

Landowner Check sheet

(**Disclaimer**: This checklist is indented to be a guide to help identify areas missing or where extra information is required whilst you draft your cFEP; it is not formal approval from Greater Wellington in relation to your farm plan and not intended to take the place of the certifier or farm nutrient advisor formal certification assessment)

cFEP Guidance material

Greater Wellington - cFEP mapping tool

GW GIS mapping tool: -

GW Farm Plan website: -	Greater Wellington - Farm Plans			
Farm Plan Resources: -	Greater Wellington - Farm-plan-resources			
	Farm Plan Information			
Farm name: -				
Owners: -				
Catchment: -				
Schedule Z Na	ntural Resource Plan R110 -Requirements	Yes	No	To do
Full farm descriptions- Sc Z,	C.1(a)			
Full details person responsible	for farming on the land			
Legal description of land being	farmed			
Legal description and ownershi for farming	p of each parcel of land, if different from the person responsible			
Relevant farm identifiers				
Notes / Comments / Page or d	ocument reference:		,	,



Schedule Z Natural Resource Plan R110 -Requirements	Yes	No	To do
Identification of any irrigation scheme Sc Z, C.1(b)			
Identification of any irrigation scheme water is, or will be taken or existing water permits.			
Notes / Comments / Page or document reference:			
A description of the current and planned farming system and farming management pr		• •	
* All elements must be described in detail or addressed in the plan to indicate its	non-applic	cable to yo	ur farm*
Stocking numbers / rates			
Areas under cultivation			
Crops Grown			
Fertiliser use			
Irrigation area and application rates			
Supplementary livestock feed brought into the farm			
Farm infrastructure (Incl. feed pads; stock yards; silage & offal pits; refuge dumps; effluent, chemical & fertiliser storage and effluent disposal paddocks)			
Other farm management practise necessary to assess the risk factors in table 1-3			
Notes / Comments / Page or document reference:			
Farm map(s) including all content required Sc Z, C.1(d) * All elements must be identified on a map or addressed in the plan to indicate its	non-annli	cable to ve	our farm*
Property boundaries of land being farmed			
Boundaries of the main land management units or land uses			
Catchment & sub-catchment the farm is within and location of farm within catchment			
Soil types & Topography			



Schedule Z Natural Resource Plan R110 -Requirements	Yes	No	To do
Location of any permanently or intermittently flowing waterbodies on the property including rivers, streams, drains, wetlands, lakes and springs. Specifically identify any waterbodies that meet criteria for stock exclusion in the NRP or stock exclusion regulations.			
Sites or river included in Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of the plan that is within or adject to the property.			
Location of riparian vegetation & fences or other stock proof barriers adject to waterways.			
Location of any stock crossing points or structures on any waterbodies where stock have access			
Location of Critical Source Area's and hotspots for contaminants loss to groundwater or surface water			
Location of any surface and subsurface drains (where known)			
Locations of the actions and practises that will be adopted to ensure effective management of contaminants loss on farm			
Features of characteristics of the land necessary to assess the risk factors in table 1-3			
Notes / Comments / Page or document reference:			
Details of any consents issued by the Wellington Regional Council Sc Z, C.1(e)			
Full details of consents issued by WRC that authorise any farm activities (incl. water take permits, discharge permits, effluent, animal waste to land etc)			
Notes / Comments / Page or document reference:			
Irrigation information if applicable Sc Z, C.1(f)			
Where applicable the location and type of irrigation take and location, method, and rate of land irrigation. Evidence to demonstrate that irrigation of land will attain 80% water use efficiency (in accordance with Schedule P)			
Notes / Comments / Page or document reference:			



Schedule Z Natural Resource Plan R110 -Requirements	Yes	N	0	To do
Regional legislation requiring Farm Environment Plan				
FEP required under R108 or R109 in relation to irrigation using new water OR	R108 or F	R109	R11	0 & R111
FEP required by R100 & R111 in relation to cFEP Priority Catchments				
Farm System Risk Assessment – Priority Catchment Sc Z, C.1(h) (certifier to complete)				
Evidence of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and E.Coli loss risk that –]	
Associated with the farming system on the farm in the 12 months prior to 2 Sept 2020 or an average for 5 years prior to 2 Sept 2020				
Evidence of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and E.Coli loss risk that –]	
Is predicted to occur on the farm as a result of the implementation of GMP and mitigation measures specific in the FEP.				
Risk Assessment & mitigation to address risk Sc Z, C.2(a) (certifier to complete)				
Assessment undertaken by a certified Farm Nutrient Advisor				
Nitrogen loss risk assessed by considering risk factors set out in table 1 and nutrient transport risks set out in table 3 (as a minimum).				
phosphorus loss risk assessed by considering risk factors set out in table 2 and nutrient transport risks set out in table 3 (as a minimum).]	
Sediment & E.coli loss risk assessed by considering risk factors set out in nutrient transport risks set out in table 3 (as a minimum).]	
Where a risk assessment tool is used, documentation of this tool include in the FEP]	
Notes / Comments / Page or document reference:		L		
Description of the good management practices and mitigation measures Sc Z, C.2(b) (c	certifier to	compl	ete)	



Schedule Z Natural Reso	ource Plan R110 -Requirements		Yes	No	To do
Must provide a good description of GMP are in table 1 to 3 to –	nd mitigation measures that are taken or are	planned	to address t	he relevant	risk factors
(i) Minimise nitrogen leaching loss, phosph on the farm. And;	orus loss, sediment loss and E.coli loss for ac	tivities			
	n, phosphorus, sediment and E.coli to water rege in the 5 years prior to 2 Sept 2020for activi				
Set out time frames over which the GMP's methods their implementation will be reco	and mitigation measures will be implemented	ed and			
Notes / Comments / Page or document rej	ference:				
Missing elements to be completed	:				
What:	When:	Who	by:		
Considerations of Farm Plan outsiderations	de of mandated cFEP requirements				
	n; Usable SMART actions; consideration to cat er wider environmental benefits; using GW as			ultural conte	xt; logical



Risk Assment Matrix:

Likelihaad		Consequence	
Likelihood	Slight	Serious	Major
Low	Low	Low	Medium
Medium	Low	Medium	High
High	Medium	High	High

Schedule Z tables 1-3 – Relevant risk factors to be addressed:

Table 1 - Nitrogen loss risk factors	risk factors	
Discharge Source	Nitrogen loss risk factors	Farm practices and practice changes
Animal	Stock	Stock Numbers Livestock class and weight
	Feed type	Total imported nitrogen Average nitrogen content of imported supplements
	Grazing practices	Grazing density Wintering practices
	Off-paddock feeding	Feed pads and loafing areas Animal housing
Fertiliser	Excessive nutrient levels (beyond plant needs)	Fertiliser type. Rate of application Timing of application Load applied Soil test levels
	Direct application to waterways	Method of application/setbacks used
Effluent	Overland flow	Effluent system type Application rates Management of critical source areas
	Application beyond plant requirements	Application rates Fertiliser use on effluent disposal blocks Soil test levels

Table 2 – Phosphorus loss risk factors	ss risk factors	
Discharge Source	Phosphorus loss risk factors	Farm practices and practice changes
Erosion/sediment and animal manure	Stock	Stock type, livestock class and weight
	Grazing practices	Grazing density Stock access to stream banks Bare ground with standing livestock Management of critical source areas
Cropping	Cultivation	Time in fallow Area of cultivated ground Timing of cultivation Type of tillage Method of harvest Use of 'catch crops' Management of critical source areas
Fertiliser	Excessive nutrient levels (beyond plant needs)	Fertiliser form/type Rate of application Timing of application Load applied Soil test levels
	Direct application to waterways	Method of application/setbacks used

Effluent system type	Application rates	Management of critical source areas	Application rates	Fertiliser use on effluent disposal blocks	Soil test levels
Overland flow			Application beyond plant	requirements	
Effluent					

Nutrient transport risk Specific risk factor Climate Rainfall Annual average rainfall, summer Artificially increased Artificial surface and subsurface Artificial surface and subsurface Artificial surface and subsurface Artificial surface and subsurface Soil water holding Soils with a high water holding capacity Capacity Soils with a coarse texture (eg sast through the soil profile. Soil texture – soil type Soils with a coarse texture (eg sast through the soil profile. Soil texture – soil type Soils with a coarse texture (eg sast through the soil coffice. Soil texture – soil type Soils water bypassing the soil matrix Hrough the soil (eg stony river t	Specific risk factor Temperature, sunshine hours Annual average rainfall, summer and winter rainfall Irrigation - type of Irrigation - including border dyke, rates and timing of
pa adk	sunshine hours te rainfall, summer and winter rainfall oe of irrigation – including border dyke, rates and timing of
pa	e rainfall, summer and winter rainfall of irrigation – including border dyke, rates and timing of
ad.	pe of irrigation – including border dyke, rates and timing of
Abe	rigation efficiency
adk	Artificial surface and subsurface drainage – including mole and tile drains
adA	Potential for accumulation of animal waste on farm infrastructure such as bridges, races and culverts
	Soils with a high water holding capacity are able to keep nitrogen for longer in the plant root zone. Farms with soils that have a low water holding capacity will benefit from mitigations that disrupt the drainage of nitrogen through the soil profile.
	Soils with a coarse texture (eg sand) will have greater soil drainage than soils that have a fine texture (eg clays) and so greater nitrogen leaching. Where possible effluent systems should be on finer textured soils.
	Water bypassing the soil matrix via preferential flow paths either overland or through the soil (eg stony river terraces)
Topography Steep areas with no shallow slopes with	Steep areas with northerly aspects are likely to have more runoff than shallow slopes with southerly aspects.
Geology The hardness and de erosion and so loss e	The hardness and depth of the underlying rocks influences the tendency for erosion and so loss of phosphorus.
Use of structural Presence of, for exa mitigations traps, retention dam phosphate sorption	Presence of, for example, riparian fencing, vegetated buffer strips, sediment traps, retention dams, denitrification paths, woodchip bioreactors, phosphate sorption and removal, artificial and enhanced wetlands.