This standard does not apply to: Ancillary rural earthworks</u>
Part 2 – District Wide Matters – General District Wide Matters - Noise	NOISE-S3	Support in part/Oppose in part	Support noise standards in the GRUZ that specifically recognise and provide for the use of agricultural vehicles, machinery, and equipment, as these are essential to primary production and should be permitted within productive rural environments. Oppose the restriction of permitted noise standards to land-based primary production activities only (as per 1.a), as this excludes legitimate rural activities such as pig farming. Pig farming is a valid form of agricultural production that requires a rural location and also involves the use of agricultural machinery and equipment, however does not meet the definition of <i>land-based primary production</i> .	Amend standard as follows: Noise from activities in the General rural zone or Māori purpose zone is permitted if either: a. The noise is from: i. Land Based Primary Production activities undertaken for a limited duration using agricultural vehicles, mobile machinery or equipment used on a seasonal or intermittent basis, including noise from cropping, top dressing and spraying carried out on a seasonal, temporary or intermittent basis for a period up

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>There is no justification for excluding non land based forms of primary production from the standard.</p> <p>Oppose the specified restrictions on primary production activities to 30 days over a 12mth period. This does not reflect the typical needs of a farming system and a likely constraint that will discourage primary production activity in the district.</p>	<p>to 30 days in any 12-month period; or</p>
Part 3 – AREA SPECIFIC MATTERS				
General Residential Zone				
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Residential Zone	Matters of Discretion	Support in part/Oppose in part	<p>GRZ-S4 specifies the building setbacks from side and area boundaries for buildings and structures in the residential zone. The default standard is a 1.5m setback.</p> <p>GRZ-PREC1-Awakino Precinct-S3 applies a 3m setback from the rural zone.</p>	<p>Retain a 3m setback where greenfield urban land adjoins the rural zone.</p> <p>Include a matter of discretion to consider reverse sensitivity effects at the resident-urban interface</p>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>GRZ-PREC2-Cove Road North Precinct-S2 also applies a 3m setback from the rural zone.</p> <p>A more generous setback should be applied throughout the residential zone where greenfield urban land adjoins the rural zone.</p>	
GRUZ – General Rural Zone				
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	Introduction	Support in part/Oppose in part	<p>Support description of the zone, including the purpose to provide for primary production activities as the predominant land use. Support recognition of the need to avoid or otherwise mitigate reverse sensitivity issues and the acknowledgement that a range of effects such as noise, dust, odour and heavy traffic should be expected within the zone.</p> <p>However, the description should recognise <i>Intensive indoor primary production</i> as an anticipated activity within the GRUZ to align fully with the National Planning Standards.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>The General rural zone is the largest zone in the Kaipara District, comprising approximately 78% of all land in the district. The General rural zone is a diverse environment with a wide range of primary production activities (<u>including Intensive Indoor Primary Production</u>), rural landscapes, cultural values, and natural environment values. The purpose of the General rural zone is to provide for primary production activities as the predominant land-use. The General rural zone also provides for other activities that support primary production activities and have a functional or operational need to be in a rural environment, such as rural industry.</p>
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones	GRUZ-O1	Support in full	Support the objective to enable primary production activities and restrict incompatible activities that do	Retain as proposed

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
General Rural Zone			not have a functional or operational need to be in a rural environment. The general rural zone supports a range of primary production activities in accordance with the National Planning Standards Zone Descriptions.	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-O2	Support in full	Support objective to protect primary production activities from reverse sensitivity effects in the GRUZ.	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-O3	Support in full	Support objective as giving effect to the NPS-HPL	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-O4	Support in full	Support objective to retain rural character and amenity values associated within a rural working environment	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-P1	Support in full	Support policy that enables Primary Production as the predominant land use.	Retain as proposed

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-P2	Support in part	Support policy that recognises that effects associated with a typical rural working environment occur and should be accepted in the GRUZ. However, effects should not be stated as ‘adverse’ and then ‘typical of’. The effects of primary production often characterize amenity and the rural environment.	Amend as follows: Enable primary production activities while recognising that adverse effects associated with a typical rural working environment, such as odour, noise, dust, heavy traffic movements, fertiliser application, crop spraying and forestry harvesting, occur, and should be accepted, in the General rural zone.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-P3	Support in part/ Oppose in part	Support policy to manage reverse sensitivity effects of new sensitive activities on primary production activities in the zone. NZ pork does not support reliance on no-complaints covenants as a method for managing reverse sensitivity complaints. In our experience, such covenants are difficult to enforce. Support policy to manage reverse sensitivity effects of new sensitive activities on primary production activities in the zone. NZ pork does not support reliance on no-complaints covenants as a method for managing reverse sensitivity	Delete no complaints covenants from methods listed in policy.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>complaints. In our experience, such covenants are difficult to enforce.</p> <p>This is also expressed in the Ministry for the Environment. 2022. National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land: Guide to implementation on interpreting Clause 3.8(2) as follows:</p> <p><i>In terms of mitigating reverse sensitivity effects, some territorial authorities (either currently or historically) impose no-complaints covenants (sometimes known as rural emanations easements) registered on the titles at the time of subdivision as a means to manage reverse sensitivity effects. These covenants contain clauses that remind buyers that they are living in a rural area, and that farming activities may be undertaken in the area without interference or restraint, with the intention of discouraging neighbouring properties from complaining about effects from adjacent production activities. There are known limitations associated with no complaints covenants in terms of enforceability, particularly as they do</i></p>	

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<i>not negate the responsibility of a local authority to follow up on a complaint if it is lodged. Feedback received on the use of no-complaints covenants as a reverse sensitivity tool is they are largely ineffective and do not afford rural activities the same protection as physical measures to separate sensitive land uses from productive rural activities. We would caution local authorities that are considering relying on no-complaints covenants as the main tool for managing reverse sensitivity effects that they are unlikely to provide sufficient protection for land-based primary production activities using HPL.</i>	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-P4	Support in full	Support policy to maintain rural character and amenity values, including description of typical adverse effects from primary production activities in the rural environment.	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-P5	Support in full	Support policy to avoid non-rural activities in the GRUZ, except as where specified.	Retain as proposed

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-P6	Support in full	Support avoidance of reverse sensitivity effects on primary production activities for communal housing opportunities in the GRUZ	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R1	Support in part/Oppose in part	Support PA activity status for buildings and structures that meet standards. Support inclusion of standard GRUZ-S4 for setbacks to manage reverse sensitivity activities. However, this standard should also apply to all rules managing sensitive activities in the GRUZ. There may be instances in which a new activity enters an existing building. This building may have existing use rights or predate the development of an adjacent intensive primary production activity, meaning it is within the setback buffer area. Without appropriate reverse sensitivity controls on activities themselves, a change of use of a building to a new sensitive activity wouldn't trigger this rule or an assessment against the relevant setback requirements to intensive primary production activities, leaving them exposed to issues of reverse sensitivity.	Delete 1b(i)

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>Oppose discretionary activity status for buildings with a GFA more than 500m². Unclear as to the need to control building size in a rural environment to such an extent, particularly as many farm sheds would be larger than this.</p> <p>The effectiveness and efficiency of this method has not been sufficiently addressed in the Section 32 report. The result is likely a significant number of resource consent applications at a discretionary level. This will discourage primary producers from locating/investing/diversifying in the district.</p>	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R2	Support in full	Support PA status for agricultural, pastoral or horticultural activities, with specified exclusions, subject to the amendment of the definition to remove reference to ‘reliant on the productive capacity of the land, as per our submission point above.	Amend rule as follows: Agricultural, pastoral or horticultural activities, or forestry activities not regulated by the NES-CF (<u>including extensive pig farming, but excluding greenhouses, and intensive indoor primary production and intensive outdoor primary production</u>)

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>Exclusions to this rule should cover both intensive indoor and intensive outdoor primary production (under the umbrella heading of intensive primary production). This is necessary to prevent intensive outdoor primary production - which may produce a greater degree of amenity effects - being a permitted activity without appropriate controls.</p> <p>To avoid ambiguity of interpretation, and to differentiate activities with different effects, the rule should also specifically <i>include</i> Extensive pig farming</p>	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R3	Support in part.	<p>Support permitted activity status for residential units. Support provision for additional residential units subject to size of site, as potential useful for accommodation for farm workers and their families.</p> <p>Support discretionary activity where compliance not achieved.</p> <p>Add standard GRUZ-S4 for setbacks to manage reverse sensitivity activities.</p>	Retain as proposed.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R4	Support in full	<p>Support minor residential unit as a permitted activity however the standards are not conducive to use of permanent workers accommodation.</p> <p>The most appropriate location of workers accommodation within a farming unit will relate to the farming activity. This will relate to things like access, infrastructure, animal husbandry, security, privacy of occupants. The requirement that the separation distance between the minor residential unit and the principal residential unit is no greater than 50m may not assist the farm system.</p> <p>The requirement that the minor residential unit has a maximum GFA of 90m² does not align with the governments direction of change for MRUs nor best support permanent workers. A 120m² unit size will likely better provision farm workers needs.</p>	<p>Delete 1(c)</p> <p>Amend 1(d) as follows:</p> <p>The minor residential unit has a maximum GFA of 90m² <u>120m²</u> excluding decks and any garage or carport.</p> <p>Add new matter of discretion: <u>d. The size of the MRU to support the farm worker accommodation needs of a primary production activity.</u></p>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			Add standard GRUZ-S4 for setbacks to manage reverse sensitivity activities. .	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R5	Oppose in part	The definition of a home business is broad and includes sensitive activities including childcare.	Amend as follows: Where: <u>The activity is undertaken within a residential unit only, not a MRU or accessory building.</u> <u>The activity complies with GRUZ- S4</u>
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R6	Oppose in full	Oppose permitted activity status for visitor accommodation. Visitor accommodation is a sensitive activity in rural environments, which could impact the ongoing operation of primary production activities in the zone. The activity is not supported by an objective and policy structure that leads to a permitted activity rule as an appropriate resource management response	Amend status to restricted discretionary. Amend as follows: Where: <u>The activity is undertaken within a residential unit only, not a MRU or accessory building.</u> <u>The activity complies with GRUZ- S4</u> Matters of discretion should include reverse sensitivity impacts on established primary production activities.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R7	Oppose in full	Oppose unconditional permitted activity status for conservation activities in the zone. Conservation activity is not defined in the plan and could include a broad scope of activities that may be sensitive to the	Amend status to restricted discretionary. Where: <u>The activity complies with GRUZ- S4</u>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			<p>effects of primary production activities.</p> <p>The activity is not supported by an objective and policy structure that leads to a permitted activity rule as an appropriate resource management response</p>	Matters of discretion should include reverse sensitivity impacts on established primary production activities.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R8	Support in part.	Support rural industry as a permitted activity, subject to conditions.	<p>Retain as proposed.</p> <p>Amend as follows: Where: <u>The activity complies with GRUZ- S4</u></p>
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R11	Support in part/Oppose in part	Support Papakāinga housing as a restricted discretionary activity. Support matters of discretion including reference to mitigating reverse sensitivity effects, although these should be broadened in scope beyond the scale, design and location of buildings within the site to include other potentially appropriate options such as shelterbelts or planting.	<p>Amend as follows: Where: <u>The activity complies with GRUZ- S4</u></p> <p>3. Matters over which discretion is restricted: E. Scale, design and location of buildings within the site <u>Any measures</u> to mitigate potential reverse sensitivity effects, <u>including scale, design and location of buildings.</u></p>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R12	Support in part/Oppose in part	<p>Support RD activity status for Intensive indoor primary production and associated 300m setback condition. Suggest slight changes to the wording of the condition to reflect the likely sources of amenity effects from IIPP and where to measure the distance from with respect to the sensitive activity.</p> <p>We also recommend that this rule be expanded to include Intensive Outdoor Primary Production, as this can produce similar effects and would currently fall under the PA rule GRUZ-R2.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Intensive indoor primary production and Intensive outdoor primary production</p> <p>1. Activity status: Restricted discretionary.</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>Buildings housing animals are set back <u>All paddocks, structures, buildings and areas of paved or otherwise impervious material used to house stock, and any wastewater treatment systems associated with intensive primary production, shall be located a minimum distance of 300m from any the notional boundary of any lawfully established existing sensitive activity on a site under separate ownership.</u></p>
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R13	Oppose in full	Oppose the density of sensitive activities that the provision may introduce to the GRUZ.	Delete rule.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R15	Support in full	Support Discretionary activity status for Community facilities. These activities are sensitive activities that could impact the continued operation of primary production activities in the zone.	Retain as proposed.

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R17	Support in full	Support Discretionary activity status for Educational facilities. These activities are sensitive activities that could impact the continued operation of primary production activities in the zone.	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R21	Support in full	Support Non-complying activity status for Healthcare activities. These activities are sensitive activities that could impact the continued operation of primary production activities in the zone.	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-R22	Support in full	Support Non-complying activity status for Retirement villages. These activities are sensitive activities that could impact the continued operation of primary production activities in the zone.	Retain as proposed
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones General Rural Zone	GRUZ-S4	Support in part/Oppose in part	Support setbacks for reverse sensitivity. Suggest amendment to wording to reflect the likely sources of amenity effects from IIPP. We also suggest amending the wording to include setbacks to Intensive outdoor primary production.	Amend as follows: 1. All buildings used for sensitive activities are setback at least 300m from the edge of any existing buildings housing animals <u>all paddocks, structures, buildings and areas of paved or otherwise impervious material used to house stock, and any wastewater treatment systems associated with an intensive indoor primary production activity.</u>

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
RLZ Rural lifestyle zone				
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones Rural Lifestyle Zone	RLZ-O3	Support in full	Support objective that development in the RLZ does not compromise the efficient and effective operation of primary production activities in the adjacent GRUZ.	Retain as proposed.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones Rural Lifestyle Zone	RLZ-P4	Support in full	Support policy to avoid or other mitigate reverse sensitivity effects on primary production activities in the GRUZ, including through the use of setbacks. Also support policy that requires the consideration of design of land use development and subdivision to avoid where possible, or otherwise mitigate, reverse sensitivity.	Retain as proposed.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones Rural Lifestyle Zone	RLZ-P4	Support in part/Oppose in part	Support setbacks for reverse sensitivity to manage the interaction of sensitivity activities and intensive primary production at the zone interface. Suggest amendment to wording to reflect the reflect the likely sources of amenity effects from IIPP.	All buildings used for sensitive activities are setback at least 300m from the edge of any existing buildings housing animals <u>all paddocks, structures, buildings and areas of paved or otherwise impervious material used to house stock, and any wastewater treatment systems</u> associated with an intensive indoor primary production activity

The specific provision of the Proposed Plan that my submission relates to		My submission is that: (include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended and the reasons for your views.)		I seek the following decision by council:
Chapter/ Appendix/ Schedule/Maps	Objective/policy/ rule/standard/ overlay	Oppose/support (in part or full)	The reasons for our submission are:	
			We also suggest amending the wording to include setbacks to Intensive outdoor primary production.	
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones Rural Lifestyle Zone	RLZ-R1	Support in full	Support PA activity status for buildings and structures that meet standards. Support inclusion of standard RLS-S5 for setbacks to manage reverse sensitivity activities.	Retain as proposed.
Part 3 – Area Specific Matters Zones Rural Lifestyle Zone	RLZ-S5	Support in part	Support setbacks for reverse sensitivity. Suggest amendment to wording to reflect the reflect the likely sources of amenity effects from IIPP. We also suggest amending the wording to include setbacks to Intensive outdoor primary production.	Amend as follows: 1. All buildings used for sensitive activities are setback at least 300m from the edge of any existing buildings housing animals <u>all paddocks, structures, buildings and areas of paved or otherwise impervious material used to house stock, and any wastewater treatment systems</u> associated with an intensive indoor primary production activity.

End of submission.