



Summary Point 49



Alternative Solutions



Summary Point 49

Land and Water Forum advice

*“stock exclusion regulation **would be impractical in hill country (>15°) areas...** Instead, councils will set stock exclusion rules in critical source areas or areas of ecological significance based on a risk-assessment undertaken in the catchment.”*

Land and Water Forum, 4th report 2015.

Land and Water Forum advice

*“**Stock access to waterways** – livestock can disturb stream beds and transport soil into waterways if not excluded. This is particularly problematic in intensively farmed areas. In hill country areas sediment management is often more appropriately undertaken through critical source area identification and management. **Requiring fencing in hill country can increase sediment loss to waterways through land clearance and track building and maintenance for fences.**”*

Advice to Minister Parker May 2018





The small areas which make a big difference - CSAs

Dr Christopher Dada (B&LNZ expert evidence)

“Rather than a ‘blanket fencing approach’ currently proposed in the WRPC1, a more effective response to reduce the risk of pathogens from agricultural land uses entering waterbodies is the identification and management of critical source areas.”

Richard Parkes (B&LNZ expert evidence)

“Management of Critical Source Areas (CSAs) is one of the best ways to mitigate environmental risk associated with sheep and beef farming, with up to 80 percent of sediment and phosphorus loss able to be mitigated in this way (McDowell et al., 2011; Monaghan et al., 2017).”

CSA's - the small areas that make a big difference



CSA Management:

Bulldozing 1 hour x \$140

Bulldozer transport \$200

Fencing: \$20/m x 450m

Planting: 100 poles x \$20

Total cost: \$11,340

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CSA's - the small areas that make a big difference



CSA Management

Fencing: 25m x \$20/m
Planting: 10 Kowhai, 10
flaxes @ \$4.30 ea

Total Cost \$786

CSA's - the small areas that make a big difference

June 2018



January 2019



Cost to fix: 10m 2 wire permanent electric fencing x \$5.47/m, 50m bungy, 1 x bungy gate, 10 x Warratahs, 25 Insulators, 1 x S150 Solar Energiser, 1 x trough, 20m x 20mm alkathene, 5 hours labour: **Total Cost = \$1574**

CSA's - the small areas that make a big difference



Cost to fix: 100m 2 wire permanent electric fencing x \$5.47/m, 50m bungy, 4 x bungy gates, 20m underground cable, 1 Pk Woodpost claw insulators
Total Cost = \$778 (electrified from existing fence)

Alternative Fencing Approach 1.

1. Define Intensive and Non Intensive Farming
2. Apply blanket fencing rules to Intensive Farms and to high risk activities on Non-Intensive Farms.
3. Focus on CSAs for Non-Intensive Farms

Adopted by: Auckland, Gisborne, Southland, Canterbury, Marlborough, Horizons and Taranaki.

Alternative Fencing Approach 2.

1. Blanket fencing rule up to 15° for all farms
2. Focus on CSAs management beyond 15°

Adopted by Wellington, Northland,
Recommended by LAWF, NPS-FM.



Vaughan Payne WRC as proponent evidence

“A complex issue such as water quality management needs to be founded on a robust information and evidential basis, one that has been tested, and one that is open and transparent and shared with all involved.” Point 34



**Justified and appropriate
water solutions**



Vaughan Payne WRC as proponent evidence

*“The power of the collaborative process was that **those most impacted** by the policy were those who ‘held the pen’.”*



**Justified and appropriate
water solutions**



Cr. Livingston

“Everyone must do their bit”



Our financial capabilities, our
communities, our water...

49 Members - 21,400ha - 1265 waterways



Hill Country Farming Group

PPC1 Submission
Block 1 Hearing Presentation
March 27