

Capil Grove Conditions – 10 March 2023 – Version ~~642~~

CONDITIONS RELATING TO CAPIL GROVE DAIRY FARM CONSENTS

Schedule of consent condition changes:

Version	Date	Reason for Change-	Made by
1	6/03/2023	Initial conditions proposed by ES	ES
2	10/03/2023	Revised and modified by Capil Grove	Capil Grove
3	29/03/2023	Revised and commented by Te Ao Marama	Te Ao Marama Inc
4	31/03/2023	Capil Grove changes and comments on comments (v3) post discussion with TAMI on Friday 31 March	Capil Grove
5		TAMI comments on V4	Te Ao Marama Inc
6	26/4/2022	Capil Grove changes and comments on TAMI v3 comments	
7	30/05/2023	TAMI comments v6	Te Ao Marama

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Draft Capil Grove – 444 Dairy Conversion - Land Use AUT2022022-04				
Number	Environment Southland Draft (Conditions V1 – 6 March 2022)	Capil Gove (Conditions V2 – 10 March 2022) V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	Capil Grove comments V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	Te Ao Marama Inc comments V5 highlighted in aqua please
1	This consent shall not be exercised until Land Use Consent AUTH-20211143-01 has been surrendered or expires.			
2	Except as modified by conditions of resource consent, the activities authorised by this resource consent shall be carried out in general accordance with the application for resource consent (APP-20222055) and all subsequent information provided during the application and the Farm Environmental Management Plan required by this consent.			
3	For the avoidance of doubt, in the event that any inconsistency between the conditions of resource consent and the information and plans, including the Farm Environmental Management Plan (FEMP), submitted as part of the application, the conditions of resource consent shall prevail.			
4	This consent shall be exercised in conjunction with Discharge Permit AUTH-20222055-01, Water Permit AUTH-20222055-02, Land Use Consent AUTH-20222055-03, and Land Use Consent AUTH-20222554, or any subsequent replacement permits. Advice Note: Routine monitoring inspections of this consent may occur up to once a year. This number does not include any other required inspections.			

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Draft Capil Grove – 444 Dairy Conversion - Land Use AUT2022022-04			
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		V4 highlighted in yellow V5 highlighted in green	V4 highlighted in yellow V5 highlighted in green
5	The use of land for farming shall occur on the landholding at 444 Springhills Tussock Creek Road, Springhills, as shown on the plan attached as Appendix 1, and comprising of Part Lot 2 DP 2005, Lot 1 DP 12811, Section 298 Forest Hill HUN, Lot 2 DP 13790, Lot 1 DP 4795, Section 517 Forest Hill HUN, Lot 3 DP 13790 and Lot 1 DP 13793, at or about map reference (NZTM 2000) 1249823E 4872356N.		
6	The farming activities shall be limited as follows: (a) a maximum milking herd of no more than 640 cows; (b) a maximum winter milking herd of no more than 640 cows; and (c) no milking age cows on the land during June and July (inclusive). Advice Note: Milking age cows on the land refers to mature age milking cows on pasture paddocks, however if mature age milking cows are being quarantined outside of the winter barn to prevent contagious ailments from spreading, then this would not be considered a breach of the above condition.	The farming activities shall be limited as follows: (a) a maximum milking herd of no more than 640 cows; and (b) a maximum winter milking herd of no more than 640 cows; and (c) no milking age cows on the land during June and July (inclusive). Advice Note: Milking age cows on the land refers to mature age milking cows on pasture paddocks, however if mature age milking cows are being quarantined outside of the winter barn to prevent contagious ailments from spreading, then this would not be considered a breach of the above condition.	There has always been the intention to have the ability of cows to graze outside during the winter if soil conditions permit. This is set out in Table 4.3 of the application. However, it would be appropriate to introduce a consent condition (AA) that creates a limit on the soil conditions that grazing is used.
AA		<u>During the months of May to September, should soil moisture at ES monitoring site [Makarewa aquifer at Mckinnon Road] be at field capacity for a period of more than 7 continuous days, then cows shall be held in the barn(s) for a minimum of 18 hours per day.</u>	Note that the winter limit of June and July in condition 6 has been extended to May to September subject to soil moisture conditions. HL noted the potential that there are 2 separate issues here. Is an additional condition needed? Stevie not sure and was going to come back and advise what TAML are asking for. There is a scale for states of soil moisture. Starting with the wettest is 'saturation' then 'field capacity' then 'wilting point' (and then there are a few more dryer states). More details can be found at https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/environment/climate/soil-moisture . Sodden would be when the soils are at saturation which is when runoff and high rates of drainage occur. Field capacity is at a lower soil moisture state when drainage is about to start. Setting up reliable soil moisture monitoring is complex and from a compliance point of view difficult to manage. A standard approach ES has used for a number of consents (typically effluent application) is to rely on their local moisture monitoring sites. The
			Unclear how this addresses inherent risk associated with physiographics as discussed in pre-hearing – i.e. requires other measures to assist to protect water quality as per physiographic fact sheets to cover discharges from the cows when not in barns "at field capacity" means we can expect adverse effects because the soil is sodden so I don't really understand why it would be a week before the cows have to be in barns - I would have thought that good practice would be to recognise the ground conditions and move the cows earlier rather than wait 7 days - is that the difference between what is in consent conditions and what would be specified in the farm plan as management response to the condition of the soil on farm or anticipated weather? I'm also wondering why the condition is dependent on the ES monitoring site rather than on-farm monitoring of soil conditions Also, why would you only have this condition apply at restricted times of the year - surely at any time of year when you've got sodden ground for consecutive days and you've got barns on the farm then you make use of the barns to protect soil and water No further comments
			Te Ao Marama Inc comments V5 highlighted in aqua please

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			<p>suggestion here is to use a standard approach currently in use.</p> <p>Re timing, yes the barn can be used at any time of the year, but critical months to avoid negative effects are May to September.</p>
10	Intensive winter grazing shall not occur on any part of the landholding. Advice note: Intensive winter grazing is defined as the grazing of stock between May and September (inclusive) on forage crops (including brassica, beet and root vegetable crops), excluding pasture and cereal crops.		
7	The Consent Holder shall notify the Consent Authority the identity of the Person in Charge of Valley View support block: (a) prior to the first exercise of this consent, and (b) no more than five working days following the appointment of any new Person in Charge.	The Consent Holder shall notify the Consent Authority the identity of the Person in Charge of Valley View support block 444 Dairy Farm: (a) prior to the first exercise of this consent, and (b) no more than five working days following the appointment of any new Person in Charge.	Wrong farm used.
9	Cultivation shall not occur on any part of the landholding over 7 degrees slope (see Appendix 1).	Cultivation shall not occur on any part of the landholding over 10 7 degrees slope (see Appendix 1) <u>unless as part of a pasture renewal programme.</u>	<p>10 degrees used in other applications. 7 is used for FDE categories and doesn't apply in this instance.</p> <p>Plus if you have hilly areas how do you do pasture renewal?</p> <p><u>HL – discussed and no changes needed.</u></p>
8	The Consent Holder shall not graze any young dairy stock, defined as between 4 and 20 months old, on any part of the landholding.		
11	The Consent Holder shall implement a soil testing regime to determine the soil fertility status over the landholding and to develop fertiliser recommendations based on the soil testing results.		
12	The Consent Holder shall maintain a record of their soil testing regime, soil testing results and fertiliser recommendations required by Condition 11 within the Farm Environmental Management Plan.		<u>HL – discussed and no changes needed.</u>
13	The Consent Holder shall: (a) manage the application of fertiliser in accordance with: (i) The Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (With	The Consent Holder shall: (a) manage the application of fertiliser in accordance with: (i) The Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (With Emphasis of Fertiliser Use) Fertiliser Association, 2013, ISBN	<p>Makes no sense to have average and maximum the same.</p> <p><u>Not sure what the justification is for the 20kg difference and would rather see "not apply a combined loading of organic material and synthetic nitrogen fertiliser at a rate of more than 190 kg/ha/year on an individual hectare basis"</u></p>

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	Emphasis of Fertiliser Use) Fertiliser Association, 2013, ISBN 978-0-47328345-2"; or (iii) any subsequent updates; (b) not apply fertiliser: (i) to land during the period 1 June - 31 July inclusive; (ii) within 10 m of a surface water body; (iii) within 10 m of any wetland boundary; (iv) within 20 m of any bore; (v) when soil temperature is at or below six degrees Celsius; (vi) when soil moisture capacity is exceeded; and (vii) directly to land within a riparian strip/margin. (c) not apply synthetic nitrogen fertiliser at a rate of more than 150 kg/ha/year on an individual hectare basis and as an average over the landholding.	978-0-47328345-2"; or (iii) any subsequent updates; (b) not apply fertiliser: (i) to land during the period 1 June - 31 July inclusive; (ii) within 10 m of a surface water body; (iii) within 10 m of any wetland boundary; (iv) within 20 m of any bore; (v) when soil temperature is at or below six degrees Celsius; (vi) when soil moisture capacity is exceeded; and (vii) directly to land within a riparian strip/margin. (c) not apply a combined loading of organic material and synthetic nitrogen fertiliser at a rate of more than 150 210 kg/ha/year on an individual hectare basis and 190 kg/ha/yr as an average over the landholding.	There is no justification for 150 kg. It is appropriate that 150 kg is sued for FDE (liquid and solids). HL noted that we are of the opinion that there should be combined FDE and synthetic fertiliser limit. A limit an individual greater than 190 kg not appropriate when averaged over farm. The NES-FM sets a synthetic nitrogen cap of 190 kg/ha/yr. This is just synthetic fertiliser and is an average. Under the NES-FM there is no maximum and no limit on combined organic and synthetic fertiliser. The condition suggested here sets a maximum limit (210 kg N/ha/yr) and sets the loading rates as a combined total. What is proposed is MORE restrictive than the NES-FM. The 20 kg difference is the average (190 kg over the farm compared to a paddock maximum (210 kg).
14	The Consent Holder shall: (a) take representative soil samples at least once every two years and have those samples analysed for Olsen P by a laboratory with IANZ accreditation; (b) if Olsen P levels exceed a range of 24 - 30 the Consent Holder must reduce the amount of P fertiliser being applied to the landholding to ensure the risk of P loss is reduced; and (c) record the Olsen P results required by Condition 14(a) and any fertiliser reduction required by Condition 14(b) in their Farm Environmental Management Plan.		
15	The Consent Holder must ensure that nitrogen and phosphorus losses to water from farming activities undertaken on the land are maintained at, or below the baseline contaminant loss rates of: (a) 28 kilograms per hectare per year nitrogen; (i) as estimated by the four-year rolling average loss rates using OVERSEER FM® version 6.5.0, undertaken in accordance with the generally accepted best practice modelling including the applicable Best Practice Data		

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	<p>Input Standards/Overseer FM User Guide.</p> <p>(b) 1.9 kilogram per hectare per year phosphorus;</p> <p>(i) as estimated by the four-year rolling average loss rates using OVERSEERFM® version 6.5.0, undertaken in accordance with the generally accepted best practice modelling including the applicable Best Practice Data Input Standards/Overseer FM User Guide; and</p> <p>(ii) information from published New Zealand and Overseas research to estimate the additional phosphorus loss mitigation, beyond that modelled in Overseer, that is likely to occur as a result of the mitigation being implemented in accordance with the FEMP required under this resource consent.</p> <p>For the purposes of this resource consent, the four-year rolling average is defined as the average of the most recent four consecutive years' results starting from 1 July 2023.</p>			
16	<p>Each and every year for the duration of this consent, using the current version of OverseerFM and in accordance with the generally accepted best practice modelling and the current Best Practice Data Input Standards, the Consent Holder shall: (a) model the nitrogen and phosphorus loss rates for the previous year from 1 July to 30 June inclusive;</p> <p>(b) calculate the four-year rolling average of nitrogen and phosphorus loss rates; and</p> <p>(c) re-model the baseline contaminant loss rates specified in Condition 15 in the current version of Overseer.</p>			
17	<p>The re-modelled baseline contaminant loss rates, modelled in accordance with Condition 16(c) shall supersede and replace the baseline contaminant loss rates specified in Condition 15.</p>			
18	<p>A report must be provided to the Consent Authority by 30 September each year summarising the results of Overseer nitrogen and phosphorus loss modelling required by Condition 16. The report must include:</p> <p>(a) a review of the Overseer input data to ensure that the annual nutrient budget reflects the farming system;</p> <p>(b) an explanation of any differences between that nutrient budget and the annual nutrient budget of all previous years of farming undertaken under this consent;</p> <p>(c) a comparison of the four-year rolling average nitrogen and phosphorus losses with the applicable baseline contaminant loss rates; and</p> <p>(d) the names and summaries of the relevant qualifications and experience of the person(s) who</p>			

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	prepared and (if relevant) reviewed the nutrient budget.	V4 highlighted in yellow V5 highlighted in green	V4 highlighted in yellow V5 highlighted in green	V5 highlighted in aqua please
19	All nutrient loss modelling required by this consent must be undertaken by a person who is a Certified Nutrient Management Advisor (CNMA) under the Nutrient Management Advisor Certification Programme (NMACP).			
20	The Consent Holder may use an alternative model that has been demonstrated to be equivalent to Overseer provided: (a) the evidence to demonstrate equivalence is provided to the Consent Authority at least six months prior to submitting the relevant annual report as required by Condition 16; and (b) the use of the alternative model is approved by the Chief Executive of the Consent Authority.			
21	The Consent Holder shall undertake maintenance of the existing and any new dairy lanes to ensure they are contoured to ensure that any run-off occurs onto vegetated areas where it will not enter any surface water body.			
22	The Consent Holder must manage the dairy lanes so that agricultural effluent and effluent sludges from the lanes does not: (a) accumulate in gateways; (b) accumulate in paddocks; or (c) result in the ponding, pooling, overland or lateral flow of any effluent or sludge beyond the dairy lane.	The Consent Holder must manage the dairy lanes so that agricultural effluent and effluent sludges from the lanes does not: (a) accumulate in gateways; (b) accumulate in paddocks; or (c) result in the ponding, pooling, overland or lateral flow of any effluent or sludge beyond the dairy lane. The Consent Holder must use best endeavours manage the animal excreta to ensure it does not: (a) accumulate on laneways; accumulate in gateways; (b) accumulate in paddocks; or (c) result in the ponding, pooling, overland or lateral flow of any effluent or sludge beyond the dairy lane. Management of critical source areas, including laneways and gateways shall be identified and described in the FEMP as required by condition 33. Advice note: it is appreciated that there will be excreta on laneways and around gates, and the consent holder should ensure there is no direct runoff to waterways (i.e. runoff has to flow over a minimum of 10 m of vegetation before entering a waterway).	Seems to be a new condition. Sounds ok in principle but how is effluent and sludges defined. In some cases you want it off the lands and pooling behind a detention bund. This condition requires work. This condition will be hard to regulate and manage compliance. It is suggested it is left to the FEMP – noting that it is already included. "Effluent" comes from the sheds and is unlikely to be spread on races and around gateways. There is however "excreta" when stock are shifted and when waiting for the gate to open. The challenge with this condition is how do you define 'accumulate'. We discussed adding a refined condition.	We support the inclusion of this condition, it should be relatively easy for compliance officers to see if the dairy lanes are managed appropriately. Support the draft condition proposed highlighted in yellow

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Commented [MB1]: The key to this condition is (c) regarding potential to build up and migrate to waterways - the management response is to prevent animal excreta from reaching waterways, which could be by way of physical barrier to prevent overland flow (e.g. bunding) but also presumably want to avoid ponding that results in leaching to groundwater - it would be helpful to have a condition that the FEMP then delivers on

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23	Except for crossings of surface waterways, the Consent Holder shall not construct any new dairy lanes within 10 metres of a surface waterbody.	Except for crossings of surface waterways, the Consent Holder shall not construct any new dairy lanes <u>that direct runoff towards or have a point of laneway runoff</u> within 10 metres of a surface waterbody.	The key is making sure that runoff passes onto vegetated areas. This might mean that while a lane is within 10 m, the runoff from the lane is greater than 10 m away from the water body i.e the fall on the laneway is away from the water body. <u>Agree and made more specific.</u>	We support the inclusion of this condition. The wording should include 'any new dairy lanes will point any laneway runoff away from surface water bodies' <u>Support the changes made, highlighted in yellow, no further comment</u>
24	Prior to the exercise of this consent, the Consent Holder shall inspect all bridges and culverts and, where necessary, undertake improvements to the structures to ensure that there is no runoff of agricultural effluent to surface water.	Prior to the exercise of this consent, the Consent Holder shall inspect all bridges and culverts and, where necessary, undertake improvements to the structures to ensure that there is no runoff of agricultural effluent to surface water. <u>The Consent Holder shall inspect prior to the exercise of this consent, and then every 12 months, all bridges and culverts. Based on inspections, and where necessary, undertake improvements to the structures to ensure that there is no animal excreta runoff passing directly to surface water.</u> <u>Records of the inspection shall be kept and made available to the Council on request.</u> <u>The methodology for inspections and record keeping shall be set out in the FEMP as required in condition 33.</u>	Not sure how you assess compliance with this. Think would be more practical to build into FEMP and require annual inspection. Is already in FEMP. <u>Discussed the need to define what is effluent - amended to excreta.</u> <u>HL noted that inspections should be ongoing, and records kept.</u> <u>FEMP linkage has been made (see Condition 33).</u>	Support the inclusion of this condition. <u>Another case where it is useful to have a condition that the FEMP then delivers on</u> <u>No further comment, comments have been included</u>
25	The Consent Holder shall install any new permanent fencing of any temporarily fenced surface waterbodies with a minimum 3-metre buffer and provide written confirmation, along with date stamped photos, of the new fencing provided to the Consent Authority (EScompliance@es.govt.nz) by 1 July 2023.			
26	The Consent Holder shall: (a) Construct a new winter barn, as detailed in the application, at or about NZTM 1250289E 4872287N; and (b) Provide written confirmation, along with date stamped photos, of the fully operational winter barn to the Consent Authority (EScompliance@esgovt.nz) by 1 May 2024.	The Consent Holder shall: (a) Construct a new winter barn, as detailed in the application, at or about NZTM 1250289E 4872287N; and (b) Provide written confirmation, along with date stamped photos, of the fully operational winter barn to the Consent Authority (EScompliance@esgovt.nz) <u>before the wintering barn is operational by 1 May 2024.</u>	It is difficult to commit to a date as there are third parties involved. The confirmation should simply be provided before it is used. <u>The 2nd barn will have to be built before all the cows are on the farm as there are conditions that require the cows to be in the shed if the soil conditions deteriorate.</u> <u>The existing shed has a capacity of 456 cows (current consent). How about a limit using the</u>	The winter barn should have a timeframe attached to it, <u>this is one of the mitigations used and therefore should be constructed prior to this consent being used.</u>

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			current barn of 330, and no more until the 2nd barn is built? See new condition below.	
		The Consent holder shall not allow more than 330 milking cows on the property until the second barn is built, as detailed in condition 26.		ka pa
27	Cows shall be housed in the winter barns, as authorised by AUTH-20222055-03, as follows: (a) no less than 80% of the then milking cow herd shall be housed in the barns from 1 May to 31 May, for no less than 24 hours per day, unless cows are temporarily removed to the dairy shed or yard; (b) no less than 100% of the then milking cow herd shall be housed in the barns from 1 June to 31 July, for no less than 24 hours per day, unless cows are temporarily removed to the dairy shed or yard; and (c) no less than 90% of the then milking cow herd shall be housed in the barns from 1 August to 30 September, for no less than 24 hours per day, unless cows are temporarily removed to the dairy shed or yard.	Cows shall be housed in the winter barns, as authorised by AUTH-20222055-03, as follows: (a) no less than 80% of the then milking cow herd shall be housed in the barns from 1 May to 31 May, for no less than 24 hours per day, unless cows are temporarily removed to the dairy shed or yard; (b) no less than 100% of the then milking cow herd shall be housed in the barns from 1 June to 31 July, for no less than 24 hours per day, unless cows are temporarily removed to the dairy shed or yard; and (c) no less than 90% of the then milking cow herd shall be housed in the barns from 1 August to 30 September, for no less than 24 hours per day, unless cows are temporarily removed to the dairy shed or yard.	This is largely a repeat of condition 6. No need for duplication. Note condition AA has been added wrt soil moisture. It should be firstly noted that the criteria in Condition 6/AA is not Sodden, but field capacity. This provides a lower threshold and doesn't wait for mud to develop. Secondly, this condition implies a 'blanket restriction' when it may not be needed. If soil conditions are suitable and grass is growing then stock could reasonably be able to graze without any adverse effect. While the condition provides certainty, it doesn't assist the practicalities and challenges of farm management. To the contrary, condition AA provides an opportunity (requirement) for cows to be taken off the paddocks if there are sodden conditions.	There is a big difference between this condition and condition 6 in that it requires all or most of the cows to be off paddock between May and September - this is a lot more certain than the combination of condition 6 and AA because AA appears to allow for cows on paddock for days when the soil is sodden whereas this condition takes away the need for additional management decisions, aside from whether to allow 10 or 20% of the cows on paddock during May or from August No further comment
28	Daily use of the winter barn must be monitored by recording the number of cows and the number of hours spent in the barn. The records of winter barn use must be maintained and supplied to the Consent Authority upon request.			
	Farm Environment Management Plan			
33	The Consent Holder shall have and maintain a Farm Environmental Management Plan (FEMP) for the landholding. The FEMP shall, in accordance with Appendix N of (Decisions Version) the Southland Water and Land Plan (or any replacement Appendix in an updated version of the plan), demonstrate how the following outcomes are to be achieved: (a) nutrients are used efficiently and nutrient loss to water is minimised; (b) contaminant losses from critical source areas are	The Consent Holder shall have and maintain a Farm Environmental Management Plan (FEMP) for the landholding. The FEMP shall, in accordance with Appendix N of (Decisions Version) the Southland Water and Land Plan (or any replacement Appendix in an updated version of the plan), demonstrate how the following outcomes are to be achieved: (a) nutrients are used efficiently and nutrient loss to water is minimised; (b) contaminant losses from critical source areas are	Excreta added for clarification. Wording suggested by TAMI has been adopted	that first avoids the loss of contaminants to water and otherwise minimises loss of contaminants to water in situations where losses can not be entirely avoided" or something along those lines so that the first responsibility is to avoid No further comment

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	reduced; (c) cultivation is undertaken in a manner that minimises the movement of sediment and phosphorus to waterways; (d) agricultural effluent and other discharges are managed in a way that avoids or minimises the loss of contaminants to water.	reduced; (c) cultivation is undertaken in a manner that minimises the movement of sediment and phosphorus to waterways; (d) agricultural effluent and other discharges, including excreta, are managed in a way that that first avoids the loss of contaminants to water and otherwise minimises loss of contaminants to water in situations where losses can not be entirely avoided, avoids or minimises the loss of contaminants to water.	
34	The FEMP required by Condition 32 shall also include, but not be limited to: (a) a site map showing the location of critical source areas; physiographic zones; permanent or intermittent rivers, streams, lake, drains, ponds or wetlands; where known the location and depth of any subsurface drainage systems including outlets, riparian vegetation and fences adjacent to waterways and stock access points across waterways; (b) details of the implementation and maintenance of mitigation measures required by the conditions of this consent; (c) details of the implementation and maintenance of Good Management Practices, including adoption of changing industry good management practices. This includes where the implementation of these is to avoid, remedy or mitigate any farm specific environmental risks to water quality shown through any monitoring undertaken on the property voluntarily or as required by the conditions of this consent; (d) a review of the data obtained from the monitoring undertaken in accordance with the Farm Environmental Management Plan and any changes made, or to be made, as a consequence of that monitoring. Advice Note: Should the use of a Freshwater Farm Plan be required or available, on the basis that it is certified under section 217G of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as amended from time to time in accordance with section 217E(2) or (3)) and available for use, the Consent Holder may elect to use such plan.	The FEMP required by Condition 32-33 shall also include, but not be limited to: (?) a purpose statement detailing the intent of the FEMP and an overarching farm specific statement of intent as to how the environment should be managed; (a) a site map showing the location of critical source areas; physiographic zones; permanent or intermittent rivers, streams, lake, drains, ponds or wetlands; where known the location and depth of any subsurface drainage systems including outlets, riparian vegetation and fences adjacent to waterways and stock access points across waterways; (b) identification of the location, design and management mitigation devices, including: (i) riparian planting; (ii) sediment detention structures; (iii) wetland and settling structures. (c) A copy of the Riparian Planting Plan, required by Condition 29, providing the location and management of riparian planting. Details on pest weed and animal controls and infill planting shall be included; (d) details of the implementation, inspections and maintenance of mitigation measures required by the conditions of this consent, including but not limited to the devices listed above, managing runoff around critical source areas such as races, gateways, bridges, culverts, water troughs and shelter planting; (e) the identification of cropping and planting regimes that have the potential to assist with reducing nutrient leaching and runoff. This should include the use of plant species such as plantain; (c) details of the implementation and maintenance of Good Management Practices, including adoption of changing industry good management practices. This includes where the implementation of these is to avoid, remedy or mitigate any farm specific environmental risks to water quality shown through any monitoring undertaken on the property	HL – have added wording to make it clear that there 3 three specific mitigation structures/actions (in addition to general mitigation requirements). We discussed the need for inspections and ensuring methodology and purpose met ongoing. This has been added to the adjacent condition. Agreed, no further changes

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		voluntarily or as required by the conditions of this consent; (d) a review of the data obtained from the monitoring undertaken in accordance with the Farm Environmental Management Plan and any changes made, or to be made, as a consequence of that monitoring. Advice Note: Should the use of a Freshwater Farm Plan be required or available, on the basis that it is certified under section 217G of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as amended from time to time in accordance with section 217E(2) or (3)) and available for use, the Consent Holder may elect to use such plan.		
35	The FEMP shall be reviewed at least once each milking season and can be modified at any time by the Consent Holder; and either (a) an updated version shall be provided to the Consent Authority by 31 May each year; or (b) the Consent Holder must notify the Consent Authority in writing that no changes have been made by 30 September each year. Advice Note The results from the review of the FEMP will be assessed by the Consent Authority to ensure that the FEMP will still achieve the objectives specified in the FEMP and the FEMP has been prepared in accordance with Appendix N of the Southland Water and Land Plan (Decisions Version) (or any updated version of the plan).			
36	The Consent Holder shall operate in accordance with the FEMP at all times. Where there is inconsistency between the FEMP and the conditions of the consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.			
37	The Consent Authority may require the Consent Holder to have the farming activity as authorised by this consent independently audited, in accordance with Appendix 2, by a person who is a Certified Nutrient Management Advisor or Farm Environmental Plan Auditor or a Suitably Qualified Person who has demonstrated an equivalent level of expertise.			
	Mitigation			
29	The Consent holder shall prepare and implement a Riparian Planting Plan for the farm that includes the use of native plants. This plan shall be prepared within 6 months, and begin being implemented within 12 months, of the consent being granted and be incorporated into the Consent Holder’s Farm Environmental Management Plan required by Condition 32. The plan required by this condition shall be provided to Te Ao Marama Inc. (office@tami.maori.nz).			

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Draft Capil Grove – 444 Dairy Conversion - Land Use AUT2022022-04				
Number	Environment Southland Draft (Conditions V1 – 6 March 2022)	Capil Gove (Conditions V2 – 10 March 2022) V4 highlighted in yellow V5 highlighted in green	Capil Grove comments V4 highlighted in yellow V5 highlighted in green	
30	The Riparian Planting Plan required by Condition 27 shall include, but not be limited to the areas below: (a) the planting of both sides of the waterway that runs from at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N and finishing at or about 1251565E 4872301N, as per Appendix 2; (b) the planting of both sides of the waterway that runs from at or about NZTM 1251027E 4873269N and finishing at or about 1251376E 4872255N, as per Appendix 2; (c) the planting of both sides of the waterway that runs from at or about NZTM 1251069E 4872691N and finishing at or about 1249718E 4872471N, as per Appendix 2; (d) the planting of the duck pond areas at or about NZTM 1249898E 4873053N and 1251261E 4872475N; and (e) the planting of the 8 hectare peat wetland area referred to in the application as the gorse block, at or about NZTM 1251190E 4873343N, as per Appendix 2.	The Riparian Planting Plan required by Condition 29 shall include, but not be limited to plantings in the areas below: (a) the planting of both sides of the waterway that runs from at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N and finishing at or about 1251565E 4872301N, as per Appendix 2; (b) the planting of both sides of the waterway that runs from at or about NZTM 1251027E 4873269N and finishing at or about 1251376E 4872255N, as per Appendix 2; (c) the planting of both sides of the waterway that runs from at or about NZTM 1251069E 4872691N and finishing at or about 1249718E 4872471N, as per Appendix 2; (d) the planting of the duck pond areas at or about NZTM 1249898E 4873053N and 1251261E 4872475N; and (e) the planting of the 8 hectare peat wetland area referred to in the application as the gorse block, at or about NZTM 1251190E 4873343N, as per Appendix 2. (a) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (b) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (c) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (d) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; The areas above are shown on Figure X provided in Appendix 2.	Capil Grove agrees to undertaking additional riparian planting. The locations of these plantings will be provided on a map that is being generated. HL – have restructured this and next 2 conditions to align with the undertaking to provide for: (i) riparian planting; (ii) sediment detention structures; (iii) wetland and settling structures. [Carl – please draw on map the location of at least 4 areas that can be planted. Don't have to be large areas. Can include areas away from streams. Once you have marked them up we will work out their location and populate above.]	Te Ao Marama Inc comments V5 highlighted in aqua please We would prefer to view the riparian management plan prior to agreeing to this condition or for the condition to include specific parameters to enable certainty. The wetland creation was included in our pre-hearing advice. Has the applicant not considered this? Condition should stipulate native plants local to the area. The various areas sizes should be included. Support this condition but could need more detail such as size, amount of plants, spacing etc.
AD		The Consent Holder shall design and install sediment detention structures. The design and management of these will be detailed in the FEMP. The Consent Holder shall construct at least one structure within 12 months of this consent being granted, with at least a further one constructed within 24 months. Advice note: Potential locations for sediment traps are shown on Figure ? attached as Appendix 2 and include: (e) in paddock X at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (f) in paddock X at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (g) in paddock X at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (h) in paddock X at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N;	[Carl – please draw on map the location of at least 4 paddocks where sediment structures can be used.]	Support the inclusion of this condition
AC		The Consent Holder shall design and install wetland and sediment settling structures. The design and management	Sediment traps are a further mitigation solution possible and being offered in this case. The	We would prefer to see the timelines and map prior to agreeing to this condition. Also need to identify objective

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		<p>of these will be detailed in the FEMP. The Consent Holder shall construct at least one structure within 12 months of this consent being granted, with at least a further one constructed within 24 months.</p> <p>Advice note: Potential locations for sediment traps are shown on Figure ? attached as Appendix ? and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (j) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (k) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (l) at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; 	<p>intention is to develop one structure in the first year and then gradually add more with design refined by operational experience. A map is being prepared with likely options for where these structures can be placed.</p> <p>As the exact location can not be determined at this stage, potential locations are added as advice noted.</p> <p>Carl – please draw on map the location of at least 3 locations</p>
31	The Consent Holder shall utilise plantain in their re-grassing program. The plantain content shall be recommended by a suitably qualified seed representative and shall be detailed in the FEMP required by condition 32.	<p>The Consent Holder shall utilise plantain in their re-grassing program. The plantain content shall be recommended by a suitably qualified seed representative and shall be detailed in the FEMP required by condition 32.</p> <p>The Consent Holder shall utilise pasture species and available technologies that assist to reduce nutrient losses to water. Analysis of the suitability of available technologies shall be detailed in the FEMP required by Condition 33</p>	<p>This still developing technology, of which there is debate as to its effectiveness. research is suggesting that while effective there is the need for a high % in pasture, plantain may not be needed.</p> <p>Can put a requirement to look at developing technologies, including pasture species, into FEMP.</p> <p>Agree to incorporate</p>
32	The Consent Holder shall cultivate; (a) with the contour of the land being used for cultivation and shall not cultivate up and down the slope; and (b) no less than 5 metres from the outer edge of any surface water body or natural wetland unless for the purpose of renewing or establishing pasture in accordance with Rule 25(b) of the Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan (Decisions Version), or any subsequent replacement versions.		
38	The Consent Authority may, in accordance with Sections 128 and 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, serve notice on the consent holder of its intention to review the conditions of this consent during the period 1 February to 30 September each year, or within two months of any enforcement action being taken by the Consent Authority in relation to the exercise of this consent, or on receiving monitoring results, for the purposes of: (a) determining whether the conditions of this permit are adequate to deal with any adverse effect on the environment, including cultural effects on the tangata		

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Draft Capil Grove – 444 Dairy Conversion - Land Use AUT2022022-04				
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	<p>whenua and/or cumulative effects, which may arise from the exercise of the permit, and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage, or which become evident after the date of commencement of the permit; or</p> <p>(b) ensuring the conditions of this consent are consistent with any National Environmental Standards Regulations, relevant plans and/or the Environment Southland Regional Policy Statement;</p> <p>(c) Amending the auditing/monitoring/recording/reporting/modelling programme to be undertaken;</p> <p>(d) Adding or adjusting compliance limits;</p> <p>(e) Ensuring the Oreti Freshwater Management Unit meets the freshwater objectives and freshwater quality limits set in an operative regional plan or National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management; and</p> <p>(f) Requiring the Consent Holder to adopt the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment as a result of the exercise of this permit.</p>			

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	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Discharge AUT2022022-01			
Number	Environment Southland Draft (Conditions V1 – 6 March 2022)	Capil Gove (Conditions V2 – 10 March 2022) V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	Capil Grove comments V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	Te Ao Marama Inc comments V5 highlighted in aqua please
1	This resource consent shall not be exercised until Discharge Permit AUTH-20211143-02 is surrendered or has expired.			
2	This consent shall be exercised in conjunction with Land Use Consent AUTH-20222055-04 and Land Use Consent AUTH-20222554.			
3	<p>This consent authorises the discharge of dairy shed effluent, wintering barn effluent and silage pad effluent (“agricultural effluent”) onto land, via a land disposal system consisting of a stone trap, sump, weeping wall and sludge bed, winter barn weeping wall, winter barn sump 1 and sump 2 and two synthetically lined effluent storage ponds to low rate pods and slurry tanker, as described in the application (APP-20222055) for resource consent dated 5 April 20221, additional application dated 27 April 20222, additional AEE dated 27 April 20223 and additional information responses dated 6 September 2022 and 17 September 20224. The activity shall be limited to:</p> <p>(a) The discharge to land of agricultural effluent generated from milking of up to 640 cows up to twice per day;</p> <p>(b) The discharge to land of agricultural effluent via a low rate pod system and a high rate slurry tanker; (c) The discharge of agricultural effluent to an area of XXX hectares as per the plan attached as Appendix 1; (d) The discharge of effluent from a silage pad no larger than XXXXm3;</p> <p>(e) The discharge to land of winter barn effluent generated from the use of two winter barns between 1 May and 30 September (inclusive).</p> <p>Advice Note: Routine monitoring inspections of this consent may occur up 2 times a year. This number does not include any other required inspections.</p>			
4	No cows shall be milked in accordance with this consent until the effluent storage capacity specified in condition 17 has been completed as per Land Use Consent AUTH-20222554.			
5	Notwithstanding these conditions, this permit shall be exercised in accordance with the Collected Agricultural Effluent Management Plan. Where there is inconsistency between the Collected Agricultural Effluent Management			

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	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Discharge AUT2022022-01			
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	Plan and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.			
6	The agricultural effluent discharge shall not exceed: (a) A depth of application of 25 millimetres for each individual application, and an instantaneous rate of 10 millimetres per hour via a low rate pod system on Category A land; (b) A depth of application of 10 millimetres for each individual application, and an instantaneous rate of 10 millimetres per hour via a low rate pod system on Category C land; (c) A depth of application of 5 millimetres for each individual application via slurry tanker on Category A and C land.			
7	The minimum return period for the discharge of agricultural effluent to land shall be 28 days.			
8	The agricultural effluent discharge shall not occur when the moisture content of the soils is at or above field capacity.			
9	Nitrogen loading onto any land area as a result of the exercise of this consent shall not exceed 150 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare per year.			
10	This consent does not authorise the discharge of: (a) effluent collected by a feed pad, stand-off pad, calving pad or underpass; and (b) agricultural effluent via high rate slurry tanker on land exceeding 7 degrees in slope (see Appendix 2).			
11	No agricultural effluent discharge shall occur between 1 June and 31 August each year.			
12	No agricultural effluent discharge shall occur within: (a) 20 metres of any surface watercourse; (b) 100 metres of any water abstraction point; (c) 200 metres of any place of assembly or dwelling not on the subject property; and (d) 20 metres from any property boundaries. Where there is inconsistency between the plan attached as Appendix 1 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.			
13	The stored or discharged agricultural effluent shall not enter any surface watercourse in any way, including: (a) directly; (b) indirectly; (c) by overland flow; (d) via entrainment by stormwater or run-off; or (e) via a pipe.			

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Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Discharge AUT2022022-01				
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14	The stored or discharged agricultural effluent shall not: (a) form ponds or flow on the land surface, or (b) cause contamination of water.			
15	The stored or discharged agricultural effluent shall not cause any odour beyond the boundary of the site (see Appendix 1) that is offensive or objectionable in the opinion of the Council's Compliance Officer.			
16	Spray drift beyond the boundary of the site shall not occur.			
17	The agricultural effluent discharge shall occur via agricultural effluent storage facilities of between 16,136 cubic metres and 18,180 cubic metres combined capacity.			
18	The Consent Holder must maintain at least 500mm of freeboard in the agricultural effluent storage facility at all times.			
19	The Consent Holder shall notify the Consent Authority the identity of the Person in Charge of the agricultural effluent disposal system: (a) prior to the first exercise of this consent, and (b) no more than five working days following the appointment of any new Person in Charge.			
20	The Consent Holder shall install and maintain: (a) an operational alarm that alerts the Person in Charge to any system failure that could cause the over-application, overflow or spilling of agricultural effluent (e.g. sudden pressure drop, irrigator stoppage); and / or (b) an operational automatic switch-off system that prevents any over-application or spilling of agricultural effluent.			
21	Where the agricultural effluent reticulation system is installed in such a way that effluent can be siphoned when pumping ceases, the Consent Holder shall install and maintain an anti-siphon device in the agricultural effluent pipeline.			
22	In the event of the failure or mismanagement of the agricultural effluent disposal system, or any other event that may result in a discharge of agricultural effluent that may have significant adverse effect on water quality, particularly in the region of the abstraction point of a registered drinking-water supply, the Consent Holder shall notify, as soon as reasonably practicable, the following: (a) the Consent Authority (ph 03 211 5115 or 03 211 5225			

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	after hours); and (b) Southland District Council (ph 0800 732 732).			
23	Prior to the first exercise of this consent, the Consent Holder shall prepare and submit to the Consent Authority a Collected Agricultural Effluent Management Plan. The Collected Agricultural Effluent Management Plan shall: (a) provide concise and clear direction to the Person in Charge and other staff on the operation of the agricultural effluent system; (b) identify environmental risks of agricultural effluent discharges specific to the farm including, but not limited to, locations of drains, surface waterways, sub-surface drainage and critical source areas in the agricultural effluent disposal area; (c) identify how the above environmental risks are avoided; (d) describe how each component of the agricultural effluent system is maintained and have regard to the information provided in the pond storage calculations provided in the application; (e) describe how agricultural effluent in storage is managed; (f) describe how agricultural effluent is managed when soils are at or above field capacity and/or during adverse weather conditions; and (g) describe how the stormwater diversion on the system is set up and managed.			
24	Annually or more frequently, the Collected Agricultural Effluent Management Plan shall be reviewed and the outcome of the review provided to the Consent Authority within one month.			
25	If amended at any time, the most recent version of the Collected Agricultural Effluent Management Plan shall be provided to the Consent Authority within one month of the amendment. Advice note: The Collected Agricultural Effluent Management Plan required by Condition 23 may be incorporated into the Farm Environmental Management Plan required by AUTH-20222055-04, and prepared in accordance with Appendix N, of the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan (Decisions Version) (or any updated version of the plan).			
26	A bore or well shall be available for monitoring groundwater quality and shall be: (a) located downstream of the agricultural effluent discharge area; (b) XX metres below the static	A bore or well shall be available for monitoring groundwater quality and shall be: (a) located downstream of the agricultural effluent discharge area; (b) XX metres below the static groundwater level, and	The loading rates are v low. Regardless the topography and lithology is such that it would be highly unlikely there would be much deep drainage associated with effluent application.	<u>We support the inclusion of this condition, baseline monitoring should be included.</u> <u>Support baseline monitoring being undertaken</u>

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	groundwater level, and screened on the bottom X metres; (c) 50–100 millimetres internal diameter; and (d) used solely for monitoring purposes.	screened on the bottom X metres; (c) 50–100 millimetres internal diameter; and (d) used solely for monitoring purposes.	This is especially so as no effluent will be applied when soils are wet. Groundwater levels are not suitable for a monitoring bore. Replace with surface water monitoring condition. Baseline monitoring has begun and is underway.	
BA		The consent hold shall develop a surface water monitoring programme, sampling water quality at a minimum of two sites including: (a) upstream at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; (b) downstream at or about NZTM 1251517E 4873933N; These locations are shown on Figure ? in Appendix 2. Water samples shall be collected for analysis twice annually in February and August and sampled for: (i) Biochemical oxygen demand (ii) Total suspended solids (iii) Total phosphorus (iv) Dissolved reactive phosphorus (v) Total nitrogen (vi) Ammoniacal nitrogen (vii) E.coli (viii) Temperature		
27	The Consent Authority may, in accordance with Sections 128 and 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, serve notice on the Consent Holder of its intention to review the conditions of this consent during the period 1 February to 30 September each year, or within two months of any enforcement action being taken by the Consent Authority in relation to the exercise of this consent, for the purposes of: (a) Determining whether the conditions of this permit are adequate to deal with any adverse effect on the environment, including cumulative effects, which may			

Commented [MB2]: Good additional condition - baseline would be current operation prior to building the new barn and adding the additional cows so programme needs to have a minimum 12 months prior to the extra cows and barn

Commented [HL3R2]: Agree, underway now.

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	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Discharge AUT2022022-01			
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	<p>arise from the exercise of the permit, and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage, or which become evident after the date of commencement of the permit;</p> <p>(b) Ensuring the conditions of this consent are consistent with any National Environmental Standards Regulations, relevant plans and/or the Environment Southland Regional Policy Statement;</p> <p>(c) Amending the monitoring programme to be undertaken;</p> <p>(d) Adding or adjusting compliance limits;</p> <p>(e) Ensuring the Oreti Freshwater Management Unit meets the freshwater objectives and freshwater quality limits set in an operative regional plan or National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management; and</p> <p>(f) Requiring the Consent Holder to adopt the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment arising as a result of the exercise of this permit.</p>			

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Capil Grove Conditions – 10 March 2023 – Version 642

	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Winter Barns AUT2022022-03			
Number	Environment Southland Draft (Conditions V1 – 6 March 2022)	Capil Gove (Conditions V2 – 10 March 2022)	Capil Grove comments	Te Ao Marama Inc comments
		V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	V5 highlighted in aqua please
1	This consent shall not be exercised until Land Use Consent AUTH-20211143-03 has been surrendered or expires.			
2	This resource consent authorises the use of land for two winter barns as described in the application for resource consent dated 5 April 20221, additional application dated 27 April 20222, additional AEE dated 27 April 20223 and additional information response dated 6 September 20224. The activity shall be limited to; (a) The use of land for two winter barns for up to 840 cows between 1 May and 30 September (inclusive); and (b) The use of the land for two winter barns during adverse weather conditions.			
3	This consent shall be exercised in conjunction with Discharge Permit AUTH-20222055-01 (or any subsequent variation versions).			
4	The winter barns shall be located as described in the table below; Legal description Part Lot 2 DP 2005 Map Reference of existing winter barn (NZTM 2000) 1250221E 4872531N Property address 444 Springhills Tussock Creek Road Legal description Part Lot 2 DP 2005 Map Reference of new winter barn (NZTM 2000) 1250289E 4872287N Property address 444 Springhills Tussock Creek Road			
5	The winter barns shall not be located within: (a) 50 metres of any surface watercourse; (b) 100 metres of any water abstraction point; (c) 200 metres of any place of assembly or dwelling not on the subject property; (d) 20 metres of any mapped tile drains; and (e) 20 metres from any property boundaries.			
6	The existing winter barns shall be: (a) No greater than 4,590 m ² in area; (b) Constructed with a strip drain along the northern boundary to capture effluent generated	The existing winter barns shall be: (a) No greater than 4,590 m² in area; (b) Constructed with a strip drain along the northern boundary to capture effluent generated in the winter barn;	The size of the barn is irrelevant. There is a requirement to report cow numbers and that should be all that is required. It is unclear the	<u>Have these barns already been consented by the SDC?</u> <u>The application proposes dimensions of barn size.</u> <u>The impact of large barns for us is about landscape.</u>

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	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Winter Barns AUT2022022-03			
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	<p>in the winter barn;</p> <p>(c) Constructed with a sealed, impermeable base and a minimum depth of 500mm of wood-based material or straw across the base; and</p> <p>(d) Constructed with nibbed edges to prevent overland flow beyond the perimeter of two winter barns.</p>	<p>(c) Constructed with a sealed, impermeable base and a minimum depth of 500mm of wood-based material or straw across the base; and</p> <p>(d) Constructed with nibbed edges to prevent overland flow beyond the perimeter of two winter barns.</p>	<p>environmental impact/effect that barn size would mitigate.</p> <p>There is no need for wood material as the barns are free stall barns. There are a number of different barn farming systems and one uses wood chips – others don't.</p> <p>Regardless, it is unclear how this requirement impacts on the resource consent, specifically environmental outcomes.</p> <p><u>HL – a larger barn assists with managing effects. It was discussed that it is the number of cows that will develop effects, not the size of the barn.</u></p> <p><u>Lindsays have been to see a local composting barn operation as suggested. They have concluded the composting barn operation is not suitable for the way they intend to develop their farm. They are concerned about animal welfare and still having material to deal with (being composted material – i.e. the manure issues doesn't go away but there is simply managing it in a different way.</u></p> <p><u>Composting systems require more floorspace per cow, requiring an even larger shed.</u></p> <p><u>It was noted that shed size provided in application to provide idea of scale, just like providing details such as rainfall and river flows.</u></p> <p><u>A number of the other issues raised by TAMI are outside the scope of this consent - and SDC/land use issue. It was noted that the barns are not yet consented by SDC –this process needs to be concluded first. We understand rural building and is permitted in rural zone.</u></p>	<p><u>We suggested using compostable barns, but we have had no commentary on this. Has the applicant considered this?</u></p> <p><u>Agree that this a DP matter rather than RP around barn size - primarily need to know how effluent from the barn will be managed in this context</u></p>
7	<p>The new winter barns shall be:</p> <p>(a) No greater than 4,380 m² in area;</p> <p>(b) Constructed with a strip drain along the eastern</p>	<p>The new winter barns shall be:</p> <p>(a) No greater than 4,380 m² in area;</p> <p>(b) Constructed with a strip drain along the eastern</p>	As above	Same as above

Commented [MB4]: Agree that this a DP matter rather than RP around barn size - primarily need to know how effluent from the barn will be managed in this context

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	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Winter Barns AUT2022022-03			
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	boundary to capture effluent generated in the winter barn; (c) Constructed with a sealed, impermeable base and a minimum depth of 500mm of wood-based material or straw across the base; and (d) Constructed with nibbed edges to prevent overland flow beyond the perimeter of two winter barns.	boundary to capture effluent generated in the winter barn; (c) Constructed with a sealed, impermeable base and a minimum depth of 500mm of wood-based material or straw across the base; and (d) Constructed with nibbed edges to prevent overland flow beyond the perimeter of two winter barns.		
8	Liquid effluent generated in the winter barns shall be captured and/or scraped into the strip drain, weeping wall ancillary collection sumps which are part of the effluent system authorised by Discharge Permit AUTH-20222055-01 and Land Use Consent AUTH-20222554.			
9	This consent does not authorise the discharge of any liquid effluent or animal and vegetative waste produced as a result of the activity authorised by this consent being undertaken. Advice Note: The Consent Holder shall discharge: (a) the winter barn sludge and associated vegetative matter in accordance with Rule 38 of the Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan (Decisions Version) or any subsequent versions; and (b) the liquid effluent generated from the winter barns in accordance with the conditions of Discharge Permit AUTH-20222055-01 (or any subsequent variation versions).			
10	The Consent Authority may, in accordance with Sections 128 and 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, serve notice on the consent holder of its intention to review the conditions of this consent during the period 1 February to 30 September each year, or within two months of any enforcement action being taken by the Consent Authority in relation to the exercise of this consent, or on receiving monitoring results, for the purposes of: (a) Determining whether the conditions of this permit are adequate to deal with any adverse effect on the environment, including cumulative effects, which may arise from the exercise of the permit, and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage, or which become evident after the date of commencement of the permit;			

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	Draft Capil Grove - Dairy Conversion - Winter Barns AUT2022022-03			
Number	Environment Southland Draft (Conditions V1 – 6 March 2022)	Capil Gove (Conditions V2 – 10 March 2022) V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	Capil Grove comments V4 highlighted in yellow V6 highlighted in green	Te Ao Marama Inc comments V5 highlighted in aqua please
	(b) Ensuring the conditions of this consent are consistent with any National Environmental Standards Regulations, relevant plans and/or the Environment Southland Regional Policy Statement; or (c) Ensuring the Oreti Freshwater Management Unit meets the freshwater objectives and freshwater quality limits set in an operative regional plan or National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.			

	Draft Capil Grove – Water Permit AUTH-20222055-02			
Number	Environment Southland Draft (Conditions V1 – 31 March 2022)	Capil Gove (Conditions V4 – 31 March 2022) V4 highlighted in yellow	Capil Grove comments V4 highlighted in yellow	Te Ao Marama Inc Comments TAMI Comments V5
1	<p>This permit authorises the taking of groundwater at the location specified above. The rate of abstraction shall not exceed:</p> <p>(a) 2 litres per second; (b) 85,800 litres per day; and (c) 21,834,000 litres per year.</p> <p>Advice Note <i>The Consent Holder must ensure that the bore that water abstraction occurs from can meet the following conditions:</i></p> <p><i>The bore or well design and headwork's prevent: - 2 - AUTH-20222055-02</i></p> <p><i>i. the infiltration of contaminants; and</i> <i>ii. the uncontrolled discharge or leakage of water to the ground surface or between aquifers.</i></p> <p><i>Should the bore not meet the above conditions, the Consent Holder shall apply to the Consent Authority for a Resource Consent for the use and maintenance of the bore.</i></p>	No changes requested		
2	Prior to the first exercise of this consent, the Consent Holder shall install a backflow prevention device or take other appropriate measures to ensure water and/or contaminants cannot return to the water source.			

3	<p>(a) Prior to the first exercise of this consent, the Consent Holder shall install a water meter to record the water take, within an error accuracy range of +/-5% over the meter's nominal flow range. The Consent Holder shall forward a copy of the installation certificate to the Consent Authority within one month of installing the water meter.</p> <p>(b) The water meter shall be installed in a straight length of pipe, before any diversion of water occurs. The straight length of pipe shall be part of the pump outlet plumbing, easily accessible, have no fittings and obstructions in it. There shall be a straight length of pipe on either side of the water meter, on the upstream side there shall be a distance that is 10 times the diameter of the pipe and on the downstream side there shall be a distance of 5 times the diameter of the pipe.</p> <p>(c) The Consent Holder shall ensure the full operation of the water meter at all times during the exercise of this consent. All malfunctions of the water meter during the exercise of this consent shall be reported to the Consent Authority within five working days of observation and appropriate repairs shall be performed within five working days. Once the malfunction has been remedied, a Water Measuring Device Verification Form completed with photographic evidence must be submitted to the Consent Authority within five working days of the completion of repairs.</p> <p>(d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If a mechanical insert water meter is installed it shall be verified for accuracy each and every year from the first exercise of this consent. (ii) Any electromagnetic or ultrasonic flow meter shall be verified for accuracy every five years from the first exercise of this consent. (iii) Each verification shall be undertaken by a Consent Authority 			
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	<p>approved operator and a Water Measuring Device Verification Form shall be completed and supplied to the Consent Authority with receipts of service. These shall be supplied within five working days of the verification, and at any time upon request.</p> <p>(e) The Consent Holder shall maintain a record of the total volume of water abstracted each month. The Consent Holder shall provide this record to the Consent Authority by 31 May each year and at any other time on request.</p>			
4	<p>Prior to the exercise of this consent, the Consent Holder shall notify the Consent Authority of the person who is in charge of the operation this consent. If the person in charge changes during the term of this consent, the Consent Holder shall notify the Consent Authority of the new operator no later than five working days after that person takes responsibility.</p>			
5	<p>The Consent Authority may, in accordance with Sections 128 and 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, serve notice on the Consent Holder of its intention to review the conditions of this consent during the period 1 February to 30 September each year, or within two months of any enforcement action being taken by the Consent Authority in relation to the exercise of this consent, or on receiving monitoring results, for the purposes of:</p> <p>(a) adjusting the consented rate or volume of water under Condition 2, should future changes in water use indicate that the consented rate or volume is not able to be fully utilised;</p> <p>(b) determining whether the conditions of this consent are adequate to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage;</p> <p>(c) ensuring the conditions of this consent are consistent with any National</p>			

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Environmental Standards Regulations, National Policy Statement, Water Conservation Order, relevant plans and/or any relevant Regional Policy Statement; or	(d) adjusting or altering the method of water take data recording and transmission.			

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