

## Schedule XXII: Requirements for Farm Environmental Management Plans



### 1. Property details:

- (a) Physical address
- (b) Description of the ownership and name of a contact person
- (c) Legal description of the land and farm identifier

### 2. A map(s) or aerial photograph at a scale that clearly shows:

- (a) The boundaries of the property
- (b) The boundaries of the main land management units on the property.
- (c) The location of permanent or intermittent rivers, streams, lakes, drains, ponds or wetlands.
- (d) The location of riparian vegetation and fences adjacent to water bodies.
- (e) The location of storage facilities, offal or refuse disposal pits, feeding or stock holding areas, effluent blocks, raceways, tracks and crossings.
- (f) The location of any areas within or adjoining the property that are identified in a District Plan as “significant indigenous biodiversity”.
- (g) A Map of the LUC classifications within the farm and the areas within each LUC.

### 3. An assessment of the risks to water quality associated with the major farming activities on the property and how the identified risks will be managed.

### 4. A Phosphorus Management Plan (PMP); which is a plan prepared generally in accordance with industry code of practices which identifies the inherent environmental risks on the farm property or farming enterprise associated with phosphorus and sediment loss, the significance of those risks, and identifies management practices to be implemented to avoid or reduce the risks.

#### A PMP shall:

- (a) Aim to maintain or reduce phosphorus loss from the farm property;
- (b) Include a Nutrient Budget;
- (c) Identify critical source areas for phosphorus loss on a farm map;
- (d) Evaluate, using appropriate techniques, a range of farm specific phosphorus loss mitigation measures including, but not limited to:
  - (i) achieving optimum Olsen P levels in the soil;
  - (ii) the optimal use of phosphorus fertilisers;
  - (iii) sealing effluent ponds, practicing deferred irrigation of effluent and avoiding overland flows of effluent;
  - (iv) stock exclusion from water bodies;
  - (v) avoiding intensive animal feeding operations and the grazing of forage crops on shallow soils underlain by shingle or sand;
  - (vi) the mitigation measures listed in POL TT5(1)(f)(iii) to (v).
- (e) Include a time bound implementation plan that outlines which mitigation methods are to be used to maintain or reduce phosphorus loss from the farm property;
- (f) Be certified as being technically appropriate by an approved person who is a Certified Nutrient Management Advisor or who has completed both the “Intermediate” and the “Advanced” courses in “Sustainable Nutrient Management in New Zealand Agriculture” conducted by Massey University.

### 5. A description of how each of the following management objectives will, where relevant, be met.

- (a) *Nutrient management*: To minimise nutrient losses to water and achieve the Tukituki LUC Natural Capital; Nitrogen Leaching Rates in Table 5.9.1D on a whole of farm property or whole of farming enterprise basis.
- (b) *Irrigation management*: To operate irrigation systems that are capable of applying water efficiently and management that ensures actual use of water is monitored and is efficient (including deficit irrigation and consideration of the use of precision irrigation).
- (c) *Soils management*: To maintain or improve the physical and biological condition of soils in order to minimise the movement of sediment, phosphorus and other contaminants to waterbodies.

- (d) *Wetlands and riparian management*: To manage wetland and waterway margins to avoid damage to the bed and margins of a water body, avoid direct input of nutrients, and to maximise riparian margin nutrient filtering.
- (e) *Collected animal effluent management*: To manage the risks associated with the operation of effluent systems to ensure effluent systems are compliant 365 days of the year.
- (f) *Livestock management*: To manage wetlands and water bodies so that stock are excluded from water in accordance with Rule TT1, to avoid damage to the bed and margins of a water body, and to avoid the direct input of nutrients, sediment, and microbial pathogens.

The plan shall include for each management objective:

- (a) user defined measurable targets that clearly set a pathway and timeframe for achievement of the objective.
- (b) a description of the good management practices together with actions required to achieve the objective and targets.
- (c) the records for measuring performance and achievement of the target.

6. Nutrient Budgets prepared using the OVERSEER Nutrient Budget model (or an alternative model approved by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council), for each of the identified land management units and the overall farm property in accordance with POL TT4.