

Form B – Land Use & Discharge consent application form for Farming Activities



Land Use & Discharge

(Land use and discharges regulated by the NES-F, excluding farm dairy effluent)

All sections must be completed in full and accompanied by the initial deposit fee, the administration form (Form A) and an Assessment of Environmental Effects [AEE] in accordance with schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Failure to do so may result in your application not being accepted and/or returned.

Prior to applying, we encourage consulting with a Consents Officer. Doing so can reduce the likelihood of your application being rejected, minimise the need for additional information and reduce processing time and overall costs. Additionally, we recommend consulting with potentially affected parties, such as neighbours and tangata whenua, to ensure transparency and collaboration in the consent process.

To request a pre-application meeting or for help on who to involve in your application please contact consents@trc.govt. Additional information may be found on our website.

The activities in this application form are subject to the regulation in the **National Environmental Standards for Freshwater [NES-FW]** <https://environment.govt.nz/national-environmental-standards-for-freshwater>. Please note that the regulations in subpart 2 of the NES-F will be revoked on 1 January 2024.

SECTION A – Initial information

1) Land Use/Discharge Consent(s) applying for

1.1 Please indicate the type and number of land use/discharge consents you are applying for on this form				
	Type		Number of applications	Previous consent number (if replacement or change)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intensive Winter Grazing	Land use		Please note a deposit will be required for each consent applied for. This total should match the number of consents and deposit amount you have completed in Section 9 (Fees and charges) of Form A.
		Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stockholding	Land use		
		Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feedlot	Land use		
		Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conversion of land to Dairy (including support land and from forestry)	Land use		
		Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Synthetic Nitrogen Fertiliser	Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Total number of land use/discharge consents applying for on this form Please note a land use consent that has an associated discharge may require two consents.			

2) Regional Plan/ National Standard and Activity Status

2.1 Please advise the regional plan and/or National Environmental Standard (NES) regulation, and activity status of the consents applied for

<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Please indicate the following for each activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The regional plan/NES-FW and rule you are applying under ▪ What permitted activity rule and standards are not being complied with and why ▪ What is the activity status of your application <p><u>Councils preference is the information is provided in the format shown below</u></p>		

Consent/s required	Regional Plan or NES Regulation	Rule/Regulation applying under	Activity Status e.g. Controlled	Permitted Activity Rule/Regulation not complied with and reasons why not met
<i>Stockholding (Land use)</i>	<i>NES</i>	<i>14 (1)</i>	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>Rule 12– unable to meet this because XXX</i>
<i>Stockholding (Discharge)</i>	<i>NES</i>	<i>14 (2)</i>	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>Rule 12– unable to meet this because XXX</i>

SECTION B – Intensive Winter Grazing

(use of land and discharge of contaminants for Intensive Winter Grazing)

Please note if your application is not for Intensive Winter Grazing, please do not complete this section

Intensive Winter Grazing (IWG) —

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

(b) for the purpose of determining whether and how section 20A(2) of the Act applies to any requirement to obtain a resource consent under subpart 3 of Part 2 of these regulations, includes activities on a farm that support intensive winter grazing and may occur year-round, such as the preparation and sowing of land for grazing and the cultivation of annual forage crops

3) General Information on nature and scale of your activity

3.1 What is the reason you require consent?			
		I can comply	I can't comply
a)	At all times the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must be no greater than 50 ha or 10% of the area of the farm, whichever is greater	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	The slope of any land under an annual forage crop that is used for intensive winter grazing must be 10 degrees or less, determined by measuring the slope over any 20m distance of the land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	Livestock must be kept at least 5 metres away from the bed of any river, lake, wetland, or drain (regardless of whether there is any water in it at the time)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d)	On and from 01 May to 01 September of any year, in relation to any critical source area that is within, or adjacent to, any area of land that is used for intensive winter grazing on a farm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the critical source area must not be grazed, and (ii) vegetation must be maintained as ground cover over all of the critical source area; and (iii) maintaining that vegetation must not include any cultivation or harvesting of annual forage crops 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e)	The land on the farm must have been used for intensive winter grazing between 01 July 2014 and 30 June 2019	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f)	The area used for intensive winter grazing is no greater than the maximum area of intensive winter grazing between 01 July 2014 and 30 June 2019	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: If you **do comply** with all of the items above **a resource consent is not required**

Note: If you **cannot comply** with any of the items a) to d), your activity will be considered **a restricted discretionary activity**.

If you cannot comply with either e) or f), your activity will be considered **a discretionary activity**.

Note: Resource consents for intensive winter grazing will only be issued for up to 5 years as the activity can be covered in the future by a certified freshwater farm plan, if the adverse effects of your intensive winter grazing activity are no greater than those identified in 1 a) to d) above.

3.2 What total land area will be used for intensive winter grazing

a)	In the next five years	ha
b)	Maximum area each season	ha

3.3 On the paddocks where you will be intensive winter grazing

a)	What is the slope?	
b)	What is the soil type?	
c)	Are there any slopes > 10 degrees that have been cultivated for IWG	

3.4 What are the drainage properties of the soil that you will be intensive winter grazing on

Free draining	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well drained flat land	<input type="checkbox"/>
Artificially drained or coarse soil structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Impeded draining or low infiltration rate	<input type="checkbox"/>
What is the soil type?	

3.5 List the stock type, stock intensity, and duration of intensive winter grazing below

Stock type/class	Stock intensity	Duration of grazing (days)

3.6 Farm map details		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Please attach a <u>farm map</u> or aerial image of where you will be undertaking intensive winter grazing. This map needs to show the features listed below.</p> <p>a) The farm boundary</p> <p>b) All areas within your property that may be used for intensive winter grazing</p> <p>c) Adjacent to and downslope from your grazing areas, identify the following:</p> <p>(i) any critical source areas* (i.e., a gully, swale, or depression)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*a critical source area is anywhere on a farm that is at risk of losing contaminants</p> <p>(ii) any water bodies (including rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and streams) including areas where food is gathered or recreational activities are undertaken e.g., swimming</p> <p>(iii) subsurface drainage (e.g., tile drains)</p> <p>(iv) any bores/wells</p> <p>(v) areas of particular cultural value</p> <p>(vi) any other relevant features of the surrounding environment</p> <p>If any of the above features are present, please provide some further details.</p> <p><i>Please note you can request a copy of your riparian or hill country farm plans from the Land Management Team at TRC.</i></p>		

3.7 Management plan for intensive winter grazing areas		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Please attach an <u>intensive winter grazing management plan</u>. As a minimum your management plan will need to contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact details • Paddock scale wintering plan for the paddocks to be used for the next wintering seasons, which show critical source areas, buffer zones, areas of slope, gateways, troughs, shelter fencing, and baleage placement • How you will undertake grazing in any particular paddock (e.g., direction of grazing if break or block feeding) • Risk assessment (at the paddock scale) that outlines what could go wrong with grazing paddocks • Management strategies and practices used to minimise pugging, soil, damage, and erosion • How you will monitor your activity, including how you will record what you did and what variances there were to your wintering plan, and how you will assess and document the effectiveness of your wintering plan and strategies <p>As a starting point, you can use the resources provided in the MPI Intensive Winter Grazing Module and the management and mitigation options list provided in Question 3. You may also be able to use an environmental management plan required/supplied by an industry partner.</p>		

3.8 The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, requires resource consent applications to include an assessment of environmental effects (AEE), in accordance with schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991, identifying the actual and potential effects that an activity may have on the environment. In addition, the applicant is required to identify the ways in which those effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Schedule 4 can be viewed at [Schedule 4 of RMA](#)

If your activity is considered a discretionary activity i.e., you ticked that you can't comply in question 1 e) and f), you will need to seek professional resource management advice and provide a full AEE. If your activity is a restricted discretionary activity, you can use the assessment of effects template provided below.

AEE included? (please attach separate document)

Yes

Please tick all potential effects that apply below:

1) Effects on ecosystems, freshwater and water bodies, and susceptibility of land to erosion

•	IWG (particularly if not carefully managed) can result in soil compaction and increase erosion susceptibility, which can increase contaminants entering waterbodies.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	IWG (particularly if not carefully managed) of forage crops can result in animals trampling paddocks to deep mud and stripping the land of vegetative cover, which can increase water quality issues due to increased runoff, erosion, and leaching of contaminants.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Grazing close to waterways and wetlands and not leaving appropriate sized buffers, can increase water quality issues due to sediment, bacteria, and other nutrients entering water as a result of the grazing activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Grazing on slopes over 10 degrees, depending on the soil type and management practices may increase the risk of overland flow of contaminants and increase the losses of sediment and contaminants to water.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Soils where grazing will be undertaken may be of high risk to erosion, pugging, or overland flow. There is the risk of sedimentation of waterways and the discharge of contaminants.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	The use of land for IWG has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients and sediment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Cumulative effects can arise over time, in combination with other effects. Water quality in the wider catchment or downstream environments (e.g., estuaries) may be affected by IWG	<input type="checkbox"/>

2) Effects on water that affect the ability of people that come into contact with the water safely

•	Water can support native fish and invertebrates and sports/game fish; have cultural values; be used for communal/domestic use, and contact recreation activities. IWG (particularly if not carefully managed) can affect these uses of water, particularly where people come into contact with water, due to increased volume of sedimentation and other possible contaminants.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3) Effects on Maori cultural values		
•	IWG can affect kaitiakitanga (the exercise of guardianship and ethic of stewardship) and the mauri (life force) of waterbodies	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	There are areas where food is gathered (e.g., watercress, fish, kaimoana) that may be affected by IWG	<input type="checkbox"/>
		AEE Page Number
		Section
If you would like to expand on any potential effects selected above, please state where to find your comments in the AEE		
List any other potential effects of your IWG activity (including positive effects on the environment not identified above). Positive effects may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive pasture renewal • Soil improvements • Protecting the majority of property from damage over winter • Shifting stock away from more sensitive areas 		

3.9 Have any alternatives to intensive winter grazing been considered?		
		AEE Page Number
		Section
Discuss options for IWG and why it is the best option and how the activity will be carefully managed		

3.10 Mitigation measures/on farm actions		
To appropriately manage environmental effects that have been identified in Question 4.8, the following mitigation measures / on farm actions will be adopted:		
		Tick if adopted
•	The winter grazing area will be checked at least once daily during grazing to ensure all environmental effects are being minimised and avoided.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Groundcover will be planted and established as soon as is practicable after IWG to reduce the risk of sediment discharge and erosion.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Long and narrow breaks will be used so that stock utilise crop more efficiently and reduce food wastage.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Portable troughs and supplementary feed will be placed in a dry part of the paddock away from waterways and critical source areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Un-grazed buffers of a minimum of 5 metres from waterways will be in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	For slopes over 10 degrees, buffer zones to waterways and critical source areas of 10 metres will be in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Critical source areas will not be cultivated or grazed during the IWG season.	<input type="checkbox"/>

•	Blocks prone to erosion will not be grazed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	A catch crop (e.g., oats) will be planted to reduce nitrogen loss and reduce sediment loss by stabilising the soil.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Back fencing will be used to minimise animal movement but does not restrict access to shelter or drier lying areas where possible. (Note: Back fencing is not appropriate for deer).	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Back fencing will ensure animals cannot access land which has already been grazed (bare soil) to minimise pugging (i.e. pugging will be minimised only to the area animals are confined to).	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Back fencing will happen every 4-5 days and final time restricted grazing will happen when soil conditions are suitable.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	A nutrient modelling tool will be used to check and manage nitrogen losses occurring on-farm over winter and spring.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Soil nutrient testing will be done prior to establishing the crop to help ensure fertiliser inputs align with crop requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Sediment traps / constructed wetlands / retention bunds will be installed to minimise soil run-off from the cropped area into waterways and critical source areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Grass strips have been left across slopes or cultivated paddocks to act as filters to trap sediment running off cultivated areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	A stand-off area will be used if conditions are unsuitable	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	Stock will enter at the top end of the paddock and be strip? Grazed moving in a downhill direction	<input type="checkbox"/>
		AEE Page Number
		Section
If any other appropriate mitigation measures have been/will be implemented, please include these in the AEE		

Please also complete Section G

SECTION C – Stockholding

(use of land and discharge of contaminants from a stockholding area for holding cattle)

Please note if your application is not for Stockholding, please do not complete this section

Stockholding area—

(a) means an area for holding cattle at a density that means pasture or other vegetative ground cover cannot be maintained (for example, feed pads, winter pads, standoff pads, and loafing pads); but

(b) does not include an area used for pastoral purposes that is in the nature of a stockyard, milking shed, wintering barn, or sacrifice paddock

NOTE: this includes covered and uncovered stockholding areas and excludes areas used for composting barns. For more information visit go to the [MFE Stockholding definition guidance](#).

4) General Information on nature and scale of your activity

4.1 What is the reason you require consent?

		Yes	No
a)	At least 90% of cattle using the stockholding area will be less than 4 months old		<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	At least 90% of cattle using the stockholding area will weigh less than 120 kg		<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	The stockholding area is used in accordance with a certified freshwater farm plan		<input type="checkbox"/>
d)	The base area of the stockholding area has a minimum permeability standard of 10^{-9} m/s (concrete would normally meet this standard)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e)	Effluent will be collected, stored, and disposed of in accordance with a regional or district rule, or a resource consent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f)	The stockholding area is (or will be) more than 50 metres from any water body, water abstraction bore, drain or the coastal marine area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: If you answered 'no' to a), b) or c) but answered yes to d), e) and f) of the criteria above, **your stockholding may be permitted** under clause 13 of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater

4.2 Location of the activity		
<p>Farm within which a stockholding area will be used</p> <p><i>Definitions: A farm means a landholding whose activities include agricultural.</i></p> <p><i>A landholding means 1 or more parcels of land (whether or not they are contiguous) that are managed as a single operation</i></p>		
•	Name of owner (s)	
•	Address/Location:	
•	GPS of stockholding area:	
•	How big is the farm	hectares
		AEE Page Number
		Section
Please attached a current Certificate of Title to the application		

4.3 Stockholding area(s) to be used		
<p>As your consent to use land and/or discharge from a stockholding area may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all areas where a stockholding area may be established, and how the stockholding area will be used each year.</p>		
A)	<p>What is the current total stockholding area on the farm?</p> <p><i>The total includes the sum of all existing stockholding areas on the farm. If there are multiple stockholding areas, it may be useful to breakdown the total number into individual areas well.</i></p>	<p>square metres</p> <p>N/A, none existing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
		AEE Page Number
		Section
Describe the existing stockholding areas (for example, the size, location and construction of stand off pads)		
B)	Will any new or additional stock holding areas be established on the farm over the life of the consent:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<p>If yes, what is the additional stockholding area</p> <p>square metres</p>
		AEE Page Number
		Section
When will any additional stockholding areas be constructed, and what will they comprise of?		

4.4 Farm map		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Please provide a map or aerial image. As a minimum, your map will need to contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm boundary • The location of existing (and proposed) stockholding areas • Within and near the stockholding(s) identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any critical source areas ➤ Any water bodies (including river, lakes, ponds and streams) ➤ Any wetlands ➤ Any subsurface drainage ➤ Any bore or soakholes <p><i>These areas maybe within or outside the boundary of the farm</i></p> • Nature of the terrain surrounding the stockholding area, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and direction of slope • A north symbol (oriented to the top of the page if possible) and scale bar 		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>In addition to the map or aerial image, you may also provide photos of the areas of your existing stockholding areas, and any critical source areas or waterways. You may also provide photos of your current stockholding area management practices, if these reflect how the proposed activity will be managed.</p> <p>Please provide a description of any photos included</p>		

4.5 Nature of the stockholding areas(s)		
<p>A consent to use land for stockholding areas may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all potential stockholding areas, and management of cattle within those stockholding areas. We acknowledge that these details may change over time, but please provide your best estimate</p>		
<p>Stockholding area to be used</p>		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>How will the stockholding area be constructed? <i>For example, base area material and permeability, measures to avoid overflow of effluent or divert stormwater away from the stockholding area</i></p>		

Stock to be held in the stockholding areas		
<i>List the stock type, stock intensity, and duration of intensive winter grazing below</i>		
Stock type	Stock numbers	Duration in stockholding area
<i>E.g. Dairy cows</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Approximately 90 days from June to August</i>
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>		AEE Page Number
Please provide any further details on stock to be held in stockholding area		
What, and how, will stock be fed while in the stockholding area? <i>For example, silage, hay fodder beet, grain, by hand, mixer wagon, self-feeding silage pad</i>		

Effluent management in the stockholding area		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>		AEE Page Number
How is effluent collected in the stockholding area? <i>For example, is it regularly washed down or scraped</i>		
How is effluent collected from the stockholding area stored? <i>For example, into existing dairy effluent storage, separate storage</i>		
How is effluent collected from the stockholding area discharged? <i>For example, through an existing dairy effluent system, using a wagon.</i>		
<p><i>If effluent will be will be stored and discharged using an existing dairy effluent system, please provide the following information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Consent number for your dairy discharge permit; and</i> - <i>An assessment of the capacity of the current system to take on the additional effluent from the stockholding area.</i> 		

4.6 Management of the stockholding areas		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>How will you manage the stockholding area? Please provide details of how you will manage the stockholding activity. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Managing stock numbers and feed types ➤ Regular cleaning of the stockholding area ➤ Setbacks of the stockholding to water bodies ➤ Transportable water troughs and supplement feeders <p><i>Management strategies may change over the duration of the consent, so please be as specific as possible.</i></p>		

4.7 The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, requires resource consent applications to include an assessment of environmental effects (AEE), in accordance with schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991, identifying the actual and potential effects that an activity may have on the environment. In addition, the applicant is required to identify the ways in which those effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.		
Schedule 4 can be viewed at Schedule 4 of RMA		
AEE included? (please attach separate document)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your stockholding area may have on soil. <i>The use of land and discharge of contaminants from holding cattle in a stockholding area has the potential to result in negative effects on soil, for example through the discharge of effluent and compaction of soil. In this section, describe how your management practices will ensure negative effects on soil are avoided or minimised to the greatest extent possible</i></p>		
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your stockholding area may have on water quality. This includes groundwater and surface water quality. <i>The use of land and discharge of contaminants from holding cattle in a stockholding area has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients and sediment. In this section, describe how your management practices will ensure adverse effects on water quality are avoided or minimised to the greatest extent possible.</i></p>		
<p>Describe the cumulative effects of your stockholding area. <i>Cumulative effects are effects which arise over time, in combination with other effects. While the effects of your activity on its own may be environmentally acceptable, cumulative effects recognise that similar effects over time from many activities may not be acceptable.</i></p>		

<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your stockholding area may have on cultural and spiritual beliefs, values and uses.</p> <p><i>The use of land and discharge of contaminants from holding cattle in a stockholding area has the potential to impact cultural values. In this section, describe any nearby areas of significance to Māori (Statutory Acknowledgements, wāhi tapu etc), and how your activity might affect these features and the associated cultural values. Include an assessment of the relevant Iwi Management Plan.</i></p>		
<p>Describe the actual and potential positive effects of your stockholding area.</p>		

4.8 Have alternatives been considered?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	I considered other options but a stockholding area is the best option and my activity will be carefully managed
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	I did not consider other options but the stockholding area will be carefully managed
	AEE Page Number	Section
If yes, why has a stockholding area been chosen over those alternatives		

Please also complete Section G

SECTION D – Feedlot

(use of land and/or discharge of contaminants from a feedlot for holding cattle activities)

Please note if your application is not for a Feedlot, please do not complete this section

feedlot means a stockholding area where cattle—

(a) are kept for at least 80 days in any 6-month period; and

(b) are fed exclusively by hand or machine

5) General Information on nature and scale of your activity

5.1 What is the reason you require consent?

		Yes	No
a)	Cattle using the feedlot will be more than 4 months old		<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	Cattle using the feedlot will weigh more than 120 kg		<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	The base area of the feedlot area has a minimum permeability standard of 10 ⁻⁹ m/s (concrete would normally meet this standard)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d)	Effluent will be collected, stored, and disposed of in accordance with a regional or district rule, or a resource consent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e)	The feedlot is (or will be) more than 50 metres from any water body, water abstraction bore, drain or the coastal marine area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: If you answered 'no' to a) or b) but answered yes to c), d) and e) of the criteria above, **your stockholding may be permitted** under clause 10 of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater

5.2 Location of the activity

Farm within which a feedlot will be used

*Definitions: A **farm** means a **landholding** whose activities include agricultural.*

*A **landholding** means 1 or more parcels of land (whether or not they are contiguous) that are managed as a single operation*

•	Name of owner (s)	
•	Address/Location:	
•	How big is the farm	hectares
		AEE Page Number
		Section
Please attached a current Certificate of Title to the application		

5.3 Feedlot to be used			
<p>As your consent to use land for a feedlot may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all areas where a feedlot may be established, and how the feedlot area will be used each year.</p>			
A)	<p>What is the current total feedlot area on the farm?</p> <p><i>The total includes the sum of all existing feedlots on the farm. If there are multiple feedlots, it may be useful to breakdown the total number into individual areas well.</i></p>	square metres	<p>N/A, none existing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
		AEE Page Number	Section
Describe the existing feedlot areas (<i>for example, the size, location and construction of the feedlot</i>)			
B)	Will any new, additional or expanded feedlots be established on the farm over the life of the consent:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	No		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	If yes, how many additional feedlot areas will be established	square metres
		AEE Page Number	Section
When will any additional feedlot areas be constructed?			

5.4 Farm map		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Please provide a map or aerial image. As a minimum your map will need to contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm boundary • The location of existing (and proposed) feedlots • Within and near the feedlot(s) identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Any critical source areas ➢ Any water bodies (including river, lakes, ponds and streams) ➢ Any wetlands ➢ Any subsurface drainage ➢ Any bore or soakholes <p><i>These areas maybe within or outside the boundary of the farm</i></p> • Nature of the terrain surrounding the feedlot, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and direction of slope • A north symbol (oriented to the top of the page if possible) and scale bar 		

<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
In addition to the map or aerial image, you may also provide photos of the areas of your existing feedlot areas, and any critical source areas or waterways. You may also provide some photos of your current feedlot management practices, if these reflect how the proposed activity will be managed. Please provide a description of any photos included		

5.5 Nature of the stockholding areas(s)		
As consent to use land for feedlot areas may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all potential feedlot areas, and management of cattle within those feedlots. We acknowledge that these details may change over time, but please provide your best estimate		
Feedlot area to be used		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
How will the feedlot be constructed? <i>For example, base area material and permeability, measures to avoid overflow of effluent or divert stormwater away from the feedlot area</i>		

Stock to be held in the feedlot			
<i>Please fill in the table below detailing the type of stock that will be, or are likely to be held in the feedlot, and when they will be held</i>			
Stock type	Stock Class	Stock numbers	Duration in feedlot
<i>E.g. Dairy cows</i>	<i>Replacements</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Approximately 90 days from June to August</i>

<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
Please provide any further details on stock to be held in the feedlot		
What, and how, will stock be fed while in the feedlot? <i>For example, silage, hay fodder beet, grain, by hand, mixer wagon, self-feeding silage pad</i>		

Effluent management in the feedlot				
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number		Section	
Is anything aside from effluent collected in the feedlot? <i>For example bedding material, feed waste, stormwater run-off</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If you answered 'Yes' to the above question, please describe further in AEE				
How is effluent collected in the feedlot? <i>For example, is it regularly washed down or scraped</i>				
How is effluent collected from the feedlot stored? <i>For example, into existing dairy effluent storage, separate storage</i>				
How is effluent collected from the feedlot discharged? <i>For example, through an existing dairy effluent system, using a wagon</i> <i>If effluent will be stored and discharged using an existing dairy effluent system, please provide the following information:</i> - <i>Consent number for your dairy discharge permit; and</i> <i>An assessment of the capacity of the current system to take on the additional effluent from the stockholding area.</i>				

5.6 Management of the grazing activity		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
How will you manage the feedlot? Please provide details of how you will manage the feedlot activity. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Managing stock numbers and feed types ➤ Regular cleaning of the stockholding area ➤ Setbacks of the stockholding to water bodies ➤ Transportable water troughs and supplement feeders ➤ Using a stand-off area <i>Management strategies may change over the duration of the consent, so please be as specific as possible.</i>		

5.7 The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, requires resource consent applications to include an assessment of environmental effects (AEE), in accordance with schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991, identifying the actual and potential effects that an activity may have on the environment. In addition, the applicant is required to identify the ways in which those effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Schedule 4 can be viewed at [Schedule 4 of RMA](#)

AEE included? (please attach separate document)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
		AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your feedlot may have on soil. <i>The use of land and discharge of contaminants from holding cattle in a feedlot has the potential to result in negative effects on soil, for example through the discharge of effluent and compaction of soil. In this section, describe how your management practices will ensure negative effects on soil are avoided or minimised as best possible</i></p>			
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your feedlot may have on water quality. This includes ground and surface water quality. <i>The use of land and discharge of contaminants from holding cattle in a feedlot has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients and sediment. In this section, describe how your management practices will ensure adverse effects on water quality are avoided or minimised as best possible.</i></p>			
<p>Describe the cumulative effects of your feedlot. <i>Cumulative effects are effects which arise over time, in combination with other effects. While the effects of your activity on its own may be environmentally acceptable, cumulative effects recognise that similar effects over time from many activities may not be acceptable.</i></p>			
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your feedlot may have on cultural and spiritual beliefs, values and uses. <i>The use of land and discharge of contaminants from a feedlot area has the potential to impact cultural values. In this section, describe any nearby areas of significance to Māori (Statutory Acknowledgements, wāhi tapu etc), and how your activity might affect these features and the associated cultural values. Include an assessment of the relevant Iwi Management Plan.</i></p>			
<p>Describe the actual and potential positive effects of your feedlot.</p>			

5.8 Have any alternatives been considered?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	I considered other options but a feedlot is the best option and my activity will be carefully managed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	I did not consider other options but the feedlot will be carefully managed	
		AEE Page Number	Section
If yes, why has a feedlot been chosen over those alternatives			

Please also complete Section G

SECTION E – Dairy Conversion

(use of land for and discharge of contaminants from conversion of land to dairy farm land)

Please note if your application is not for conversion of land to dairy farm land,
please do not complete this section

6) General Information on nature and scale of your activity

6.1 What is the reason you require consent?

		Yes	No
a)	The farm included dairy farm land at the close of 2 September 2020, and the area of the farm that is dairy farm land is greater than the area of dairy farm land that existed at the close of 2 September 2020 plus 10 ha	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b)	The farm did not include dairy farm land at the close of 2 September 2020, and the area of the farm that is dairy farm land is greater than 10 ha	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6.2 What is the land being used for?

		Yes	No
a)	Conversions of plantation forestry to pastoral land use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	Conversions of land on farm to dairy farm land <i>Please note: You <u>must</u> engage a suitably qualified person to support you in the lodgement of this application due to the complexity of this activity.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	Use of land as dairy support land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.3 Location of the activity

•	Name of owner (s)	
•	Address/Location:	
•	How big is the farm	hectares

6.4 Land to be converted to dairy		
<p align="center">Farm within which land will be converted to dairy</p> <p align="center"><i>Definitions: A farm means a landholding whose activities include agricultural.</i></p> <p align="center"><i>A landholding means 1 or more parcels of land (whether or not they are contiguous) that are managed as a single operation</i></p>		
<p>As your consent/s to convert land to dairy farm land may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all areas of land that may be converted over the requested duration, as well as how much of this land will be converted each year.</p>		
A)	What area of the farm is currently used for dairy?	hectares
B)	What area of the farm is currently used for other pastoral land uses?	hectares
C)	What area of the farm will be converted to dairy over the life of the consent (maximum expiry date 01 January 2031)?	hectares
D)	What area of the farm will be converted to dairy each year?	hectares
		AEE Page Number
		Section
E)	What is the nature of the terrain on which land will be converted to dairy, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and the direction of slope? <i>Attaching the map from 6.5 below will assist you with this answer</i>	

6.5 Farm map		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>		AEE Page Number
Please provide a map or aerial image. As a minimum your map will need to contain the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm boundary • All areas in pastoral land use • All areas in dairy • All areas that will be converted to dairy • Within and near the areas that will be converted to dairy, identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any critical source areas ➤ Any water bodies (including river, lakes, ponds and streams) ➤ Any wetlands ➤ Any subsurface drainage ➤ Any bore or soakholes <p><i>These areas maybe within or outside the boundary of the farm</i></p> • Nature of the terrain to be converted, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and direction of slope • A north symbol (oriented to the top of the page if possible) and scale bar 		

<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>In addition to the map or aerial image, you may also provide photos of the areas of your farm that will be converted, and any critical source areas or waterways. You may also provide some photos of any previous areas of conversion, if these reflect how the proposed activity will be managed.</p> <p>Please provide a description of any photos included</p>		

6.6 Nature of the conversion activity		
<p>As consent to convert land to dairy may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all potential areas for conversion. We acknowledge that these details may change over time, but please provide your best estimate</p>		
Land to be converted		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Describe the land that will be converted <i>This includes how the land is currently managed, crops grown, any waterbodies or other sensitive areas nearby, stocking types and rates.</i></p>		
<p>How will the conversion be undertaken? <i>For example, will there be any changes to the pasture cover, fencing or riparian planting.</i></p>		
Dairy land use		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Describe the current dairy farm land on the farm</p>		
<p>How will the land to be converted to pastoral land use be utilised? <i>Provide details on what is involved in the conversion of land including cultivation, planting and potentially working on soil nutrients. The addition of new dairy farm land on the farm may also have significant changes on how the property is operated. Please describe any changes to the farm system that are likely to occur.</i></p>		

6.7 Management of the conversion activity		
Please state where in the AEE the information can be located	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>How will you manage the conversion activity? Please provide details of how you will manage the conversion activity. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ how the existing land will be converted to dairy ➤ cultivation and sowing of the converted area ➤ setbacks of the converted area to waterbodies or other sensitive areas ➤ riparian planting ➤ any offsetting or retirement of other areas within the farm <p>Management strategies may change across conversion areas, so please be as specific as possible</p>		

6.8 The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, requires resource consent applications to include an assessment of environmental effects (AEE), in accordance with schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991, identifying the actual and potential effects that an activity may have on the environment. In addition, the applicant is required to identify the ways in which those effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.				
Schedule 4 can be viewed at Schedule 4 of RMA				
AEE included? (please attach separate document)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
	AEE Page Number	Section		
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your conversion activity may have on water quality. This includes ground and surface water quality.</p> <p><i>The conversion of land to dairy has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients and sediment through the change in land use. In this section, describe how your management practices will ensure adverse effects on water quality are avoided or minimised as best possible.</i></p>				
<p>Will the conversion activity result in an increase in:</p> <p>a) contaminant loads in the catchment, compared with loads as at the close of 2 September 2020? OR</p> <p>b) the concentration of contaminants in freshwater or other receiving environments, compared with the concentrations as at the close of 2 September 2020?</p> <p><i>Evidence of this should include discussion of inputs and outputs pre and post conversion, nutrient modelling for the farm pre and post conversion and known loads and/or concentrations as at 2 September 2020.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No</p>
<p>If you answered 'Yes' to the above questions the consent authority is unable to grant your consent, in accordance with clause 24 of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater</p>				
<p>If you answered 'No', please explain why</p>				

<p>Describe the cumulative effects of your conversion activity.</p> <p><i>Cumulative effects are effects which arise over time, in combination with other effects. While the effects of your activity on its own may be environmentally acceptable, cumulative effects recognise that similar effects over time from many activities may not be acceptable.</i></p>		
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your conversion activity may have on cultural and spiritual beliefs, values and uses.</p> <p><i>The conversion activity has the potential to impact cultural values. In this section, describe any nearby areas of significance to Māori (Statutory Acknowledgements, wāhi tapu etc), and how your activity might affect these features and the associated cultural values</i></p>		
<p>Describe the actual and potential positive effects of your conversion activity.</p>		

6.9 Have any alternatives to the conversion of land to dairy been considered?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	I considered other options but conversion is the best option and my activity will be carefully managed
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	I did not consider other options but conversion will be carefully managed. <i>Please discuss</i>
	AEE Page Number	Section
If yes, why has conversion been chosen over those alternatives		

Please also complete Section G

SECTION F – Synthetic nitrogen fertiliser (discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser)

Please note if your application is not for discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser,
please do not complete this section

7) General Information on nature and scale of your activity

7.1 What is the reason you require consent?

		Yes	No
a)	The application of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser will exceed 190 kg N/ha/yr (the nitrogen cap)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7.2 Location of the activity

Contiguous landholding within which synthetic nitrogen fertiliser will be discharged

*Definitions: A contiguous **landholding** means 1 or more parcels of adjoining that are managed as a single operation*

•	Name of owner (s)		
•	Address/Location:		
•	How big is the contiguous landholding?	hectares	
		AEE Page Number	Section
Please attached a current Certificate of Title to the application			

7.3 Land to which synthetic nitrogen fertiliser will be applied			
As your consent to discharge synthetic nitrogen fertiliser may be granted with a duration of several years, please identify all areas where fertiliser might be applied, as well as how much fertiliser will be applied.			
A)	What area of the contiguous landholding currently receives synthetic nitrogen fertiliser	hectares	
B)	What area of the contiguous landholding may receive synthetic nitrogen fertiliser in the future	hectares	
		AEE Page Number	Section
E)	What is the nature of the terrain on which synthetic nitrogen fertiliser will be applied, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and the direction of slope? <i>Attaching the map from 7.4 below will assist you with this answer.</i>		

7.4 Farm map			
Please state where in the AEE the information can be located		AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Please provide a map or aerial image. As a minimum your map will need to contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contiguous landholding boundary • All pastoral land areas that may receive synthetic nitrogen fertiliser • Within and near the areas that may receive synthetic nitrogen fertiliser, identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any critical source areas ➤ Any water bodies (including river, lakes, ponds and streams) ➤ Any wetlands ➤ Any subsurface drainage ➤ Any bore or soakholes <p><i>These areas maybe within or outside the boundary of the farm</i></p> • Nature of the terrain, including slope (flat, rolling, steep) and direction of slope • A north symbol (oriented to the top of the page if possible) and scale bar 			
Please state where in the AEE the information can be located		AEE Page Number	Section
<p>In addition to the map or aerial image, you may also provide photos of the areas of your contiguous landholding that will receive synthetic nitrogen fertiliser, and any critical source areas or waterways. You may also provide some photos of your current fertiliser practises, if these reflect how the proposed activity will be managed.</p> <p>Please provide a description of any photos included</p>			

7.5 Nature of the fertiliser use		
Current synthetic nitrogen fertiliser use		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
What type of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser is currently applied? <i>Different fertilisers containing synthetic nitrogen contain different quantities of nitrogen, and have different properties and uses</i>		
How much synthetic nitrogen fertiliser is currently applied? <i>Quantities of fertiliser applied include per application, and in total per year.</i>		
How is synthetic nitrogen fertiliser applied? <i>Fertilisers can be applied in different ways, and at different times according to plant requirements.</i>		
When and why is synthetic nitrogen fertiliser applied? <i>The timing of applications includes time of year, time of day, appropriate weather conditions, requirements of the pasture, timing with stock and crop rotations</i>		
Proposed synthetic nitrogen fertiliser use		
<i>The National Environmental Standards – Freshwater provide two options for obtaining a consent to discharge synthetic nitrogen fertiliser. Each option will be covered below. You only need to apply under one of these options.</i>		
<i>Regardless of the option chosen, the consent authority will need to be satisfied with the report or plan provided.</i>		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Report on good practices and the baseline rate</p> <p>The consent application includes a report that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has been prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Sets out good practices for applying synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to pastoral land in each relevant contiguous landholding <input type="checkbox"/> States that the grant of consent would not result in the rate at which nitrogen may enter water, exceeding the baseline rate for each contiguous landholding 		
<p>Synthetic nitrogen reduction plan</p> <p>The consent application includes a synthetic nitrogen reduction plan that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrates how the applicant will reduce the use of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser year by year. 		

7.6 Management of the discharge of fertiliser		
<i>Please state where in the AEE the information can be located</i>	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>How will you manage the discharge of fertiliser activity?</p> <p><i>Please provide details of how you will manage the discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser. This may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>making fertiliser decisions based on soil testing, plant testing and/or nutrient modelling</i> ➤ <i>timing of applications managed with rotations, weather, growth periods</i> ➤ <i>application of fertiliser to maximise up take</i> ➤ <i>avoiding applications when conditions are unsuitable</i> ➤ <i>maintaining a log of the how, when and where of applications</i> ➤ <i>setbacks to sensitive sites such as water bodies</i> <p><i>Management strategies may change across conversion areas, so please be as specific as possible.</i></p>		

7.7 The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, requires resource consent applications to include an assessment of environmental effects (AEE), in accordance with schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991, identifying the actual and potential effects that an activity may have on the environment. In addition, the applicant is required to identify the ways in which those effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.		
Schedule 4 can be viewed at Schedule 4 of RMA		
AEE included? <i>(please attach separate document)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	AEE Page Number	Section
<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your discharge of fertiliser activity may have on water quality. This includes ground and surface water quality.</p> <p><i>The discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nitrogen. In this section, describe how your management practices including any detailed in the report or plan required in section 7.5 will ensure adverse effects on water quality are avoided or minimised as best possible.</i></p>		
<p>Describe the cumulative effects of your discharge of fertiliser activity.</p> <p><i>Cumulative effects are effects which arise over time, in combination with other effects. While the effects of your activity on its own may be environmentally acceptable, cumulative effects recognise that similar effects over time from many activities may not be acceptable.</i></p>		

<p>Describe the actual and potential effects your discharge of fertiliser activity may have on cultural and spiritual beliefs, values and uses.</p> <p><i>The discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser has the potential to impact cultural values. In this section, describe any nearby areas of significance to Māori (Statutory Acknowledgements, wāhi tapu etc), and how your fertiliser application might affect these features and the associated cultural values. Include an assessment of the relevant Iwi Management Plan.</i></p>		
<p>Describe the actual and potential positive effects of your discharge of fertiliser.</p>		

7.8 Have any alternatives to the discharge of fertiliser been considered?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	I considered other options but the discharge of fertiliser is the best option and my activity will be carefully managed
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	I did not consider other options but the discharge will be carefully managed
	AEE Page Number	Section
If yes, why has the discharge of fertiliser been chosen over those alternatives		

Please also complete Section G

SECTION G – To be completed for all activities applied for

8) Assessment against relevant objectives & policies of the relevant plan/s			
8.1 A policy assessment is required by s88 and schedule 4 of the RMA.			
Provide an assessment of the proposal against the relevant objectives and policies of the relevant regional plan(s), on our website: www.trc.govt.nz/ and relevant documents including but limited to the relevant Iwi Management Plan & National Policy Statement			
<i>(state where in the AEE the information can be located)</i>		AEE Page Number	Section
Policy assessment included?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		

9) Other consents required/permitted activities			
9.1 What other consents are required from the Taranaki Regional Council for the proposed activity?			
<i>(state where in the AEE the information can be located)</i>		AEE Page Number	Section
State what consent is required, and whether the activity has been applied for.			
Are any other consents required for the establishment or maintenance of the stockholding area/feedlot or for the effluent management associated with the stockholding area/feedlot activity? <i>(Stockholding/Feedlot application only)</i> <i>Consent may be required under Taranaki Regional Council regional plans or the relevant district plans.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are any other consents required for the conversion or for the ongoing dairy farm land use activity <i>(dairy conversion application only)</i> <i>Consent may be required under Taranaki Regional Council regional plans or the relevant district plans or the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulation 2020 such as intensive winter grazing, irrigated dairy farming or stockholding areas.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Please detail any consent requirements and whether consents have been applied for.			
Give an assessment of whether there are any permitted activities that are part of the proposal. If there are other permitted activities involved, provide details of how they meet the permitted standards of each rule.			

Farming Activity Definitions

Stockholding area:

- a. means an area for holding cattle at a density that means pasture or other vegetative ground cover cannot be maintained (for example, feed pads, winter pads, standoff pads, and loafing pads); but
- b. does not include an area used for pastoral purposes that is in the nature of a stockyard, milking shed, wintering barn or sacrifice paddock. Please note: Stockholding areas do not include feed pads.

Feedlot:

Means a stockholding area where cattle

- a. are kept for at least 80 days in any 6-month period; and
- b. are fed exclusively by hand or machine.

Dairy farm land:

Means land on a farm that is used for grazing dairy cattle.

Synthetic nitrogen fertiliser:

- a. means any substance (whether solid or liquid) that—
 - i. is more than 5% nitrogen by weight; and
 - ii. is applied to any plant or soil as a source of nitrogen nutrition for plants; and
- b. includes any manufactured urea, diammonium phosphate, or sulphate of ammonia to which paragraph (a) applies; but
- c. does not include a compost, soil treatment, or fertiliser that—
 - i. is derived from plant or animal waste or residue; and
 - ii. is minimally processed (for example, by being composted, mixed, dried, and pelleted).

Nitrogen cap:

For the land in pastoral land use in a contiguous farm, means the application of nitrogen at a rate of no more than 190 kg/ha/year—

- a. to all of that land, as averaged over that land; and
- b. to each hectare of that land that is not used to grow annual forage crops.

Pastoral land use:

Does not include the use of land for the grazing of livestock on the stubble of a crop that has been harvested after arable land use.