

SUBMISSION TO
THE MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT &
THE MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

on

***Stock Exclusion Regulations 2020 –
Developing an exception from the
low slope map for lower intensity
farming***

From

The New Zealand Deer Farmers
Association



17 July 2023

Contacts for this submission:

Justin Stevens
Chair, Executive Committee
NZ Deer Farmers Association

Lindsay Fung
Producer Manager
Deer Industry NZ

jrstevens@actrix.co.nz
027 403 7131

Lindsay.Fung@deernz.org
027 668 0141

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The New Zealand Deer Farmers Association (NZDFA) welcome the opportunity to make a submission to The Ministry for the Environment and The Ministry for Primary Industries in response to the discussion document “*Developing an exception from the low slope map for lower intensity farming*” (2023, MfE publication number: ME 1758).
- 1.2 The NZDFA is a voluntary subscription based Incorporated Society (established in 1975) and acts as an industry-good body established to represent the interests of New Zealand deer farmers, families and staff and to promote and assist development the development of the deer farming industry in New Zealand. The NZDFA has approximately 1200 subscription paying members and is nationally represented by a four-person Executive Committee that works closely with DINZ directly via the Producer Manager and the Environmental Stewardship Manager.
- 1.3 New Zealand is the world’s largest producer of farmed deer. The main products marketed from deer are venison and deer antler velvet and approximately 95% of products are exported. In the year ending 30 September 2021, deer products were worth \$254 m in export receipts to New Zealand.
- 1.4 The industry is the youngest pastoral-based industry in New Zealand (the first deer farm licence was issued in 1970) but provides diversified markets and additional revenue to and complementary land use with other pastoral farming industries. Indeed about 80% of deer farmers also farm other livestock species and/or arable crops.
- 1.5 The deer industry has particular affinity with the sheep and beef industry as:
 - i. deer farms tend to be multi-species;
 - ii. products derived from deer farms are similar (venison alongside beef and lamb, annual velvet harvesting alongside wool);
 - iii. deer farms occupy the same land classes, run similar production systems (breeding, venison finishing/velvet), and have similar levels of stocking rates and inputs.
- 1.6 For this reason this submission is confined to issues that will particularly impact on deer farmers and deer farming, but NZDFA wishes to note **our support for the joint submission from Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited, Federated Farmers of New Zealand and Deer Industry New Zealand (DINZ).**

2. Key Submission Points

- 2.1 Remove stock exclusion for non-intensive farms from the current section 360 regulation.
- 2.2 Require all farms that have to complete a Freshwater Farm Plan (FWFP) to exclude stock from waterways OR show acceptable alternative (demonstrate risk assessment

and mitigation).

- 2.3 Adopt the same approach in the FWFP for excluding stock from wetlands.
- 2.4 NZDFA is not in favour of using stocking rate to define where stock exclusion is required. An annualised stocking rate across the whole farm is a simple proxy for intensity but does not indicate intensity at a paddock level. NZDFA considers that stocking rate at a paddock scale would be complex to calculate and difficult/impractical to monitor.

3. General Comments

- 3.1 NZDFA and DINZ have previously submitted on the stock exclusion regulations and the use of a low-slope map to determine the applicability of the regulations to any given farm (26 September 2021). That submission is provided as Appendix A and relevant sections to *this* submission are **Section 2 (pages 3 and 4) and Appendix 1, Section 5 (pages 13 – 20)**.
- 3.2 NZDFA considers that the submission points raised in 2021 and 2019 remain valid in 2023 and note that since that time costs of production, particularly for permanent deer fencing, have risen significantly.
- 3.3 The key points from that submission which NZDFA still supports are:

2.5 ... DINZ and NZDFA do not support the use of the low-slope map to dictate where stock exclusion is required, particularly because there is no ability to provide for exceptions under section 360 regulations.

2.6 DINZ and NZDFA maintain that **stock exclusion or alternative approaches to mitigate the risk of stock accessing waterways is best determined through a (certified) farm environment plan** that identifies prioritised actions based on assessment of risk to the environment within the farm and from farming operations.

- 3.4 The deer industry has also just completed a six-year research project (undertaken by AgResearch) on water quality in hill and high-country farms and NZDFA is aware of 2023 deer industry environment award winners who have undertaken monitoring that indicates that their existing farming practices are having minimal or negligible impact on water quality.
- 3.5 By way of example from the research project, at a high level AgResearch reports that monitored wetlands are highly dynamic between seasons within farms and vary largely across farms meaning that fence exclusions may not suit every situation where wetland margins move. From visual observations those wetlands appear to recover well from periodic grazing as long as they have been given time to recover meaning that strategic grazing of these areas do not have long term impacts on water quality and stream health.
- 3.6 Similarly, recovery of stream bank damage from either livestock or natural events was rapid, suggesting that exclusion can be time bound rather than permanent in many cases.

- 3.7 Another example is of a North Canterbury farmer who undertakes a well-established good management practice of fencing off and retiring land at the exit points of waterways from his property: <https://www.guardianonline.co.nz/farming/rural/> (pages 8, 9 and see Appendix B). Another farmer (South Canterbury) has water quality monitoring data over 10 years that suggests that water quality exiting the farm is equal to or better than that entering the farm.
- 3.8 **NZDFA would welcome the opportunity to discuss the research and farm examples in more detail with MfE and MPI.**
- 3.9 NZDFA is aware of the farmer survey organised by Beef + Lamb New Zealand, Federated Farmers and DINZ, and has seen the results and farmer comments. NZDFA and DINZ also conducted a small group meeting with leading deer farmers to discuss the merits of the use of a FWFP and stocking rate to determine if stock exclusion was required.
- 3.10 One farmer preferred stocking rate on the assumption that it was annualised (it was easy to calculate) but acknowledged that paddock-scale stocking rate was problematical.
- 3.11 The rest of the group were in favour of a FWFP approach with the common rationale that it allowed farmers to address their specific conditions and risks. Other points of note were that it allowed an outcome-based focus and could incorporate specific catchment requirements if needs be.
- 3.12 Farmers also identified that if stock exclusion was required for extensively farmed paddocks, reticulated water supplies would then be required. These are not always possible and depend on available water sources. A further impediment in some areas are winter conditions that result in water freezing in the pipes that supply the water to drinking troughs, rendering the paddocks unfarmable.

4. Discussion document questions

Defining lower intensity farming for the purpose of an exception

1 & 2. *Do you consider stocking rate (ie, SU/ha) is an appropriate measure to define lower intensity farming or do you recommend a different approach? Why?*

- 4.1 No, it is a very blunt instrument.
- 4.2 Farming intensity is more complex than the average carrying capacity of livestock. There are critical sensitivities in regard to potential risk or harm to sensitive areas (e.g., waterways) that are more influential on the potential for harm. These would include instantaneous stocking density, time of year, type of stock, species of stock and stocking duration x stocking intensity (e.g., 5.5 sheep for one year may present far less risk than 1 bovine for 1 day in the wrong place): 600 kg of bovine is not equivalent to 5.5 x 70 kg of ovine in regard to hoof-based impact on a point area of wetland or stream bank.
- 4.3 Similarly, in the DINZ 2019 submission, the use of fawning paddocks for five months

at low stocking rates (8 SU/ha) and access to extra feed has minimal impact on unfenced wetlands, but may have negative impacts if those paddocks were stocked at the same rate for the whole year.

If you do agree with basing the exception on stocking rate:

2 & 3. What do you think is the appropriate stocking rate threshold (in SU/ha) for the definition of lower intensity farming and how do you think it should be calculated (e.g., 2 SU/ha, per year, over the whole farm)? Why?

- 4.4 We don't think we necessarily have sufficient evidence to make this judgement at such a coarse level. As noted in question 1 it depends on a multitude of variables.
- 4.5 It also depends on the scope and balance of the farm, farms with a mixed scope may have a low average stocking rate, but these might stock the heavily developed areas of the farm at very high intensity. It also depends on the stock type and durational stocking intensity.

3. Do you think there should be different stocking rate thresholds for beef cattle and deer, or one threshold for all stock types? Why?

- 4.6 In principle there should be different thresholds as they present different risk profiles for damage on a per animal basis, even on a stock class/gender basis due to factors like sexual dimorphism. This in turn adds complexity to an already convoluted process to determine the need to exclude stock.

4. Is there any other information that you think we should consider in relation to developing an exception for lower intensity farming?

- 4.7 NZDFA supports the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question.

Situations where an exception may not be appropriate

5. Do you consider that there are any situations where an exception for lower intensity farming should not apply, and the map should continue to apply (eg, where specific sensitive water bodies are present)? If yes, what do you consider these to be and why? If no, why not?

- 4.8 NZDFA supports the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question.

Compliance, monitoring and enforcement by regional councils

7. Is there information that is readily available to farmers and councils to support the implementation of an exception based on stocking rates? How is/should this information be used or shared by farmers and councils?

- 4.9 NZDFA supports the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question.

Using certified freshwater farm plans

8. Do you consider that certified freshwater farm plans should be used as the basis for an exception, or an alternative, to the map and associated requirements to exclude stock? Why/why not?

- 4.10 NZDFA maintain that **stock exclusion or alternative approaches to mitigate the risk of stock accessing waterways is best determined through a (certified) farm environment plan** that identifies prioritised actions based on assessment of risk to the environment within the farm and from farming operations. Our preference is that it is an alternative to the map rather than as an exception.
- 4.11 Our rationale for this approach is covered in paragraphs 3.1 – 3.3 (with reference to Appendix A) and 3.11, 3.12.
- 4.12 We also note the farmer survey organised by Beef + Lamb New Zealand, Federated Farmers and DINZ observations that are consistent with our own farmer leaders' group:
- FW-FPs are tailored to individual farm circumstances and risks, and region/catchment characteristics. (Stock exclusion can be managed at the farm level.)
 - One farm plan that incorporates all aspects of that farm.
 - Bring all regulation into one place.
 - More meaningful outcomes for the environment.

9. Is there any other information that you think we should consider?

- 4.13 NZDFA supports aspects of the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question. Namely:
- The increasing threat of flooding washing out fencing and other infrastructure.
 - Timing issues between the relevant stock exclusion date of 01 July 2025 and the implementation of FWFPs, some of which will not be in place by that date.
 - The use of FW-FPs will allow for innovation including technology advancements such as GPS collars and virtual fencing.

Stock exclusion for natural wetlands

10. Do you consider that an exception for lower intensity farming systems, or the alternative approach using certified freshwater farm plans, should apply more broadly to natural wetlands? Why/why not?

- 4.14 NZDFA supports the use of FWFP as an alternative approach to stock exclusion from natural wetlands (for non-intensive farming). We refer to the 2019 DINZ submission in Appendix A (paragraphs 5.35 to 5.43) which outlines our major concern but note that wetlands can also occur in other lightly stocked situations (e.g. it is not uncommon for deer to be stocked at 1 SU/ha in unimproved tussock land which will also contain natural wetlands).

4.15 In addition, exclusion of stock would likely result in a proliferation of weed species that can in turn reduce the ecological function and significance of the wetlands.

4.16 We also note that our Hill and High-Country project observed that wetlands rapidly expand and contract over the course of a year or years so delineating exclusion may also be difficult.

11. Are there any situations where any exception, or the alternative approach using certified freshwater farm plans, should not apply? If yes, what do you consider these situations to be and why? How can they be identified?

4.17 NZDFA supports the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question.

12. Is there any other information that you think we should we consider in relation to wetlands within lower intensity farming systems?

4.18 NZDFA supports the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question.

Definition of a permanent fence

13. Do you consider the definition of a permanent fence is too prescriptive, and that other fence types should be included? Why/why not?

4.19 Yes, we believe this is too prescriptive and not future focussed.

4.20 Fences should be defined as any human engineered feature, construction or equipment proven to spatially control livestock by exclusion. A definition of this type would allow for new innovative flexible, but non-physical modes of animal exclusion including virtual fencing.

Land above 10 degrees captured by the map

14. Do you agree that amendments to the stock exclusion regulations should clarify that the map and associated requirements to exclude stock do not apply on slopes that are greater than 10 degrees? Why/why not?

4.21 NZDFA supports the joint submission from DINZ, Beef + Lamb New Zealand Limited and Federated Farmers of New Zealand on this question.

Appendix A

SUBMISSION TO THE MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT on Stock exclusion regulations: Proposed changes to the low slope map and Freshwater farm plan regulations

From Deer Industry New Zealand and The New Zealand Deer Farmers Association

26 September 2021

SUBMISSION TO
THE MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

on

***Stock exclusion regulations: Proposed
changes to the low slope map
and
Freshwater farm plan regulations***

From Deer Industry New Zealand and
The New Zealand Deer Farmers
Association



26 September 2021

Contacts for this submission:

Lindsay Fung
Environmental Stewardship Manager
Deer Industry New Zealand

Email: Lindsay.Fung@deernz.org
Phone: 04 471 6115

Tony Pearse
Producer Manager
Deer Industry New Zealand

Email: Tony.Pearse@deernz.org
Phone: 04 471 6118

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Deer Industry New Zealand (DINZ) and the New Zealand Deer Farmers Association (NZDFA) welcome the opportunity to make a submission to The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) in response to the discussion documents "*Stock exclusion regulations: Proposed changes to the low slope map*" (2021, MfE publication number: ME 1579) and "*Freshwater farm plan regulations: Discussion document*" (2021, MfE publication number: ME 1577).
- 1.2 New Zealand is the world's largest producer of farmed deer. The main products marketed from deer are venison and deer antler velvet and approximately 95% of products are exported. In the year ending 30 September 2018, deer products were worth \$322 m in export receipts to New Zealand.
- 1.3 Deer Industry New Zealand ('DINZ') is a levy funded industry-good body established by the Deer Industry New Zealand Regulations 2004 under the Primary Products Marketing Act 1953 to promote and assist the development of the deer industry in New Zealand. DINZ's levy payers are producers and processors of venison and velvet. There are roughly 1,400 deer farmers and 9 venison processing plants.
- 1.4 The New Zealand Deer Farmers' Association (NZDFA) is a voluntary subscription based Incorporated Society (established in 1975) and acts as an industry-good body established to represent the interests of New Zealand deer farmers, families and staff and to promote and assist development the development of the deer farming industry in New Zealand. The NZDFA has approximately 1200 subscription paying members and is nationally represented by a four-person Executive Committee that works closely with DINZ directly via the Environmental Stewardship Manager and the Producer Manager.
- 1.5 The industry is the youngest pastoral-based industry in New Zealand (the first deer farm licence was issued in 1970) but provides diversified markets and additional revenue to and complementary land use with other pastoral farming industries. Indeed about 80% of deer farmers also farm other livestock species and/or arable crops.
- 1.6 The deer industry shares concerns with all the other pastoral-based industry bodies but has particular affinity with the sheep and beef industry:
 - i. deer farms tend to be multi-species;
 - ii. products derived from deer farms are similar (venison alongside beef and lamb, annual velvet harvesting alongside wool);
 - iii. deer farms occupy the same land classes, run similar production systems (breeding, venison finishing/velvet), and have similar levels of stocking rates and inputs.
- 1.7 For this reason this submission is confined to issues that will particularly impact on deer farming, but DINZ and NZDFA wish to note our support for submissions from Federated Farmers.

2. Stock exclusion regulations: Proposed changes to the low slope map

- 2.1 DINZ and NZDFA acknowledge that the proposed changes to the low slope map and 500 m threshold are significant improvements and greatly appreciate the opportunity to provide farmer feedback on the original map.
- 2.2 In addition, the split approach (of allowing farms with areas with an average slope between 5 degrees and 10 degrees to manage stock exclusion through a farm plan, while farms with land below 5 degrees slope as defined in the low slope map are required to exclude stock) does attempt to recognise the inherent variability of natural landscapes and the intensities of livestock farmed on these landscapes.
- 2.3 Our informal farmer feedback still raises concerns with the use of the low slope map that its application within farms is inconsistent and impractical. DINZ submitted on the 2019 Action for Healthy Waterways discussion document and raised significant concerns around stock exclusion on:
- Low-slope land that is not intensively farmed or where paddock configuration does not lend itself to stock exclusion;
 - West Coast low-slope land with many waterways;
 - Wetlands in fawning paddocks/blocks.

Please see section 5 (pages 13 – 16) of the submission which is included as Appendix 1 to this submission.

- 2.4 DINZ and NZDFA consider that the continued reliance on a map to determine compulsory stock exclusion will inevitably capture farms as described above and is also likely to miss farms on steeper land that are more intensively stocked. In particular we are aware that West Coast farms on the coastline will be required to exclude stock (e.g. see page 14 of Appendix 1). Also, low stocking rate farms such as runs and stations aren't all at 500 m or higher so those farms would also be unfairly penalised.
- 2.5 For this reason, coupled with the inconsistencies *within farms*, **DINZ and NZDFA do not support the use of the low-slope map to dictate where stock exclusion is required**, particularly because there is no ability to provide for exceptions under section 360 regulations.
- 2.6 DINZ and NZDFA maintain that **stock exclusion or alternative approaches to mitigate the risk of stock accessing waterways is best determined through a (certified) farm environment plan** that identifies prioritised actions based on assessment of risk to the environment within the farm and from farming operations. This view was expressed in the 2019 DINZ submission (Appendix 1) and again in May 2021 in a letter to the Ministers for the Environment and Agriculture from the Chairs of DINZ, Federated Farmers, Beef + Lamb New Zealand and Dairy New Zealand (Appendix 2).
- 2.7 If the government wishes to maintain the low slope map to define where stock must be excluded from waterways, DINZ and NZDFA wish to see the regulations removed as section 360 regulations, since they are not able to account for exceptions, as stated on page 19 of the *Stock exclusion regulations: Proposed changes to the low slope map* discussion document: “Section 360 regulations are constrained by law in the level of

interpretation they can provide for. **The stock exclusion regulations cannot be written to provide regional councils with the ability to exercise discretion over when requirements should and should not be enforced.**"

- 2.8 The use of a low-slope map together with the ability to account for exceptions is consistent with the proposed approach for stock exclusion in 2016 as outlined on page 24 of the *Draft Regulatory Impact Statement: Stock Exclusion* (https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Cabinet-papers-briefings-and-minutes/Appendix-5-Draft-RIS-Stock-Exclusion_0.pdf):

Exceptions

112. In limited cases, stock exclusion may be impractical and not justified by the environmental benefits (for example, where paddocks are intersected by many waterways and stocking density is very low, as on some West Coast farms). In some cases, there may be mitigations other than fencing that would be a more cost effective way to achieve water quality aims, such as the creation of artificial wetlands.
113. The LAWF recommended that councils be allowed to grant exceptions in limited circumstances where large costs and significant impracticalities relative to the environmental benefit can be demonstrated. The results of public consultation and officials' analysis support the idea that there are some circumstances where stock exclusion from all waterways will not be achievable, or justified by the magnitude of the environmental benefit. Some concerns have been raised by primary industry bodies, farmers and councils about the lack of flexibility of a national regulation in dealing with the local variation in the cost and benefits of stock exclusion.
114. It is proposed that the regulation provides that a landowner may apply to their regional council for permission to develop a Farm Environment Plan, as an alternative to fully meeting the stock exclusion requirements by the deadlines. The Plan would need to set out how, where and when stock will be excluded from water bodies on their land, and where stock exclusion is not feasible or cost-effective, alternative mitigations that will be undertaken to manage the environmental impacts of stock access to water bodies. The Farm Environment Plan would have to be approved in writing by the regional council.
- 2.9 DINZ and NZDFA re-emphasise that the exceptions are best described and justified and alternative approaches to stock exclusion are documented through a farm environment plan (see paragraph 5.55, page 18 of Appendix 1).

3. Freshwater farm plan regulations

- 3.1 DINZ and NZDFA are broadly supportive of farm environment plans (and other similarly named plans such as land and environment plans, farm environment management plans, farm management plans, whole farm plans, or freshwater farm plans) and have stated this in May 2018 with the release of the deer industry's Environmental Management Code of Practice, in September 2019 (Appendix 1, page 10) and most recently in May 2021 (Appendix 2).
- 3.2 New Zealand Deer farmers are no strangers to farm plans. They form the core planning and action programme for most on farm actions and longer-term goals. The industry has been well served by its environmental leadership champions who freely showcase their operations and the thoughts behind that planning.
- 3.3 Linda and Evan Potter (Waipapa Farm, Hawkes Bay) are the 2021 Ballance Farm Environment Award Gordon Stephenson Trophy recipients (a national award where the recipients become the national ambassadors for sustainable farming and growing); 2020 East Coast Regional Supreme winners and 2019 Deer Industry Supreme Elworthy Environment Award winners. Importantly the basis of their farm management and environmental activities is a soil conservation farm plan developed in 1999 that underpins their stock management and land use decisions and response to the environmental challenges within their farm and wider catchments.
- 3.4 However the industry as a whole has also demonstrated commitment to environmental management over this time span. The industry environment awards were launched in 2001 inspired though the vision and leadership of Sir Peter Elworthy, the founding president of the NZDFA. These awards are judged with outside industry expertise from NZ Landcare trust and regional council environmental representatives.
- 3.5 The first Landcare Manual (the forerunner to the 2018 Code of Practice) was published in 2002 and updated in 2012. The Landcare Manuals were assembled by committed farmers led by DINZ and the NZDFA, NZ Landcare Trust and regional council expertise from across the country.
- 3.6 Over the years the number of award contestants with a farm environment plan has been steadily increasing. The 2021 contestants all had a copy of the 2018 Code of Practice and all bar one had a farm plan (the one contestant without a plan had most of the necessary components of a plan but had not linked these together).
- 3.7 Responses to specific questions in the discussion document follow. In general we do not comment on questions concerned with "likely impacts and cost implications of the proposed approach" as these assume that DINZ and NZDFA have working experience of these approaches, procedures, or systems.

Regional council planning processes

Q1. What other information should we consider about how the freshwater farm plan system fits with regional council planning processes, and why?

Q2. What information should we consider regarding the role of tangata whenua in the

freshwater farm plan system?

- 3.8 DINZ and NZDFA already undertake a number of activities (environment groups, Advance Party special topics, regional workshops) to support deer farmers complete and action farm environment plans and is aware that other primary industry-good organisations also heavily invest in similar activities.
- 3.9 **Our preference is that regional councils, central government, Māori interests, environmental organisations and primary industry bodies work collaboratively to agree on required information to fit with regional council planning processes.** Such information may be extended on a region by region or catchment-specific basis as new regional land and water plans are developed.

Industry assurance programmes and other farm plan initiatives

Q3. What other information should we consider regarding the proposed role for industry assurance programmes and other farm plan initiatives in the freshwater farm plan system?

- 3.10 DINZ and NZDFA strongly support any approach that seeks to minimise compliance cost to the farmer while still achieving desired environmental outcomes. Where an industry assurance programme can demonstrate equivalence with regulatory goals there should be no need to impose additional cost on the farmer by the creation of any additional plan or processes to meet the same outcome from a regulatory perspective.

Transition to the new system

Q5. Do you agree with our proposed approach for transitioning to a fully implemented system? If not, why not?

- 3.11 While the proposed approach to transition to a fully implemented system appears to be a pragmatic approach (as developing such a system will require time and resources), DINZ and NZDFA consider that starting in the first half of 2022 will be very challenging on several fronts - our concerns include basic practicalities:
- Are there sufficient numbers of qualified certifiers to provide advice and certification for the first tranche of farm plans?
 - Where would the farm plans be most needed in the first instance (priority catchments and regions) and do regional councils have the capability and capacity to administer the system?
 - Farmers that undertake intensive winter grazing on slopes greater than 10 degrees may be forced into costly short-term consents due to the lack of available certifiers (unless the permitted activity standard was revised).
- 3.12 **DINZ and NZDFA favour a delayed start** (perhaps in the second half of 2022) that allows regional councils and industry organisations to allocate resources and expertise in a coordinated and effective manner.

Regulated outcomes

Q6. Do you agree with the preferred option for how regulated outcomes could be described in regulations? If not, what is your preference?

Q7. What are the likely impacts and cost implications of the preferred approach?

3.13 Of the two options presented DINZ and NZDFA prefer option 1 for the same reasons described in the discussion document (option 2 is too detailed and prescriptive, thus limiting scope of regional council freshwater policies) and further potentially undermines the strength of bespoke farm plans that cover minimising risks that are pertinent to the catchment and within the farm's ability.

Regulated 'base information'

Q8. Does the material in Appendix 1 cover all the base information that should be mandatory for inclusion in freshwater farm plans? If not, what else should be considered and why?

3.14 With regards to base information DINZ and NZDFA supports the information contained in the categories "Property and business details" and "Nature of farming activities undertaken".

3.15 However **DINZ and NZDFA would prefer that the details in the category "Farm information and maps" be discussed more fully between all stakeholders.**

Experience in some regions that require farm plans for resource consents has led to farmer concern that information could be discoverable to the public or third parties and that information could compromise farm security, commercially sensitive information, or unwarranted and potentially vexatious scrutiny from non-regulatory parties. Such a discussion could form part of the collaborative process described in paragraph 3.9 above.

Risk/impact assessment

Q10. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference?

Q11. What information should be included in guidance to inform the risk/impact assessment, and why?

3.16 DINZ and NZDFA provisionally support option 1 as the preferred option. That is to say that we do *not* support option 2 as this appears to be a formulaic approach to what is essentially a qualitative judgement (albeit based on experience) of environmental risk and impact of farming activities and subsequent mitigation actions.

3.17 Without some worked examples it is difficult to fully support option 1. A range of examples from different farming systems and topographies would also help answer question 11.

Identifying actions

Q13. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.18 Although there is merit in option 3 (hybrid), the example of stock exclusion as a prescribed methodology is a poor choice and for the reasons outlined in section 2 above, DINZ and NZDFA do not support such an approach.
- 3.19 DINZ and NZDFA therefore support option 1 (certifier's discretion and professional judgement) which might allow for stock access to waterways if for example stocking intensity is low and access is periodic and downstream mitigations are employed. Further if there is empirical evidence/data that shows stream ecological health is at a satisfactory level, that would also help justify a certifier's professional judgement.

Implementation timeframes

Q15. Do you agree with our preferred approach? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.20 DINZ and NZDFA support a general test of 'reasonableness', leaving the question of what is reasonable for certifiers to determine (in discussion with the farm operator and recognising catchment values and context).

Certifier accreditation and appointment

Q16. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.21 It is logical and appropriate that there is consistency across the country in accreditation of certifiers, and that councils appoint certifiers that can operate in the region. DINZ and NZDFA therefore support option 1.
- 3.22 DINZ and NZDFA however question how councils will be able to determine the extent of regional or farm system knowledge that certifiers have that would enable them to operate competently in a region. For example, a certifier with extensive experience in dairy systems in central Otago plains might have very limited knowledge to approve intensive winter grazing for deer in Southland rolling country, or a South Island certifier may not have much experience with volcanic soils in the central North Island which require particular attention to stock classes and stock management.

Role of certifier

Q18. Do you agree with the following assumptions? If not, why not?

- a. In most circumstances certifiers will need to 'walk the farm'.*
- b. Certifiers can call on expert advice for matters outside their areas of expertise.*

Q19. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference?

Q20. Should there be a limit to the number of times a certifier can re-certify a freshwater farm plan for the same farm operator?

- 3.23 DINZ and NZDFA support option 1 – a certifier can be involved in the development of a freshwater farm plan. The role of the certifier can be both educational/supportive for the farmer and administrative (reviewing and certifying the plan only). This allows for farmers that have differing experience and skill sets in terms of environmental stewardship to use the certifier in the most appropriate manner and cost.

- 3.24 While it is always helpful for a certifier to “walk the farm” this may not always be necessary. Certifier experience, farm complexity, level and quality of documentation may be sufficient in some cases for certifiers to require limited ground truthing of farm conditions.
- 3.25 DINZ and NZDFA would strongly support the certifier being able to call on expert advice particularly where this is outside of the certifier’s expertise.

Engaging and paying for a certifier

Q22. Do you agree with our preferred approach? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.26 DINZ and NZDFA agree that the farmer directly engages and pays for the services of a certifier. In this respect the certifier is fulfilling the same role as rural consultants that DINZ currently uses to assist deer farmers complete a farm environment plan – both as a mentor/educator and as an approver of the quality of the plan. Farmers often pay the consultant to help complete farm environment plans over and above the services commissioned by DINZ. It is also common for farmers to pay for these services in some regions where they are required to have a farm environment plan.

Review and re-certification

Q24. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.27 DINZ and NZDFA support review and re-certification every five years rather than every three years. This is consistent with the industry’s velvet removal quality assurance programme but more importantly limits cost and time for the farmer and the administering council.
- 3.28 However it may be useful to have provision for more frequent review where the environmental state might require rapid and targeted intervention, or where on-farm activities are deemed to be high risk (e.g. annual intensive winter grazing next to significant waterways).

New plans, addendums and amendments

Q26. Do you agree with the proposed categories and triggers for new freshwater farm plans, addendums, and amendments? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.29 DINZ and NZDFA agree with the triggers for new freshwater farm plans or addendums and amendments.

Dispute resolution

Q28. Do you agree with our preferred approach? If not, what is your preference?

- 3.30 The dispute resolution process is supported. DINZ and NZDFA would also prefer that the farmer has the ability to choose a certifier (that is approved by the regional council) rather than have one assigned by the council, and that a second opinion from another certifier may be sought during any dispute resolution process.

Complaints process

Q30. Do you agree with our preferred approach? If not, what is your preference?

3.31 DINZ and NZDFA support a complaints and disciplinary process through a national body (for accreditation).

Accreditation and appointment of auditors

Q34. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference and why?

3.32 DINZ and NZDFA support option 1 as the preferred option: Regional councils appoint auditors who have already been accredited by an existing accreditation body.

Audit frequency

Q36. Do you agree with our proposed approach for determining audit frequency? If not, what is your preference and why?

3.33 DINZ and NZDFA do not agree with the proposed approach. **In particular we oppose the premise that all farms are high-risk until the first audit and the 18-month limit for an initial audit.**

3.34 Extensive farms with low inputs, generally farmed within climatic and environmental limits would present low risk compared with intensive farming systems. Even intensive farms with the appropriate mitigations and good management practices are not high-risk simply because they have not had an audit.

3.35 DINZ is aware of two councils that prioritise consenting or auditing of farm environment plans for consents based on risk indicators. A similar approach could apply.

3.36 **An even more pragmatic and sensible approach would be to prioritise initial audits of farms in priority catchments as determined by the relevant regional council.** This would ensure that there is sufficient certifier and auditor capacity at any given time. Industry organisations can similarly allocate support to farmers more effectively.

Enforcement mechanisms

Q43. Are the proposed offences and infringement fees appropriate? If not, what would be appropriate?

3.37 DINZ and NZDFA recognise the need for an enforcement mechanism and consider that the suggested infringement fees should be considered as a maximum and last resort, and only introduced after the system is well established and robust.

3.38 Prior to issuing any infringement fee it is imperative that ample communication and dialogue with the farmer is undertaken. Inability to undertake an activity within a timeframe may be due to factors beyond the farmer's control and as such discretion, reasonableness and pragmatism should determine if any infringement is warranted.

Implementation

Q44. Do you agree with our preferred option? If not, what is your preference and why?

Q45. Should we explore whether it should be possible for farmers and growers to opt into the freshwater farm plan system?

- 3.39 DINZ and NZDFA support option 1: Catchment-by-catchment prioritisation. This allows government, regional councils, and industry groups to focus efforts effectively and more cost-effectively than spreading out to cover the whole country at once.
- 3.40 We note that if farmers that are seeking to use an intensive winter grazing module instead of a resource consent to undertake grazing could opt into the farm plan system, that would allow them to do so even if they were not in a priority catchment.
- 3.41 With regards to low-risk farms in priority catchments requiring farm plans before high-risk farms in lower priority catchments, DINZ and NZDFA accept that catchment needs will override the level of farm impacts (see paragraph 3.36 above), but that these farms would face less frequent auditing/review following the initial audit.

Understanding catchment values and context

Q47. Should we consider any other ways to support farmers, growers and certifiers to understand and incorporate catchment values and context?

- 3.42 DINZ and NZDFA consider that regional councils are the first point of contact for data and information to understand catchment values and context. However we would encourage the freshwater farm plan system to allow for other ways for farmers to understand catchment values and context (we are currently unaware of alternative ways).

Data collection

Q48. What are your thoughts on the proposed indicator areas for evaluating the difference the freshwater farm planning system is making to water quality and ecosystem health?

Q49. What other information should we consider, and why?

- 3.43 DINZ and NZDFA consider that the listed indicators are appropriate for reporting and reviewing the impact on ecosystem health.
- 3.44 We are also encouraged by the acknowledgement that reporting needs to be aware of privacy and commercial sensitivity of the farmers and farming businesses. We would also add in considerations of health and safety, farming community security and animal welfare as considerations when collection information from farm plans.
- 3.45 It is therefore pertinent to state that DINZ and NZDFA are of the view that the **freshwater farm plan remains the property of the farmer and is not held by any other person or organisation without the approval from the farmer.**

Reporting publicly

Q51. *Do you agree with our preferred approach? If not, what is your preference and why?*

3.46 DINZ and NZDFA agree with the proposed approach of aggregating data and information for the public domain. Notwithstanding our agreement, we re-iterate our positions as stated in paragraphs 3.43 and 3.44 above.

Appendix 1

SUBMISSION TO THE MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

on

Action for healthy waterways

From Deer Industry New Zealand



31 October 2019

Contact for this submission:

Lindsay Fung
Environmental Stewardship Manager
Deer Industry New Zealand
P O Box 10702
Wellington 6143

Phone: 04 471 6115
Email: Lindsay.Fung@deernz.org

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Deer Industry New Zealand (DINZ) welcomes the opportunity to make a submission to The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) in response to the consultation document “*Action for healthy waterways*” (MfE publication number: ME 1427).
- 1.2 New Zealand has the world’s largest farmed deer industry. The main products marketed are venison and deer velvet antler. Approximately 95% of products are exported. In the year ending 30 September 2018, deer products were worth \$322 m in export receipts to New Zealand.
- 1.3 DINZ is a levy funded industry-good body established by the Deer Industry New Zealand Regulations (2004) under the Primary Products Marketing Act 1953. DINZ’s functions (under regulation 5(1)) include the following:
 - to promote and assist the development of the deer industry in New Zealand;
 - to monitor, and from time to time report on, the economics and efficiency of all components of the deer industry; and
 - to report from time to time to the Minister and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade on movements of costs and prices or other factors likely to affect the economic stability of the deer industry.
- 1.4 DINZ’s levy payers are producers and processors of venison and velvet. There are roughly 1,500 deer farmers and 8 venison processing plants with approximately one million animals on farms.
- 1.5 The industry is the youngest pastoral-based industry in New Zealand (the first deer farm licence was issued in 1970) but provides diversified markets and additional revenue to and complementary land use with other pastoral farming industries. Indeed about 80% of deer farmers also farm other livestock species and/or arable crops.
- 1.6 The deer industry shares concerns with all the other pastoral-based industry bodies but has particular affinity with the drystock sector as:
 - i. Deer farms tend to be multi-species (*i.e.* deer are farmed along with sheep and/or beef cattle);
 - ii. products derived from deer farms are similar (venison alongside beef and lamb, annual velvet harvesting alongside wool),
 - iii. deer farms occupy the same land classes and run similar production systems (breeding, venison finishing/velvet) and have similar levels of inputs.
- 1.7 For this reason this submission is confined to issues that will particularly impact on deer farming, but DINZ wishes to note that it supports the submission from Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ).
- 1.8 DINZ also fully support the New Zealand Deer Farmers Association’s (NZDFA) submission. As NZDFA representatives are all active deer farmers, DINZ acknowledges that the submission will provide more clarity of on-farm practices and

outcomes. DINZ complements the practical perspective with higher-level regional and national perspectives of deer farming responses to the policy and regulatory proposals in this submission

1.9 DINZ wishes to speak to this submission.

2. Scope of Submission

2.1 DINZ will confine the submission to the following proposals:

2.2 **Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management** – endorsement of the B+LNZ submission.

2.3 **Proposed National Environmental Standards for Freshwater**

- Feedlots (Clause 27)
- Other stock holding areas (Clause 29)
- Intensive winter grazing (Clause 30)
- High-risk land use changes (Clause 35)
- Freshwater module of farm plans (Clauses 37 – 41)
- Nitrogen Cap (Clauses 42 – 48).

2.4 **Draft Sock Exclusion Section 360 Regulations**

3. Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

3.1 As stated in paragraph 1.5 most deer farmers run mixed livestock farms which may also include cropping. With respect to the draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM), DINZ fully supports the submission from B+LNZ and considers that there are no proposals that unfairly or disproportionately target deer farming relative to sheep and beef farming.

3.2 Key messages are re-iterated that are endorsed by DINZ:

- That the macroinvertebrate community index (a recognised indicator of ecological river health) be established as a numerical attribute within the NPS-FM to be applied as freshwater objective through regional plans.
- Amend the NPS-FM to ensure that the economic wellbeing and sustainability of communities and future generations are a key consideration when setting and managing to freshwater objectives (attributes, limits, and targets), and in setting environmental bottom lines. In this respect the vision of Te Mana O Te Wai – healthy waterways from the mountains to the sea – is supported.
- Recognition and support for catchment or sub catchment integrated management of land and water resources through catchment communities. This approach is consistent with coordinated activities undertaken by DINZ,

B+LNZ and many regional councils with respect to improving water quality.

- Remove provisions (regarding new attributes for nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment) which seek improvement in water quality irrespective of the current level of the waterbodies' ecological health and the provision of other community values such as the health and wellbeing of people, communities, and including economic wellbeing.

4. Proposed National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-FW)

Feedlots (Clause 27)

- 4.1 Both the discussion document and the Interim Regulatory Impact Analysis describe feedlots as farming systems "*where stock are held in covered and uncovered areas for an extensive period of time and fed almost exclusively on feedlots*" and estimate that there are five operating in New Zealand. It seems likely that this is intended to cover beef feedlots that have a primary aim of intensively finishing beef cattle.
- 4.2 However the wording in the proposed NES-FW makes no reference to the purpose and instead defines it in terms of two criteria: duration of confinement (80 days in a 6-month period) and feeding regime (hand- or mechanically-fed). Using this definition captures wintering barns/sheds that are successfully used by some deer farmers in the lower South Island – particularly in Southland.
- 4.3 The MPI Code of Welfare (Deer) 2018, sets out precise requirements related to facilities standards, stocking density, feed and water health and welfare needs for this practice (wintering barns) which has been running successfully since the 1980s (Sec 4.3. Minimum Standard No 6 - Holding facilities)
- 4.4 Wintering barns are used to house deer (typically mixed aged stags) over the winter (up to 90 days) where they are hand- or mechanically-fed. The purpose for using wintering barns is to ensure that deer have access to adequate feed during times when pasture growth is minimal and pasture damage is likely if animals continue to graze in the open and – more importantly, pasture growth is then compromised in the following spring/summer.
- 4.5 Adult stags also lose up to 30% of summer peak body weight during the seasonal rut, and are more vulnerable to cold wet conditions in winter as a result. In Southland, a major velvet producing area, indoor housing, or some sort of feedlotting in plantations or other sheltered area provides a strong stag welfare benefit.
- 4.6 Mixed aged stags are the heaviest stock class for deer so are likely to create more soil damage in wet conditions. Further, deer as a whole do not produce much weight gain over winter so the productivity aim for using barns is more to maintain weight and condition over winter.
- 4.7 In terms of environmental outcomes wintering barns are quite different from beef feedlots:
 - Wintering barns result in less area used for winter grazing.

- Deer effluent and dung is less than those of beef (or dairy) and are captured by bedding material in the barn. There is no leachate and the dry bedding material is applied over the paddocks when the barn is no longer needed and when weather conditions allow (once the deer return to the paddocks, the bedding can remain in the barn with no risk of leachate loss).



(Mixed-age stags in a wintering barn in Southland, August 2018. The deer have mobbed up due to the presence of visitors at the front)

4.8 DINZ wishes that the clause for defining a feedlot to:

- **Extend the confinement period to “more than 90 days”** (typically the longest period used for wintering barns in Southland).
- **Specify the primary aim for the use of a feedlot** (finishing an animal prior to slaughter).

Such that wintering barns or sheds (that are not used for finishing stock) are not included in this standard.

Other stock holding areas (Clause 29)

4.9 A stock holding area is defined as “...a permanent or semi-permanent area, covered or uncovered, that is constructed to hold livestock at a stocking density that precludes the maintenance of pasture or vegetative groundcover and:

- a) includes feedpads, winter pads, standoff pads, loafing pads; but
- b) does not include areas used for animal husbandry purposes, such as stockyards, milking sheds, or woolsheds.”

4.10 This definition would also include drought feeding in a paddock where grass has died off and the animals are hard fed (stocking rates are low but any new growth would be quickly eaten off).

4.11 DINZ notes that this definition may also capture self-feeding silage pits that are

commonly used in deer farming. Self-feeding silage pits are used for the same purpose as feedpads or winter pads, so will have similar environmental risks (with respect to siting and managing leachate). However deer social and feeding behaviour reduces some of the risks associated with this practice compared with feedpads or winter pads used by other livestock species.

4.12 Two examples of deer self-feeding silage pits are shown here:



- The pit has a concrete base and is located at the top of a hill.
- To the right is a woodlot that the deer will spread out in when not actively feeding.
- See page 44 of the The Deer Industry Environmental Management Code of Practice (2018)
- Additional good practice would be to install a sump to collect the leachate.

And here: <https://www.stuff.co.nz/business/farming/agribusiness/95913721/feed-problem-solution-means-happy-farmers-and-deer>

4.13 A key feature for self-feeding silage pits is that the deer are only confined at the feeding face, and they require unimpeded access to a paddock or other “run-off” area such as a woodlot or other sheltered area that allows the herd to spread out to rest and ruminate when not feeding. Deer browse rather than graze, so feeding is not a prolonged activity and there is a strong social hierarchy within the herd that allows timid or younger animals to have their own opportunities to feed as needed.

4.14 DINZ considers that there is sufficient guidance in industry publications “The Deer Industry Environmental Management Code of Practice (2018)”¹ and “Deer Facts: Protecting waterways from wallow and feed pad run-off”² as well as readily available industry support and advice that further minimise the risk that self-feeding silage pits pose to water bodies.

4.15 **DINZ seeks clarity that self-feeding silage pits will not require a restricted discretionary activity consent.** Currently the wording in the proposed standards is ambiguous: “ *Holding stock in a stockholding area for more than 30 days in a 12 month period, or for more than 10 consecutive days, is a restricted discretionary activity.*” (Clause 29(1), page 14).

4.16 As self-feeding silage pits are only enclosed by three sides and deer are free to come and go, DINZ contends this does not result in deer being “held” in the area. Further while access to the silage pit is likely to be more than 10 consecutive days, this is not

¹ <https://www.deernz.org/deer-hub/farm-environment/environmental-management-code-practice>

² <https://www.deernz.org/deer-facts>

continuous (*i.e.* 10 consecutive days refers to 240 consecutive hours, rather than for example, 30 hours spread out over 10 days).

Intensive winter grazing (Clause 30)

4.17 DINZ acknowledges that intensive winter grazing is an inherently challenging activity as it concentrates stock along a feeding face (thereby concentrating dung and urine deposition and increasing the risk of soil damage such as compaction, pugging or soil loss) and following grazing, bare earth is exposed for a significant period of time. Nevertheless winter grazing is an important component of deer farming, particularly in parts of the country where pasture growth over winter is not sufficient to meet the needs of the farm's own livestock (*i.e.* livestock that is not brought in from outside and owned by another business).

4.18 As with many of the areas of concern covered in the NES-FW and the stock exclusion regulations, different livestock species behaviour can influence the environmental risk and outcome. Winter grazing of deer differs from that of cattle in several aspects:

- Deer are lighter than cattle and so will cause less soil compaction or pugging under the same soil and moisture conditions.
- Because deer are browsers rather than grazers, back fencing is not always used. Current good farming practice includes the use of a run-off paddock and/or placing supplemental feed away from the feeding break. This results in deer spending less time concentrated at the feeding face so there is less soil damage or concentration of contaminants.
- Deer farmers observe that once deer have had their fill on the opening of a new break, the strongly social animals drift to the top of any paddock, or sit down in a sheltered aspect and rest and ruminate for long periods. It is deer farmers' experience that deer on crop maintain a different break grazing and a resting pattern than cattle and will sit out inclement conditions,
- Breaks tend to be shifted every 4-7 days rather than daily. This means that there is initially a generous amount of crop for the herd to spread out and feed.
- Crop type can also make a difference. Deer will preferentially browse kale leaf and return to the stem later. The plant also has a fibrous root system that remains in the ground and lowers the risk of pugging or soil loss. Kale produces less dry matter per hectare than fodder beet, but will also have a reduced risk of soil damage and resulting contaminant loss to waterways.
- Temporary electric fencing is used to break feed crops or pasture. Deer require a 4 or 5 wire system at 1.4 – 1.5 m heights. Electric fencing can also be used effectively to protect and isolate sensitive areas within a paddock such as springs, critical sources areas, or to direct stock away from exposed parts of a grazing paddock. Shifting this fencing system is more time consuming.

4.19 There are a range of good farming practices that can be employed by farmers to minimise risk and many deer farmers use these to good effect. As a general principle **DINZ supports the government's intent to define criteria that allow winter grazing to be retained as a permitted activity** albeit requiring a high level of risk and benefit

assessment mitigation judgement and remedial action as required or in anticipation of severe weather events.

- 4.20 DINZ supports the following options suggested for conditions for permitted activity status in Clause 30(1):
- a) *the grazing does not take place on land with a slope equal to or greater than **20 degrees**;*
 - b) *the grazing does not take place over more than **12 %** cumulatively or in one contiguous area of the farm;*
 - c) ...
 - d) ...
 - e) *a vegetated strip of at least **5 m** that does not include any annual forage crop species is maintained between the grazed area and any water body or drainage ditch, and all stock are excluded from this strip during the grazing;*
- 4.21 *DINZ also supports as an ideal (beyond good farming practice) having a transition zone of pasture at the top of the paddock of 5m that provides a resting area when first grazing deer on the forage crop.*
- 4.22 *Slope threshold of 20 degrees:* Given that most deer farms occur in predominantly hill and high country areas, paddock selection for winter grazing will inevitably need to balance up slope, soil type and proximity to waterways. Crop paddocks are typically part of a re-grassing rotation and are moved annually or every two years which also helps avoid long-term soil compaction. A crop paddock on a 20 degree slope but not near to a waterway is more likely to result in better water quality than a paddock next to a waterway (assuming other appropriate good farming practices are in place).
- 4.23 If a farm needs to use paddocks with a 20 degree slope for winter crop every other year or less frequently, applying for a restricted discretionary consent on a sporadic basis becomes both unnecessarily expensive and of no environmental benefit if the other permitted activity criteria are being met.
- 4.24 *Winter grazing area is up to 12 % of the farm area:* Most deer farmers will only winter their own stock (*i.e.* they do not seek to bring in other stock over this period). In Southland most deer farmers choose not to winter graze dairy cows as this practice compromises pasture production for their own stock later on. Farmers estimate that between 5 – 8 % of their farm area is sufficient to allow them to feed their own stock on winter crops, but DINZ is aware that this can extend up to 12% in some cases.
- 4.25 *Maintaining a vegetated strip of at least five metres:* It is unclear as to why 20 m is considered an option, particularly if the crop is on a low-slope paddock. DINZ supports the use of a vegetated strip that is a minimum of 5 m in width between the waterbody and the crop to be grazed – this is in addition to whatever necessary good farming practices need to be applied to the grazing of the crop (direction of grazing, excluding critical source areas, timely shifting of breaks, etc.).
- 4.26 DINZ supports the requirement for a vegetated strip as a sound, proactive good farming practice, but notes that as with the setback requirement for stock exclusion from waterways, the width of the vegetated strip may need to increase as the slope

gradient increases. As there is no definitive relationship between slope, soil type, rainfall pattern and quantity, stock class, crop species and overland flow of soil and contaminants to the waterbody, the setback width will need to be justified, documented and monitored for efficacy.

4.27 **DINZ does not support the following condition** for permitted activity status:

- pugging to a depth of more than an average of 20 cm [10 cm] does not occur over more than 50% of the paddock.

4.26 Pugging within the paddock is not in itself a poor outcome for freshwater quality. Pugging *may* lead to:

- Compromised animal welfare (if animals have no alternative place to go to when not feeding).
- Decreased long term soil productivity through compaction or loss of soil structure;
- Increased *risk* of contaminant loss through overland run off (following heavy rainfall or snow/thaw events) or leaching to groundwater.

4.27 Further, pugging will occur after winter grazing has occurred and may be related to weather patterns within the season as much as poor site selection or over-stocking. If pugging occurs in the last few days of grazing a block due to heavy snowfall and rapid melting, or a heavy rain event, is the farmer liable for a fine or prosecution?

4.28 Rather than focus on a standard that requires a negative outcome (pugging) to occur, a more logical approach would be to require the farmer to assess risks from undertaking winter grazing in a particular paddock and then put in place farming practices to reduce these risks as much as pragmatically possible. Avoidance or minimising pugging for example could be assisted in the first instance by determining the soil type, likely weather patterns over the grazing period, and the stock class that will be in the paddock.

4.29 With regards to the second bullet point in paragraph 4.26, DINZ understands that this is a prime motivation for many deer farmers in wet areas to not take on dairy grazing as the heavier animals held on the grazed area for longer will create more ongoing problems.

4.30 DINZ notes that the Minister for Agriculture has established a winter grazing task force for animal welfare concerns and that they will report concerns and areas for improvement in due course. These concerns should be addressed through codes of animal welfare, not regional plans.

High-risk land use changes (Clause 35)

4.31 DINZ understands the intent to limit intensification of land use across the country but is concerned that the 10 hectare limit for land use change does not take into account the natural capital of the soil or the current status of the catchment's water quality. In effect this is a "grandparenting" approach that locks in current land use and prevents *within farm development* even if this is carried out in conjunction with retirement of land elsewhere on the farm (e.g. 10 ha of gullies and wetlands could be retired while 10 ha of a woodlot that has been felled and could be converted back to pasture).

- 4.32 In the absence of an established allocation framework for contaminants lost from the farm this proposed standard essentially rewards businesses that are already discharging high rates of contaminants while limiting the ability for less intensive drystock farms to respond to:
- Changing markets (affecting the on-farm mix of livestock species/crops/forestry opportunities/other land uses).
 - Local catchment water quality issues (that *should* dictate what area each farm should focus on over and above general good farming practice) e.g. in the Waipā catchment, hill country farms should focus on phosphorus and sediment loss rather than nitrogen loss.
 - Weather events (e.g. if a summer drought is likely, then establishing a summer crop block would be desirable)
- 4.33 This approach also sets up an artificial inequity between farms. In effect this could result in two neighbouring farms with the same soils in the same catchment being treated differently where one is an intensive farm and the other extensive. The intensive farm can continue to farm at its current level of outputs (both production and contamination) and maintain land values (at a higher level because it can generate more revenue). Conversely the extensive farm will lose land value despite both farms having the same natural resource/capital (soil) and therefore the ability to produce the same level of outputs within any environmental constraint. In effect the extensive farm is being penalised for having a low environmental impact system.
- 4.34 **Rather than a moratorium on land use intensification, DINZ would prefer to see land use tied to land use capability or natural capital.** This may mean that some land use could justifiably be intensified, while other current land use will have to change to less intensive uses (assuming that an allocation mechanism is established at a catchment level). The concept is similar to the “right tree in the right place for the right purpose” refrain for the One Billion Trees Programme and the Scion strategy to 2030.
- 4.35 At the very least DINZ wishes to see **recognition and understanding that drystock farming requires multiple uses of the land and production to remain economically viable** and that this complements diversified land use according to the inherent environmental risk or resilience of the land. In other words, complex and multiple production systems require a level of flexibility to operate optimally and in keeping within environmental constraints.

Freshwater module of farm plans (Clauses 37 – 41)

- 4.36 DINZ supports the concept of every farm having a farm environment plan and recognises the intent of the freshwater module of a farm plan (FW-FP) as fulfilling this concept. At the conceptual level this is consistent with publicly stated aims from DINZ, NZDFA and B+LNZ for every deer, sheep and beef farm to have a farm environment plan by 2021.
- 4.37 However **DINZ has strong reservations regarding i) the format/composition of the FW-FP and ii) the requirement that the FW-FP be mandatory if this is through regulation.**

- 4.38 As the NES-FW is currently worded the FW-FP could be viewed as a framework for implementing the standards rather than identifying what relevant practices should be occurring to help achieve good water quality outcomes. In particular:
- Clause 38(3)(f) and clause 38(4): Stock management and exclusion (including assessment of appropriate riparian setbacks), especially near waterbodies, drainage ditches, and riparian margins.
 - Clauses 38(3), (4) and (5): The identification and management of all potential contaminant losses from the farm (nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment, pathogens).
 - Clauses 38(4) and (5): Actions to reduce all potential contaminant losses overtime.
 - Clause 40(3)(c): Consistency with the Good Farming Principles as set out in the Good Farming Practice Action plan for Water Quality 2018.
- 4.39 Much of this is further reinforced through the auditing requirements provided in Clause 41.
- 4.40 DINZ also notes that environmental groups have also expressed similar concern³.
- 4.41 Of concern is the requirement to identify and manage nitrogen losses from typically low nitrogen input (deer) farms that would require the use of modelling software (OverseerFM) which in turn requires consultant guidance at least in initially setting up and running the model for the farm. Most deer farmers that have used Overseer or OverseerFM question the time and expense required to reinforce the conclusion that reducing already low N loss rates from these farms is not possible. That time and money could be better directed towards managing risks for other contaminant losses.
- 4.42 The requirement to provide information on potential emissions and then put in place actions and timeframes to reduce all emissions appears to be divorced from the current state of the receiving waterbody. A similar concept is proposed in the Waikato Regional Council's Plan Change 1 where hill country farms will have a nitrogen baseline (limit or cap) and be expected to address sediment levels and stock exclusion requirements. A more effective and efficient approach would be to enable the farm to concentrate on environmental work on issues relevant to that farm in its catchment context (e.g. deer farms in the Waipā catchment would focus on minimising sediment loss to waterways through managing critical source areas and animal behaviours rather than undertaking nutrient budgets and putting up kilometres of fencing).
- 4.43 **DINZ does not consider that a certified planner is required to prepare and endorse a farm environment plan/FW-FP, but that a verification process does require certified personal to undertake assessments of the efficacy of farm environment plans/ FW-FPs.** This is both a pragmatic consideration (industry organisations can assist farmers prepare farm environment plans/FW-FPs and there is a lack of capability for both advisors and verifiers), and a procedural consideration (tax returns do not require a consultant but a tax audit requires a qualified auditor).
- 4.44 DINZ would be willing to collaborate with MPI and MfE in the training of verifiers and

³ <https://farmersweekly.co.nz/section/beef/view/farm-plan-tick-boxes-scorned>

assisting farmers prepare fit for purpose farm environment plans, as it is already doing so with one regional council for auditing and across the country for completing and actioning farm environment plans.

Nitrogen cap (Clauses 42 – 48)

4.45 The discussion document provides three options for immediate action to reduce nitrogen loss: i) a nitrogen cap, ii) a cap on fertiliser use, and iii) reductions in nitrogen leaching through the FW-FP. **DINZ prefers the application of a nitrogen cap (option 1) over the other options, subject to amendments.**

4.46 The ability for drystock farms to reduce nitrogen losses is extremely limited and has been well documented in the Southland Economic Project Agriculture and Forestry Report⁴ (see page 184, section 2.6.1 nitrogen).

4.47 Some of the key findings (page xi, Executive Summary) were: *“Some farms had less capacity to reduce nutrient losses than others in the OVERSEER® analysis. The main reasons were:*

- *those farms had low nutrient losses to start with (so the mitigation options had little effect);*
- *the impacts of the mitigation options on profitability were high;*
- *the mitigation options were not applicable to a farm; and/or*
- *the mitigation options were not sufficient to manage the farm’s nutrient losses (given its soils and topography).*

The effectiveness of specific mitigations varied by industry and nutrient. For example, reducing stocking rates was not well suited to drystock because stocking rates were generally within the carrying capacity of the land.”

4.48 These findings are not Southland specific – the farming systems used in that study are found throughout the country. DINZ therefore considers that the ability for low nitrogen emitters to operate within a nitrogen cap will depend on how such a cap can accommodate the variability of these production systems as described in paragraph 4.35 (or more bluntly – any cap and reduction applied to already low-emitting farms will not materially affect the catchment nitrogen load but will undermine the profitability of those farms).

4.49 **DINZ supports the application of a nitrogen cap (option 1) with amendments such that:**

- Flexibility in N leaching for extensive or non-low land farming systems is retained;
- The threshold is based not only on the dairy emissions profile but the whole suite of emissions profiles across all land uses in the catchment;
- The threshold is set based on either achievement of the environmental outcome, or a percentage improvement in ecological health overtime;
- Consenting pathways for non-compliance with the threshold are deleted such as

⁴ <https://waterandland.es.govt.nz/setting-limits/research/southland-economic-project>

the best practicable option pathway currently proposed.

5. Draft Sock Exclusion Section 360 Regulations

- 5.26 DINZ notes that the draft stock exclusion regulations have their genesis in the earlier 2017 consultation for similar regulations. DINZ considers that the current draft regulations offer more easily understandable criteria for determining where stock are required to be excluded. In particular the separation between “low-slope” land and “non-low-slope” land and width of rivers give clear distinction of where exclusion is required.
- 5.27 While deer do not avoid water as is the case with sheep, deer behaviour in and around water is quite different from beef cattle or dairy cows. DINZ has submitted on this in previous consultations and would welcome ongoing discussion with government officials as to how deer farmers manage deer behaviour to reduce the risk of contaminant loss to waterways. For this submission however DINZ is of the view that effectively excluding deer from rivers, lakes and wetlands requires permanent fencing (which can include high tensile wire permanent electric fencing or some combination of both). Temporary electric fencing can be used in very limited situations (such as break feeding) but is not a widespread practice for long-term exclusion.
- 5.28 ***DINZ supports the threshold for “low-slope” land being a mean slope of less than or equal to five degrees.*** This is the closest threshold to the 2017 draft regulations that considered that 0 to 3 degrees slope was a reasonable proxy for high stocking rates. However it should be noted that in many high or hill country farms there will be low-slope land that is not heavily stocked.
- 5.29 Looking at the map⁵ of the “Extent of proposed low-slope land areas where stock exclusion rules would apply”, it is apparent that if the threshold was increased to seven degrees, then many deer farms that are of relatively low stocking rate (10 -14 stock units per hectare) would be required to exclude stock from waterways over 1 m wide, when alternative mitigation practices already exist.
- 5.30 ***DINZ is therefore broadly supportive of the draft regulations but has a number of concerns*** that reflect the realities of deer farming landscapes and deer husbandry that would contravene the currently worded draft regulations but would in all likelihood be low risk in terms of environmental impact (i.e. if deer in these situations were not excluded from waterways would there be a significant or noticeable environmental impact?). The concerns are described below:

Low-slope land that is not intensively farmed or where paddock configuration does not lend itself to stock exclusion.

- 5.31 As noted above, low-slope land occurs in high country stations and hill country farms where intensive stocking rates may not be practiced. Unimproved tussock land with waterways for example can represent a significant land area of a high country

⁵ <https://mfe.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=1ecbdd2c04e147599a519a229f327d0f>

station. Paddock configuration may also discourage stock exclusion. The low-slope zones shown in the map could be comprised of more than one paddock and some of these paddocks may well include other zones/slope classes (e.g. a paddock in the upper part of a catchment that contains a small section of river flat, so is not intensively used).

- 5.32 As with most hill country farms that are not intensively stocked, alternative measures to deer fencing can be used to reduce any impacts of deer accessing waterways. Principally these include the use of sediment traps and constructed wetlands at strategic points, or more extensive riparian exclusion zones downstream (that allow filtering or settling out of sediments).

West Coast low-slope land with many waterways

- 5.33 DINZ is conscious that deer farming on the West Coast will have considerable challenges in excluding stock from waterways on low-slope land. An example is shown in the following image of a deer farm taken from the map:



- 5.34 In this example, extensive re-designing of paddock layout to exclude stock from the main waterway would be required (at \$20-25/metre of fencing, depending on terrain and substrate). There are also drains more than 1 m wide. The stocking rate is lower than usual for this type of land (15 SU/ha) because higher stock levels under prolonged wet conditions would result in pasture damage. A more pragmatic approach would be to construct a wetland near the coast where the waterway exits the farm, if water quality/stream health levels indicated that the current system was resulting in poor outcomes.

Wetlands in fawning paddocks/blocks

- 5.35 The requirement for deer to be excluded from wetlands identified in regional or district plans by 1 July 2021 and for *all other wetlands* by 1 July 2023 is extremely problematical for deer farming and could result in significant reduction in deer numbers as farming may become unviable in some areas.
- 5.36 To be clear, DINZ agrees that lowland wetlands are under considerable pressure from intensive farming and require concerted efforts to stop their further decline. However wetlands occur over many land classes and farming systems and the degree to which wetlands are under pressure in hill and high country areas is not as pronounced.
- 5.37 An important component in deer farming is the fawning season, when pregnant hinds seek out secluded, non-crowded places to give birth to fawns and to enhance the strong maternal bonds established as part of the new-born fawns' natural hiding behaviour for the first ten days of life. Paddocks that are used for fawning for the vast majority of deer farms will be those that provide cover and space – typically found in hilly terrain with unimproved pasture or tussock land. Over the fawning period hinds are not active (but will require access to good quality feed after fawning when the fawn is competent to run without risk with the main herd).
- 5.38 High country tussock blocks can have wetlands and these might be numerous and of varying sizes. If deer were required to be excluded through fencing from wetlands in these areas, the more likely decision would be to not farm deer, because:
- The block would no longer be suitable for fawning (because there would be fragmented parts of the block that would impede access and movement and loss of cover for hinds to give birth and for fawns to hide, resulting in higher mortality rates)
 - Fawning survival rates would not be as high in more developed parts of the farm.
- 5.39 Regardless of the robustness of any process to identify wetlands for regional or district planning (of which DINZ has serious concerns), the requirement to exclude deer from all wetlands by 1 July 2023 is excessive and not reflective of either the practicality, nor the benefit of doing so, at least as it pertains to fawning blocks that contain wetlands.
- 5.40 Removal of deer from these farming systems would seriously undermine the viability of these farming systems as these low-feed producing areas may not support other than sheep. This in turn removes one revenue stream that means the economic risk to the farm has increased. It is doubtful if there would be any improvement in wetland health or other environmental benefit.
- 5.41 Unless there is good empirical evidence that wetlands are being degraded under deer farming practices, the use of fawning blocks should not be required to exclude deer from wetlands as:
- Stocking rates are low (under 8 SU/ha or 3.2 hinds/ha).
 - The block is used for a short time of the year (November to March) and then

shut up for the remainder.

- Following birth, hinds are provided good quality feed in adjacent paddocks so that grazing pressure on the lower quality feed fawning blocks is minimal.

5.42 In other words the stocking intensity, duration of activity and the farming practices employed result in much lower risks to wetland ecosystems compared with those in lowland areas.

5.43 DINZ is of the view that these scenarios can be described and documented in a Farm Environment Plan or FW-FP and should be **included as exemptions** under the draft regulations.

A five metre setback distance irrespective of slope, land use or in-paddock risk

5.44 While DINZ broadly supports the intent of the draft regulations **the blanket five metre setback distance is not supported**. The 5 m width is has some basis as it is derived from a range of international studies looking at setback widths, but it still remains a “default” distance with no consideration as to actual site risks and ignores other likely pathways for contaminants to enter waterways – through channels which act more like point sources and from *critical source areas* so that overland run-off or flow is concentrated rather than diffuse.

5.45 McDowell *et al.* (2017)⁶ identified that 77% of national contaminant load comes from small-order streams (unfenced). The paper notes that “other mitigations” are needed for these small streams “*particularly where fencing of larger streams has low efficacy.*” Examples provided in the paper refer to deer wallowing and fence pacing (it should be noted that these specific deer behaviours are recognised and addressed in the Deer Industry’s Environmental Management Code of Practice 2018).

5.46 McDowell clarified “other mitigations” in a subsequent Radio New Zealand interview: <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/country/340937/unfenced-streams-major-source-of-water-contamination>. “*We do know where to target our strategies to prevent contaminant loss into the small shallow streams.*

That is done by assessing landscapes and coming up with critical soils [sic] areas, which are areas on the farm that account for a majority of contaminant loss, but only come from small areas.

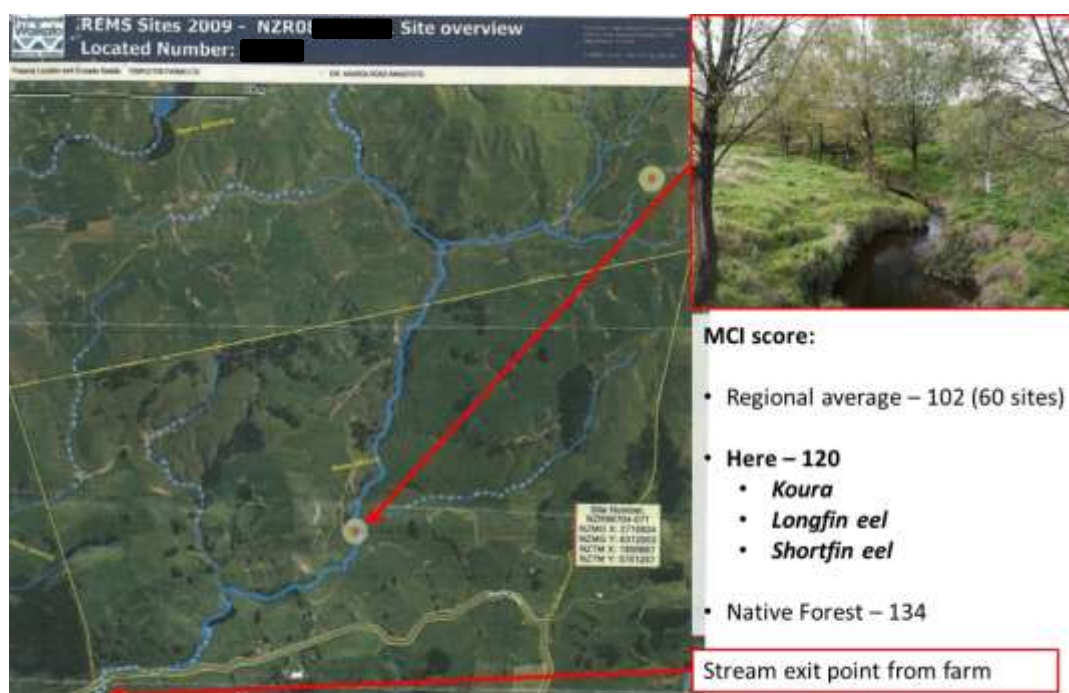
Defining those critical source areas enables us to target our mitigation strategies much more. By doing that we increase the cost effectiveness of those mitigation strategies by about six or seven times over an untargeted approach.”

5.47 DINZ would prefer that **setback distances are not prescribed by standards, but rather their need and adequacy should be determined and described through a Farm Environment Plan/FW-FP** and then assessed for efficacy through a verification process. If a minimum width is required to meet a permitted activity status DINZ suggests that 3 m would be a practical approach that does not penalize deer farmers that have already invested time and materials including deer fencing and riparian plantings.

⁶ McDowell, R. W., N. Cox, and T. H. Snelder. 2017. Assessing the Yield and Load of Contaminants with Stream Order: Would Policy Requiring Livestock to Be Fenced Out of High-Order Streams Decrease Catchment Contaminant Loads?. *J. Environ. Qual.* 46:1038-1047. doi:10.2134/jeq2017.05.0212

Exemptions – and risk assessment

- 5.48 DINZ is aware that the focus of excluding stock from waterways is aimed at i) reducing streambank erosion from stock trampling, ii) direct deposition of urine and dung (with associated nitrogen and pathogen loadings), iii) damage to stream bed and habitat for native aquatic species and iv) creating a riparian zone between the stock and the waterway that intercepts overland flow of contaminants (run off) before it enters the waterway.
- 5.49 Although there is little direct empirical evidence to demonstrate on-farm impacts on these water quality parameters, the New Zealand Deer Farmers Association recently submitted evidence to hearings for the Waikato Regional Council's Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 – Waikato and Waipā River Catchments that suggests that **stock exclusion is not always needed**.
- 5.50 By way of example, a hill country deer farm in the Waipā catchment shown in the aerial photograph below has a Waikato Regional Council monitoring site marked in the middle of the map. The waterways above this point are unfenced and the overall farm stocking rate is 12 SU/ha (waterways running through flatter parts are fenced as stocking rates per paddock are more). The underlying soil is Mairoa Ash – light and free draining, but easily eroded through high rainfall and heavy stock:



- 5.51 The stream health as expressed by the Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) compares favourably with that found in native forest and is noticeably better than the average of the 60 monitoring sites across the region.
- 5.52 This farm would not be captured under the low-slope land threshold but it is provided to illustrate that *low stocked deer farms, appropriately managed* can provide good environmental outcomes (regardless of if the land is low-slope or if wetlands are present) without the need for costly and lengthy fencing to exclude deer. Further it should be noted that on the unimproved low-slope land in the high country or on hill and high paddocks with wetlands, stocking rates would be lower than the 12 SU/ha

for this farm – either because the feed produced from the land cannot support more stock or for animal performance/welfare requirements (for fawning).

- 5.53 This farm was included in a Federated Farmers report⁷ on Farm Environment Plans with the estimated costs for undertaking actions identified in a FEP as follows:

9,000 metres of deer fencing flat paddocks along waterways	\$180,000
Reticulate water of remaining 15% of farm	\$12,000
Contouring and subsurface drainage of flat paddocks	\$70,000
Install whisper wires on all deer fences	\$10,000
Metal sites in every paddock for supplementary feed trailer	\$10,000
Crown hill race and install cut out drains	\$25,000
Fill in existing deer wallows connected to waterways and provide artificial wallows	\$12,000
Fence off and plant erosion or erosion prone areas	\$35,000
Riparian plant stream bank erosion	\$1,500
Total	\$355,500

- 5.54 Of these, the first three activities (fencing, reticulation and contouring and draining) would be as a direct result of ensuring deer are excluded from waterways and total \$262,000. This is an exorbitant and unnecessary cost that would do little to improve on the current water quality in and exiting from the farm.
- 5.55 The remainder of the costs could conceivably be incorporated into a programme of environmental works alongside the other good farming practices that are in current use (e.g. space planting poplars, placing hinds in paddocks away from waterways following weaning). Not only would this approach be more affordable, it would also allow targeting resources to the areas of highest priority/environmental risk.
- 5.56 **DINZ considers that the concerns outlined above** (*low-slope land that is not intensively farmed or where paddock configuration does not lend itself to stock exclusion; West Coast low-slope land with many waterways; wetlands in fawning paddocks/blocks*) **should all be considered as exemptions to the regulations.**
- 5.57 Additionally DINZ submits that the arbitrary 5 m setback distance should be revised to specify **a minimum of 3 m setback distance** (on average across the property), with greater distances dependent upon paddock-scale assessment of risks (steepness of slope, flow paths or channels and identification of critical source areas).
- 5.58 It should be noted that any **alternative approaches to stock exclusion (or exemptions) are best described, justified and documented through a Farm Environment Plan** (a.k.a. freshwater module of a farm plan or FW-FP). If the FW-FP is required under the proposed National Environmental Standards for freshwater, then exemptions are best assessed and verified through processes for developing and monitoring the FW-FP. No further compliance requirements or costs should be imposed on landowners.
- 5.59 DINZ notes that this is similar in intent to the 2017 draft stock exclusion regulations that proposed an exceptions option: *“Where a land owner is unable to meet the requirements set out above (e.g. due to significant practical constraints), they may apply to the relevant regional council for permission to instead develop a ‘stock*

⁷ Journeaux, P. 2016. Report to Waikato Federated Farmers Farm Environment Plan Project. AgFirst Report, 53 pp.

exclusion plan'. This must set out where and when stock will be excluded from water bodies on their land, and where complete stock exclusion is not feasible, what alternative mitigations will be undertaken to manage the environmental impacts of stock access to water bodies. This could be standalone or form part of a wider farm environment plan or land environment plan and must be approved in writing by the regional council."

- 5.60 As noted for the FW-FP, DINZ supports a format that requires assessment of environmental risks, identification of appropriate good farming practices to reduce or mitigate the risk, and prioritising of the practices based on level of environmental impact and affordability. Such risk-based plans where verified/audited require a more expert assessment, rather than compliance with a simple standard or metric (*i.e.* what evidence is there that reducing soil loss from paddocks has/should result in less sediment in-stream, as opposed to how many metres of waterways have 5 m setbacks?). The expert assessment therefore needs to consider narrative or qualitative descriptions within the FW-FP as much as any metric (*e.g.* two kilometres of fencing have been established on the finishing paddock compared with four kilometres of fencing in the fawning block).

6. Summary

- 6.1 DINZ thanks the Ministry for the Environment for the opportunity to submit on the Essential Freshwater proposals, and notes previous and ongoing positive engagement on deer farming and environmental stewardship. DINZ wishes to speak to this submission.
- 6.2 DINZ submission points are summarised as follows:
- 6.3 **Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management**
- DINZ fully supports the submission from B+LNZ.
- 6.4 **Proposed National Environmental Standards for Freshwater**
- That the definition of a feedlot (clause 27) does not inadvertently capture wintering barns or sheds.
 - Clarity that self-feeding silage pits are not considered as stock holding areas that require a restricted discretionary activity consent (clause 29).
 - Intensive winter grazing (clause 30) is a permitted activity if grazing does not take place on slopes equal to or greater than 20 degrees, over 12 % of the total farm area and a vegetated strip of at least 5 m is maintained between the grazed area and any water body.
 - Pugging depth is not a criterion for permitted activity status for winter grazing.
 - Rather than a moratorium on land use intensification under high-risk land use changes (clause 35), land use should be linked to land use capability or natural capital. This recognises that drystock farming requires multiple uses of the land and to generate multiple products to remain economically viable.

- DINZ supports the concept of every farm having a farm environment plan but has strong reservations regarding i) the format/composition of the FW-FP and ii) the requirement that the FW-FP be mandatory if this is through regulation (clauses 37 – 41).
- A certified planner should not be required to prepare and endorse a farm environment plan/FW-FP, but any verification process does require certified personal to undertake assessments of the efficacy of farm environment plans/ FW-FPs (clauses 40, 41).
- DINZ supports the application of a nitrogen cap (option 1) with amendments (clauses 42 – 48).

6.5 **Draft Sock Exclusion Section 360 Regulations**

- The threshold for “low-slope” land has a mean slope of less than or equal to five degrees.
- Low-slope land that is not intensively farmed or where paddock configuration does not lend itself to stock exclusion; West Coast low-slope land with many waterways; wetlands in fawning paddocks/blocks should all be considered as exemptions to the regulations.
- Setback distances are not prescribed by standards, but rather their need and adequacy should be determined and described through a Farm Environment Plan. If a minimum width is required to meet a permitted activity status DINZ suggests that 3 m would be a practical approach.
- Any alternative approaches to stock exclusion (or exemptions) are best described, justified and documented through a Farm Environment Plan.

6.6 DINZ wishes to continue constructive dialogue with MfE and MPI as the proposed suite of regulations are refined.

Appendix 2



18 May 2021

Hon David Parker
Minister for the Environment
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Hon Damien O'Connor
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Ministers

Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ), Federated Farmers, Deer Industry New Zealand (DINZ) and DairyNZ remain concerned about the issues surrounding stock exclusion regulations, and particularly the low slope map introduced in August 2020 as part of the Essential Freshwater package of regulations.

As you know, the low slope map currently identifies hundreds of thousands of hectares of hill and high-country land as low slope and therefore requiring stock to be excluded. In addition to capturing land other than intended, the low slope map captures significant areas of land with very low stocking rates. This is contrary to and inconsistent with the May 2020 Cabinet Policy decision that exclusion applies to intensively farmed areas and activities. We understand that the Government has recognised that this issue needs to be resolved. The May 2020 Cabinet Policy decision indicated that the freshwater farm plan was a viable option for handling the nuances of stock exclusion on extensively-grazed land with diverse slopes.

In light of the government's recent willingness to consider practical alternatives on winter grazing, we would like to take a similar sector-wide approach to finding a practical solution to this issue.

Our preference is that the low-slope map is deleted and replaced with a general requirement that regional councils would be required to give effect to.

This can be implemented through a freshwater farm plan that includes stock exclusion where required based on risk to water quality in any given paddock as affected by stocking rates, slope and soil characteristics, feasibility of fencing or other exclusion measures and alternative mitigations (e.g. strategically placed sediment traps, wetlands and riparian zones), as we are not sure there is any other way to easily handle the diversity and complexity of NZ's hill and high country and extensively farming operations where stock exclusion provides little in the way of positive environmental outcomes and is often highly impracticable.

We are not against the "why" - the intent of the rule makes sense - but we are concerned about the "how".

In our view, tinkering around the edges of the national scale map won't get the right outcome. Among other things, it is impossible to get the scale and accuracy needed at the paddock level for outcome-focussed stock exclusion through a nationwide map. We have been shown a number of mapping options by officials – despite their best efforts none of the methodologies proposed will achieve the desired outcome.

More generally, B+LNZ, Federated Farmers, DINZ and DairyNZ are also concerned about the blunt effect of regulating exclusion from waterways by national regulation under section 360 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

By having strict national rules there is no ability to consider some of the key factors that are relevant to environmental risk – such as stocking rates, species-specific stock management and alternative mitigation measures. There are more effective ways of achieving the same, or even better, environmental outcomes.

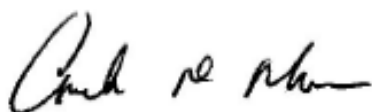
A regionally-based approach to stock exclusion is consistent with the adoption of stock exclusion rules, including a slope-trigger at paddock scale, in Hawke's Bay and the recent introduction of similar rules in the Waikato.

These approaches take into account how paddocks are farmed and provide farmers with an alternative pathway to demonstrate the measures they are taking to mitigate potential impacts on waterways.

These rules are specific enough for the regional council to take action on breaches, but flexible enough to ensure that good environmental outcomes are the driving force.

Once again, we want to emphasise we support the intent of the rules, but we would like to work with the Government to find a practical way forward on how the intent is implemented into a regulatory regime.

Yours sincerely



Andrew Morrison
Chairman
Beef + Lamb New Zealand



Andrew Hoggard
National President
Federated Farmers of New Zealand



Ian Walker
Chairman
Deer Industry New Zealand



Jim van der Poel
Chairman
DairyNZ

Appendix B

RURAL GUARDIAN - July 2023

<https://www.guardianonline.co.nz/farming/rural/>

Innovative approach to farming recognised

By Claire Inkson

Claire.inkson@theguardian.co.nz

A majestic macrocarpa stag has appeared in the Scargill-Waikari Valley, delighting drivers on the peaceful North Canterbury country road.

The sculpture, carved by chainsaw by Blenheim-based artist Jakob Stadler, was commissioned by Iffley farm manager Scott Hassall.

"We had a tree that was causing problems with powerlines, so I thought we could do something with this instead of just chopping it down.

"I talked to the farm owner, and he agreed," Hassall said.

The stag represents the farm's deer operation and adds to the significant beautification of the property's road frontage, complemented by nearby native plantings.

Sheep and beef are also integrated into the farm system, with 2200 sheep and 180 cattle running on the 940-hectare property.

The farm carries around 1000 hinds, which go to Wapiti stags sourced from John Faulkners

Clachanburn stud.

Iffley runs Angus cattle and the family Charolais stud. Hassall took over and moved to the property in 2016 after his father passed away.

The composite ewe flock on the farm carry the Inverdale fertility gene, which raises scanning rates by 50 per cent.

Hassall has managed Iffley, along with his wife Jo, for John and Pauline McGrath for over twenty years and approaches farming much the same way he approached the problem tree – with innovative thinking that explores possibilities and solutions outside the box.

Hassall was recently recognised for his innovation on-farm, winning the Duncan New Zealand Ltd award at the Deer Industry New Zealand Conference.

The award is given to deer farmers for vision and innovation whilst mastering a demanding environment.

The judges commended Hassall on his focus on environmental projects and in-depth knowledge of the whole farming system.

When the area was struck with drought three years ago, Hassall



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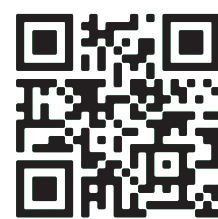


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looked for a solution for utilising the established kale crops on the property and reducing feed costs.

“We were buying in around 300 bales of baleage, over 200 tonnes of spuds and about 6000 tonnes of grain. “It was horrendous.”

He came up with a unique solution. Hassall fast-tracked the arrival of a new loading wagon designed for silage and set to work experimenting with the system with kale.

“I did a few rounds of kale with just my hay mower, then we went in with a load wagon and chopped a couple of wagons full.”

The experiment was a success. “What it meant was rather than just having one or two mobs behind break fences, I was able to chop that feed and take it all around the farm.

“I was able to feed every class of stock I have – cattle, deer, weaners, calves and sheep, so obviously, it was just awesome.

“Grass staggers stopped literally overnight because they just had some nice green feed all of a sudden.”

Hassall said while using the system in this way wasn't for everyone, there are benefits to carting fresh feed, over break feeding.

“It actually mitigates nutrient loss because there is no pugging and no breaks involved.

“The best part about the loader wagon is that it cuts big kale stalks into bite-size pieces, so there's no wastage.

“So when we are cutting and carrying, the paddock is just beautifully clean at the end of it.

“Stock love it.”

Hassall takes a pragmatic approach to water quality that works with the deer's natural tendency to wallow in waterways, but still ensures water exiting the property is clean.

“If you don't give deer somewhere to wallow, they'll just jump in a water trough and wreck that.

“Deer do well in their natural environment when they can do what they want to do.

“So, I've identified the exit points for water on the property and fenced those off.”

By fencing and planting out exit points instead of fencing internally, Hassall ensures water leaving his property is clean.

“It's a really good compromise,” Hassall said.



The macrocarpa stag carved by Jakob Stadler turns an unwanted tree stump into a work of art.



Scott Hassall has managed Iffley in the Scargill-Waikari Valley for over twenty years. PHOTOS: CLAIRE INKSON



The property carries around 1000 hinds.



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