

RE: Submission on Resource Consent Application 20-0526-3.0

Airport Farm Trustee Limited

Submitter Details

1. We have been provided with the following documentation from the TRC that have informed us in the preparation of this submission¹:

TRC document Identifier	Name of Document
FRODO-#2574889-v2	Application form 20-04692-3-0 20-0526-3-0 Airport Farm Trustee Limited 26 August 2020.PDF (Application)
FRODO-#2791520-v2	Application AEE-odour assessment 20-04692-3-0 20-0526-3-0 Airport Farm Trustee Limited 3 June 2021.PDF (Tonkin and Taylor Report)
FRODO-#1276405-v1	Image 4692-2 Transferred 25 Oct 2013.PDF (Consent 4692)
FRODO-#1314237-v2	Image-5262-2-1 Airport Change 20 Feb 2014.PDF (Consent 5262)
FRODO-#2831685-v1	Notification decision-Limited notification 20-05262-3-0 Airport Farm Trustees Limited.PDF (Notification Decision)

2. Our neighbours Kevin and Glenis McDonald had a meeting at the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) with the personnel below, on 30 July 2021 at the TRC in Stratford, to clarify details of the Application:
 - a. Gary Bedford – Planning Manager
 - b. Colin McLellan – Consents Manager
3. They shared with us how revealing this meeting was, in terms of how current consents are supposed to operate, what obligations are placed on parties, and the rights of affected parties. If we, and neighbours, had been aware of these much earlier, we believe that the TRC would have been presented with an entirely different perspective on the Application that would have created a different process and a better informed outcome.

Summary of our understanding of the application

4. We understand that AFT are seeking an early renewal of their two discharge consents 4692-2 and 5262-2, both of which are due to expire 1 June 2026.
5. Discharge consent 4692-2 relates to discharge of wash-down water from the cleaning of broiler chicken sheds onto and into land. We understand that the TRC is processing consent 4692 separately to the air discharge consent. TRC's reasons are that consent 4692 is a Controlled Activity (must be granted) and will be processed non-notified, because "*nobody is adversely affected*"². We don't necessarily agree that this assumption is correct, but we are happy to capture our broader concerns under this submission for consent 5262.
6. We understand that AFT haven't specified a period for the renewed consent in the Application, but that they have indicated that they are seeking a renewal term of 10-15 years from date of granting without change to the special conditions under their current air discharge consent 5262-2³.
7. AFT has provided an odour assessment report from Tonkin and Taylor in support of their application.

Outcome Sought in this submission

8. **The TRC should refuse the consent**
9. Within the current remaining period of the consent:
 - a. We oppose the Application to extend the free range to outside of the shed until an AEE is made, and control measures associated with the new risk have been identified and implemented.
 - b. We seek a review by the TRC on the effectiveness of AFT's existing control measures to ensure improved compliance with current consent conditions that we now understand are being breached on a regular basis.
 - c. We seek an improvement in the TRC monitoring program that can better and more regularly capture the ongoing concerns of residents of Airport Drive.
 - d. We request that AFT are required to keep all written records of complaints for longer than six months and present these to the TRC at the appropriate review dates. We also request that AFT provide the complainants with a copy of a record of their complaint each time a complaint is made.
 - e. We request that we are included in the information loop and kept informed on these actions and their progress.

Summary of objections to the Application

10. AFT has a poor compliance record as experienced by ourselves and other neighbours. TRC officers seem to be unaware of this persistent, ongoing, and the cumulative negative effects on our wellbeing.
11. There is a strong and reasonable expectation that the consent wasn't going to be renewed beyond 2026. A number of parties, including ourselves, have relied on this in our future planning.
12. **We believe that the consent should have been publicly notified under S95 of the RMA.** Our grounds for this are detailed further in this submission, but in summary we believe that the TRC has made a number of material errors in its assumptions and reasoning that have led to their willingness to consider the early renewal of the consent and its notification decision and determination of affected persons.

Evidence in support of our objection

Consent should have been publicly notified

13. S95A of the RMA provides for public notification in special circumstances. We consider the special circumstances requiring public notification to be self-evident:
 - a. The Application proposes to extend the consent past 2026, potentially by a further 15-years to 2036. This is well past the reasonably held expectation of affected parties, including NPDC on behalf of the district, residents of Airport Drive, and parties having bought land with the expectation to subdivide.
 - b. The consent also proposes to change the operation where the environmental effects haven't been assessed. Residents excluded on the basis of having already provided consent in earlier applications cannot automatically be assumed to provide a blanket approval for changes of operation.
 - c. AFT have a poor record of environmental performance as experienced by residents that challenges the notion of whether they are fit to continue their operation.

Consent not to be renewed beyond 2026

14. A public meeting with residents and businesses in New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) was held to discuss District Plan zone changes for areas designated as Area Q and Area R in 2014. The newspaper report at the time recorded the discussion. This included an article highlighting AFT's owner, Mr Ed Whiting, distress at not having his consent renewed in 2026. He was resigned to this however and his main concern was that he should be allowed to capitalise on the new urban zoning, rather than have the area rezoned after his operation was closed⁴.

⁴ <https://www.stuff.co.nz/taranaki-daily-news/news/63623010/chicken-farmer-worried-rezoning-will-leave-him--in-limbo-land>

15. Others, including ourselves, have since relied on the consent not being renewed past 2026. This also includes parties not being notified in this process (developers, and owners looking to subdivide their land once it is rezoned as residential).
16. Given the background and well signalled intentions by NPDC for the development of the area, it is concerning to us that NPDC have been ruled out of having any say in this application.

Change of Process

17. AFT clearly explain in their Application that they intend to **convert** their existing operation to free range.

“This will include conversion of its four existing poultry sheds from conventional (i.e. non-free range) broiler to a free-range configuration⁵”

18. While no further explanation is provided on what this entails, other than reduced bird numbers, the Tonkin Taylor Report notes that this also encompasses⁶:

- *“Provision of **outdoor range** areas alongside each shed corresponding to the shed area (at a minimum).*
- *Installation of pop holes along the side of the sheds to allow birds to access the range areas in the following circumstances:*

- *Once the birds are old enough to self-regulate body temperature at 21 days; and*
- *During daylight hours thereafter (except during inclement weather)”.*

19. Surprisingly, Tonkin and Taylor do not address the significant change to include an outdoor operation that appears to increase the risk of environmental effects beyond the boundary. Instead they focus on how this affects the risks from *within the shed* operation and conclude odour effects will be *less*. They base this on argument of reduced stocking density and an assumption that chickens only excrete where they eat (indoors).
20. Tonkin and Taylor (Section 3) note that odour is exacerbated by water/ moisture and also created by the birds themselves. This is a point that should have been picked up by them in terms of the outdoor operation.
21. In both minimising current emission risk and being silent on the new emission risk, the Tonkin and Taylor report has also avoided commenting on how controls should be enhanced and where existing controls might become less effective under the new operation. In terms of equipment that AFT have to mitigate effects of odour and dust, these are all based on having birds contained within a negative pressure maintained enclosed space.
22. Likewise the TRC in its assessment of the Application appears to make a similar error of omission to conclude that the consent application falls under Rule 52 of the RAQP. Rule 52 covers *“Existing poultry farming processes”* whereas AFT (and Tonkin and Taylor) clearly

indicate that the Application covers a *conversion of an existing operation to free range* (our emphasis added). According to the RAQP this would make the Application subject to Rule 54.

23. While making this Application subject to Rule 54 (discretionary activity) seems to remove any rule based obligation to notify the consent, it should affect the consideration of affected parties and whether the effects are likely to be more than minor (S95E). When considering discretionary activities, **all** adverse effects of the activity can be considered. Activities classified as discretionary are recognised as being capable of generating a wide range of effects and therefore the assessment of effects is not narrowed or limited in any way.
24. In restricting the consent to a limited notification consent it seems to us that the TRC has unnecessarily limited its own powers to properly assess the application in the right context.

Lack of complaints

25. TRC's judgment on how to address the Application seems to have been informed by an unfounded assumption that AFT have good compliance performance with current consent conditions. In our view, the TRC's handling of the Application has relied excessively on its official complaint record to conclude that adverse impacts are no more than minor. It hasn't tested this in either its monitoring process, or tested this assumption with potentially affected parties that would have provided a different conclusion.
26. The Application, the Notification Decision, and the Tonkin and Taylor Report all rely on a mistaken representation of AFT's performance under their current consent. In particular, they all state, or assume that AFT is complying with its existing consent conditions and any effects are no more than minor:
 - a. AFT claims that it is meeting its existing resource consent conditions standards⁷
 - b. AFT claims no "record" of dust being a problem on the farm⁸
 - c. AFT (falsely) states that no complaints have been received in relation to offensive and objectionable odour beyond the boundary of the site⁹
 - d. AFT (falsely) claims that records and experience has not shown dust emissions moving beyond the site boundary¹⁰
 - e. AFT (erroneously) claim odour is a subjective matter and relies on statement that only official complaints to the TRC should matter¹¹.
 - f. Tonkin and Taylor note that their report relies solely on the complaint record, and an absence of any complaints since 2015¹².

- g. Tonkin and Taylor note in relation to Odour Diaries as an assessment tool in Table 5.1 that¹³:

“The complaints record has not indicated that odour is prevalent on neighbouring properties and an odour diary programme was therefore not considered suitable for this assessment”.

The passive approach taken by Tonkin and Taylor in their assessment by simply relying on the word of the Applicant, undermines the relevance of their report.

- h. The TRC concludes that there are no *recorded* complaints about odour in assessing any impacts as being less than minor¹⁴.
27. Contrary to the perceptions created above, our experience, and those of our neighbours, suggests that AFT regularly breach special conditions 6 (odour) and 7 (suspended dust) of consent 5262. These breaches are having an adverse effect on our wellbeing.
28. When entertaining family and friends we hope that the events won't be spoiled by odour.
29. In addition AFT are a significant source of concern regarding noise levels. This occurs regularly during the night with shed cleaning, feed deliveries, and other truck movements occurring at all hours of the night and very early morning. We appreciate that the TRC does not concern itself with noise other than providing more general advice on avoiding noise complaints under Appendix V of the RAQP¹⁵, but it helps to paint the picture of negative effects of AFT's to its neighbours.
30. We have, through this process, discovered what is recommended good practice (but not a requirement) under RAQP Appendix 5 section t (complaints), that the farm operator is required to keep a written record of complaints noting all of the relevant details of the complaint. These written records need only be retained for *at least* six months.
31. The TRC, Tonkin and Taylor, and AFT claim no records of non-compliance exists. While this may be the case because complaints haven't been officially notified to the TRC, and they haven't been recorded by AFT either, this does not mean that complaints don't exist. In the context of an Application that seeks to present itself as “no adverse impact” it strikes us that AFT in being less than transparent, have misled the TRC.
32. It is noteworthy that AFT has chosen not to engage with its neighbours on this consent. This is evidenced by this section being left blank in the Application and also noted by Tonkin and Taylor in Table 5.1 under Community Consultation

“AFTL has not consulted with neighbours in relation to this application and the complaint record has been relied upon for community feedback in relation to odour.”

Effectiveness of Current Controls

33. The examples of breaches that we have noted above seem to point to the lack of the effectiveness of engineering controls in the operation.
34. Based on this, we would request that; the TRC reviews the effectiveness of AFT's existing control measures; how these may have changed from the original consent; and whether these changes were properly notified and dealt with as per special condition 4.
35. We also ask that the TRC reassesses the effectiveness of its current monitoring program. In our view these seem largely passive and reactive, if it simply relies on official complaints being received, or rely solely on the representations of AFT during any review periods.
36. We ask that the TRC reports back to us in terms of these recommended actions.

Supporting Evidence from Neighbours

37. While only limited notification parties are entitled to make a submission in this process we believe anyone living within the 400m zone should have been consulted and included in the submission process. Everyone in this zone should have a voice regardless of when they purchased their property as they were under the impression the consent would expire in 2026.
38. Healthy homes standards suggest ventilating our homes by opening our windows which we do, however we often return to find the chicken shed odour is evident in our house.
39. We were unaware that we should complain to the TRC every time we experienced problems with the chicken sheds regarding odours or dust, so believe the complaint record is completely inaccurate and does not reflect the neighbours' experiences over recent years.
40. If TRC responds to complaints is there someone local to investigate immediately? There is concern if a rep has to travel from Stratford that the situation may no longer exist due to a delay in investigating the complaint.

Future land use of neighbouring properties

41. NPDC is in the process of changing the zoning of our land to Residential from Rural. If the chicken sheds are to remain this severely impacts the future development of our property into residential sections for housing, as people will not want to reside near the sheds with the odour that we currently experience.