

Summary of national regulations vs Auckland Council rules

General introduction

The Auckland Unitary Plan contains provisions that cover some of the areas in the new national regulations, but generally the national regulations will apply.

Note: This is not a comprehensive summary of rules affecting dairy farmers in the Auckland Council Unitary plan.

For more information, contact Helen Moodie, DairyNZ Senior Environmental Change Specialist on 021 816 365 or helen.moodie@dairynz.co.nz

Focus area	National regulations requirement	Current regional council rules	What do I do now?
Stock exclusion – streams	<p>All dairy cattle (except dairy support cattle) and pigs must be excluded from lakes and rivers more than 1m wide (bank-to-bank) by 1 July 2023, regardless of land slope.</p> <p>All dairy support cattle must be excluded from lakes and rivers more than 1m wide (bank-to-bank) by 1 July 2025, regardless of land slope.</p> <p>Small (non-accord) waterways will be addressed through Farm Plans.</p> <p>Minimum set back of 3m, although existing permanent fences will not need to move to comply with riparian setback requirements</p> <p>(Set back measured from the edge of the bed when water is in full flow).</p>	Requirements for stock exclusion on grazed production land from lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands is based on the stocking rate exceeding 18 stock units per ha.	<p>Maintain current stock exclusion fences on your milking platform.</p> <p>Plan to fence off dairy support cattle from waterways (including drains) by 1 January 2023.</p> <p>As the national regulations do not mention ephemeral waterways, we expect these will continue to be addressed through the Farm Planning process.</p>
Stock exclusion – wetlands	<p>Wetlands already identified in a regional or district plan must have cattle, deer, and pigs excluded by 1 July 2023.</p> <p>From 1 July 2025 all stock must be excluded from any natural wetland that is larger than 0.05 ha (and any wetland that supports 'threatened species').</p>	Requirements for stock exclusion on grazed production land from lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands is based on the stocking rate exceeding 18 stock units per ha.	Check with your regional council to identify any regionally significant wetlands or sensitive water bodies if this has not been identified previously.

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<p>Intensification of land use:</p> <p>Consent required.</p>	<p><i>Until a regional plan has been notified that complies with the new National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management (NPS-FM), a resource consent is needed for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in irrigated pasture for dairy of more than 10ha • land use change of more than 10ha to dairy • land use change of more than 10ha from forestry or woody vegetation to dairy farming • increase winter forage cropping above the highest annual amount in the previous five years • increase dairy support activities above the highest annual amount in the previous five years <p>A resource consent will be required for intensification and can only be issued if the council is satisfied the activity will not result in an increase in contaminant load or concentrations of contaminants in the catchment.</p>	<p>This is not covered in the Unitary Plan.</p>	<p>Intensification of land use is highly controlled under this policy.</p> <p>Regional Councils are working through implications of this policy.</p> <p>If you want to increase the area irrigated or convert land to dairy support or dairy, contact your regional council.</p>
<p>Farm plans</p>	<p>Mandatory and enforceable Freshwater Farm Plans (FW-FP) are provided for through recent RMA amendments.</p> <p>Farm plans will need to be approved by a certifier, audited and delivery will be monitored by regional councils.</p> <p>The mandatory FW-FP module is likely to be phased in, with roll-out in prioritised areas.</p> <p>(This aligns with Dairy Tomorrow sector strategy).</p>	<p>This is not covered in the Unitary Plan.</p>	<p>Talk to a trusted advisor about creating a farm plan for your farm.</p> <p>Existing industry plans are likely to be recognised if standards are met.</p>

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<p>Standards for intensive winter grazing (IWG)</p> <p>From winter 2021, if you want to plant above these thresholds or exceed the conditions you will need to get a resource consent.</p>	<p><i>A consent for winter grazing is required if the following cannot be met.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive winter grazing occurs over less than 50ha or 10% of the farm, whichever is the greater. The mean slope of the paddock is 10 degrees or less. Pugging is no deeper than 20cm at any one point and pugging of any depth must cover less than 50% of the paddock. Buffers between crops and waterways are 5m or more. Land used for IWG must be replanted as soon as practicable after grazing of forage crop is finished, but no later than 1 October each year (or 1 November in Southland and Otago). The area being used for winter grazing cannot be greater than the highest annual amount in the previous five years (until the Regional Council has amended the regional plan to meet the new NPS-FM). 	<p>Intensive Winter Grazing is not addressed. However the unitary plan controls cultivation and contains provisions for buffer strips (separation distance):</p> <p>2 metres on slopes up to 10 degrees</p> <p>5 meters on slopes from 10 - 20 degrees</p> <p>10 meters on slopes greater than 20 degrees</p>	<p>Crops sown in spring 2020 should comply with these requirements in anticipation, or a resource consent obtained from 1 May 2021.</p> <p>Consider these factors when you are working out your winter grazing plan so you can meet the national and regional requirements or apply for resource consent.</p> <p>Particularly look at slope, hectares cropped, the required buffer strip and soil type and drainage to minimize pugging.</p> <p>Check out the ‘Break-fed Wintering’ Booklet on the DairyNZ website for top tips and tricks.</p> <p>(In the future, IWG will not require consent if managed under a certified FW-FP, and the effects are no greater than allowed under the minimum standards.)</p>
<p>Standards for stock holding areas (feed pads, winter pads, standoff pads, loafing pads) must be met or consent required from 1 July 2021</p>	<p><i>Consent required from 1 July 2021 for stock holding areas unless minimum standards are met:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the permeability of the base area so that it is sealed to a minimum permeability standard of 10⁻⁹ m/sec Collect, store and dispose of effluent in accordance with regional council regulations or a current discharge permit Situate the stock-holding area at least 50 metres away from waterbodies, water abstraction bores, drains and coastal marine areas. 	<p>Under the Unitary Plan, all new and modified feedpads and permanent standoff pads must be sealed and the permeability of the sealing layer must not exceed 1x10⁻⁹ m/s.</p> <p>Effluent from standoff pads must be contained within the pad area and either discharged to the effluent storage system or directly applied to the effluent discharge field or disposed of in a lawful manner off-site.</p> <p>The situation of the facility is not addressed in the Unitary Plan.</p>	<p>Ensure stock holding areas meet the new requirements, or apply for consent from the regional council.</p> <p>Particularly note that the actual pad must be 50 metres away from a water body.</p> <p>This does not apply to calf rearing facilities</p> <p>(In the future, stock holding areas will not require consent if managed under a certified FW-FP, and the effects are no greater than allowed under the minimum standards.)</p>

<p>Cap on the use of <u>synthetic</u> nitrogen fertiliser</p>	<p>Application of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to land in pastoral land use capped at 190kg N/ha/year from 1 July 2021.</p> <p>From July 2021, all dairy farmers will need to record the tonnages of all <u>synthetic</u> nitrogen fertiliser applied and the area it was applied to. You will then have to report to your regional council on the amount used from the year ending 30 June 2022</p> <p>There are two limits (both of 190kg N/ha/year)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An absolute limit per hectare on pastoral land (i.e. grazed land) not used to grow annual forage crops (i.e. pasture/grass) b. An averaged limit across pastoral land on the farm 	<p>The Unitary Plan specifies that the application rate of N from any combination of dairy effluent and fertiliser must not exceed 150kg N/ha/year on sandy and volcanic soils; or 200kg N/ha/year on other soils.</p>	<p>The tighter Unitary Plan provisions for N application (150 kgN/ha/year) on sandy and volcanic soils will apply to effluent paddocks within a farm.</p> <p>The national regulations allow for application of a maximum of 190kg N/ha/year averaged across grazed (pastoral) land on a farm, and no more than 190kg N/ha/year on any hectare of pasture (i.e. it is possible to put more than 190kg N/ha/year on forage crops but only if offset by applying lower amounts on pasture).</p> <p>Farmers that exceed the cap will need to apply for a resource consent. Two options are available:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consent for a non-complying activity requiring a synthetic nitrogen reduction plan that demonstrates how the applicant will reduce their use of synthetic nitrogen (year by year) so that from the 1 July 2023 their application does not exceed 190kg N/ha/year. 2) Consent for a non-complying activity requiring holder to ensure rate at which nitrogen may enter water as a result of their application of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser does not exceed the rate that would enter water if 190kg N/ha/year was applied. Maximum term of 5 years. <p>More information is available (as per the summary under preparation)</p> <p><u>All farmers</u> will need to keep a good record of fertiliser use (amount and location) to report to the regional council.</p>
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			Note that the cap does not apply to land area used for arable (which includes growing maize) or horticultural crops.
<p>New attributes for the National Policy Statement - Freshwater Management (NPS-FM).</p>	<p>The new NPS-FM sets out 22 attributes, some new ones in addition to those in the existing NPS-FM. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of periphyton or slime (an indicator of excessive nutrients) • nitrogen toxicity • sediment • fish and macroinvertebrate numbers • plants and algae • the presence of potentially toxic algae and faecal bacteria • requirement to at least maintain current state concentrations of instream dissolved phosphorus. <p>Most of the attributes have minimum acceptable states, or bottom lines.</p> <p>Regional councils must notify new regional plans to meet these standards by 31 December 2024. Timeframes to meet water quality outcomes can occur <u>over a generation</u> (as defined through the regional policy processes)</p> <p>The majority of streams in dairy catchments have nitrate concentrations below the maximum toxicity level (2.4 g/m³). It is estimated that approx. 7% of dairy farmers nationally exceed this, with Canterbury, Southland and Waikato most affected.</p>	<p>Auckland Council is in the process of reviewing the requirements to meet the NPS-FM.</p>	<p>Be prepared to be involved in future regional council planning processes.</p> <p>All regional councils must notify a new regional plan to meet these limits by 31 December 2024.</p> <p>This will have to include a plan to reduce sediment runoff, and meet higher health standards at swimming spots in addition to the nitrate toxicity limits.</p>

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<p>Reporting on water usage using electronic means</p>	<p>If you have an existing resource consent to take more than 5 litres/second, you will need to measure water use every 15 minutes and provide records to council daily.</p> <p>Reporting is required within 2 years if take more than 20 litres per second; 4 years if take between 10 and 20 litres per second; and 6 years if take more than 5 but less than 10.</p>	<p>Monitoring of usage is covered by resource consent conditions where required.</p>	<p>If you take water at these quantities, explore measurement options.</p>