

Essential Freshwater

Continuous farm practice improvement

- *NES-FM 2020*
- *Section 360 regulations Part 1*

Webinar 2

Ministry for the Environment, 28 Oct 2020



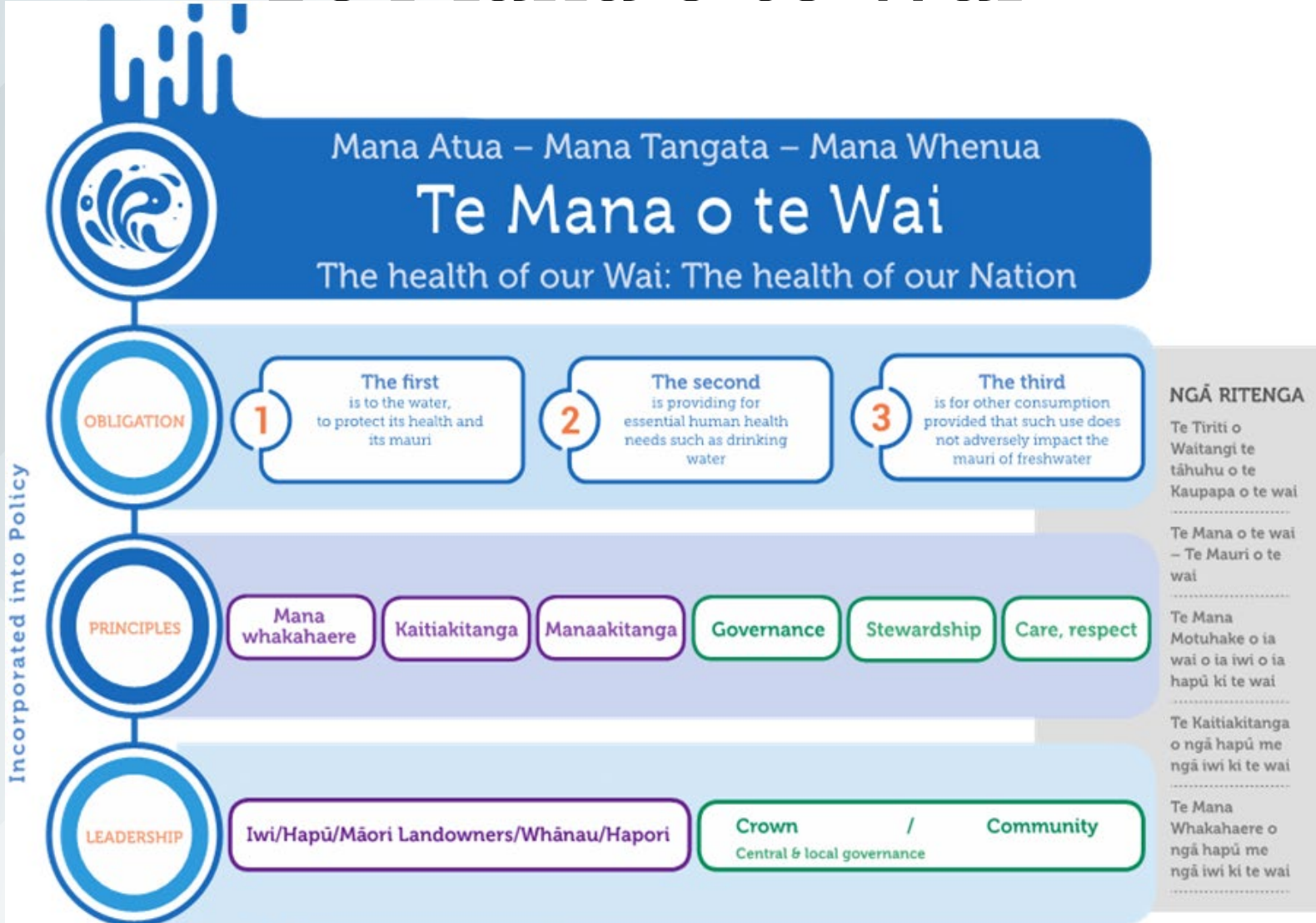
Ministry for the
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Manatū Mō Te Taiao



*Making Aotearoa New Zealand
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Aotearoa - he whenua mana kura mō te tangata



Te Mana o te Wai



Te Mana o te Wai





Ministry for the
Environment
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Ministry for Primary Industries
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Policy objectives

- Stop further degradation
- Show material improvements within five years
- Reverse past damage within a generation so that all of New Zealand's waterways are in a healthy state

Stock exclusion



Minimum 3 metre setback from the bed of a lake or river.

Applies to:

- dairy cattle, beef cattle, pigs and deer
- natural wetlands, lakes and rivers more than one metre wide

3 September 2020 for new pastoral systems

1 July 2023 dairy cattle and pigs

1 July 2025 dairy support cattle, beef cattle and deer

Beef cattle and deer on [low slope only](#), unless intensive use



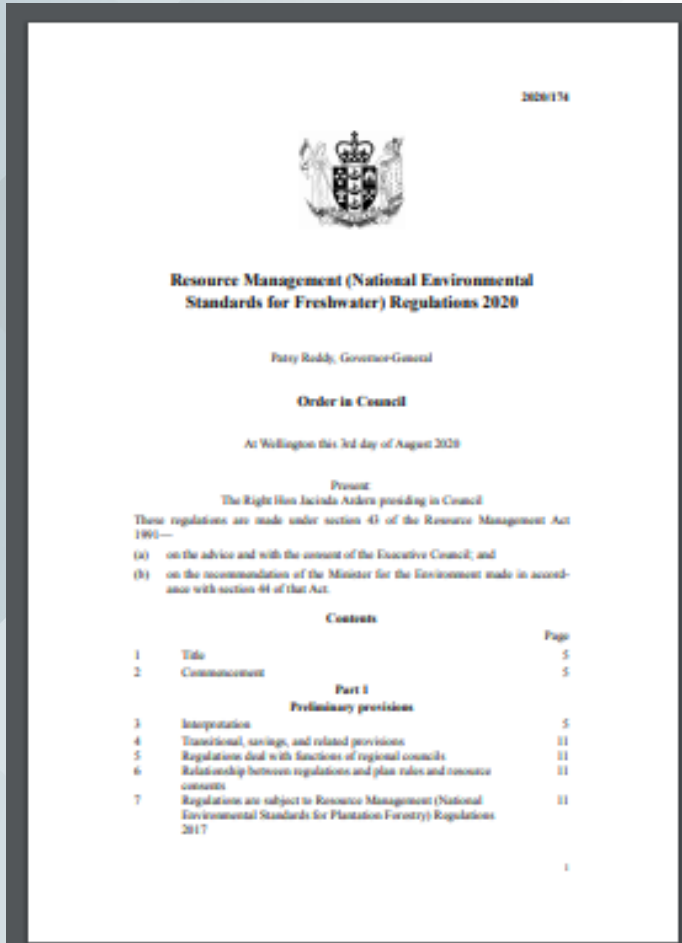
Questions

- Is 360 Stock Exclusion is reported/required of Freshwater farm plans? (AKL)
- When does a grassed gully become the bed of a river? (ECan)
- Is there a potential to use farm scale mapping if it's available in lieu of the low slope map? (Horizons)
- What support is available for farmers to assist with transition? (Masterton)
- How can you ascertain when a fence was built? (Horizons)
- Do we need to fence riparian laneways for beef cattle – in particular where is not practicable to put a fence (under a slip of bluff)? (Horizons)
- How do you manage fencing off a stream in the event of a flood removing the fence? (Hawkes Bay)

Questions – continued

- Is it permitted if a mob of cows only crosses the river twice per month (once to yards, once back from yards)?
- What might the Certified Freshwater Farm Plan look like in terms of content?
- Will the NPS-FM ban development of much wet farmland? (consultancy)

NES for Freshwater



- Rules to protect wetlands from draining, earthworks, and vegetation clearance
- Restrictions on reclaiming rivers
- Rules to enable fish passage
- Rules for high risk farming activities
 - Intensive winter grazing
 - Feedlots
 - Stock holding areas
- High risk land use change

Intensive Winter Grazing



- Defined as: Grazing livestock on an annual forage crop at any time in the period that begins on 1 May and ends with the close of 30 September of the same year
- Permitted – no greater than 50 ha or 10% of the area of the farm.
- Conditions about pugging depth, land slope and setback from waterways
- Farmers will need to apply for resource consent by October 2021, for the 2022 season.

Intensive Winter Grazing



- The mean slope of a paddock that is used for intensive winter grazing is 10 degrees or less
- Pugging at any one point must not be deeper than 20 centimetres and must not cover more than 50 per cent of the area.
- Livestock are kept at least 5 metres away from the bed of any river, lake, wetland and drain.
- Paddocks must be replanted as soon as practicable, but no later than 1 October of the same year (or 1 November in Otago and Southland).

Intensive Winter Grazing and bad management practice



- This photo is an example of bad management practice
- This is not common practice
- IWG is both an animal welfare and environmental issue

Questions

- Why have re-sowing dates?
- Will there guidance on slope? (BOPRC)
- How do you work out how much of the paddock is covered in pugging?
- How have you handled criticism on the IWG regulations (ECAN)
- What is the test going to be for the definition of management of farms when applying the IWG rules relating to 10% of a farm (business)
- Focus on standing cattle in quarries occasionally overnight in wet weather to avoid pugging pasture (consultancy)
- Where do crops like annual rye grass fit in to IWG fence

Stock holding and feedlots



- Feedlots require a resource consent from **3 September 2020**
- Stock holding areas are considered a permitted activity if minimum standards are met. If they are not – the landowner must apply for resource consent from **1 July 2021**
- Stock holding areas include feed pads, winter pads, standoff pads and loafing pads.
- Areas such as wintering barns, sacrifice paddocks, stockyards or milking sheds are not captured by the regulations.
- The regulations do not apply to calves or calve sheds.

Questions

- Will there be guidance on permeability (BOPRC)
- Why did we use a minimum standard instead of maximum when setting the permeability standards?

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