

Part B

Intensive Winter Grazing: Application Form



This application is made under section 88 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (Form 9) and consent for intensive winter grazing is required under Rule 20A of the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan. One application form per landholding.

A complete Part A form needs to be provided with this Part B form. The purpose of this form is to provide applicants with guidance on information that is required under the Resource Management Act 1991. Please note that these forms are to establish the consent application, and Environment Southland reserves the right to request additional information.

To: Environment Southland
Private Bag 90116
Invercargill 9840

Activity

Consent term

Please provide the term of consent you are seeking and reason for this term

Part A – Location of the activity

Farming activity address _____

Map Co-ordinates (NZTM 2000) _____ E _____ N

Legal description(s) of land
parcel(s) at the site of activity _____

How big is the farm? _____ ha

Land to be intensively winter grazed

What is the maximum area to be used for intensive winter
grazing within the requested duration of consent? _____ ha

How much of the farm has previously been used for intensive winter grazing each year, for the last 5 years?

	Hectares (ha)
2020	<input type="text"/>
2021	<input type="text"/>
2022	<input type="text"/>
2023	<input type="text"/>
2024	<input type="text"/>

Check out our ["Cultivation and intensive winter grazing tool"](#) to help with related questions.

Please tick all that apply, Intensive winter grazing will occur on:

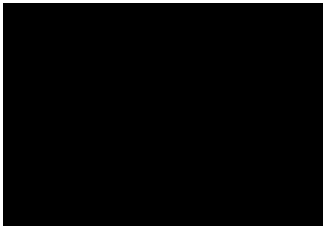
If not sure on the slope of your land to answer this question - view the 'Tips on how to measure the slope of your paddocks' video on the intensive winter grazing home page.

- ☐ Slope ≥ 10 degrees
☐ Slope ≤ 10 degrees
☐ Altitude **no** greater than 800 metres above mean sea level

(Please note: Intensive winter grazing at altitude greater than 800 metres above mean sea level is a prohibited activity)

Is there any land where intensive winter grazing will occur within 20 metres of water bodies, wetlands, bores/wells or critical source areas? (See pSWLP Appendix A)

You can use our [bore/wells locations viewer](#) to help identify if any areas for intensive winter grazing are within buffered bore/wells locations. Alternatively, you can use our 'Cultivation and intensive winter grazing tool' to help identify known water bodies in your area.

Feature	Present Yes/no	Distance from IWG area (in metres)	On your property? Yes/no	Name/identifier
Waterbodies (including rivers, lakes, ponds and streams)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Wetlands	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bores or wells	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Soakholes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Subsurface (tile) drain	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Critical source area	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

If you have identified water bodies and/or wetlands in or near to the IWG activity, please answer the following question.

Within or alongside the water bodies and wetlands, are any of the following present?

- ☐ Signs of instream life for example fish, eels, bullies, crayfish, native birds, frogs
- ☐ Areas where food is gathered from a water body for example watercress, eels, wildfowl
- ☐ Bird nesting habitats
- ☐ Areas of particular aesthetic, cultural, heritage or scientific value for example archaeological sites

If you have selected to any of the above, please provide further details. You may attach additional pages if required.

Part B – Nature of the grazing activity

As consent to use land for intensive winter grazing may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all potential crops that are likely to be grown and stock types that are likely to be grazed. We acknowledge that these details may change over time, but please provide your best estimate.

Forage crop types to be grazed

Forage crops are defined as a "crop (other than pasture or cereal crops) that is grazed by livestock in the place where it is grown". Annual forage crop is where the crop is grazed for one winter before going into another crop or permanent pasture, and often the crop is grazed until the ground is bare. Common forage crops include fodder beet, swedes, turnips, kale or rape.

What types of forage crops will be, or are likely to be, intensive winter grazed?

Stock types to be grazed

Please identify the maximum number of stocks that may be intensively winter grazed over the requested term of consent.

(Please detail below the types of stock that will be, or are likely to be grazed, and when they will be grazed.)

Stock type (e.g. Dairy cow, beef cattle, deer, sheep)	Stock class (e.g. Replacements, fattening, mating, breeding)	Maximum number	Minimum number	Duration of grazing (e.g. Approximately 90 days from June to August)
TOTAL				

Any further details on stock to be intensive winter grazed?

Permitted Activities

Please describe any other activities that occur on your farm

e.g. dead holes/farm landfills, fertiliser use, silage storage, stand-off pads. The description should include how the activity is undertaken and how close the activity occurs to waterways and the property boundary.

Assessment of environmental effects (AEE) and supporting documents

An assessment of environmental effects (AEE) in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 must be provided with the application. Answering the questions on this form will be sufficient for most applications for intensive winter grazing.

The AEE detail must correspond to the scale of the effects that the activity may have on the environment. The information required under Schedule 4 can be viewed by clicking [here](#).

Assessment of environmental effects

- ☐ Using this form, I will supply 'Assessment of Environmental Effects' (AEE) related information below.
- ☐ I will lodge a separate AEE document. *Go to Policy Assessment below.*

Actual and potential effects your intensive winter grazing may have on the environment

The use of land for intensive winter grazing has the potential to result in pugging and compaction of the soil. In this section, describe what good management practices and mitigations you will implement to ensure pugging and compaction are avoided or minimised as best possible.

This may include:

- break, block or back fencing to prevent stock entering previously grazed areas
- using long narrow breaks so stock utilise crop and feed wastage is minimised
- leaving critical source areas uncultivated and un-grazed
- maintaining suitable buffers to waterbodies when grazing slopes over 10 degrees
- grazing from the top to the bottom of a slope, or a 20 metre 'last-bite' strip at the base of the slope
- maintaining mob sizes at, or less than, 120 cattle and 250 deer
- pre-placing baleage
- transportable water troughs and/or supplementary feeders (baleage rings) will be placed in a dry part of the paddock away from waterways and critical source areas
- using a stand-off area if conditions are unsuitable
- setting up the paddock based on prevailing weather and shelter
- permanently retiring high risk areas of the farm from IWG and cultivation

For example: 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, rather than the whole paddock.

Describe your actual and potential effects and what good management practices and mitigations will be implemented. You can attach an additional page to this application.

Will your intensive winter grazing activity have an impact on any of the following? *(tick all that apply)*

- ☐ Native fish and invertebrates
- ☐ Recreational fish and game (including spawning/ breeding and rearing)
- ☐ Domestic and community drinking water supply takes
- ☐ Waterbodies used for contact recreation, such as swimming holes or for food gathering
- ☐ The volumes of sediment entering a waterbody
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ None of the above

Actual and potential effects your intensive winter grazing may have on water quality

With particular reference to the relevant matters marked above. This includes ground and surface water quality, and during the grazing activity, as well as re-sowing/cultivation.

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. In this section, describe what good management practices and mitigations you will implement to ensure adverse effects on water quality, such as discharges to water, are avoided or minimised as far as possible.

This may include:

- whether there will be any reductions in the levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment, and microbiological contaminants discharged to water
- maintaining an adequate vegetation buffer between grazing areas and water bodies
- riparian planting
- planting a catch crop (e.g. oats) to reduce nitrogen loss
- utilising plantain in the re-grassing programme
- using low tillage cultivation methods such as direct drilling
- crops will be sown along the contour, rather than up and down a slope of a paddock
- installing sediment traps or constructed wetlands
- reducing synthetic fertiliser use to 190 kgN/ha/year (or less)
- maintaining a buffer between the grazing area and any culturally or historically significant sites or areas (including archaeological find sites, mahinga kai areas, nohoanga sites, etc.)
- decreasing Olsen P to agronomic optimum

Describe your actual and potential effects and what good management practices and mitigations will be implemented.

Positive effects of your intensive winter grazing

These may include:

- Progressive pasture renewal
- Soil improvements
- Protecting majority of property from damage over winter
- Shifting stock away from more sensitive areas

Describe your positive effects.

Alternatives

Have any alternatives to intensive winter grazing been considered?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please provide details as to why intensive winter grazing has been chosen over those alternatives?

E.g. a winter barn was considered but unable to construct prior to xx date.

Affected parties

Have you identified any parties that may be potentially affected by your proposal?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please describe any consultation you have undertaken with potentially affected parties. You may attach copies of emails.

Part 2 and Policy Assessment

An assessment of the activity against the matters set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and against any relevant provision of policy documents and regulations must be provided with the application. Please answer the questions below or you can upload your policy assessment which is a specific and more comprehensive assessment.

Resource Management Act assessment

- ☐ Using this form, I will supply 'Resource Management Act assessment' related information below.
- ☐ I will lodge a separate Policy Assessment document. *Go to Farm Environmental Management Plan below.*

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

Please tick all policies that your intensive winter grazing activity is consistent with:

- ☐ Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.
- ☐ Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Policy 4: Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.
- ☐ Policy 5: Freshwater is managed (including through a National Objectives Framework) to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.
- ☐ Policy 6: There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.
- ☐ Policy 7: The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.
- ☐ Policy 8: The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.
- ☐ Policy 9: The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.
- ☐ Policy 10: The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with policy 9.
- ☐ Policy 11: Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.
- ☐ Policy 12: The national target (as set out in appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.
- ☐ Policy 13: The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends.
- ☐ Policy 14: Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published.
- ☐ 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.

Describe how your intensive winter grazing activity is consistent with the policies you have considered are relevant above.

Example: My grazing activity will support the health of the water bodies and freshwater ecosystems. My grazing activity will not affect community drinking water supplies.

Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan

Please tick all policies that your intensive winter grazing activity is consistent with:

- ☐ Policy 1 – Enable papatipu rūnanga to participate
- ☐ Policy 2 – Take into account iwi management plans
- ☐ Policy 5 – Central plains
- ☐ Policy 6 – Gleyed,
- ☐ Policy 7 – Bedrock/hill country
- ☐ Policy 8 – Lignite-marine terraces
- ☐ Policy 9 – Old mataura
- ☐ Policy 10 – Oxidising
- ☐ Policy 11 – Peat wetlands
- ☐ Policy 12 – Riverine
- ☐ Policy 13 – Management of land use activities and discharges
- ☐ Policy 15A – Maintain water quality where standards are met
- ☐ Policy 15B – Improve water quality where standards are not met
- ☐ Policy 16 – Farming activities that affect water quality

Describe how your intensive winter grazing activity is consistent with the policies you have considered are relevant above.

Farm Environmental Management Plan

All landholdings of 20 hectares or more must have a Farm Environmental Management Plan (FEMP) in accordance with Appendix N of the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan.

☐ I attach my prepared Farm Environmental Management Plan

Additional maps, photos or reports

Map or aerial image

If you do not already have a farm map, [Beacon](#) or [Google Maps](#) are useful starting points for getting aerial imagery for your property.

Alternatively the report produced from our '**Cultivation and Intensive Winter Grazing Tool**' can be uploaded here, which should meet requirements set out below.

Please make sure you have provided a map or aerial image in earlier uploads, or please upload here, showing all applicable features below:

- The farm boundary
- All areas that may be used for intensive winter grazing for term of consent
- Within 20 metres of the areas that may be used for intensive winter grazing, identify:
 - Any critical source areas including any buffers
 - Any water bodies (including rivers, lakes, ponds and streams)
 - Any wetlands
 - Any subsurface (tile) drainage
 - Any bores or soak holes

These areas may be within or outside the boundary of the farm.

- Nature of the terrain to be intensive winter grazed, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and direction of slope
- A north symbol (oriented to the top of the page if possible), and scale bar

In addition to the map or aerial image, you may also provide some photos that show the areas of your farm that will be used for intensive winter grazing and any critical source areas or waterways. You may also provide some photos of your current intensive winter grazing practices, if these reflect how the proposed activity will be managed.

Please note that in accordance with Schedule 4 of the RMA, you must provide an assessment of whether or not the proposed activity is contrary to any of the relevant provisions of the following documents.

- (a) [*proposed Southland Water and Land Plan \(operative in part\)*](#) (and any proposed/subsequent versions)
- (b) [*Southland Regional Policy Statement, 2017*](#) (and any proposed/subsequent versions)
- (c) [*National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, 2020*](#)
- (d) [*Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water\) Regulations, 2020*](#)

The assessment required must be sufficient for your proposal's location, scale, and complexity.

We invite you to come in for a pre-application meeting with Environment Southland consents staff to discuss this. The assistance on any application or proposal is free for up to an hour, with subsequent assistance being charged according to the Environment Southland Fees and Charges schedule.

END OF FORM