

# **Hopefield (Drylands Farming Ltd), Blair & Jody Drysdale. Third generation custodians of the land.**

322ha total area and 310ha effective area

4 different soil types - Crookston 209ha or 65%

- Dipton 71ha or 22%
- Kaweku 39ha or 12%
- Makarewa 3ha or 1%

3 different physiographic zones - Old Mataura 233ha or 72%

- Gleyed 74ha or 23%
- Oxidising 15ha or 5%

5 different agronomical areas or enterprises - Pastoral (sheep, beef cattle and dairy heifers)

- Cereals (wheat, barley and oats)
- Brassicas & Beet (kale, sweedes and fodder beet)
- Tulips (land leased out to growers & plays an important role in cereal rotation)
- Lucerne (predominantly cut and carry)



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## Topoclimate

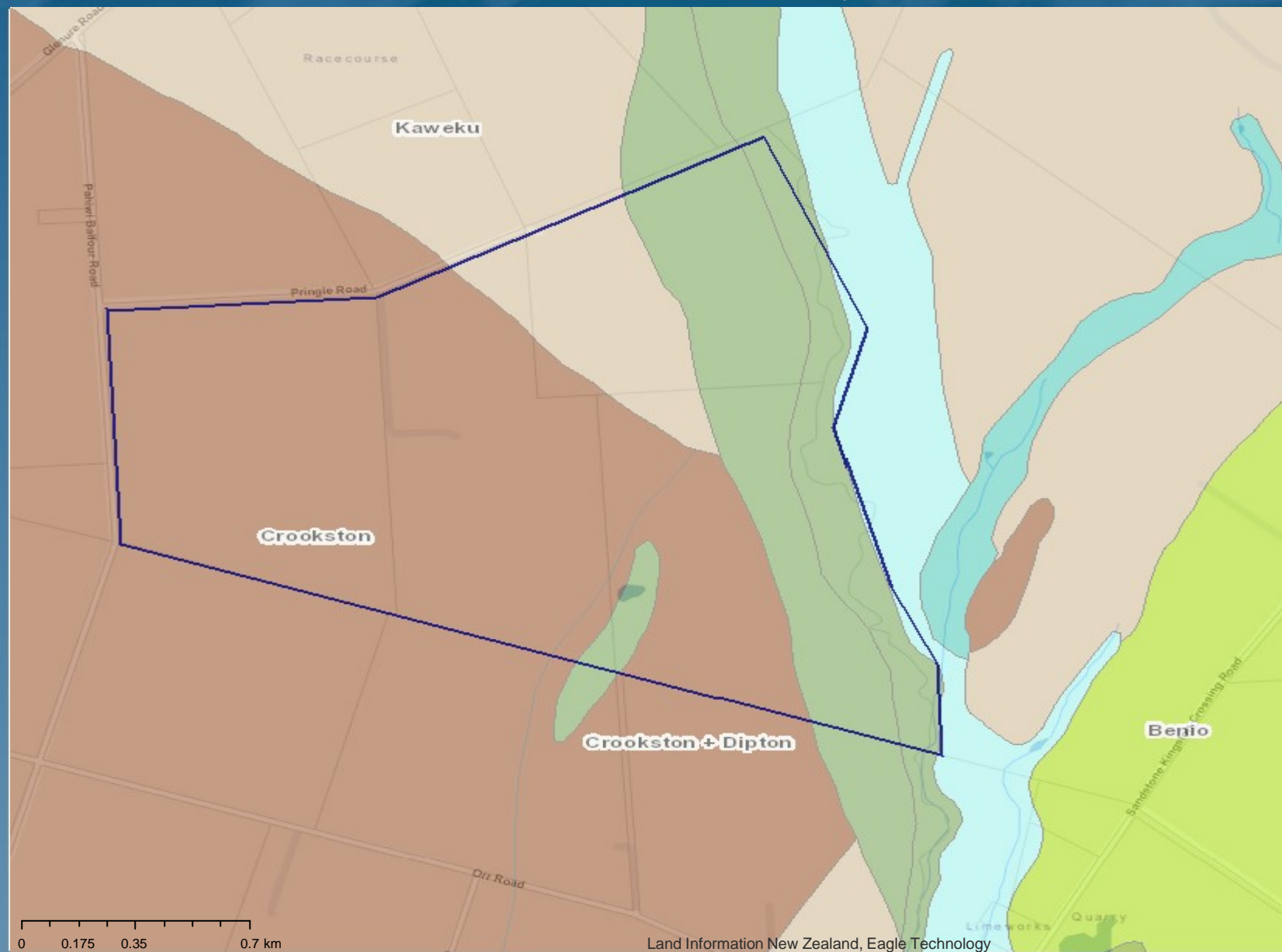
June 20, 2017

polylineLayer

Override 1

Soil Types

- Benio
- Crookston
- Dipton
- Jacobstown
- Kaweku
- Makarewa
- Pukemutu



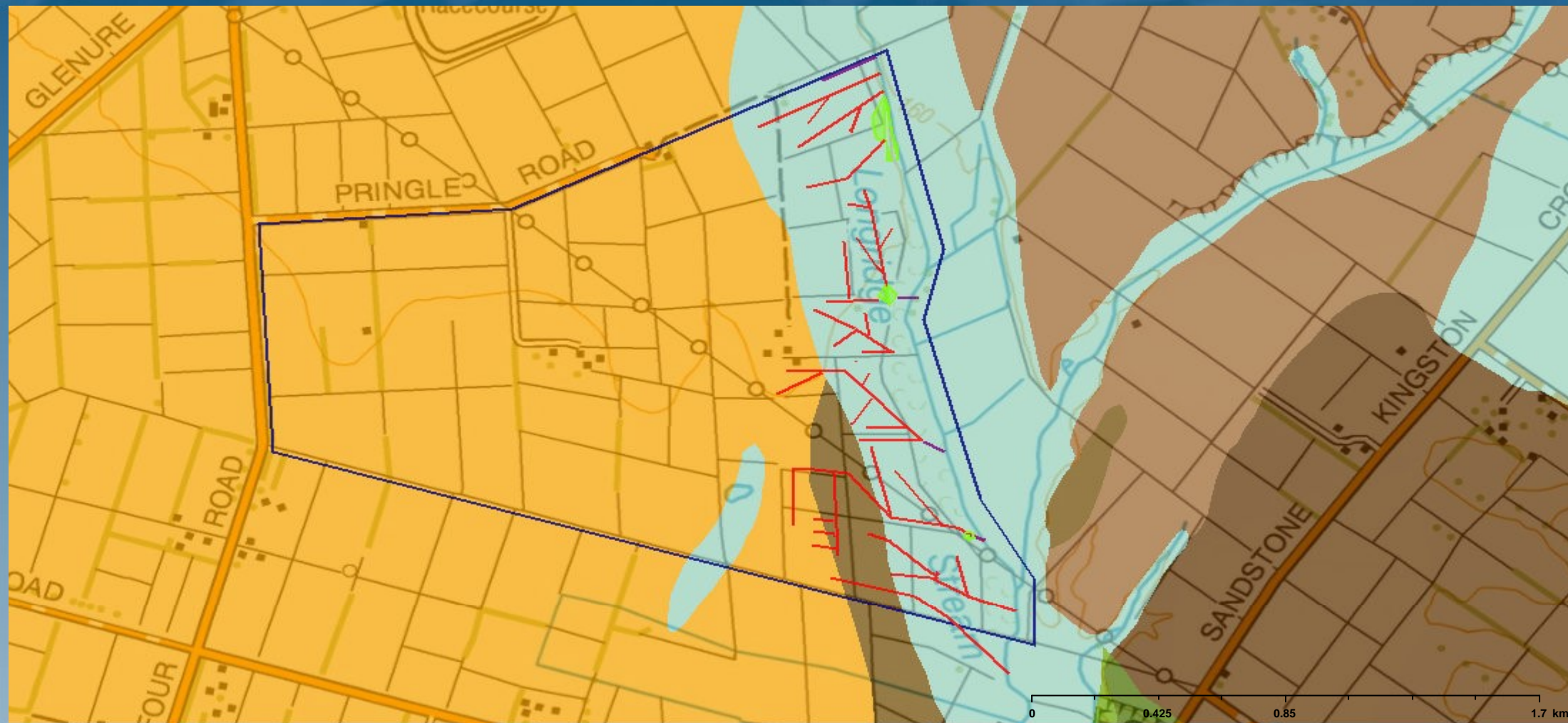


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## Tile, ditch and settling ponds

June 20, 2017



**polylineLayer**

- Override 1
- Override 2
- Override 3
- Override 4

**polygonLayer**

- Override 1



Start of our current wintering programme-  
oats & barley volunteers. Rule 23.





Our main source of feed for the winter months, Kale. Rule 23.





Playing the hand that the ES planning team has dealt us, Fodder beet. Rule 23.



Intensive winter grazing, rule 23. Ducks.





# Ecoli Data, showing the real perpetrators.

recreational\_waters\_technical\_report\_2013\_final - ducks.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Edit View Window Help

Home Tools recreational\_waters... x ? Sign In

22 / 45 115%

Location	Date	<i>E. coli</i> MPN/100ml	Source
Waikaia River at Waikaia	8 January 2013	2,421	Wild fowl/plant decay
Waikaia River at Waikaia	15 January 2013	2,420	Ruminant/wildfowl
Waikaia River at Waikaia	7 February 2013	727	Ruminant/wildfowl
Waikaia River at Waikaia	26 February 2013	2,420	Ruminant
Waikaia River at Waikaia	18 March 2013	1,333	Ruminant/plant decay
Mataura at Gore	15 January 2013	N/A	Wild fowl/plant decay
Mataura at Gore	7 February 2013	184	Wild fowl/plant decay
Mataura at Gore	18 March 2013	884	Wild fowl/plant decay
Mataura at Riversdale	15 January 2013	687	Wild fowl/plant decay
Mataura at Riversdale	26 February 2013	727	Wild fowl/plant decay
Mataura at Riversdale	18 March 2013	3,450	Wild fowl/plant decay
Mataura at Riversdale	25 March 2013	683	Wild fowl/plant decay
Aparima at Thornbury	8 January 2013	770	Ruminant
Aparima at Thornbury	10 January 2013	46,111	Ruminant/wildfowl
Aparima at Thornbury	12 February 2013	866	Wild fowl/plant decay
Aparima at Thornbury	18 March 2013	480	Wild fowl/plant decay
Oreti River at Winton Bridge	18 March 2013	450	Wild fowl/plant decay
Oreti River at Winton Bridge	25 March 2013	520	Wild fowl/plant decay

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Our small feedlot/wintering pad, affectionately called Alcatraz, used May-September. Rule 35





Potential wintering area, but proposed rule in pSWLP doesn't currently allow. Rule 35.





Sweeping problems of some communities under the carpet, while hanging others out to dry. A deplorable act by planners.

7.444 The issue is different in the Central Plains physiographic zone, where dry, cracking soils in summer and autumn provide a direct pathway to aquifers which then contribute to base flow for surface water.<sup>306</sup> In winter and spring, when soils are wet, this cracking isn't an issue. Aquifers in this zone have elevated nitrate levels and are particularly susceptible to nitrate accumulation. Surface water nitrate levels within the Central Plains zone are the highest of any physiographic zone in Southland.

7.445 While there was information available demonstrating risk to water quality in these zones, the Council was concerned that greater restrictions would undermine public acceptance of the rest of the pSWLP, and concluded that the most appropriate regulatory response was to classify dairy farming in the Riverine, Central Plains and Oxidising physiographic zones as discretionary activities. The Council also considered the risk to water quality from further intensification in these zones will be dealt with through the catchment limit setting process. The Council was also concerned that, given the extent of land covered by these physiographic zones, which makes up 33% of the potential dairy land, the economic and social cost of a non-complying activity status would be too significant. This last issue has been raised in a number of submissions, particularly from individual submitters and those in opposition to original submitters seeking this activity status change.

7.446 I acknowledge that there are significant arguments both for and against non-complying