

Resource Consent Application Form – Intensive Winter Grazing

Use of land for and discharge of contaminants from intensive winter grazing. This application is made under section 88 of the RMA.



Otago
Regional
Council

Phone: 0800 474 082

Website: www.orc.govt.nz

To apply for a consent for intensive grazing you must fill in this form. More information about the consent process can be found on our [Consent Process guide](#). Key definitions and information about IWG can be found in our grazing factsheet. A deposit of \$1900 must be paid and you may receive an invoice for additional costs.

Please do not use this form if you are looking to graze an area greater than what has been used in the reference period, or land was not used for grazing during the reference period. More information is needed for this specific type of application.

Applicant's details:

Full name(s) including if a registered company or Trust (including Trustees in full names) _____

Postal address and physical address of the property: _____

Legal descriptions of areas to be grazed (if known) _____

Phone number: _____

Email address: _____

I am the (circle one) Owner/occupier Lease holder Prospective owner

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is true and correct and undertake to pay all actual and reasonable application processing costs. _____
Signature

What is the reason you require consent? Please indicate whether you are able to comply with the permitted activity criteria within the National Environmental Standards. This will identify your reasons for consent.

Regulation	I can comply	I cannot comply
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		
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		
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)		
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.		

PART A: LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

Total farm area that may be used for intensive winter grazing over the life of the consent?	Hectares	
Maximum area of land to be used for IWG each year?	Hectares	
How long do you want your consent for?	Years	
What is the slope of the paddocks where the grazing will occur? please provide this in degrees.		
What is the soil type of the paddocks that you will be grazing on? <i>Include this here if you know this information.</i>		
Land Use Class (LUC) of the paddocks that you will be grazing on (if known)?		
What are the drainage properties of the soil that you will be grazing on?	<input type="checkbox"/> Free draining <input type="checkbox"/> Artificially drained or coarse soil structure <input type="checkbox"/> Well drained flat land <input type="checkbox"/> Impeded draining or low infiltration rate	
Stock type to be grazed/stock class	Stock numbers	Duration of grazing (days)

Farm map or aerial image of where you will graze

Please attach a farm map or aerial image of where you will graze over the proposed length of your consent. This map needs to show the features listed below. Not all of the below will apply to your farm. The ORC maps database or Google Maps are useful starting points for getting aerial imagery for your property. If you need assistance with getting a map of your property, please contact us.

- The farm boundary
- All areas within your property that may be used for intensive grazing over the period of your consent
- Adjacent to and downslope from your grazing areas, identify:
 - Any critical source areas
 - Any water bodies (including rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands and streams)
 - Areas of particular cultural value to Kai Tahu (if known), areas of bird nesting habitat, sports fishing areas or signs of sports fish such as Trout
 - Any bores or soak holes
 - Areas where food is gathered from a water body or where people swim

If any of the above features are present, please provide some further details below:

PART B: MANAGEMENT PLAN

Please attach a copy of an intensive winter grazing management plan that includes the below. This plan can be a draft management plan that is finalised once consent is approved. If you do not have a management plan yet, you can still

apply for consent, but you will need to do one as part of your consent conditions. The Management Plan must contain the following at a minimum:

- Contact details
- Paddock scale wintering plan for the paddocks to be used for the upcoming grazing season that shows (where applicable):
 - Critical source areas, buffer zones, areas of slope, gateways, permanent or portable water troughs, shelter, fencing (permanent/temporary), baleage placement and direction of grazing if break or block feeding.
 - risks at the paddock or farm scale e.g., what could go wrong in this paddock
- Management strategies and practices used to minimise pugging, soil damage and erosion.
- How you will undertake your grazing activity.
- An area to record changes you made to your management actions since the start of the season.
- How you will monitor your activity, records of what you did and the effectiveness of your strategies.

PART C: ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Please select which effects could happen as a result of your activity. Some of these effects will apply to your activity, even if you only need consent because of the area threshold. In Section D of this form you will tell us about how you will address these effects by your on farm actions.

Environmental Effect	√/× where applicable	Mitigation
<i>Effects on ecosystems, freshwater and waterbodies and susceptibility of land to erosion</i>		
If not carefully managed the use of land for IWG has the potential to result in erosion and compaction of the soil affecting water quality, ecosystems and the waterbodies as a result of increased contaminants entering the waterbodies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The use of management strategies, on farm actions and mitigation measures in my grazing plan will avoid or mitigate this effect. These measures are included in Section D of this form and/or in my grazing management plan.
Poor management of IWG on forage crops can result in animals trampling paddocks to deep mud and stripping the land of vegetative cover. Bare land and erosion can result in water quality issues due to increased runoff, erosion, and leaching of contaminants.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grazing close to waterways and not leaving appropriately sized buffers to features such as waterways and wetlands can result in water quality issues due to sediment, bacteria and other nutrients entering water as a result of the grazing activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grazing on slopes over 10 degrees, depending on the soil type and management practices may increase the risk of overland flow of contaminants and increase the losses of sediment and contaminants to water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soils where grazing will be undertaken may be of high risk to erosion, pugging or overland flow. There is the risk of sedimentation of waterways and the discharge of contaminants.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The use of land for intensive winter grazing has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients and sediment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cumulative effects can arise over time, in combination with other effects. These can be local including downstream environments such as estuaries. Water quality in the wider catchment, or estuary may be affected as a result of the activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Effects on water that affect the ability of people that come into contact with the water safely</i>		
Water can support native fish and invertebrates; sports fish and game; have cultural values; be used for communal, domestic use and for contact recreation activities. If not properly managed IWG can affect these uses or water where people come into contact with the water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The grazing activity could have an impact on native fish and invertebrates, recreational fish and game and waterbodies used for recreation. This is due to increased volume of sedimentation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Adverse effects on Maori Cultural values</i>		
The activity has the potential to impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients, bacteria and sediment. These impacts can build up over time. It could impact on Kai Tahu cultural values, beliefs and use. The activity could also affect Kaitiakitanga	<input type="checkbox"/>	

(the exercise of guardianship, and the ethic of stewardship), the mauri (life force, for example healthy and plentiful flow and ecosystem provides for mauri).		
Other effects including any positive effects– please include below if you want to		

PART D: ON FARM ACTIONS

Please tell us about your management solutions and mitigation measures for your grazing activity. You can do these one of three ways – please select which option you will be taking:

- These management solutions and mitigation measures are included in my grazing plan included under Part B.
- I have written these in the box below
- I have selected the ones that apply to my grazing activity in Appendix 1.

PART E: ALTERNATIVES AND DISCHARGES

Have any alternatives to intensive winter grazing been considered? Please tick the statement that applies to you:

- Yes, I considered other options but intensive winter grazing is the best option and IWG will be carefully managed
- No, I did not consider other options but IWG will be carefully managed

PART F: CONSULTATION AND WRITTEN APPROVALS

Please describe any consultation undertaken with persons/parties potentially affected by your activity. You do not need to consult, but if you do please include evidence of this.

PART G: PLANNING ASSESSMENT

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires you to make your own assessment of your proposal against relevant policies. A planning assessment is provided for you, or you can do your own assessment. Please tick if you agree with the below assessments. If not, then complete your own assessment and attach it to this application form.

- I agree with the assessment below and adopt it as my own. It applies to my application.
- I have written my own policy assessment and it is attached.

Part 2 of the RMA 1991

The discharge and use of land for IWG is consistent with the purpose and principles of the Act as outlined in **Sections 5-8**. My IWG activity is consistent with sustaining the potential of natural resources to meet the needs of future generations, the safeguarding of the life-supporting capacity of water and avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the environment. The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi have been taken into account. Overall, my application is consistent with Part 2 of the Act, given the minor nature of the activity and the proposed conditions of consent.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

The NPS-FM 2020 sets out a framework of objectives and policies to manage activities affecting freshwater in a way that prioritises first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, second, the health needs of people, and third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. My application is consistent with **Objective 1 and Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8,9, 10 and 15** of the NPS-FW 2020. This is because of how I will undertake my grazing activity and the mitigation measures I am using. As a result my activity will aid in improving water quality through improvements in the management of the IWG activity from the status quo.

Iwi Management Plans

An Iwi Management Plan identifies important issues regarding the use of natural and physical resources and must be considered for all consent applications. In Otago there are three Iwi Management Plans.

If you are in the Waitaki area then the below is relevant.

Waitaki Iwi Management Plan 2019

Policy 5.2.1.1 and Objectives 5.2.2.1.3 and 5.2.5.1

My application is consistent with this policy and objectives, protecting rivers, springs, lakes and wetlands that have high water quality through the mitigation I have proposed.

If you are south of the Clutha River / Mata-Au:

The Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 reflects the attitudes and values of the four Runanga Papatipu o Murihiku – Awarua, Hokonui, Oraka/Aparima and Waihopai.

Policies 3.4.1.5, 3.4.1.12, 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.7

The application is consistent with these policies, specifically by ensuring appropriate mitigation reducing impacts on water quality.

For all of Otago:

The Kai Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 expresses the attitudes and values of the four Papatipu Rūnaka: Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga,

Objectives 5.3.3 (ii) and 5.3.3 (iv), Policies 5.3.4.4. and 5.3.4.11.

The application is consistent with these policies and objectives, specifically by not discharging contaminants directly to water and appropriate mitigation measures will be used.

PART H: CHECK LIST

Have you provided all of the relevant information:

- Fully completed this application form A management plan relevant photos site map

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF POTENTIAL MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

These are some potential management options and things you may want to do on site:

Potential management action/mitigation options	√/x where applicable
I am not grazing on slopes over 10 degrees	
The soils I am grazing on are not high risk for pugging or erosion.	

The winter grazing area will be checked at least once daily during grazing to ensure all environmental effects are being minimised and avoided.	
Groundcover will be planted and established as soon as is practicable after IWG to reduce the risk of sediment discharge and erosion.	
Long and narrow breaks will be used so that stock utilise crop more efficiently and reduce feed wastage.	
Portable troughs and supplementary feed will be placed in a dry part of the paddock away from waterways and CSA's.	
Leaving an un-grazed buffer from waterways of a minimum of 5 metres or more	
I am grazing on slopes over 10 degrees so will have buffers of 10 metres from waterways and CSA's	
CSAs will not be cultivated or grazed during the IWG season	
Blocks prone to erosion will not be grazed.	
A catch crop (e.g., oats) will be planted to reduce nitrogen loss and reduce sediment loss by stabilising the soil.	
Crops have been sown along the contour, rather than up and down the slope of a paddock. When grazed this will help manage risks to soil and water quality.	
Back fencing will be used to minimize animal movement but does not restrict access to shelter or drier lying areas where possible. <i>Note: Back fencing is not appropriate for deer.</i>	
A nutrient modelling tool will be used to check and manage nitrogen losses occurring on-farm over winter and spring. Soil nutrient testing will be done prior to establishing the crop to help ensure fertiliser inputs align with crop requirements	
sediment traps/constructed wetlands/retention bunds will be installed to minimise soil runoff from the cropped area into waterways and CSAs. * <i>There are rules in the Water Plan about sediment traps</i>	
Grass strips have been left across slopes or cultivated paddocks to act as filters to trap sediment running off cultivated areas.	
Back fencing will happen every 4-5 days and final time-restricted grazing will happen when soil conditions are suitable.	
A stand off area will be used if conditions are unsuitable.	
Back fencing will ensure animals cannot access land which has already been grazed (bare soil) which will mean if there's a lot of rain pugging will be minimised only to the area the animals are confined to.	
Stock will enter at the top end of the paddock and be strip grazed moving in a downhill direction.	
Other (please list) E.g., <i>permanently retiring high risk areas from cultivation and IWG</i> <i>Reducing synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to less than 190kgN/ha/year</i> <i>Utilising plantain in the re-grassing programme</i> <i>Using minimum tillage cultivating method, such as direct drilling</i> <i>Decreasing Olsen P to agronomic optimum</i>	