

Application for Resource Consent: Intensive Winter Grazing (IWG)



Form B: Activity Information and Assessment Form

A complete Administration Form (Form A) MUST accompany this Activity Information and Assessment Form (Form B) when lodging your application. The purpose of this form is to provide the applicant with guidance on information that is required under the

Resource Management Act 1991. These forms are to act as a guide only, and Horizons Regional Council reserves the right to request additional information.

APPLICANT DETAILS

Applicant Name:

New consent Renewal

Duration /Expiry date sought:

Contact Person(s):
.....

Physical Address of the IWG:
.....

Dairy Supply Number (if applicable)

Farm Identifier:

Do you have a Horizons Farm SLUI Plan? Yes No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS FORM

All applications are required to provide a completed Intensive Winter Grazing management plan. *NOTE: Horizons has developed an IWG management plan that may be used.*

Other IWG management plans have been developed by industry and sector groups, however please be aware that we may require a higher level of detail to inform a consenting process

Check if IWG
Management plan
attached.

Evidence of cultural assessment informed by written feedback from relevant Iwi and/or hapū group(s) must be provided (see section 4.4 of this form)

Check if Cultural
assessment attached

1. Farm Information and Description of Proposed Activity

1.1 THE PROPERTY

Title legal description:			
Lease / support blocks			
Total Farm area (ha):			
Soil type(s):			
Estimated total farm contour: (Must equal 100%)	Flat %:		Rolling %:
	Easy Hill %:		Steep%:
Annual maximum area to be cropped (ha)			

1.2 RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

A cropped area risk assessment must be completed in the Intensive Winter Grazing management plan. This must be based on all the possible paddocks that will be intensively winter grazed throughout the requested consent period.

Inherent cropped area risk	Number of paddocks	Risk assessment after GMP and mitigations	Total area, ha
Low risk			
Medium Risk			
High risk			
Total assessed area (ha):			
Cropped Area Risk Comments			

1.3 INTENSIFICATION ASSESSMENT:

NOTE: If the annual maximum area in Section 1.1 is greater than any of the areas in Section 1.3, your application will be assessed as a discretionary consent application. For council to grant a Discretionary Activity in this case, you will need to show how your activity does not result in an increase in contaminant loads in the catchment or concentrations of contaminants in freshwater compared to the loads/concentrations at 2 September 2020. This is a difficult threshold to meet. It is recommended that you discuss this with a member of the Consents Team at Horizons by ringing **0508 800 800** or emailing **consents.enquiries@horizons.govt.nz**

Winter grazed area in 2014 - 2015 season, (ha)
Winter grazed area in 2015 - 2016 season, (ha)
Winter grazed area in 2016 - 2017 season, (ha)
Winter grazed area in 2017 - 2018 season, (ha)
Winter grazed area in 2018 - 2019 season, (ha)
Evidence provided for the year with the maximum area

Evidence can include fertiliser, seed or contractor receipts, paddocks maps, paddocks grazed

2. Rule Assessment

This section will assist you in identifying the reason(s) consent is required. Please note that ticking 'no' does not require you to adhere to the standard you are unable to meet - it only confirms the reason why consent is required. *PLEASE NOTE: Regulation 26 (Standards (a) to (e)) have been deferred until 1 May 2022. Therefore, consent is only required if you cannot meet one or more of these standards AFTER 1 May 2022. Regulation 30 comes into effect 1 May 2021 and still applies.*

2.1 INTENSIVE WINTER GRAZING - REGULATION 26 AND 30 IN THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR FRESHWATER

Regulation 26 (Comes into effect 1 May 2022)	Yes	No	Comment
(a) At all times, the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must be no greater than 50 (ha) or 10% of the area of the farm, whichever is greater			
(b) The slope of any land under an annual forage crop that is used for intensive winter grazing must be 10 degrees or less, determined by measuring the slope over any 20m distance of the land			
(c) Livestock must be kept at least 5m away from the bed of any river, lake, wetland, or drain (regardless of whether there is any water in it at the time)			
(d) On and from 1 May to 30 September of any year, in relation to any critical source area that is within, or adjacent to, any area of land that is used for intensive winter grazing on a farm, - i. The critical source area must not be grazed; and ii. Vegetation must be maintained as ground cover over all of the critical source area; and iii. Maintaining that vegetation must not include any cultivation or harvesting of annual forage crops.			
Regulation 30 (Comes into effect 1 May 2021)	Yes	No	Comment
Land on the farm must have been used for intensive winter grazing between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2019			Please note: If you have ticked no, consent is required as a Discretionary Activity. Please fill out Section 4.5 in addition"
At all times, the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must be no greater than the maximum area of the farm that was used for intensive winter grazing between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2019			Please note: If you have ticked "no", consent is required as a Discretionary Activity. Please fill out Section 4.5 in addition"

2.2 CULTIVATION - RULE 13- 4 OF THE ONE PLAN

	Yes	No	Comment
<p>Is the land within a coastal foredune? <i>NOTE: Coastal foredune means the strip of land between the coastal marine area and a line roughly parallel with the beach, extending 200 metres inland of the first line of vegetation.</i></p>			
<p>Bunding, silt traps, interception drains or other alternative methods to minimise sediment run-off to water must be installed prior to and maintained during cultivation</p>			
<p>Any ancillary discharge of sediment into water must not, after reasonable mixing, cause the receiving water body to breach the water quality standards for visual clarity set out in Schedule E for that water body.</p>			
<p>For vegetable crops listed within the Commodity Levies (Vegetables and Fruit) Order 2007 a paddock assessment must be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice for Commercial Vegetable Growing in the Horizons Region (Horticulture New Zealand) Version 2010/2.</p>			
<p>The activity must not occur on land that is in, or within 5m of: (i) the bed of a river that is permanently flowing, (ii) the bed of a river that is not permanently flowing and has an active bed width greater than 1m, (iii) the bed of a lake.</p>			
<p>The activity must not occur on land that is in, or within 10m of (i) a wetland as identified in Schedule F, (ii) sites valued for Trout Spawning as identified in Schedule B, (iv) Sites of Significance - Aquatic as identified in Schedule B.</p>			
<p>The activity must not occur on land in a Hill Country Erosion Management Area. <i>Hill Country Erosion Management Area means any area of land with a pre-existing slope of 20 degrees or greater on which vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* or cultivation* and ancillary land disturbance* for the purposes of constructing erosion and sediment control methods to minimise run off to water^ is being or is to be undertaken.</i></p>			
<p>At all times, the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must be no greater than the maximum area of the farm that was used for intensive winter grazing between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2019</p>			

Please note, if the standards of Rule 13-4 cannot be met (if you tick "No" for any of the above standards), a Land Use Consent for cultivation will be required. Please fill out 'Form B - Land Disturbance (Earthworks) and/or Clean fill' to the extent it is relevant.

3. Intensive Winter Grazing Management and Mitigations

An Intensive Winter Grazing Management Plan is required in addition to the consent application form. It may be helpful to complete the management plan first and use it to inform these sections.

3.1 NITROGEN RISK AND MITIGATIONS?

Do you apply Nitrogen fertiliser?
If yes, what measures are in place to minimise nitrogen leaching from fertiliser applications?

How often do you soil test on winter grazed blocks?

Comments on nitrogen use and leaching mitigations

3.2 SEDIMENT, PHOSPHORUS, E COLI RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

Will all reasonably practicable steps be taking to minimise adverse effects of any pugging that occurs on that land? What steps are proposed to be undertaken?

Will you ensure that vegetation is established as ground cover over the whole area of that land as soon as practicable after livestock have finished grazing the land? What steps will you take to achieve this?

What measures do you employ to minimise and/or mitigate the loss of sediment and other contaminants to water?

What buffer distance from the intensive winter grazing area do you allow for wetlands and sites identified in Schedule F? *(Please show these on the maps to attach to the application) Schedule F of the One Plan can be found at <http://www.horizons.govt.nz/publications-feedback/one-plan/part-3-annexes/schedules>. If you are unsure whether an area would be considered a Schedule F habitat, please contact biodiversity@horizons.govt.nz as we may be able to provide assistance.*

Additional comments

4. Description of receiving environment and assessment of effects

4.1 WATERWAYS

Water management zone (as shown at https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/)	
Water management sub zone (as shown at https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/)	
What are the Schedule B values associated with waterways on your farm? (as shown at https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/)	
Ground water management zone (as shown at https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/)	
Is any water quality monitoring available for your location? (If available, this can be obtained by emailing help@horizons.govt.nz) If so, please attach.	
Area of wetlands on farm fenced (ha) (if applicable):	
For those standards in the NES rule (Section 2.1 of this form) that you are not able to meet, please provide an assessment of effects on that matter.	
Signs of instream life (e.g. fish, eels, bullies, crayfish, native birds, frogs) <i>NOTE: This can be informed by personal/local knowledge of the ecology of the applicable waterways.</i>	
If you cannot meet the minimum of 5m buffer distance from river, lake, or farm drainage channels, please provide an assessment of effects of this on the waterway, including water quality and instream ecology	
Please provide a brief summary of mitigations proposed to minimise environmental effects as described in the IWG Management Plan	
Provide an assessment of the effects of the proposed activity on the quality and health of freshwater and water bodies including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what are the effects on the nearby waterways? - what are the effects on surface water quality? - what are the effects on the relevant Schedule B values for waterways within your farm? Please reference research or knowledge that supports this assessment. This can be obtained from your relevant industry body as well as academic research. Examples can be found below. https://www.dairynz.co.nz/about-us/research/pastoral-21/ https://www.dairynz.co.nz/about-us/research/forages-for-reduced-nitrate-leaching-programme/ http://frc.massey.ac.nz/workshops/16/Manuscripts/Paper_Burkitt_2016.pdf https://www.nzgajournal.org.nz/index.php/JoNZG/article/view/554/182 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/23556427_Water_Quality_and_the_Effects_of_Different_Pastoral_Animals	

4.2 ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

Are there areas of indigenous biodiversity on the farm? This could include, but is not limited to, native bush, native forest, wetlands, tussocklands, or sand dunes. *(Please show these on your map).*
If you are unsure, please contact biodiversity@horizons.govt.nz as we may be able to provide assistance.

4.3 SOIL AND EROSION

What effects will the intensive winter grazing have on soil and erosion?
(Taking into account slope, stock type and soil types). Please reference research or knowledge that supports this assessment. This can be obtained from your relevant industry body as well as academic research.

<https://www.dairynz.co.nz/about-us/research/pastoral-21/>

<https://www.dairynz.co.nz/about-us/research/forages-for-reduced-nitrate-leaching-programme/>

http://flrc.massey.ac.nz/workshops/16/Manuscripts/Paper_Burkitt_2016.pdf

<https://www.nzgajournal.org.nz/index.php/JoNZG/article/view/554/182>

4.4 MĀORI CULTURAL VALUES

Council must consider effects on Māori cultural values when assessing an application for IWG. Please include an assessment of the cultural effects of the activity. This could include, but is not limited to, consideration of a significant site or wāhi tapu, mahinga kai (food source), or matters concerning ritenga (customary practice).

This should be informed by written feedback from all the relevant iwi and/or hapū groups at your location. For indicative rohe and contact details of your local iwi and/or hapū groups please visit <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

4.5 EFFECT ON STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Is the activity on, adjacent to, or may affect land that is subject of a statutory acknowledgment?

Yes No

List of statutory acknowledgments:

Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Claims Settlement Act 2005

Ngāa Rauru Kīitahi Claims Settlement Act 2005

Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010

Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017

Ngāti Rangī Claims Settlement Act 2019

Information on statutory acknowledgments can be found on the Horizons website: <https://www.horizons.govt.nz/about-our-region-and-council/iwi-and-hapu>

If yes, Council must have regard to the statutory acknowledgments. We recommend that applicants considering undertaking works that may affect a statutory acknowledgment make contact with local iwi and/or hapū before the lodgement of a consent application to determine if there are any effects on the statutory acknowledgment.

4.6 TE AWA TUPUA (WHANGANUI RIVER CLAIMS SETTLEMENT) ACT 2017

Are the proposed works in the Whanganui catchment? Yes No

Note: Please note that this covers a large area. If you are unsure, please contact the consents team.

If yes, the Whanganui River and its wider catchment is the subject of the Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017. Council must have regard to the values of Te Awa Tupua when making a decision on any application we receive (regardless of activity status). On that basis, we recommend that parties considering undertaking works within the Whanganui catchment make contact with Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui and local iwi and/or hapū before lodgement of a consent application to confirm any requirements under Te Awa Tupua and obtain feedback on the proposed works.

4.7 TE WAIŪ-O-TE-IKA - WHANGAEHU RIVER (NGĀTI RANGI CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2019)

Are the proposed works in the Whangaeahu catchment? Yes No

Note: Please note that this covers a large area. If you are unsure, please contact the consents team.

If yes, the Whangaeahu River and its wider catchment is the subject of Te Waiū-o-Te-Ika (Ngāti Rangī Claims Settlement Act 2019). Council must have regard to the values (Te Mana Tupua and Ngā Toka Tupua) of Te Waiū-o-Te-Ika when making a decision on any application we receive (regardless of activity status). On that basis, we recommend that parties considering undertaking works within the Whangaeahu catchment make contact with local iwi and/or hapū before lodgement of a consent application to confirm any requirements under Te Waiū-o-Te-Ika and obtain feedback on the proposed works.

4.8 DISCRETIONARY PATHWAY

Please note, this is only applicable and needs to be filled out if you cannot meet the following standards:

- Land on the farm must have been used for intensive winter grazing between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2019; and/or at all times,
- the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must be no greater than the maximum area of the farm that was used for intensive winter grazing between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2019.

Please provide an assessment of how your proposal will not result in an increase in—

- (a) contaminant loads in the catchment, compared with the loads as at the close of 2 September 2020; or
- (b) concentrations of contaminants in freshwater or other receiving environments (including the coastal marine area and geothermal water), compared with the concentrations as at the close of 2 September 2020.

Please note that this is a difficult threshold to meet and council must be satisfied of the above before we can grant consent. It is recommended that you discuss this with a member of the Consents Team at Horizons.

5. Consideration of Alternatives

5.1

Please provide details of any alternatives considered, and the reasons for choosing the proposed method and location of IWG.

6. National Environmental Standards

6.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR SOURCES OF HUMAN DRINKING WATER (NES-DW)

An assessment under the NES-DW will need to identify any sources of human drinking water that supply more than 25 people that might be affected by the activity. Horizons Regional Council holds a list of such water supplies within its region and will be able to provide assistance when identifying water supplies within the vicinity of the activity. Discussion with the water supply operator may also be beneficial in determining whether the supply could be affected and what measures can be taken to ensure the quality of the water supply is maintained. Information on sources of drinking water can be found on Horizons mapping system 'Local Maps' on the 'Water' layer at <https://maps.horizons.govt.nz/Gallery/>

Are there any public water supplies that could be affected by your activity/discharge?

7. Relevant Statutory Provisions

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires this application to include an assessment of the proposed activity against the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and the One Plan (Regional Policy Statement).

Answering the following questions will satisfy this requirement. If you are unable to answer the questions below, or you believe your proposal is inconsistent with the relevant policies and documents discussed, it is recommended you seek professional planning assistance to help you with your application.

7.1 NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT 2020

	Is your activity consistent with this provision (if applicable)? Include reasons.
<p>2.1 Objective</p> <p>(1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:</p> <p>(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)</p> <p>(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.</p>	
<p>Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai</p> <p>Note: Obtaining feedback from your local iwi and/or hapū will aid in this, as well as giving regard to any Iwi Management Plans that may be applicable. To see Iwi Management Plans in our region, please visit www.horizons.govt.nz/about-our-region-and-council/iwi-and-hapu/iwi-and-hapu-management-plans.</p>	
<p>Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.</p> <p>Note: Obtaining feedback from your local iwi and/or hapū will aid in this.</p>	
<p>Policy 3: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.</p>	
<p>Policy 6: There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.</p>	
<p>Policy 8: The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.</p>	
<p>Policy 9: The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.</p>	
<p>Policy 10: The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.</p>	
<p>Policy 15: Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.</p>	

Objective 2-1: Resource management

Whāinga 2-1: Te whakahaere rauemi

(a) To have regard to the mauri* of natural and physical resources^ to enable hapū* and iwi* to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.

Kia aro atu ki te mauri o ngā rauemi māori - ōkiko hoki - hei oranga hapori, ōhanga hoki, tikanga hoki mō ngā hapū me ngā iwi.

(b) Kaitiakitanga^ must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū* and iwi* with their ancestral lands^, water^, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.

Ka mate ka tino arohia te kaitiakitanga, ā, ka mate ka whakamanatia te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou whenua tūpuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna), ā, ka whakaratongia mā ngā tukanga whakahaere rauemi.

Kaupapa 2-4: Ētahi take whakahaere rauemi anō

Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues

The specific issues listed in 2.2 which were raised by hapū* and iwi* must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2.1 below.

Ka mate ka whakatauria ngā take motuhake e rārangitia ana ki 2.2, kua whakaarahia e ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, i runga hoki i te takoto o Table 2.1 kei raro nei.

Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region's hapū* and iwi*, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of hapū* and iwi* concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection hapū* and iwi* have with the Region's natural resources.

Ka tipako a Table 2.1 i ngā take hirahira ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe, ka whakamārama hoki i runga i te whakaaro Māori, ā, ka whakaatu ka pēhea te Kaunihera ā-Rohe e whakatutuki pai i ēnei take ka tika. Ehara i te mea mā ngā take me ngā kōrero whakamārama kei konei e whakaatu i te katoa o ngā māharahara o ngā hapū me ngā iwi. Heoi, ko tāna he tuku whakamārama pea mō te kaha o te whakaaro aroha me ngā hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ngā rauemi māori o te Rohe.

7.2 ONE PLAN - REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

Objective 5-1: Water[^] management Values

Surface water bodies[^] and their beds[^] are managed in a manner which safe guards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Values in Schedule B .

7.2 ONE PLAN - REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

Objective 5-2: Water[^] quality

(a) Surface water[^] quality is managed to ensure that:

- (i) water[^] quality is maintained in those rivers[^] and lakes[^] where the existing water[^] quality is at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B
- (ii) water[^] quality is enhanced in those rivers[^] and lakes[^] where the existing water[^] quality is not at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B
- (iii) accelerated eutrophication and sedimentation of lakes[^] in the Region is prevented or minimised
- (iv) the special values of rivers[^] protected by water conservation orders[^] are maintained.

(b) Groundwater quality is managed to ensure that existing groundwater quality is maintained or where it is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, groundwater quality is enhanced.

Policy 5-1: Water Management Zones* and Values

For the purposes of managing water^ quality, water^ quantity, and activities in the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^, the catchments in the Region have been divided into Water Management Zones* and Water Management Sub-zones* in Schedule A. Groundwater has been divided into Groundwater Management Zones* in Schedule D.

The rivers^ and lakes^ and their beds^ must be managed in a manner which safeguards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values when decisions are made on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects^ of activities or in relation to any other function under the Resource Management Act 1991 exercised by the Regional Council or Territorial Authorities. The individual Values and their associated management objectives are set out in the Schedule B Surface Water^ Management Values Key and repeated in Table 5.2.

Policy 5-10: Point source discharges^ to land^

Discharges^ of contaminants^ onto or into land^ must be managed in a manner which:

- (a) does not result in pathogens or other toxic substances accumulating in soil or pasture to levels that would render the soil unsafe for agricultural, domestic or recreational use
- (b) has regard to the strategies for surface water^ quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, and the strategy for groundwater management set out in Policy 5-6
- (c) maximises the reuse of nutrients and water^ contained in the discharge^ to the extent reasonably practicable
- (d) results in any discharge^ of liquid to land^ generally not exceeding the available water^ storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation)
- (e) ensures that adverse effects^ on rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats* are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Please contact the consents team on freephone **0508 800 800** if you require assistance with your application.