## N.Z. CASHFLOW CONTROL LTD

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5<sup>th</sup> May 2006

To:

Christchurch City Council ccc-plan@ccc.govt.nz

From:

NZCCL ("Cashflow")

Subject:

Christchurch City Council Development Contributions Policy -

Submissions

We are the owner of several properties within the boundaries of Christchurch city. They are:

10 Bedford Row

130 Barbadoes Street

67 Fairfield Avenue

21 Hargest Crescent

9 Havelock Street

376 Selwyn Street

95 Warrington Street

2/29 WildberryStreet

136 Panorama Road

183D Rockinghorse Road

183E Rockinghorse Road

207B Rockinghorse Road

209 Rockinghorse Road

217 Rockinghorse Road

67 Hawke Street

69 Hawke Street

110 Seaview Road

114 Seaview Road

"Cashflow" and associated property companies have been investors in the city (and elsewhere) for over three decades. During those years various phases of our business evolution have developed. Such phases have included facets such as:

- Investigation and research
- Acquisition
- Enhancement of assets
- Expansion
- Associated services
- Etc

Over recent years we have been progressing to significant development of many of our properties. That is the phase of business evolution that we are now at. An example is the serviced apartment development of an associated company (Jakari) of 161 Hereford Street.

We have made submissions about the contradictory, inconsistent aspects of the Council's Development Contributions Policy proposal via other companies in our group.

In these submissions we consider it is appropriate to record that our genuine development intentions for many of our (above) portfolio are now unlikely to proceed. Uncertainty generally leads to increased costs and expenses. The financial viability of property development projects become jeopardised. Such circumstances are not a worthwhile business environment in which to invest.

We have taken legal advice on the Council's proposal. There are several aspects to that advice. They may ultimately be canvassed in the Courts.

One limb of our advice centers around the long established Rules of Natural Justice. Such Rules are encapsulated in our justice system, regardless of any "legislative" provisions.

The Rules of Natural Justice are not solely confined to allowing submissions and hearings. Rather the time allowed is important. Also, the very decision reached must be rational and reflect the cogency and authority of the submissions received. For example, it is legally unlikely that a decision could be sustained in Court which is manifestly contrary to the decision-maker's (the Council's) own rules, objectives and policies contained within its own document (the District Plan). That would be (at least) paramount to being ultra viries.

In our submission that would be unacceptable. Our legal advice supports that view.