

Waimakariri Irrigation Limited

Audited Self-Management Programme

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1. Introduction

This Audited Self-Management (ASM) programme has been developed to satisfy the requirements of the Waimakariri Irrigation Limited (WIL) nutrient discharge consent, CRC252218. The ASM programme relies on implementation and auditing of Farm Environment Plans.

A Farm Environment Plan (FEP), Freshwater Farm Plan (FWFP), or Farm Management Plan (FMP), referred to as a “Farm Plan” throughout this policy, are farm-specific risk assessment tools used to identify activities which have the potential to cause environmental harm. Once these activities are identified, the plan sets out the actions and timeframes that the farm operators will undertake to minimise any risks. Actions identified in a FEP (or FWFP) are then externally audited to ensure implementation. All Farm Plans are developed by an appropriately experienced person and contain the information as specified in schedule CRC252218D.

Farm Plans are living documents and need to be updated regularly to ensure farm operators continually identify opportunities for improvement to reduce their environmental impact, improve their efficiencies, and understand the future challenges coming their way to make strategic decisions to ensure their long-term sustainability.

This document outlines the processes undertaken to produce and update a Farm Plan for properties managed under the WIL nutrient discharge consent.

Any property that is in breach of this policy will be subject to the conditions identified in the ‘WIL Water Supply Agreement’.

1.1 Environmental Targets

WIL’s primary environmental target is to ensure all shareholders are operating at GMP and showing continual improvement for those properties requiring reductions as they move toward achieving the 1 January 2030 nitrogen limits.

To achieve this primary target, WIL has developed a number of policies and protocols as per the Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) to allow this to happen.

Annual environmental targets for WIL include:

- Maintaining up to date Farm Plans as per schedule CRC252218 ‘D’ and ‘E’.
- All Farm Plans to be audited within the period defined by the audit grade.
- All Farm Plans achieve ‘A’ or ‘B’ grades and demonstrate continual improvement.
- Shareholders are able to demonstrate compliance with 2030 nitrogen limits and progress toward future consenting requirements

2. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to ensure any person responsible for managing any aspect of on-farm practices, which can impact on water quality, are aware of the environmental risks on their property and the actions required to mitigate any perceived risks.

The intent of a Farm Plan and any update is to:

- Promote continuous improvement of on-farm environmental management;
- Ensure scheme shareholders, their staff and advisors are aware of their environmental requirements and responsibilities;
- Ensure scheme shareholders and their staff are up to date with WIL's objectives and requirements;
- Capture accurate farm data to assist on-farm risk identification and scheme management of the nutrient discharge consent; and
- Ensure all scheme shareholders and associated properties hold the appropriate Farm Plan for their property that complies with the conditions specified in CRC252218 and CRC166677.
- Ensure all required scheme shareholders and associated properties hold a FEP that allows for seamless transition to a FWFP when required.

3. Transition from Farm Environment Plans to Freshwater Farm Plans

WIL will transition to a FWFP when required. When this occurs, WIL will review the options for FWFP's and implement a FWFP that can fulfil all the requirements of CRC252218. At any time, a single plan is to be held by each farming operation that will fulfil all their requirements. Until such time as a FWFP is required, shareholders will be audited against their current WIL developed or approved (Lead With Pride) Farm Plan.

4. Farm Plans

A Farm Environment Plan (FEP) and Farm Management Plan (FMP) are collectively referred to as a Farm Plan in this policy and are the principal tool for the delivery of Good Management Practices (GMP's) and ensuring continued improvement and progress toward achieving future consent requirements. FEPs are externally audited to ensure properties are compliant with the plan and the WIL nutrient discharge consent and are achieving any identified actions. FMPs are internally audited by the WIL Environmental Team. Schedule 'C' properties can opt to use a FEP and fall into the external auditing if they request.

4.1 Implementation Process

WIL Farm Plans fulfil all the requirements of schedule CRC252218D and CRC252218E:

- 1.) WIL FEP template for all Schedule 'A' listed properties that cannot adhere to the Permitted Activity (PA) thresholds as defined in the LWRP Waimakariri Chapter (50 hectares or less of irrigation and no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated in July 2019, or 5 hectares or less of winter grazing).
- 2.) Schedule 'B' listed properties that can demonstrate they are a PA based on the above threshold, will complete a Farm Management Plan (FMP) as per schedule CRC252218E.

WIL will review the Farm Plan templates constantly and if a better alternative or update is available/required, a change will be implemented.

- **Step 1**

Using the WIL GIS system and scheme records, WIL will assess all shareholder properties and associated blocks and determine which schedule each property fits within and the corresponding Farm Plan as per the flow chart in Figure 1.

- **Step 2**

The WIL Environmental Team will contact each shareholder requiring a FEP and make a time to visit them on-farm, supporting them to complete the FEP. Once FEP's are complete, the Environmental Team will work on updating the FMP's.

- **Step 3**

All Farm Plans completed will be signed off by the Environmental Team and the person(s) responsible for implementing the plan on-farm. All shareholders will have access to their working Farm Plan via an online link that will allow access to update sections of the FEP and download a pdf version. An alert system will be set up to notify WIL of any updates.

Final plans will be sent to the shareholders upon completion and will also be held by WIL and used for compliance purposes.

- **Step 4**

FEP's will be updated after each FEP audit to update the 'action list'. The WIL Environmental Team will check in with each shareholder 3 months prior to their next audit date to make sure any additional updates that may be required are completed.

WIL NUTRIENT DISCHARGE CONSENT (CRC252218) REGIME

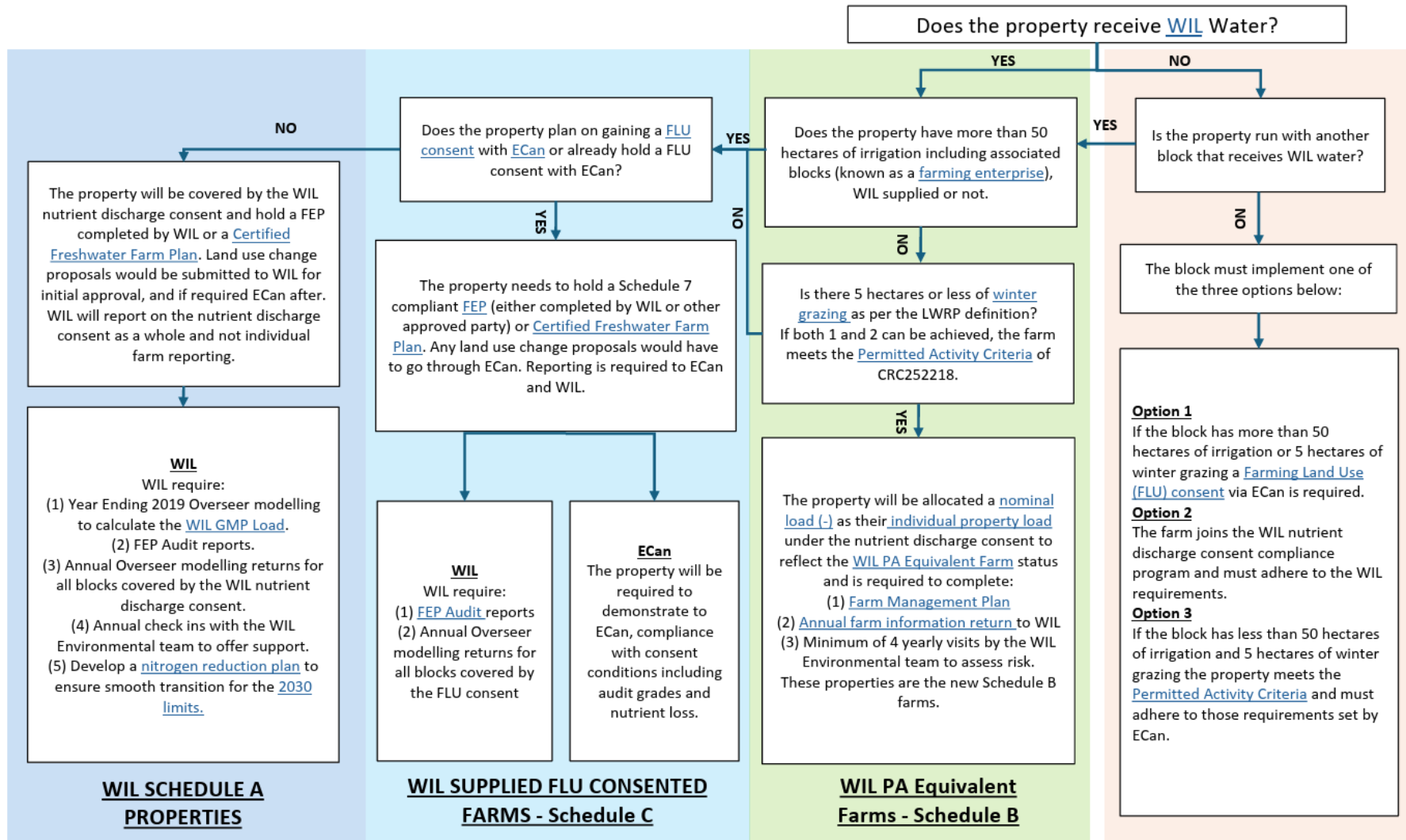


Figure 1 WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent Regime

Key Definitions

Farming Enterprise means an aggregation of parcels of land held in single or multiple ownership (whether or not held in common ownership) that constitute a single operating unit for the purpose of nutrient management.

Winter grazing means the grazing of cattle within the period of 1 May to 30 September, where the cattle are contained for break-feeding of in-situ brassica and root vegetable forage crops or for consuming supplementary feed that has been brought onto the property.

Permitted Activity Criteria means any property where:

- The total area irrigated is 50 hectares or less and no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated at 20 July 2019; and
- The total area used for Winter Grazing is 5 hectares or less.

WIL PA Equivalent Farms means any property that meets the Permitted Activity Criteria where the consent holder has chosen to manage the property as a WIL PA Equivalent Farm.

FEP Audit means an audit completed in accordance with the Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor Manual (November 2022) by a Certified Auditor.

Farming Land Use (FLU) consent means a Farming Land Use consent authorising the farming operation on the identified parcel or parcels of land.

'-' Nominal Load is allocated to a property that can operate within the Permitted Activity restrictions as defined in the LWRP Waimakariri Chapter. This allocation reflects this status. These farms will be covered by the WIL nutrient discharge consent and are still required to submit certain information to WIL.

Individual Property Load means the nitrogen load calculated for each individual Property in accordance with conditions 5 to 8 of CRC252218.

Annual farm information return relates to WIL PA Equivalent Farms. The annual farm information return will include information on fertiliser use, irrigation information, winter crop information, stock information, farm infrastructure information, and supplement information.

Farm Management Plan means a shortened version of a Farm Environment Plan in the form set out in Schedule CRC252218 E, detailing landholding, key infrastructure, land use, and risk.

ECan means the Canterbury Regional Council known as Environment Canterbury.

WIL means Waimakariri Irrigation Limited (the Scheme).

FEP means a Farm Environment Plan that has been prepared in accordance with CRC252218 D

Certified Freshwater Farm Plan means a freshwater farm plan certified under section 217G of the Resource Management Act 1991

Nitrogen reduction plan means a plan that has been developed by the shareholder or representative that gives clarity on how a farming operation will achieve the nitrogen reduction limits by 1 January 2030.

2030 limits means the reduction targets as set out in Table 8j of the LWRP. The reduction for each land use type only applies to the area of that land use. For some properties a weighted average will be calculated.

WIL GMP Load means the discharge of nitrogen below the root zone from the Year Ending July 2019 at the ECan GMP equivalent (either the Farm Portal or Environment Canterbury Equivalent Pathway tool).

4.2 WIL FEP Template

WIL have opted to use a FEP template that has been developed by WIL and adheres to the requirements of schedule CRC252218D, this template has standardised sections to allow for easy aggregated reporting. The WIL FEP template is provided in appendix 1 and may be updated on occasion to reflect regulatory changes or additional requirements of WIL that relate to the WIL Land Use Change (LUC) process and approvals. Additional requirements may include:

- Biodiversity monitoring against timeframes
- Irrigation upgrades and timeframes
- Transitional requirements when changing farm systems
- Sensitive receptor (including CDWPZ) assessments

The Environmental Team will work with each shareholder to complete the FEP within 12 months of the granting of CRC252218.

4.3 Farm Management Plan (FMP)

WIL PA Equivalent Farms as identified in the WIL schedule 'B', are required to hold a FMP as per schedule CRC252218E. WIL FMPs will be prepared and updated by the WIL Environmental Team or representative.

5. New Shareholders, New Land, & Land Use Changes in the Nutrient Discharge Consent (CRC252218)

Before any water delivery change, land transaction, or land use change is approved by the WIL Board of Directors, they must first be satisfied the inclusion of new land area, the intended land use and management does not risk non-compliance with CRC252218. To do this, WIL has introduced several key steps:

- **Step 1**

WIL will be notified of a farm transaction or a proposed land use change for any block required to be covered by the WIL nutrient discharge consent (CRC252218).

- **Step 2**

WIL will inform the parties involved of the process as per the LUC policy. Upon completion of the application, and if it is successfully signed off by the WIL Board of Directors, the WIL Environmental Team will complete a FEP within 3 months of the takeover.

- **Step 3**

If WIL are not informed of a LUC or property transaction, there is the requirement for the shareholder to complete a retrospective application to WIL. Any change on farm without approval is at the shareholders risk as the application may not be approved requiring the farm system to be reverted back to the approved system or the shareholder to join Schedule 'C'.

6. Farm Environment Plan Auditing

For properties holding a FEP, WIL will select auditors who meet the definition of a 'Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor' as defined within the LWRP:

(a) is approved by the Chief Executive of Environment Canterbury as meeting the following criteria and is registered on the Environment Canterbury website as a Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor or

(b) is an auditor who is operating under an International Standards Organisation accredited audit programme that has been approved by the Chief Executive of Environment Canterbury as including audit criteria equivalent to that set out in Part C of Schedule 7;

and

1. has at least 5 years' professional experience in the management of pastoral, horticulture or arable farm systems; and

(i) holds a Certificate of Completion in Advanced Sustainable Nutrient Management in New Zealand Agriculture from Massey University; or

(ii) holds a tertiary qualification in agricultural science or demonstrates an equivalent level of knowledge and experience; and

2. is a current member of a professional institute relevant to auditing that requires members to subscribe to a code of ethics and has a procedure in place for dealing with complaints made against members; and

3. demonstrates, to the Chief Executive of Environment Canterbury, proficiency in the auditing of Farm Environment Plans against the matters set out in Part C of Schedule 7.

6.1 Auditing of WIL Enterprises

WIL Enterprises are defined as an aggregation of parcels of land held in single or multiple ownership (whether or not held in common ownership) that constitute a single operating unit for the purpose of nutrient management. Any shareholder operating as an enterprise for nutrient management will have all blocks included within that enterprise audited at the same time. Each block will have its own FEP audit report prepared. The enterprise FEP audit frequency is determined by the lowest FEP audit grade.

For example: A four block enterprise receives 'A' grades on 2 blocks, a 'B' grade on one block, and a 'C' grade on the other block, all properties would be required to be audited again within 12 months.

6.2 Auditing of WIL PA Equivalent Farms (Schedule 'B')

WIL recognises that all land associated with the use of scheme water needs to be treated equally with the same GMP expectations. Due to the predominantly low intensity nature of the PA (50 hectares or less of irrigation or 5 hectares or less of winter grazing) blocks, they pose a significantly lower risk to the environment than a Schedule 'A' or 'C' property.

Schedule 'B' FMP Audit Requirements:

To have an on-site inspection of the property at least once every four years on a rotation. The investigation will look specifically (but not exclusively) at:

- Irrigation management
- Grazing management
- Fertiliser management
- Water body management

The FMP audit will be carried out by the WIL Environmental Manager or appointed person. The inspection will provide a grade 'A' to 'D' for consistency with the FEP audit grading system based on two components:

- 1.) the confidence that GMP is being met
- 2.) the level of risk associated with the property

All grades other than an 'A' will trigger some advice and support from WIL to rectify identified risks.

6.3 Auditing of all Other Shareholders (Schedule 'A' & 'C')

Requirements:

- 1.) Audits must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person, as defined in section 5 of this Policy.
- 2.) Audits must be undertaken in accordance with the most recent version of the 'Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan (FEP) Auditor Manual'. FEP audits will be graded from 'A' to 'D' as a reflection of the environmental risk. The audit grade dictates audit frequency.

Table 1 FEP Audit Intervals

Audit Grade	Audit Return Interval
A	4 years
B	2 years
C	12 months
D	6 months

- 3.) All new FEP's will be audited within 12 months of completion.
- 4.) For 'A' and 'B' grade audit results, the interval will revert to within 12 months if there is a change in management or a significant change in farm systems. A significant change in farm system includes but is not limited to:

Land Use Change Thresholds

To avoid incremental intensification occurring through a series of small changes, thresholds apply on a **cumulative basis** from **10 December 2025**, being the commencement date of the WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent (CRC252218).

Where the cumulative effect of changes since this date exceeds any of the thresholds listed above, the change shall be considered a Land Use Change and will require formal assessment and approval by WIL prior to implementation.

1. Reduction in WIL shares.
2. Increase in WIL shares.
3. Any change in land area including purchase or sale an existing WIL shareholder block.
4. A non WIL shareholder purchasing a Schedule 'A' property within the WIL scheme.
5. Change in irrigated area >10%.
6. Change in application rate or volume affecting and area >10 hectares.
7. Any application for a dairy discharge consent.
8. Changes in stock numbers of >10%.
9. Changes in cropping area of >10%.
10. Change in milking schedule (winter milking).
11. Installation of any stockholding infrastructure including feed pads and barns.
12. Increase in nitrogen loss

- 5.) Once audit reports have been completed, the FEP auditor will supply a copy to WIL within 10 working days as specified in the ECan Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor manual (the manual) that will then be sent to the shareholder with a further 10 working day window for feedback or complaints. If no feedback or complaints are received, WIL will finalise the audit grade, send the shareholder confirmation of the grade, and enter the results into our compliance database.

6.4 Auditing Against Nitrogen Reduction Limits

During the FEP audit, the FEP auditor will be required to assess the farms plan to achieve the 2030 nitrogen limit and how the property is tracking to the plan. This portion of the audit will not influence the audit grade; however, it will be a file note to inform WIL management how the property is tracking and whether additional support is required. Farms that are not achieving their 2030 nitrogen limit are required to submit to WIL Scenario Overseer modelling and a report on how the 2030 limit will be achieved. If a farm is continuously not on track to achieve the 2030 nitrogen limit, it may be in breach of the WIL Non-Compliance Policy and the Water Supply Agreement and be subject to the repercussions within these. WIL management will maintain a register of which properties are considered not on track to achieve 2030, this will be reported internally to the WIL Board of Directors annually during November.

6.5 Review of the FEP Audit Process

An independent review of the FEP audit process will be conducted annually with any recommended changes considered and adopted where appropriate once signed off by the WIL Board of Directors.

7. Post Audit Process

Following each audit, the shareholder/farm operator will receive an audit report culminating in a grade. This report will record progress against FEP actions and will highlight areas where progress against identified actions has not been made. The FEP audit report will also identify any new operational risks that were not recorded in the original FEP or have developed over the preceding time.

The audit report will set out any problems that must be acted upon within a specific timeframe. All audit reports and updated FEPs will be kept on file and made available to the shareholder/land manager. These must be retained by the shareholder/land manager and will be used as the basis of future inspections.

7.1 Farms Achieving 'A' Grade

Properties that have achieved an 'A' grade will be recorded as achieving GMP and being fully compliant. Farms in this category will be scheduled for the next audit in four years from the date of the on-farm portion of the audit, unless there has been a change in management or a significant change in farm systems, in which case the interval will revert to within 12 months.

7.2 Farms Achieving 'B' Grade

Properties that have achieved a 'B' grade will be recorded as tracking towards achieving GMP but still remain compliant. For those environmental management areas where there is medium confidence that the FEP objectives can be achieved, the scheme will assess:

- a.) Whether the actions in the FEP are specific, measurable, achievable in the timeframe and realistic in terms of the level of risk and resources available.
- b.) If the shareholder/farm operator is on-track to implement the actions identified in the FEP.
- c.) If the actions identified will lead to a high level of confidence for future audits.

The assessment on the above criteria will provide a second check and balance to the audit. The scheme will provide a 'high', 'medium' or 'low' confidence rating that the subsequent audit grade will improve. No further action will be taken but the shareholder/farm operator will be recorded as being 'on track', 'static' or 'deteriorating' to achieve the objectives in the FEP.

The WIL Environmental Team will schedule a follow up visit 12 months from the audit date to provide support if required.

'B' grade audits will be rescheduled for two years from the on-farm portion of the audit, unless there has been a significant change in farm systems, in which case the interval will revert to within 12 months.

7.3 Farms Achieving 'C' Grade

Properties that have achieved a 'C' grade will be recorded as making some progress but not on track to achieve GMP and are considered non-compliant.

For those environmental management areas where there is medium to low confidence that the FEP objectives can be achieved, the scheme will assess:

- a.) Whether the actions in the FEP are specific, measurable, achievable in the timescale and realistic in terms of the level of risk and resources available.
- b.) If the shareholder/land manager is on-track to implement the actions identified in the FEP.
- c.) If the actions identified will lead to a high level of confidence for future audits.

The assessment on the above criteria will provide a second check and balance to the audit. The scheme will provide a 'high', 'medium' or 'low' confidence rating that the subsequent audit grade will improve.

The scheme will work with or facilitate the shareholder/farm operator to identify what improvements can be made toward meeting the objectives in the FEP. In conjunction with the Environmental Manager (or representative) they will be required to formulate a management plan within 2 months of the audit with clear timelines and actions they will undertake to meet the FEP objectives and move the audit grade into the 'B' or 'A' category.

'C' grade audits will be scheduled for another audit within 12 months.

7.4 Farms Achieving 'D' Grade

A 'D' grade is unacceptable to the scheme. Properties that have achieved a 'D' grade will be recorded as making poor progress and will be recorded as high-risk and non-compliant.

All management areas which are recorded as being low confidence that the objective is being met will be highlighted as in need of urgent attention. Action will be required immediately to mitigate the risk.

For those environmental management areas where there is medium to low confidence that the FEP objectives can be achieved the scheme will assess:

- a.) Whether the actions in the FEP are specific, measurable, achievable in the timescale and realistic in terms of the level of risk and resources available.
- b.) If the shareholder/land manager is on-track to implement the actions identified in the FEP.
- c.) If the actions identified will lead to a high level of confidence for future audits.

The scheme will work with or facilitate the shareholder/farm operator to identify what improvements can be made toward meeting the objectives in the FEP. In conjunction with the Environmental Manager, they will be required to formulate a management plan within 1 month of the audit with clear timelines and actions they will undertake to meet the FEP objectives and move the audit grade into a compliant category. The WIL Environmental Team will follow up with the shareholder 3 months after the development of the plan to continue assisting with improvements.

They will be scheduled for another FEP audit within 6 months.

7.5 Repeat FEP Audit Grades

The scheme sees the need for continual improvement across all shareholders as key to achieving future challenges and limits within the Waimakariri Region. If there are continuously non-compliant shareholders/farm operators after receiving support and guidance from WIL, then the suitable action as identified in the WIL Breach Levels (Table 3) will apply.

Table 2 WIL Compliance Breach Actions

Level	Non-compliance level and response
Level 0	<p>Minor compliance - verbal discussion/no formal action</p> <p>Decision maker: WIL Management</p>
Level 1	<p>Non-compliance justifying a verbal warning</p> <p>Shareholder to be verbally advised of warning outlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ basis for failure to meet obligations; ○ requirements to comply and when these requirements are expected to be completed; ○ potential consequences should these requirements and timeframes not be met. <p>Records of all verbal warnings will be held and referred to if further action is deemed necessary.</p> <p>Decision maker: WIL Management</p>
Level 2	<p>More material non-compliance justifying written warning</p> <p>Shareholder to be provided with written warning outlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ basis for failure to meet obligations; ○ requirements to comply and when these requirements are expected to be completed; ○ potential consequences should these requirements and timeframes not be met.

Level	Non-compliance level and response
	Decision maker: WIL Management in consultation with the WIL Board
Level 3	<p>Significant non-compliance justifying cessation water notice</p> <p>Shareholder to be provided with cessation water notice outlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ basis for failure to meet obligations; ○ requirements to comply and when these requirements are expected to be completed; ○ potential consequences should these requirements and timeframes not be met; ○ a direction to cease (either partially or full) the take of water depending on the severity of the non-compliance (with WIL retaining the discretion to issue any of Notices 1 to 4 for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cease Water Notice 1: 3 days ▪ Cease Water Notice 2: 7 days ▪ Cease Water Notice 3: 20 days ▪ Cease Water Notice 4: Remainder of the irrigation season or such other period as determined by WIL <p>If the non-compliance occurs at the end of an irrigation season or during the winter season then water will be turned off at the commencement of the following season.</p> <p>In issuing a Cease Water Notice WIL will consider the commencement date for which the Cease Water Notice will take effect. A Cease Water Notice may have immediate effect (especially where the non-compliance is of a continuing nature) or its commencement may be delayed by up to 20 working days.</p> <p>Decision maker: WIL Board in consultation with WIL Management</p>
Level 4	<p>Share forfeiture in the case of non-payment</p> <p>As provided for in the First Schedule to the Constitution of Waimakariri Irrigation Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WIL Board may during the time that a call, instalment, or other amount remains unpaid on a Share, serve a notice on the shareholder requiring payment of the unpaid call, instalment, or other amount, together with any accrued interest. • The notice served on a shareholder must specify a date not earlier than 10 working days after the date the notice is served by which the payment is to be made. The notice must also state that in the event of nonpayment by the appointed time, the Shares to which the call, instalment, or other amount relates, will be liable to be forfeited by the shareholder.

Level	Non-compliance level and response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a valid notice is served on a shareholder and the shareholder fails to comply with the notice, then the WIL Board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ may resolve that any Share for which that notice was given and all distributions authorised and not paid before the notice was served be forfeited; and ○ may cancel any share certificate relating to any Share which has been forfeited pursuant to any such resolution. <p>Nothing shall prevent the Board from issuing and acting on a statutory demand or other legal remedies</p> <p>Decision maker: WIL Board</p>

8. WIL Environmental on Farm Support

The scheme will adopt a pragmatic and supportive approach to enabling improvement. The majority of shareholders/farm operators are willing and able to comply with the FEP and audits.

The scheme places emphasis on improving environmental outcomes through greater resource use efficiency, with the aim of encouraging shareholders/land managers to engage with the scheme not only for environmental reasons but also to improve the efficiency and economic performance of their businesses.

Being proactive and focusing on the on-farm activities which farmers can control will lead them to being empowered to improve. The compliance aspect will follow as a natural consequence of good practice. Setting up the expectations and making farmers aware of what they need to be doing, recording, working toward, is the first step. Providing information, using good communication to promote awareness of the need and providing accessible templates, guidance and information to enable improvement.

A successful compliance model is fair, reasonable, consistent and transparent in the process. Where it is appropriately implemented, shareholders/land managers are more likely to make the permanent changes required to consistently perform at a higher standard. There is a fall-back position of sanctions if needed but the preferred approach is to work proactively with shareholders and land managers sympathetically with their businesses.

The aggregation of data and actions needed from the FEPs will provide steer on what management actions need to have resources, support and training developed or sourced to improve the issue.

Each shareholder will be visited annually by the Environmental Manager or representative to provide support and guidance to ensure shareholders are continuously improving.

9. Review and Sign Off

This policy will be reviewed every two years, unless changes are triggered through the annual review of the Environmental Management Strategy or Water User Agreement.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Checked	Approved
v2.0	Draft	09-10-2024	Ben Howden (EM)	WIL Board of Directors	
V3.0	Draft	18-11-2024	Ben Howden (EM)		
V4.0	Draft	23-02-2026	Ben Howden (EM)		
V5.0	Draft for ECan Cert	20-03-2026	Ben Howden (EM)	WIL Board of Directors	

10. Definitions

Aggregated Outside NPA Load	means the aggregated total loss of all Individual Property Losses for all Properties (or parts of Properties) that are located outside of the Nitrate Priority Area and as further defined in Condition (4)(a)(v)(B).
Aggregated Sub-Area Load	means the aggregated total loss of all Individual Property Losses for all Properties (or parts of Properties) that are located within a Sub-Area and as further defined in Condition (4)(a)(v)(A).
Alternative Methodology	means the alternative methodology that may be implemented by the consent holder for the purposes of assessing the WIL GMP Loss and as detailed in Condition (6).
Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor Manual	means the Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor Manual (dated November 2022), prepared to provide guidance and procedures for undertaking Farm Environment Plan Audits
CDWPZ	means a Community Drinking Water Protection Zone as identified in Schedule 1 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.
CDWPZ Impacted Land	<p>Land that is included in a CDWPZ, plus any other land within the same paddock where it not possible to treat such further land on a different management basis for the purposes of Condition (24).</p> <p>Advice Note: <i>For example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>it will typically not be possible to provide differential stock grazing within the same paddock; and</i> • <i>it may be possible to provide differential management for a cropping or horticultural operation in the same paddock.</i>
Certified Freshwater Farm Plan	means a freshwater farm plan certified under section 217G of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as amended from time to time in accordance with section 217E(2) or (3)), or as provided for by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 or any future national policy statement.
Commencement Date	means the date that this consent commenced for the purposes of section 116 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Dairy Land	<p>means land used for the grazing of dairy cattle for producing milk, but excluding Dairy Support Land.</p> <p>Advice Note: <i>Dairy Land is intended to capture Farming Type "Dairy" in Table 8j of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.</i></p>

<p>Dairy Support Land</p>	<p>means land used for grazing dairy support cattle, being cattle that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farmed for producing milk but are not being milked (for example, because they are heifers or have been dried off); and • are being grazed on land that is not Dairy Land <p>Advice Note: Dairy Support Land forms part of "Other Land" for the purposes of this consent.</p>
<p>Farming Enterprise</p>	<p>means an aggregation of parcels of land held in single or multiple ownership (whether or not held in common ownership) that constitute a single operating unit for the purpose of nutrient management.</p>
<p>Farm Environment Plan</p>	<p>means a Farm Environment Plan for properties listed in Schedule CRC252218A, in the form set out in Schedule CRC252218D:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as may be amended following mutual agreement with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz); or • should the use of a Certified Freshwater Farm Plan be required or available on the basis it is certified and available for use then the consent holder may, as may be mutually agreed with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) elect to use such a plan (and which will then take the place of Schedule CRC252218D).
<p>Farm Management Plan</p>	<p>means a Farm Management Plan for properties listed in Schedule CRC252218B in the form set out in Schedule CRC252218E:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as may be amended following mutual agreement with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz); or • should the use of a Certified Freshwater Farm Plan be required or available on the basis it is certified and available for use then the consent holder may, as may be mutually agreed with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) elect to use such a plan (and which will then take the place of Schedule CRC252218E).
<p>Good Management Practice</p>	<p>means the practices described in the document entitled "Industry-agreed Good Management Practices relating to water quality" - dated 18 September 2015.</p>

Individual Property Loss	means the nitrogen loss calculated for each individual Property in accordance with Conditions (5) to (8)
Nitrate Priority Area	means the Nitrate Priority Area as shown on Plan CRC252218A
Other Land	<p>means land that is not Dairy Land that is used for any agricultural and horticultural purpose and including Dairy Support Land but does not include non-farmed/ineffective areas.</p> <p>Advice Note: <i>Other Land is intended to capture Farming Type "All other" in Table 8j of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.</i></p>
Permitted Activity Criteria	<p>means any property where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total area irrigated is 50 hectares or less and no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated at 20 July 2019; and • the total area used for Winter Grazing is 5 hectares or less.
Property	means any contiguous area of land, including land separated by a road or river, held in one or more than one ownership, that is utilised as a single operating unit, and may include one or more certificates of title.
Sensitive receptor	Areas of wetland, surface water bodies and riparian areas, sites of cultural significance and, in the case of any land located within a Community Drinking Water Protection Zone, the Community Drinking Water Supply.
Sub-Area	means a Sub-Area as shown on Plan CRC252218A
WIL PA Equivalent Farm	any property that meets the Permitted Activity Criteria where the consent holder has chosen to manage the property as a WIL PA Equivalent Farm.
WIL GMP Loss	<p>means the nitrogen loss below the root zone, as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modelled using the most recent version of OVERSEER® for a Property or Farming Enterprise (as might apply) based on the farming activity carried out for the 2019 year (provided that any intensification included in the assessment must have occurred no later than 20 July 2019), that has been run through either the Environment Canterbury Farm Portal or the Environment Canterbury Equivalent Pathway tool; or • as assessed using the Alternative Methodology <p>Advice Note: <i>Use of the WIL GMP Loss is intended to be consistent with the requirements of Policy 8.4.29 of the Canterbury Land and</i></p>

	<i>Water Regional Plan as at the Commencement Date (but with the use of 2019 input data, as is consistent with the data available to the consent holder).</i>
WIL Irrigation Scheme	means the irrigation scheme operated by the consent holder that takes water from the Waimakariri River for the purposes of supplying water to land between the Waimakariri and Ashley Rivers.
Winter Grazing	means the grazing of cattle within the period 1 May to 30 September, where the cattle are contained for break-feeding of in-situ brassica and root vegetable forage crops or for consuming supplementary feed that has been brought to the property.