

Office Use

Previous Consent No. _____
 Charge No. _____
 Client No. _____
 Consent No. _____

Form ‘B’ – Assessment of Environmental Effects Intensive Winter Grazing (IWG)

Applicant Name : _____ (from form A, Q1.4)

Before you apply for resource consent, please ensure you have:

- A completed Intensive Winter Grazing Management Plan and Annual Plan/module

What is the reason you require consent? (Please mark the relevant matters)	Yes/No
The area of the farm to be used for IWG will be greater than 50 hectares or 10% of the farm, but less than/equal to the maximum area used in the reference period (2014-2019).	
The slope of any land under an annual forage crop will be more than 10 degrees ¹	
Livestock will not be kept more than 5m 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 areas (CSAs) that is within, or adjacent to, any area of land that is used for intensive winter grazing CSAs will be grazed, or vegetation will not be maintained as ground cover over all of the CSA; or in maintaining vegetation in CSAs will include the cultivation or harvesting of annual forage crops	
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS FORM</p> <p>All applications are required to provide a completed Intensive Winter Grazing Management Plan. <i>NOTE – Council has a plan template that may be used.</i></p> <p>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 and other plans may not include all information required.</p>	

¹ determined by measuring the slope over any 20 m distance of the land

9. Over what months will IWG occur (e.g. 1 June – 30 September):

- June
- July
- August
- September

10. Will IWG be undertaken every year?

Yes No

If no, please provide details of how/when IWG will be undertaken:

11. What crops do you intend to grow on the winter grazing area?

12. What is the soil type of the paddocks that you will be grazing on over the next 5 years?

13. What are the drainage properties of the soil that you will be grazing on over the next 5 years (tick all that apply)?

- Free draining
- Artificially drained or coarse soil structure
- Well drained flat land
- Impeded draining or low infiltration rate

14. Stock

What class of animal is to be grazed on the winter grazing area over the period you are applying for consent for? (e.g. Breeding ewes, 2 y/o bulls etc)	
Duration of grazing (days) generally when intensive winter grazing	

Intensification Assessment

NOTE: If the annual maximum area in Part A is greater than any of the areas below, your application will be assessed as a discretionary activity. For Council to grant a discretionary activity in this case, you will need to show how our 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.

It is recommended you discuss this with a member of the consents team by calling **06 835 9200** or emailing consentsadvisor@hbrc.govt.nz

Winter grazed areas in 2014-2015 (ha)	
Winter grazed are in 2015-2016 (ha)	
Winter grazed area in 2016-2017 (ha)	
Winter grazed area in 2017-2018 (ha)	
Winter grazed area in 2018-1019 (ha)	

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.

HBRC's local maps (<https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/services/maps-and-gis/>) 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. This can be the same map as supplied in your HBRC Intensive Winter Grazing Management Plan (reference this or copy it into this form).

- The farm boundary
- All areas within your property ***that may be*** used for intensive grazing over the period of your consent
- Within the paddocks identified for IWG please identify within the paddocks:
 - Any critical source areas
 - Any water bodies within or adjacent to IWG paddocks (including rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands and streams)

Areas of particular cultural value (if known), areas of bird nesting habitat, sports fishing areas

- Any bores/wells
- Areas where food is gathered from a water body or where people swim
- Any water take point (e.g. gallery, intake structure, well/bore), including any drinking water supply

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

B: Management Plans

1. Please attach a copy of a ***5-year Intensive Winter Grazing Management Plan*** that includes the items listed below. This plan can be a draft management plan, that is finalised once consent is approved. The IWG Management Plan must contain the following at a minimum:
 - Contact details
 - Good management practices, strategies and practices used to minimise pugging, soil damage and erosion.
 - How you will undertake your grazing activity.
 - How you will monitor your activity, records of what you did and the effectiveness of your strategies.
 - An adverse weather plan
 - Catchment context (see advice below)
2. Please attach a copy of an ***IWG Module – Annual Plan*** for the first season of IWG to occur under this consent. This should be a 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) and baleage placement
 - risks at the paddock or farm scale (e.g. what could go wrong in this paddock?)
 - Good management practices to be used (select from those in the Management Plan and include any others relevant to this paddock).
 - An area to record changes you made to your management actions since the start of the season.

C: Catchment Context

You should consider your catchment values (these can be referenced or copied over from your intensive winter grazing management plan if completed there) These may include mahinga kai, swimming, fishing and drinking water sources.

The Council's Regional Resource Management Plan is a good place to start (links below).

<https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Plans/Regional-Resource-Management-Plan/View-RRMP/Chapter-3.pdf>

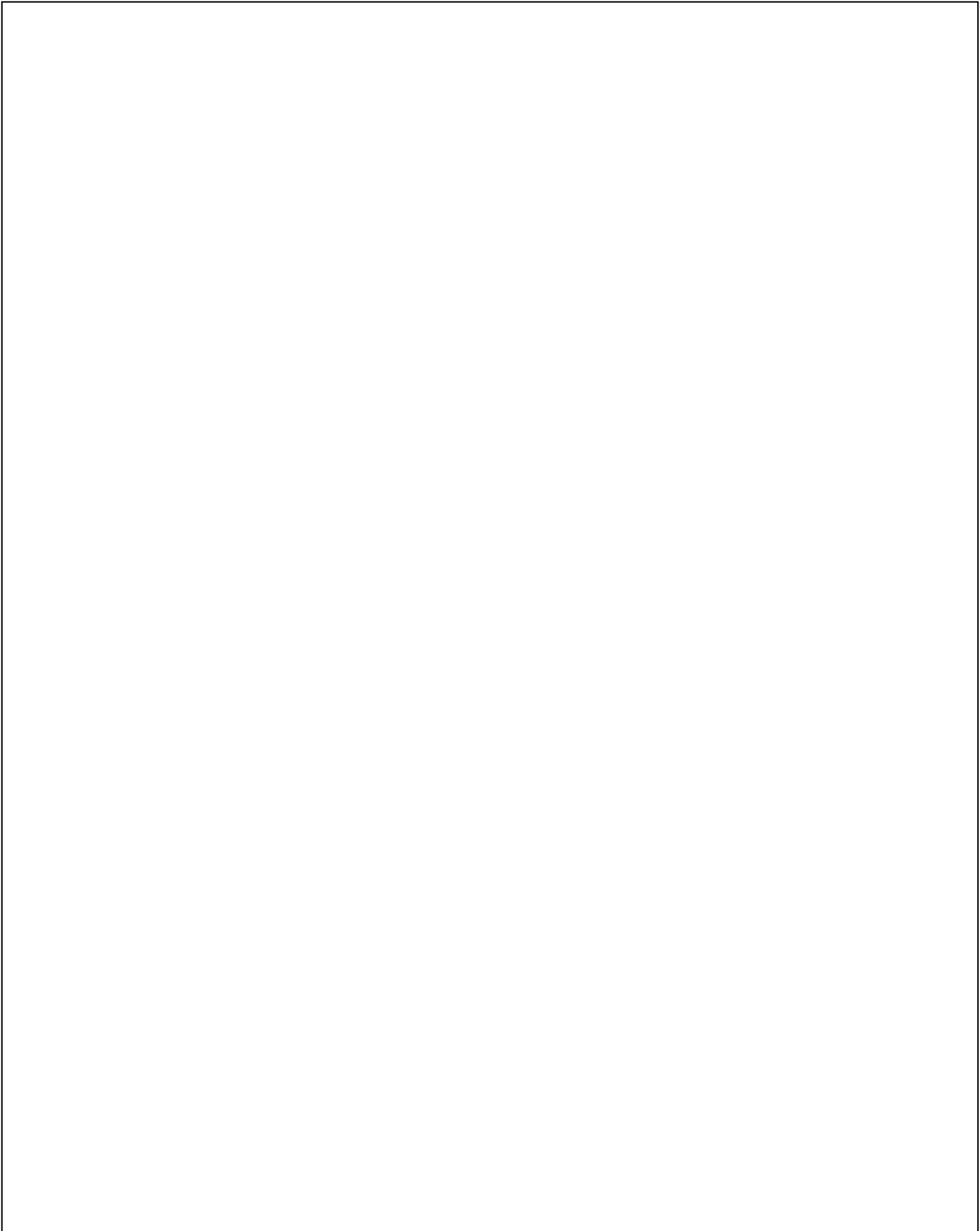
<https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Plans/Regional-Resource-Management-Plan/View-RRMP/RRMP-All-Schedules.pdf>

In the Tukituki Catchment?

<https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Tukituki/Tukituki-Plan-Change-6.pdf>

<https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/environment/farmers-hub/in-the-tukituki-catchment/tukituki-dashboard/>

The Council's local maps can help identify close bore sites, your catchment details, fish species in streams, and land use capability <https://gis.hbrc.govt.nz/LocalMapsGallery/>



D: Assessment of Environmental Effects

Environmental effects of your activity - this is what could happen because of your activity. Please select which ones apply by ticking the box to the right. Not all of these will apply to you.

Environmental Effect	√/x where applicable
<i>Effects on ecosystems, freshwater and waterbodies</i>	
If not carefully managed the use of land for IWG has the potential to result in erosion and compaction of the soil. This can affect water quality, ecosystems and the waterbodies as a result of increased contaminants entering the waterbodies. The adoption of management strategies and mitigation measures will avoid and mitigate this effect.	
Poor management of IWG on forage crops can result in animals trampling a paddock 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 to waterbodies.	
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. The adoption of management strategies and mitigation measures will avoid and mitigate this effect.	
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. The adoption of management strategies and mitigation measures will avoid and mitigate this effect.	
<i>Effects on water that affect the ability of people that come into contact with the water safely</i>	
The soils where I will graze stock are not high risk for erosion and I will undertake my grazing activity in a way that it will not accelerate losses of sediment and other contaminants to water. This means that people who come into contact with water in my area can do so safely.	
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. The use of management strategies and mitigation measures will avoid and mitigate this effect.	
Te Mana o te Wai recognises the importance of water. It expresses the special connection that New Zealanders have with freshwater. When managing freshwater, Te Mana o te Wai ensures the health and well-being of water is protected first and foremost, and human needs are provided for, before enabling other uses of water. The grazing activity will not result in the direct discharge of contaminants to water and will be carefully to managed to avoid and mitigate adverse effects.	
<i>Effects on Maori Cultural values</i>	
The use of land for IWG has the potential to impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients, bacteria and sediment. Effects on water quality and ecosystem health could also impact on cultural values, beliefs and use. The activity could also affect Kaitiakitanga (the exercise of guardianship, and the ethic of stewardship), the mauri (life force, for example healthy and plentiful flow and ecosystem provides for mauri) if not undertaken in a way that avoid effects on water quality. The measures proposed will avoid direct discharges to water and mitigate adverse effects.	
There are Statutory Acknowledgment Areas near to the proposed IWG area. These areas hold special value to tangata whenua, as set out in the relevant Statement of Association. The mitigation measures proposed take in to account the sensitivity of nearby culturally significant areas.	
<i>Susceptibility of land to erosion and losses of sediment and contaminants to water</i>	
If not carefully managed the use of land for IWG has the potential to result in erosion and compaction of the soil. This can affect water quality and increase the susceptibility of land to erosion.	
Soils where grazing will be undertaken are not high risk to erosion, pugging or overland flow. If areas to be grazed are high risk to these then there is the risk of sedimentation of waterways and the discharge of contaminants to waterways. Critical source areas are identified and avoided.	
<i>Other effects including any positive effects– please include below if you want to</i>	

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 IWG Management Plan .
- I have written these in the box below
- I have selected the ones that apply to my grazing activity in Appendix 1.

E: Alternatives and Discharges

1. Have any alternatives to intensive winter grazing been considered? Please tick the statement that applies to you:
 - Yes, I considered other options, but grazing is the best option and IWG will be carefully managed
 - No, I did not consider other options, but IWG will be carefully managed
2. Have any alternative areas or method of IWG been considered?
 - Yes, I considered other options, but the areas selected are the best option and IWG will be carefully managed
 - No, I did not consider other options, but IWG can be carefully managed to avoid causing adverse effects on water quality

F: Consultation

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.

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.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS FM) 2020

The Objective of the NPS FM (2020) is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. Central to the NPS FM is the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, which sets out the fundamental importance of water. My application is consistent with the NPS because I have identified areas of risk and will take steps to ensure that effects on water quality are avoided.

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 temporary and minor nature of the activity and the proposed measures to avoid adverse effects on water quality.

H: Checklist

Have you provided all of the relevant information:

- Fully completed this application form?

- An IWG Management Plan and IWG module/annual plan for the first season

- Relevant photos

- Site map