Form 3b: Discharge permit application/land use consent application[1] agricultural discharges to land

Please answer all questions fully. The questions provide a guide in order to satisfy the minimum information requirements that must be included with your application as prescribed in Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Depending on the scale of your proposed activity, more detailed information and an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) will be required to support the resource consent application.

Officers from the Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) Environmental Regulation department are available to assist with filling out this form or to clarify information to include with your application. Some basic/standard pre-application advice is provided at no cost.

This form covers discharge activities associated with collected animal effluent and includes activities the National Environmental Standard for Freshwater subpart 1 (feedlots and other stockholding areas).**This form is required to be filled out in conjunction with Form 1 Resource Consent Application**

For dairy discharges, Dairy NZ's 'A Guide to Managing Farm Dairy Effluent' is a helpful resource to assist in the preparation of dairy discharge applications.

Part A: General information on nature and scale of your activity

1. **Is this application a renewal of an existing discharge permit?**

☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, what is the discharge permit number: WAR/WGN

2. **What is the source of the contaminant(s)?** eg, dairy, pigs, poultry, horses, beef feedlots

Dairy sheds: please give supplier number (ie, Fonterra no.)

3. **Herd size:**

a) What is the maximum number of animals planned and whether any significant changes in herd size are proposed in the foreseeable future (5-10 years)?

b) Do you winter milk? ☐ Yes ☐ No

c) How many animals are milked through the winter period?

[1] A land use consent is only required if the activity does not meet permitted activity requirements outlined in the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Regulations 2020 subpart 1 (Feedlots and other stockholding areas). See Part B of this form for further guidance

4. Effluent collection facilities:

a) Describe the facilities where effluent is collected from (eg, milking platform, feedpads, underpasses, areas where solids are stored, silage) including the size of covered and uncovered hard areas (in m^2) of each facility (where relevant) and how these facilities are connected to other parts of the effluent management system:

(Note: You will need to show the location of all facilities on farm maps/plans – see question 9)

b) Describe how frequently the effluent collection facilities are used (eg, how long are animals standing on hard areas each day):

c) Describe how the effluent collection facilities (both liquid and solids) are managed (eg, routine maintenance undertaken on a daily, weekly, or seasonal basis):

5. Stormwater management:

a) Do you divert roof stormwater away from the effluent management system? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b) Do you make sure that stormwater does not enter the milking/holding platform from surrounding land areas? ☐ Yes ☐ No

c) If you have answered 'Yes' to either of the above questions, please describe how you exclude stormwater from the effluent management system:

d) If you have answered 'No' to either of the above questions, please explain how the effluent storage and application system is operated/sized to account for this additional water:

6. Effluent storage

a) Do you have a sump? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, show them on the farm maps/plans (question 9)

Size: Width = _____ m Length = _____ m Depth = _____ m

Volume = W x L x D = _____ m^3

b) Do you have a storage pond(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, show them on the farm maps/plans (question 9)

Size: Width = _____ m Length = _____ m Depth = _____ m

Volume = _____ m^3 Batter ratio _____ Freeboard depth _____ mm

Size: Width = _____ m Length = _____ m Depth = _____ m

Volume = _____ m^3 Batter ratio _____ Freeboard depth _____ mm

c) Describe how your storage ponds are sealed (eg, clay or artificial liner)

Note: If a non-artificial liner is in place, you will need to provide detailed supporting information on the permeability of your liner and whether they include a leak detection system. (See IPENZ Practice Note 21 for further assistance). It is the Greater Wellington' Regional Council's expectation that the permeability of any liner should not be less than 1 X 10^{-9}

d) Effluent storage assessment

Unless already provided, you will need to include an effluent storage assessment with your application that is completed by an appropriately qualified professional. It is recommended that you seek advice from an accredited effluent system designer (www.effluentaccreditation.co.nz). An effluent storage assessment will need to include at a minimum:

- *Effluent storage requirements from the Dairy Effluent Storage Calculator including all input parameters determining storage requirements and reasons (if appropriate) for use of input parameters*[2]
- *All proposed upgrades of the effluent storage (including proposed timing of any upgrades)*
- *All consequential upgrades of the effluent management system (including proposed timing of any upgrades) to enable effective operation and management of any effluent storage. This may include installation of low application rate irrigators, soil moisture monitoring system, pond level indicators etc.*

[2] The Dairy Effluent Storage Calculator can be used for non-dairy effluent management systems.

7. Effluent application:

a) What is the total area of land (ha) used for effluent application?

Solids:

Liquid:

Please supply a nutrient budget which demonstrates that there is enough land available to ensure that your nitrogen application rate does not exceed 150 N/ha/year

(Note: You will need to show this area on the farm maps/plans – see question 8)

b) What is the application method for liquid effluent?

Low rate irrigation (< 5mm/hr)	☐ Yes	☐ No	Area covered:	ha
Tanker	☐ Yes	☐ No	Area covered:	ha
Travelling irrigator	☐ Yes	☐ No	Area covered:	ha
Other:			Area covered:	ha

c) What is the maximum volume of liquid effluent discharged through the irrigation system?

m^3/day: m^3/week: ha

d) *Please supply details on the hydraulic application rate of the irrigation system*. (The publication 'A Guide to Managing Farm Dairy Effluent' provides instructions on how to carry out this exercise)

Average application depth (mm) Time taken (hr)

Average application rate (mm/hr) *(application depth/time taken = average application rate)*

e) Describe the frequency and timing of the application of liquid effluent to land to ensure that it is not applied to water logged soil or flooded land:

f) Describe the method, frequency, and timing of the application of solids effluent to land to ensure that it is not applied to water logged soil or flooded land:

8. Other features of effluent management system

Please note any other features of the effluent management system that have not been described earlier

(Note: You will need to show these other features on the scaled farm plans – see question 8)

9. Farm maps/plans

You will need to provide with your application appropriately sized farm maps/plans showing:

1. Effluent collection facilities (question 4), effluent storage sites (question 6) and other features of the effluent management system (question 8)
2. Effluent application areas (question 7) including any paddock numbers and sizes, and contingency areas

Please include within your appropriately sized farm maps/plans the following features:

- Roads, property boundaries, buildings
- Subsurface drainage (eg, tile drains),
- Waterways (springs, streams, rivers, wetlands),
- Bores/wells (including those on neighbouring properties),
- Any other relevant features of the surrounding environment (eg, septic tanks, other known abstraction points)

You can print plans at different scales at http://mapping.gw.govt.nz/. Some of the features required above are included).

Part B: Consideration of farming activities under NES-FW (2020)

1. Feedlots

A feedlot is a stockholding area where cattle are kept for at least 80 days in any 6 month period and are fed exclusively by hand or machine.

a) Do you have any feedlots? (see definition above) ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, go to question 2

If Yes, the use of land and associated discharge requires resource consent (discharge permit and land use consent). Please ensure all information provided in this form covers your feedlot activity. Go to b) below.

b) Is the base area of the feedlot sealed to a minimum permeability standard of 10^{-9} m/s? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the feedlot more than 50 metres from any water body, bore/well, drain or the coastal marine area? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Stockholding areas other than feedlots

A stockholding area is an area for holding cattle at a density that means pasture or other vegetative ground cover cannot be maintained (for example feed pads, winter pads, standoff pads, and loafing pads). It does not include area used for pastoral purposes that is in the nature of a stockyard, milking shed, wintering barn, or sacrifice paddock.

a) Do you have any stockholding areas? (see definition above) ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, go to question 3

If Yes, the discharge requires a resource consent. Please ensure all information provided in this form covers your stockholding area. Go to b) below.

b) Is the base area of the stockholding area sealed to a minimum permeability standard of 10^{-9} m/s ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the stockholding area more than 50 metres from any water body, bore/well, drain, or the coastal marine area? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, an additional land use consent is required and will form part of this application.

3. Land use change – new dairy farm land

Has your dairy farm platform increased in size by more than 10 hectares since 2 September 2020? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, a separate resource consent will be required. Contact our Environmental Regulation department for further advice.

4. Land use change – new irrigation land

If you use irrigation on your dairy farm, has your irrigation area increased in size by more than 10 hectares since 2 September 2020? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, a separate resource consent will be required. Contact our Environmental Regulation department for further advice.

5. Land use change – dairy support land

Has your dairy support land increased in size compared to the maximum dairy support land connected to your farm between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2019? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, a separate resource consent will be required. Contact our Environmental Regulation department for further advice.

6. Intensive winter grazing

Intensive winter grazing means grazing livestock on an annual forage crop (a crop other than pasture) at any time in the period that begins on 1 May and ends with the close of 30 September of the same year.

a) Do you undertake intensive winter grazing? (see definition above) ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, go to question 7

If Yes, a separate resource consent may be required. Contact our Environmental Regulation department for further advice.

7. Application of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser

a) Do you apply nitrogen at are rate that exceeds the nitrogen cap of 190 kg/ha/year? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, go to Part C

If Yes, a separate resource consent will be required. Contact our Environmental Regulation department for further advice.

Part C: Assessment of effects on the environment (AEE)

1. **Describe soil type(s) in the discharge area(s) and the source of this information (eg, soil maps, soil tests, local knowledge):**

2. **What is the depth to groundwater at the discharge site(s) and the direction of groundwater flow (if known)?**

3. **What is the land drainage like in the discharge area? Is the soil artificially drained? ie, surface or sub-surface drainage**

4. **If there is drainage within or adjacent to the discharge area, how will you manage the discharge to ensure effluent does not enter the drainage system(s)?**

5. **Within a reasonable distance of the activity are there any:**

a)	Waterbodies, groundwater, or groundwater bores?	☐ Yes	☐ No
b)	Water abstractions?	☐ Yes	☐ No
c)	Areas where food is gathered (eg, watercress, fish, kaimoana, blackberries)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
d)	Wetlands (eg, swamp areas)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
e)	Recreational activities carried out (eg, swimming, fishing, canoeing, boating)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
f)	Areas of particular aesthetic or scientific value/interest (eg, archaeological sites)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
g)	Areas or aspects of significance to iwi that you are aware of?	☐ Yes	☐ No
h)	Is the disposal area land uneven or sloping?	☐ Yes	☐ No

6. **If you have answered yes to any of the questions in 5, please provide further information (and mark the location on your farm maps/plans), including a description of what effects your discharge may have on those areas:**

7. **Describe the biota around the discharge area (eg, fish, birds, eels, insect life, aquatic plants):**

8. **Describe the effects your discharge may have on the drainage capacity, fertility, ground or surface water of or near the site:**

9. **Why did you choose the proposed treatment (if any) and disposal method(s) and location(s) for the discharge?**

10. **What alternative treatment and disposal methods and locations have you considered?**

11. Nutrient budget for effluent block(s)

Please provide information on nutrient budgeting (which should include soil testing and fertiliser practice):

Part D: Assessment against statutory documents

1. Part 2 of Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Have you provided an assessment against Part 2 (Purpose and Principles) of the RMA?
http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM231904.html

2. National Environmental Standard (NES) or National Policy Statement (NPS)

Have you provided an assessment of the proposal against the relevant objectives and policies of any National Environmental Standard (https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/regulations/) or National Policy Statement (https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-policy-statements/)?

3. Regional Policy Statement (RPS)

Have you provided an assessment of the proposal against the relevant objectives and policies of any proposed or operative Regional Policy Statement (http://www.gw.govt.nz/rps/)?

4. Natural Resources Plan (NRP)

Have you provided an assessment of the proposal against the relevant objectives, policies and rules of the operative or proposed Natural Resources Plan (https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/plans-and-reports/environmental-plans/natural-resources-plan/)?

5. Other relevant statutory documents

Have you provided an assessment against all other relevant statutory documents? eg, National Environmental Standard for Sources of Drinking Water http://www.mfe.govt.nz/fresh-water/reform-programme/sources-drinking-water-nes/about-standard

6. Permitted activities

Will you be undertaking any permitted activities as part of the proposed activity? (eg, taking stock water or farm dairy washdown water)

7. Other activities that are part of the proposal

Are there any other activities that are part of the discharge which may require consent? (eg, effluent pipes crossing streams/watercourses)

8. Value of investment

If you are applying to replace an existing consent, please provide an assessment of the value of the investment to which the activity relates.

Part E: Monitoring and management of your activity

1. What monitoring and management do you propose to ensure any potential adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated?

(In particular, please provide a description and analysis of contaminant effects on soil and water and any proposed monitoring to ensure that the discharge does not adversely affect soil or water resources. Include details on what is to be monitored, when, how, and why.)

2. Operation and management plans

Please include an Operation and Management Plan for the activity. This should include (but not be limited to) how the equipment controlling the treatment and discharge will be operated and maintained to prevent equipment failure (eg, maintenance/servicing schedules), and what measures will be implemented to ensure that the effects of any malfunction are remedied. It should also include contingency plans (eg, effluent storage) in the event of a system malfunction or adverse weather/soil conditions preventing effluent disposal to land (eg, saturated soils).