FARM ENVIRONMENT PLAN

FOUNDATION FOR ARABLE RESEARCH

FAR®

Freshwater Module
(Canterbury)

The Planning Process

Before you begin to fill in the template, save it to your computer hard drive. Remember to keep saving as you work your way through it - at the end of each page or management section would be a good idea. Once it is completed you will need to file your plan and supporting documents in one place. An easy practical solution is to keep all the information in a single, indexed ring-binder.

This template will enable you to create an individual farm environment plan which complies with the national regulations for freshwater and green-house gas emission management.

The planning process will enable you to develop a schedule of actions to manage identified features on your farm and address identified risks.

The template has nine sections

- Property details and farm maps

Management modules contributing to your fresh water management plan, including;

- Cultivation and Soil Structure.
- Nutrients.
- Irrigation and water use.
- Animal effluent and solid waste.
- Waterbodies - Wetlands Riparian areas, , Rivers, Lakes and Drains
- Point sources for nutrient and contaminant losses
- Documentation

A management section on winter grazing can be added to your plan if this is relevant to your business.

A section on understanding and managing the greenhouse gas emissions-associated with your farm system will be mandatory in the future. This section is being developed.

The **documentation section** is for copies of:

- A list of all the resource consents you hold for your farm operation.
- Soil tests, nutrient budgets, invoices and all other paperwork relating to your management plans.
- Nutrient budgets; Overseer® or otherwise,

Photographs of how your critical source areas are managed are a useful addition.

Fill in all the sections that are relevant to your farm business.

The planning process is;

1. Identify environmental risks: Risks may be associated with topography, soils and/or farm management practices.
2. Record your current management practices.
3. Respond to these risks: Develop a response plan with specific actions and targets which may include prioritizing the work, developing a time frame and costing for the work. Some of the responses to the identified risks may be simple and have no cost, others may involve capital investment and may take time.
4. Document your progress: Keep the information relating to your response and progress. Records might include invoices for work completed, soil test results.

The template guides you through the process. Use the guiding notes to help with your risk assessments.

You will need farm maps to complete your plan.

This Freshwater Module template, specific to the Canterbury region, was updated in August 2021, based on current available knowledge. It will be updated as new information comes to hand.

Filling in the Template

Completing the template

Fill in the template for each of the management areas.

1. You will need to identify the environmental risks associated with that management practice on your farm.
2. The template lists the management practices you could use to reduce the risk of an environmental loss. Use the tick-box to mark the practices you do use.

Note: In some instances, the listed management recommendations may differ from your local regional rules (e.g. the width of a riparian strip). **It is important that you are familiar with your consent conditions and local rules.**

As a general rule

- The first reference point is your consent conditions.
- The second reference point is your local regional council rules.
- Otherwise, follow good management practice recommendations.

Indicate your current management practices by clicking the tick box.

If your management practice is not listed, write it in, using the additional blank lines.

3. Consider what you might do differently and fill in the “Management changes to reduce environmental risks” section of the template.

The columns marked “Evidence supplied” and “Auditor’s notes” are for the auditor to fill in. There are suggestions for the sort of evidence an auditor might like to see.

If there is a management section which has no relevance to your farm, leave it blank.

The biosecurity management information is not part of the requirements for a regional council FEP so you can choose to leave it blank.

Descriptive Farm Maps

Use an aerial photograph of you farm or generate one with Google Earth or ProductionWise®. Copy a number of these maps. They will be used throughout the plan in different sections.

Some councils are using a land use capability (LUC) approach for classifying land and there may be LUC maps available for your farm. If available, a **land-use capability (LUC)** map provides useful insight into the productive capability of your soils.

Map 1 Property Information

Draw in

1. The boundaries of the property or land areas comprising the farm enterprise.
2. Permanent or intermittent rivers, streams, lakes, drains, ponds or wetlands.
3. Riparian vegetation and fences adjacent to water bodies.
4. The location on all waterways where stock have access or crossing occurs.
5. The location of any areas within or adjoining the property that are identified in a District Plan as “significant indigenous biodiversity”.
6. Flood protection or erosion control assets, including flood protection vegetation.
7. Public access routes or access routes used to maintain the rivers, streams, or drains.

Add the map scale and orientation to north.

Map 2 Farm buildings and tracks, management blocks, irrigators and offal pits

Management blocks might be as small as a single paddock, or the aggregation of a number of paddocks that are managed in the same way.

Blocks are defined by differences in soil type, irrigation and dry land management. Blocks with differing crop rotations, stock management and nutrient losses can be set up.

The blocks will align with the blocks set up in the Overseer nutrient budget.

The environmental risks on your farm may only be on part of the farm and some management units. It is important that you can identify where they are. This map will be a useful reference point.

Draw in:
1. The boundaries of the main land management units on the property or within the farm enterprise.
2. Dry land and irrigated areas and the position of the irrigators.
3. Farm buildings - house, shed.
4. Permanent tracks and yards.

Map 3 Critical Source Areas: Nutrient and sediment loss hot-spots

Use a map marked with paddocks or management blocks suitable for drawing on. Identify any Point Sources or “Hot-spots” for nutrient losses.

Draw in:
1. Areas or zones where there is a risk of Nitrogen losses relating to the soils, topography and management practices on the farm.
2. The location of any critical source areas for phosphorus or sediment losses. Indicate if land is within the Phosphorus Risk Zone.
3. Critical source areas such as; offal pits, silage stacks, rubbish dumps, stock yards and stock camps.

Refer to the Template Guide for more information.

Map 4 For farms in Selwyn Te Waihora Cultural Landscape/Values Management Area

On a map or aerial photograph of the property or properties, show the location of:
1. All waterways, drains (with water), wetlands, and springs.
2. Native vegetation and riparian areas.
3. Areas with mahinga kai species and their habitats.

Map 5 For farms in the Waitaki sub-Region

On a map or aerial photograph of the waterbodies on the property or properties show the location of any spring heads, wetlands and spring-fed streams to recognise their biodiversity values.

Use this link to find out more about mahinga kai
http://www.canterburywater.farm/fep/mahinga-kai/

Information about soils

The environmental risks associated with managing nutrient losses from crops and stock movements on the farm are linked to the characteristics of the soils on your farm.

Understanding the strengths and weaknesses of your soils will make it easier to assess the environmental risks in the other sections of your plan.

You can find detailed information about your farm soils from:
Farm soil maps and your **personal experience**.

If you are uncertain about the soils on your farm;
S-maps at http://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/home
and **Canterbury maps** at http://canterburymaps.govt.nz/maps

These are useful, free, easy to use resources which use the farm address to provide soil information for the farm.

Fill in the HIGHLIGHTED parts of the template

Property Details and Farm Maps

Property name:

Address:

Owner:
Contact Details:

Manager:
Contact Details:

Property size:

Legal Description of the land.
http://www.linz.govt.nz/survey-titles/find-out/info-property-owners

Farm identifier
(GPS co-ordinates)

Resource consents held Tick the relevant ones		**Consent Number**	**Nutrient Management Indicators from the Farm Portal https://farmportal.ecan.govt.nz/**	
Ground water take			N Baseline (kgN/ha)	
Ground water take			Baseline GMP Loss (kgN/ha)	
Ground water take			N Loss calculation (kgN/ha)	
Surface water take			GMP Loss rate (kgN/ha)	
Surface water take			**Nutrient Management Indicators from N Check**	
Effluent			GMP Loss rate (kgN/ha)	
Other				
Other				
Other				

Add more rows if needed.

Brief description of the farm enterprise (crops and stock)

For example: Blue Skies farm is a mixed arable business with grain, process vegetable, seed production and lamb finishing. Lambs are finished on forage crops and annual ryegrass. 80% of the farm is irrigated and there is one predominant soil type.

Block Description

Block name	Area	Soil type	Irrigation	Irrigator type	Crop/Stock management
Example: *Mixed cropping block*	*50*	*Deep silt loam/Smap reference*		*Pivot*	*Predominantly spring sown grain and seed crops. Store lambs on farm during autumn-winter.*

Responsibility for implementing the Farm Environment Plan

The farm environment plan has been prepared by;

Note if you have prepared your own plan please indicate whether you have attended a FEP workshop.

I have attended a FAR FEP workshop. ☐

Certified Farm Planner Signature:

As the person responsible for implementing this plan, I confirm that the information provided is correct:

Name (Plan implementer):

Signature:

Position (e.g. owner/manager):

Date:

Insert your farm maps here

Summary of Farm Risks and Actions

Location (Where the risk area is - Map reference)	**Identified Contaminant** (Nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment, microbial contaminants)	**Planned Action (Mitigation)** (What do you plan to do and by whom?)	**Timeframe** (When will the work be done?)

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Cultivation and Soil Structure

Management Objective	The physical and biological condition of the soil is maintained or improved to preserve its productive capability and minimise sediment and nutrient losses to water associated with erosion.
Targets	1. Farming activities are managed to prevent erosion. 2. Farming practices are used to minimise run-off of water and associated sediment and nutrient losses. 3. Farming practices are implemented to optimise the infiltration of water into the soil profile. 4. The productive capability of the soil is maintained.
Identified Risks	The soils on my farm are: The topography of the farm is: The environmental risks associated with the management of these soils are:

Key Actions Management changes to reduce environmental risks relating to soil management.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with soil management Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm	**Comment (Indicate answer)**
Reduce cultivation intensity by adopting strip tillage or direct drilling. Minimise the number of passes over the paddock. This is particularly important if your paddocks are sloping or your soils are light and easily eroded by the wind. *Make deliberate decisions about your cultivation practice. There may be times when you need to increase cultivation intensity or bring out the plough to deal with soil constraints and weed and pest issues.*	
Manage crop rotations to maintain soil organic matter levels. *The Organic Matter (OM) in the soil is a source of many plant nutrients, particularly nitrogen. OM also plays a major role in determining soil physical characteristics such as structure, moisture retention and water infiltration. Most of the soil organic matter in intensive cropping rotations is derived from the breakdown of the old roots. This can be a slow process.*	
Reduce run-off from soils by improving infiltration, e.g. remediate soil compaction and surface crusting.	
Manage irrigation to avoid ponding and run off. *Applying too much water, too quickly is a risk for most soils, but particularly risky for soils with low infiltration rates.*	
Maintain soil cover with crop or crop residue. *Minimise the fallow periods between crops. Leave crop residues on the soil surface during the winter or use winter cover crops.*	
If you are cultivating sloping ground, work across the slope face rather than up and down the slope. *If the rows are oriented up and down the slope, restrict their length to 200 m. Use contour drains to break the rows up.*	
Cultivation methods are used to slow water flow across paddocks and between crop rows. *Even flat and well-drained paddocks are susceptible to the effects of runoff and erosion. Use wheel track ripping and wheel track dyking to slow run off and reduce erosion. Contour drains are temporary drains used to collect runoff water, they control the speed of runoff water when the correct gradient is used.*	
Silt traps and/or soil containment systems are used to prevent soil and sediments reaching waterways.	
Buffer zones and/or riparian strips are used between cultivated soils and waterways. *Refer to regional rules where in place. Avoid having bare ground between cultivated soil and waterways. Undertake risk assessment for overland flow. Factors which may influence the risk of overland flow include:* • *Slope (length and grade).* • *Soil vegetation cover.* • *Intensity and volume of rain and/or irrigation.* • *Soil physical properties - compaction, infiltration rate.* • *Tillage choices.* • *Grazing strategies.*	
Intensive grazing is managed to reduce the risk of pugging and sediment run-off. *Where possible choose paddocks away from waterways to plant winter crops.* *Break-feed towards waterways as this provides a wider buffer for filtering runoff and retaining nutrients within the paddock than if grazing beside the waterway first. Back-fence stock away from areas that have already been grazed.*	

Management practices other than those listed above.

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Nutrients

Management Objective	To use nutrients efficiently and minimise nutrient losses to water. Nutrient losses do not exceed consented nitrogen loss limits.
Targets	Nitrogen losses from farming activities are at or below Good Management Practice Loss Rates and nitrogen limits. Nutrient losses do not exceed consented nitrogen loss limits. Available mitigation measures for nitrogen losses are implemented. Phosphorus losses from farming activities are minimised. The amount, rate and timing of fertiliser applied does not exceed the agronomic requirements of the crop. Fertilisers are stored, loaded and applied in ways that minimise the risk of spillage, leaching and loss to water bodies.
Identified Risks	Risks associated with the soils on the farm:

Key Actions Management changes to reduce environmental risks relating to nutrient management.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with nutrient management Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm.	**Comment (Indicate answer)**
A soil testing strategy is developed to ensure all paddocks have regular soil tests taken and the sample collection is representative of the cropped area.	
Test the soil before making a nitrogen (N) input decision to consider the amount of readily plant available N at the time of sampling (Mineral N). A measure of the likely amount of N that could become available to the crop over a given period (Potential Mineralisable N) can also be estimated and used to inform your N input decision making. *The Mineral N test (sometimes called Deep Nitrogen Test) is a lab based test which measures the two forms of plant available N (nitrate-N and ammonium-N) at the time of sampling. Nitrate quick test strips allow nitrate-N in the soil to be measured in the field. The potential mineralisable nitrogen (PMN test) is a measure of the amount of N that could potentially become available to a crop as soil organic N is mineralised over a 3 month period under optimal conditions of soil temperature and moisture. The actual amount of N that will be mineralised will likely be less than the PMN because temperature and moisture in the field are often not optimal for mineralisation.*	
Prepare a pre-season nutrient budget for each crop, taking into consideration a realistic crop yield (use your long-term average yield as a guide) and likely soil supply of N (from soil tests) and amount of residue from the previous crop. *Your fertiliser consultant or farm advisor will prepare pre-season crop budgets for you if required.*	
Prepare a post-season nutrient budget to show how well your risk assessment and management practices are improving the nutrient management on your farm. An Overseer nutrient budget is an example of a post – season nutrient budget. *Overseer nutrient budgets also provide useful information about nutrient flows on the farm.*	
Use a decision support tool to predict N demand for the crop. *Decision support tools use soil test and crop information to prepare a nutrient budget and predict the fertiliser requirements for the expected yield.*	
Soil and weather conditions are considered before fertiliser is applied. Fertiliser is applied when the risk of run-off, volatilization and leaching is low. *Nitrogen fertiliser is not applied when the ground is saturated and/or when the tile drains are running. Nitrogen is not applied when the 10 cm soil temperature at 9 am is less than 6 degrees Celsius.*	
Soil constraints and other limiting factors are taken into consideration when determining fertiliser requirements. *Soil restraints include shallow soils, soils that are poorly drained and/or compacted soils and soils where structural constraints will limit crop yield.*	
Use a certified (Spreadmark) fertiliser spreader or calibrate your own spreader before use to deliver the correct rate for the crop. *Do not spread fertiliser onto riparian strips and into waterways.*	
Avoid storing and applying fertiliser near waterways: drains, streams, wetlands, ponds, lakes and rivers. Do not apply fertiliser within 10 m of a waterway or wetland. *Fertiliser storage and loading sites should be located at least 50 m from open waterways on areas that are not susceptible to flooding.*	
Consider crop rooting depth as well as nutrient demand and ability to grow through the season to utilise or 'mop up' nutrients from high fertility soils, e.g. in soils cultivated after long term pasture, or soils that have had regular effluent applications.	
Intensive grazing is managed to reduce the risk of nitrogen leaching. Consider the increased risk associated with paddocks with free draining soils. Use on-off grazing to distribute urine patches more widely, and if you can, use a quick growing mop-up crop in late winter/early spring to take up soil nitrate and reduce the risk of N loss via leaching.	

Test the nutrient content of manure, slurry, compost or effluent before application. *The release of N from organic sources can be difficult to predict. Usually the mineral forms of N are immediately available to the crop, whereas the organic forms are released slowly through microbial activity.*		
Measure and record Olsen P levels regularly. Reduce phosphorus fertiliser applications if levels are above the target levels for your soil-type and crop. *Your fertiliser consultant will advise on the crop requirements for P.*		
Consider the type of phosphorus fertiliser being applied. Losses are more likely from products with readily soluble forms of P. *Examples of the more common forms of soluble phosphorus fertilisers include; superphosphate, triple superphosphate, sulphur super, MAP, DAP and compound fertiliser formulations.*		
All fertiliser applications (product, rate, timing and placement) are recorded *Become familiar with and use a farm data recording system to collect and manage your farm information.*		
Management practices other than those listed above.		

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Irrigation and Water Use

Management Objective	Irrigation is managed to meet plant demands and minimise the risk of leaching and runoff. All water use is efficient.
Targets	New irrigation systems are designed and installed in accordance with industry codes of practice and standards. The performance of irrigation systems is assessed annually and they are maintained and operated to apply irrigation water at optimal efficiency. The timing and depth of the water applied takes account of crop requirements and is justified through soil moisture monitoring or soil water budgets and climatic information. The timing and rate of irrigation applications does not exceed the crop requirements or the available water holding capacity of the soil. Staff are trained in the operation, maintenance and use of irrigation systems. Non-irrigation water use is monitored and efficient.
Identified Risks	Risks associated with the soils and topography of the farm: Risks associated with the irrigation system and its management:

Key Actions Management changes to reduce the environmental risks associated with irrigation practice.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with irrigation management Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm.	**Comment (Indicate answer)**
The system has been designed with site specific knowledge of the soil, climate and crop needs. *Refer to Design Standards for Piped Irrigation Systems in New Zealand (Irrigation NZ, October 2012); Code of Practice for the Design of Piped Irrigation Systems in New Zealand (Irrigation NZ, October 2012).*	
All staff involved in the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system are suitably trained.	
The irrigators and pumps are regularly maintained.	
The system is checked regularly for blocked nozzles, leaking hydrants or hoses, irrigator alignment and any problems are fixed.	
Application rates have been checked and results recorded. The water distribution is even. *Measured irrigation application depths should be within +/- 10% of the target depth (not including end gun).* *Distribution uniformity (DU) describes how evenly irrigation is applied to the crop. Distribution uniformity should be at least 0.8.* *Application depth and DU can be checked using a bucket test with industry approved guidance. Bucket tests should be undertaken on each irrigator at least once every three years.*	
During irrigation, there are regular checks for excessive runoff or ponding and the system is adjusted or turned off if excessive runoff and/or ponding occurs.	
Non-productive areas such as tracks, impermeable surfaces, rivers streams are not irrigated.	
All irrigation applications are justified by monitoring and/or other assessment or information. *Rainfall and soil temperature are measured and recorded. Weather forecasts are consulted. Soil moisture monitoring or a soil water budget is used to inform irrigation scheduling.*	
Soil moisture levels are assessed and used to track soil deficits.	
Crop growth and development is monitored.	
Soils are well-managed to optimise infiltration and minimise runoff. *Soil compaction is remediated. Heavy machinery restricted to specified pathways Some crop residue is left in the soil.*	
Water meters are installed to measure water use *Water meters are the most effective way to monitor water use. They can detect small leaks and losses and are an effective way to track seasonal and annual consumption.*	
Water usage is regularly monitored and there is a system for tracking water use. *Read meters at the same time and day on a regular schedule to ensure readings are consistent. A water-use tracking form works well.*	
There is a regular trough maintenance programme, including the water reticulation system. Leaks are fixed. *Include replacing troublesome ballcocks and checking balls, strings, arms and pins. Have a system to record and sign off these checks.*	

Management practices other than those listed above.

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Animal Effluent and Solid Waste

Management Objective	Animal effluent and solid animal waste is managed to minimise nutrient leaching and run-off.
Targets	Effluent systems meet industry Codes of Practice or an equivalent standard. The timing and rate of application of effluent and solid animal waste to land is managed to minimise the risk of contamination of groundwater or surface water bodies. Sufficient and suitable storage is available to enable animal effluent and wash down water to be stored when soil conditions are unsuitable for application. Staff are trained in the operation, maintenance and use of effluent storage and application systems.
Identified Risks	

Key Actions Management changes to reduce the environmental risks associated with effluent management.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with effluent and solid waste management Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm.	**Comment (Indicate answer)**
Design effluent storage to meet the industry specific Code of Practice or equivalent standard.	
Effluent management plan is in place.	
Have suitable storage available to enable farm effluent and waste water to be stored when soil conditions are unsuitable for application.	
There is a backup system for managing effluent when ponds are full and/or application to land is not possible because of unfavourable conditions.	
Staff are trained to manage effluent applications.	
Ensure equipment for spreading effluent and other organic manures is well-maintained and properly calibrated.	
Apply effluent to pasture and crops at rates and times to minimise risk to water bodies.	
Test the nutrient content of manure, slurry, compost or effluent before application. *The release of N from organic sources can be difficult to predict. Usually the mineral forms of N are immediately available to the crop, whereas the organic forms are released slowly through microbial activity.*	
Management practices other than those listed above.	

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Waterbodies - Wetlands, Riparian areas, Drains, Rivers, Lakes

Management Objective	Wetlands and riparian areas are managed to avoid damage to the water body's bed and margins and to minimise the risk of the direct input of nutrients, sediment, and microbial pathogens to the water.
Targets	Stock are excluded from water-bodies in accordance with regional council rules or any granted resource consent. Vegetated riparian margins of sufficient width are maintained to minimise nutrient, sediment and microbial pathogen losses to water bodies. Farm tracks, gateways, water troughs, self-feeding areas, stock camps, wallows and other farming activities that are potential sources of sediment, nutrient and microbial losses are located to minimise the risks to water quality. Mahinga kai values are protected as a result of measures taken to protect and enhance water quality and stream health.
Identified Risks	

Key Actions Management changes to reduce the environmental risks associated with water-bodies.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with the management of water bodies on the property. Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm.	**Comment (Indicate answer)**
Stock are excluded from waterways in accordance with national and regional regulations to mitigate stream bank erosion and contamination from direct deposition.	
Use vegetative buffer strips / riparian plantings to mitigate run-off.	
Manage areas where animals congregate to reduce pugging and run-off. *For example tracks, troughs, gateways and feeding out areas.*	
Consider the paddock selection for winter grazing. *Wherever possible, select paddocks with soils that are not vulnerable to leaching, pugging and compaction, and do not have significant artificial drainage via mole and tile drains, waterways, temporary streams or natural drainage channels.*	
Grazing is managed to minimise losses from critical source areas (CSA). *For example, graze gullies and swales in areas of fodder crop and areas closest to waterways last. If soils are saturated in a critical source area, avoid grazing it.*	
There is a programme of planting in place to protect stream edges from erosion and provide shading to the water. *Shading can enhance in-stream habitats.*	
Stock crossings points (bridges and culverts) are effectively managed to contain surface water runoff and associated contaminant losses.	
There is a management plan to prevent riparian plants from becoming an issue in the future. *Some plants may spread and choke up waterways. Seek advice from your council about suitable plants for riparian plantings in your region.*	
There is a management plan to prevent weeds from establishing in the riparian zone and becoming an issue in the future.	
Management practices other than those listed above.	

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Point Sources for Nutrient and Contaminant Losses

Management Objective	The number and location of pits and other point sources for contaminant losses are managed to minimise the risk to health and water quality.
Targets	All point sources for nutrient and contaminant losses are managed to avoid direct discharges of pollutants to groundwater or surface water.
Identified Risks	

Key Actions Management changes to reduce environmental risks associated with all point sources.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with soil management Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm.	**Comment (Indicate answer)**
The design, construction and siting of the offal pit adheres to any regional council regulations.	
Offal pits, silage stacks and rubbish dumps are sited more than 50 m from waterways, wetlands, bores and property boundaries and are in an area that is not prone to flooding and ponding.	
Surface runoff water is directed away from pits, stacks and dumps. Leachate is contained and unable to enter ground or surface water.	
Animals and rodents do not have access to the pits, stacks and dumps.	
The offal pit is only used for waste originating from this property.	
Point sources are managed to reduce odour.	
Areas where stock congregate and stock camps have adjacent vegetative buffer strips or sediment traps at critical source points to intercept runoff water.	
The risk of soil compaction where stock congregates is reduced by considering soil vulnerability and the placement of feeding out areas and water troughs.	
Areas of soil compaction are removed, thereby reducing the risk of run-off. *Sub-soiling or ripping followed by cultivation may be required. The soil will need to be dry enough to do this successfully.*	
There is an approved procedure (NZS 8409 detailed in the Growsafe procedures) in place for washing down agrichemical sprayers and wash-down water is contained. *No run-off of wash-down water and spray mixture enters any surface water, including streams, ponds, field drains, septic tanks, or sewerage systems.*	
Storage of agrichemicals and the disposal of agrichemical containers is managed in accordance with an approved procedure to reduce the risk of contaminants entering the environment. *(NZS 8409 detailed in the Growsafe procedures).*	
Management practices other than those listed above.	

Documentation

Collect documents together to support your farm environment plan – these may be viewed during the auditing process.

Your list may contain some of these listed below:

Document	Yes or No
Regional Council Consents:- water, land use, and discharge consents.	
Overseer nutrient budget.	
Soil test results.	
N baseline calculation.	
Crop nutrient budgets - fertiliser recommendations based on soil test results.	
Farm Portal reports.	
Fertiliser placement maps.	
Training records.	
Soil moisture monitoring records.	
Irrigation records.	
Irrigator maintenance records.	
Fertiliser spreader calibration records.	
Crop diaries (ProductionWise® reports).	
Growsafe certificates	