

APPLICATION FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

FORM B: PIGGERY

DISCHARGES



NOTES

Resource use activities must meet all the conditions of any relevant Permitted Activity Rules in the Waikato Regional Plan or a resource consent from the Waikato Regional Council is required. This form will help you apply for a resource consent.

- You must fully complete this activity form and supply all the required information. Provide as much detail as you can where the questions are relevant to your activity. We request that, where possible, you provide electronic copies of any supporting information (for example, on CD). Doing so may reduce administrative costs charged to you.
- You must also supply completed Forms A and C.
- **You must pay the required initial deposit when you submit this consent application.**
- Failure to provide the required information and payment will delay the processing of your application. If you do not provide adequate information then we will not be able to process your application, and will return it to you. If you do not pay the required fees, we may stop processing your application until payment is received.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

File:

Client ID:

Project:

**If you need any further help,
please phone our Resource
Use staff on 0800 800 401.**

LOCATION

1. **What is the name of the nearest waterbody to the activity? (if the waterway is a drain or an unnamed stream, then what is the name of the stream, river, lake or wetland that it flows into)**

2. **If known, please supply relevant map coordinates of the activity or activities, preferably as New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000 references). These locations must also be clearly identified on the location map you have supplied with Form A**

TYPES OF RESOURCE CONSENT SOUGHT

3. **The resource consents sought relate to the following activities**

Please tick	Previous consent number
<input type="checkbox"/> Discharge of piggery effluent onto land	
<input type="checkbox"/> Discharge of treated piggery effluent into water	
<input type="checkbox"/> Discharge of contaminants including odour into air	

4. **In most cases the local district council will require a land use consent for the piggery activity. Please ensure that your consultation includes written approval from the local district council detailing whether or not a consent is needed for the activity and the number of pigs allowed on site.**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PIGGERY OPERATION

5. Type of piggery:

<input type="checkbox"/> weaner producer	
<input type="checkbox"/> growing to pork	
<input type="checkbox"/> growing to bacon	
<input type="checkbox"/> breeder/finisher	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify)	

6. Maximum number of pigs on the property at any time

Please note that the number of sows/pigs you apply for will be the maximum number permitted on your piggery for the duration of your resource consent. You may wish to apply for the maximum number of pigs you expect to have on your piggery at any one time during the term of your resource consent, however be aware that you will be required to demonstrate that your effluent treatment system has the capacity to treat the effluent for these pig numbers.

	Number of pigs currently at piggery	Number of pigs applied for	Average pig mass (kg)	Total pig mass
Boars			x 160	=
Sows and litters			x 180	=
Gestating sows			x 125	=
Growing pigs (baconers)			x 45	=
Growing pigs (porkers)			x 30	=
Others			x	=
	Total =	Total =		Total = (kg)

Number of 50kg pig equivalents =	Total Pig Mass (kg)	=		=		50kg pe
	50		50			

7. Feeding (please tick)

- pelletised feed only
- whey only
- grain only
- vegetables/waste food
- combination of the above (please specify)

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- are mineral supplements used? (please specify)

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8. Pig housing (please indicate the percentage or numbers of pigs occupying each type of housing)

<input type="radio"/> indoors (on concrete/slats, for example)	
<input type="radio"/> deep litter (no effluent production)	
<input type="radio"/> free range (no effluent production)	

9. Daily maximum volume of effluent discharged from the piggery

Please estimate the maximum daily volume of effluent discharged from the piggery. Remember to exclude any free range pigs and pigs on deep litter that are not producing effluent.

If you are unsure of the maximum volume of effluent that is produced from the piggery each day, the council suggests you use the following calculation as an estimate.

Number of 50 kg pig equivalents	x 20 litres	=	litres per day
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10. Are any other effluents included with the piggery effluent for treatment?

No
 Yes – please specify the type and volume of effluent. If dairy effluent is included, what is the size of the herd?

11. If the piggery has free range pigs, please detail the measures taken to avoid pollution of surface water.

If the effluent treatment system for your piggery includes a discharge from oxidation ponds as well as irrigation of effluent onto land, tick here.

DISCHARGE OF THE PIGGERY EFFLUENT ONTO LAND

A: DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

If your discharge is onto land then it is essential that you complete sections A and B fully.

12. Land area required to treat the effluent

The nitrogen loading rate onto land is usually limited to a maximum of 150 kilograms per hectare per year. The amount of nutrients in the piggery effluent will determine the land area required to treat the effluent. For the purposes of this consent, council staff may require a sample of the effluent prior to land application to give an indication of the actual nitrogen content. However, the following calculation is useful to estimate the minimum land area required.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Land area required} &= \frac{\text{number of } 50 \text{ kg pe} \times 1.5 \times 365}{10,000} \\ &= \frac{50/\text{kg pe} \times 1.5 \times 365}{10,000} \\ &= \text{_____ hectares}\end{aligned}$$

13. What are the district council requirements relating to the spreading of effluent?

Retain a non-sprayable border of	metres	from any farm boundary when spreading effluent.
Retain a non-sprayable border of	metres	from dwellings when spreading effluent.

Note: you will need to contact your district council if you are unsure of these requirements.

14. Is effluent from the piggery irrigated onto any land not owned by the piggery?

No
 Yes – please specify other land areas used for effluent irrigation. You are also required to obtain the signature of each landowner to confirm the area available.

Name of landowner:			
Land area available for irrigation after separation requirements are met	hectares	OR	acres
Name of person(s) responsible for effluent irrigation on this property:			
Signature of landowner:	Contact number:		

Name of landowner:			
Land area available for irrigation after separation requirements are met	hectares	OR	acres
Name of person(s) responsible for effluent irrigation on this property:			
Signature of landowner:	Contact number:		

Name of landowner:			
Land area available for irrigation after separation requirements are met	hectares	OR	acres
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Signature of landowner:	Contact number:		

Name of landowner:			
Land area available for irrigation after separation requirements are met	hectares	OR	acres
Name of person(s) responsible for effluent irrigation on this property:			
Signature of landowner:	Contact number:		

15. What is the total land area available for effluent irrigation after excluding land areas occupied by buildings, taking into account the district council requirements, and retaining a minimum buffer zone (10 m for flat land, 20 m for rolling land) on either side of all watercourses?

hectares	OR	acres
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16. Are the solids separated from the effluent prior to irrigation onto land?

No

Yes – If yes, please describe when the separation occurs within the effluent treatment system, the method used and the effect of the separation on the effluent quality (quantify using sample results if possible). Please also describe what happens to the solids after separation. Continue on a separate page if necessary.

17. Is any storage available for the effluent in case of pump breakdown or prolonged wet or windy weather?

Yes – how much?

cubic metres/days storage

No – describe what contingency measures are available to prevent unauthorised discharge to water or land:

18. If oxidation ponds are used for storage and/or pre-treatment of effluent prior to land application, please specify the following:

- which pond(s) the effluent is irrigated from
- the dimensions and volume of each pond
- how often the ponds are desludged
- how the sludge is treated.

19. Describe the composition of the effluent to be irrigated using recent sample results. If no recent results are available the council will require samples to be taken to determine the effluent composition.

Parameter	Sample result with units (such as g/m ³)	Date of sampling
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)		
Total phosphorus (TP)		
Total potassium (TK)		
Total copper		
Total zinc		

20. What is the method spreading the effluent?

<input type="radio"/>	Tanker – width of irrigation swath	m
<input type="radio"/>	Travelling irrigator – diameter of irrigation swath	m
<input type="radio"/>	Stationary irrigator – radius of irrigation swath	m

21. What area of land is irrigated at each irrigation event? (Complete for the method(s) you use).

TANKER					
area = width of irrigation swath x average length of paddock irrigated with each tanker load					
m	x	m	=		m ²
TRAVELLING IRRIGATOR					
area = diameter of irrigation swath x average length of paddock irrigated at each irrigation event (for example each time the pump turns on)					
m	x	m	=		m ²
STATIONARY IRRIGATOR AREA					
area = (radius of irrigation swath) ² x 3.14					
(m) ²	x	m	=		m ²

22. On average, how often is the piggery effluent irrigated onto land? (for example one irrigation event per day)

23. If a tanker is used to irrigate the effluent, what is the volume of the tanker?

24. For irrigation systems using effluent pumps, what is the average volume of effluent irrigated at each irrigation event? (output of the pump per minute x number of minutes of pumping)

25. What is the rotation period? (e.g. within a one year period how often are the same areas of land irrigated?)

- 365 days (once per year)
- 183 days (twice per year)
- 122 days (three times per year)
- the frequency of irrigation on any one paddock over a one year period varies (please explain why)

26. What is the predominant soil type where the effluent is to be irrigated?

- Sand
- loam
- silt
- clay
- peat
- combination (please specify)

27. What is the slope/contour of the land where the effluent is to be irrigated? (indicate the percentage of each)

%	Flat
%	Gentle slope
%	Rolling

28. What are the predominant land uses where the effluent is to be irrigated? (Indicate the approximate percentage of each in any one year).

%	Grazed pasture
Please specify – dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep, horses	
%	Cut and carry grass or cropping
Please specify the crop(s) produced and the actual yield	
%	Other
Please give details	

29. Is any artificial nitrogen fertiliser applied to land receiving piggery effluent?

- Yes
- No

B: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Information on the actual and potential effects of your proposed activity and what will be done to avoid, remedy and mitigate (minimise) the effects of your activity is required by the Resource Management Act 1991. Please describe with as much detail as possible how you will avoid, remedy or mitigate the following effects that may be generated from the discharge of piggery effluent onto land. Where the discharge is known to have a significant effect on the environment, a more detailed environmental impact assessment may be required.

30. Pollution of surface water

Pollution of surface water can occur from the direct discharge of partially treated or untreated piggery effluent. Effluent may enter surface water from sumps, split pipes or effluent storage ponds. Pollution of surface water can also result from runoff of effluent from irrigation sites and from the irrigation of effluent too close to flowing water. Effluent can also enter surface water via underground drainage systems (such as novaflo or clay tile drains) after irrigation.

What measures will be taken to avoid pollution of surface water? (Include safeguards and contingency plans where relevant.)

31. Nitrate leaching

Excessive application of effluent or application of effluent onto water-logged soil can result in nitrate leaching to the ground water. Nitrate in the ground water must be retained below a certain level to ensure that this water remains suitable for human consumption and that when the ground water drains into surface water, it does not affect the surface water quality. Poor soil health and poor pasture performance (anaerobic conditions, reduced earthworm activity and smothering of pasture with solids) may also result from excessive application of effluent, or application of effluent onto already saturated soil.

What measures will be taken to avoid nitrate leaching to ground water, poor soil health and poor pasture performance? (Include safeguards and contingency plans where relevant.)

32. How do you plan to monitor the effects of your activity? (For example, detail the frequency of routine inspections and maintenance, soil tests and recording of information such as the land areas irrigated.)

DISCHARGE OF TREATED PIGGERY EFFLUENT INTO WATER

A: DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

If your discharge is into water then it is essential that you complete sections A and B fully.

33. Is land treatment used for any of the piggery effluent?

Yes – a portion of the effluent is irrigated

No

34. Please give reasons why all the piggery effluent is not irrigated onto land.

35. Please confirm the maximum volume of raw effluent that would be produced by the piggery each day and estimate the average volume of raw effluent produced by the piggery each day.

Maximum =	litres per day	Average =	litres per day
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36. Describe the composition of the raw effluent prior to discharge to the ponds or solids separation, using recent sample results. If no recent results are available, the council will require samples of the raw effluent to be taken to determine the composition.

Parameter – raw effluent	Sample result with units (such as g/m ³)	Date of sampling
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)		
Suspended solids (SS)		
Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH ₄ -N)		
Nitrate nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)		
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)		
Total phosphorus (TP)		
Faecal coliforms/enterococci		

37. Are the solids separated from the raw effluent prior to discharging to the ponds?

Yes

No

If yes, please detail the method used and describe what happens to the solids after separation.

Estimate the maximum and average volumes of effluent to be discharged to the ponds each day, after the solids have been separated.

Maximum =	litres per day.	Average =	litres per day.
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Please explain how these volumes were estimated

Describe the composition of the effluent prior to discharge to the ponds, after the solids have been separated, using recent sample results. If no recent results are available, the council will need samples of the effluent to be taken to determine the composition.

Parameter – effluent discharged to the ponds	Sample result with units (such as g/m³)	Date of sampling
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)		
Suspended solids (SS)		
Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH ₄ -N)		
Nitrate nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)		
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)		
Total phosphorus (TP)		
Faecal coliforms/enterococci		

38. Describe the effluent treatment system in as much detail as possible including maintenance and management of the system. If oxidation ponds are used to treat the effluent, please draw a diagram of the pond layout in the space below and specify the following:

- the dimensions of each pond, including depth, surface areas and bottom areas
- the volume of each pond
- the position of the inlet and outlet pipes showing baffles
- the freeboard of each pond (distance from the top of the bank to the level of the effluent).

39. What soil type are the ponds constructed in?**40. What year were the ponds constructed?****41. Is there any seepage from the ponds to ground water?** Yes No**42. What happens to the sludge that is removed from the ponds?****43. Is all clean stormwater diverted away from the effluent treatment ponds?** Yes
 No – Please estimate the catchment area where stormwater is not diverted m²**44. What is the:**

Average yearly rainfall	mm
Average daily rainfall (average yearly rainfall ÷ 365)	mm
Five year, 24 hour storm event	mm.

Note: these figures should be available from NIWA's National Climate Database. Email climate-enquiries@niwa.co.nz or phone (04) 386 0300.

45. Use the rainfall figures to calculate the maximum (use storm water figure) and average (use average daily rainfall figure) volumes of treated effluent to be discharged from the ponds each day. The volumes of discharge should include rainwater entering the system via pond surface areas and any other stormwater entering the system.

For example, given that the discharge from a piggery is 20m³ per day, the average daily rainfall is 3.4mm (0.0034m) per day, the runoff from an area 30 x 30 metres (900m³) enters the system, and the ponds have a surface area of 5600m², then the average volume of discharge will be:

$$20m^3 + (0.0034m \times 900m^2) + (0.0034m \times 5600m^2)$$

$$= 20m^3 + 3.06m^3 + 19.04m^3$$

$$= 42.1m^3$$

Calculations

Maximum =	litres per day
Average =	litres per day

46. Is there a discharge from the oxidation pond system all year round?

Yes
 No – please list the months when discharge does not occur

47. Give the dates and details of any quality monitoring of the effluent treatment system in the space below. Include a copy of all past sample results with this application (preferably the lab reports).

48. Describe the composition of the final discharge from the pond system and the maximum concentrations expected in the final discharge for each of the quality parameters listed below, using recent sample results. If no recent results are available, the council will require samples of the effluent discharge to be taken to determine the composition. Upstream and downstream sampling of the receiving water may also be required.

Parameter – final discharge	Maximum sample result with units (such as g/m ³)	Date of sampling	Expected concentration
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)			
Suspended solids (SS)			
Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH ₄ -N)			
Nitrate nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)			
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)			
Total phosphorus (TP)			
Dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP)			
pH			
Faecal coliforms/enterococci			

49. What procedures or methods (other than treatment) are being used to minimise:

The volume of effluent discharged

The contaminant loading of the effluent discharge

50. Name the river/stream that discharge enters

51. If the discharge enters an unnamed farm drain that is a tributary of the watercourse named above, please give the distance to the named watercourse

52. Describe the watercourse that the discharge enters, using as many of the descriptors below as are relevant:

<input type="radio"/> gravelly	<input type="radio"/> sandy
<input type="radio"/> muddy	<input type="radio"/> rocky
<input type="radio"/> slow flowing	<input type="radio"/> fast flowing
<input type="radio"/> tidal	<input type="radio"/> prone to flooding
<input type="radio"/> generally clear, clean water	<input type="radio"/> generally dirty, cloudy water

Other comments:

53. Record the following information to estimate the average flow rate of the receiving water

estimate average width of watercourse (w)	m
estimate average depth of watercourse (d)	m
step out 10 m and time how long it takes a stick to float 10 m. Time (t)	seconds
calculation of flow rate = $0.85 \times w \times d \times (10/t)$	m per second

54. What date was this information gathered?

At this date, would you consider the flow to be:

- normal for that time of the year
- higher than normal
- lower than normal

55. Compare the receiving water at a point 10-20 m upstream with a point 10-20 m downstream from the point of discharge and put a tick in the circle if the following statements about the receiving water are true

- downstream, the receiving water has more vegetation than upstream
- the colour of the downstream receiving water is different from the colour upstream
- the clarity of the downstream receiving water is different from the clarity upstream
- downstream, the receiving water has more algae growth present on the stones/vegetation than upstream
- downstream, the receiving water has foams or scum on the surface and there is none upstream
- downstream, there is different vegetation growing on the banks at the water level than upstream.

B: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Information on the actual and potential effects of your proposed activity and what will be done to avoid, remedy and mitigate (minimise) the effects of your activity is required by the Resource Management Act 1991.

Please describe with as much detail as possible how you will avoid, remedy or mitigate the following effects that may be generated from the discharge of treated piggery effluent to water. Where the discharge is known to have a significant effect on the environment, a more detailed environmental impact assessment may be required.

56. Other users

The amenity values (pleasant quality) of the receiving waters may be reduced by the discharge of piggery effluent. The reduced amenity values and any reduction in water quality caused by the discharge may have an adverse effect on other users of the receiving water (such as neighbours, recreational users, anyone downstream taking water or fishing).

Have any measures been taken, or are any measures planned to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of the discharge on other users of the receiving water (such as reducing the volume of the discharge, increasing the quality of the discharge, riparian management)?

57. Stock watering

Water quality can be degraded by the discharge of piggery effluent so that it is unsuitable for use for stock watering. The discharge may taint the water making it unpalatable. The discharge may also increase the bacteria concentrations in the receiving water above recommended limits for stock watering or contact recreation.

Have any measures been taken, or are any measures planned to ensure that the quality of the receiving water is not rendered unsuitable for stock watering (such as increased retention times in the ponds)?

58. Nutrient levels

Piggery effluent often has a high nutrient content even after treatment. The nutrients have an adverse effect on the receiving water by causing increased weed growth and algal blooms. Increased weed growth can cause blockages in water courses and pump intakes of down stream users, and the effect can be particularly severe in slow flowing drains or in areas of ponded water like lakes. In addition, ammonia can be toxic to fish life when it reaches certain concentrations in the receiving water. The level of nutrients in the discharge should be reduced as much as possible prior to discharging to avoid adverse effects.

Have any specific measures been taken, or are any measures planned to reduce the level of nutrients in the discharge (such as, aeration of ponds, reduced discharge in low flow periods)?

59. Suspended solids

Suspended solids in the piggery discharge may smother aquatic plants and other stream life and the oxygen demand of the piggery discharge may reduce the oxygen levels in the receiving water and cause stress on aquatic organisms. The level of suspended solids and the oxygen demand of the discharge should be reduced as much as possible prior to discharging to avoid any harmful effects.

What specific measures have been taken, or are any measures planned, to reduce the level of suspended solids and oxygen demand in the discharge (such as regular desludging, solids separation, increased retention times)?

60. Describe with as much detail as possible, how you propose to monitor the effects of your activity (such as routine inspections and maintenance, water quality monitoring).

A: DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

If you are applying for an air discharge consent then it is essential that you complete sections A and B fully.

61. Give the distance from the piggery buildings to each of the neighbouring dwellings within a one kilometre radius (these should be identified in your location map), and list the land use associated with each dwelling, such as dairy farming, lifestyle blocks, orchards, rented farm house.

Name	Distance to dwelling from piggery buildings (metres)	Land use

62. Effluent is removed from pig housing:

at least once every 12 hours at least once every 24 hours at least once every 48 hours
 other (please specify)

63. Is the piggery free from dust (dust will attract and attach odour molecules)?

Yes No

64. Has the piggery ever received an odour complaint?

No, never received a complaint directly or via the district or regional councils.
 Yes, have had the occasional, infrequent complaint.
 Yes, occasionally receive complaints directly and/or via the district or regional councils.
 Yes, regularly receive complaints directly and or via the district or regional councils.

If the piggery has received an odour complaint at any time, please provide further details.

(For example, are complaints ongoing or are they historical – have improvements to the operation resulted in complaints ceasing? Who are/where the complainants, if known? What action was taken in response to the complaints? Do the complaints relate to any part of the piggery operation in particular?)

65. Indicate whether you have the following potential sources of odour in your piggery (regardless of whether you consider the source to be a problem). List the management practices/measures in place to minimise or mitigate odour emissions from each source.

Underfloor drainage in piggery buildings.

Walkways/raceways and solid floors in piggery buildings.

Odour within the piggery (such as ventilation/stocking rates).

Uneaten feed/whey in the piggery.

Effluent reticulation outside the piggery (such as pipes/channels).

Effluent storage facilities (such as sumps).

Storage/composting of solids separated from effluent.

Oxidation or holding ponds.

Whey storage areas and whey reticulation systems.

Feed storage areas (grain/meal/vegetables/waste food/dairy products).

Dead stock and offal holes.

66. Have you considered any alternative management practices or other measures to those you described above to deal with odour from the piggery?

Yes

No

If yes, please give details.

67. Indicate whether the following activities (that are likely to cause an increase in odour discharge) are relevant to your piggery operation. Indicate when these activities are most likely to occur (for example, time of day) and detail any management practices/measures in place to minimise odour emissions from each activity and/or to avoid adverse effects from the odour.

Washing out the piggery/flushing drains.

Solid separation.

Land application of separated solids or sludge from ponds.

Effluent irrigation onto land (travelling irrigators/stationary irrigators/tankers).

68. Do any other activities significantly increase the odour emitted from the piggery? Please give details:

B: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Information on the actual and potential effects of your proposed activity and what will be done to avoid, remedy and mitigate (minimise) the effects of your activity is required by the Resource Management Act 1991.

Please describe with as much detail as possible how you will avoid, remedy or mitigate the following effects that may be generated from the discharge of odorous contaminants to air from the piggery buildings and effluent treatment systems. Where the discharge is known to have a significant effect on the environment, a more detailed environmental impact assessment may be required.

69. Surrounding community

Odour discharged from piggery buildings and effluent treatment systems will have the greatest effect on the surrounding neighbourhood/community. Unpleasant or offensive odour can have a wide range of physical effects to humans including nausea, vomiting, headaches, disturbed sleep, depression and important psychological effects. The amenity values of the locality (pleasant quality of a place) can also be reduced by odours from a piggery.

What measures have been taken, or are any measures planned to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of odour on the surrounding community?

70. Why are the measures given above the best options (for example, the most appropriate for your situation) to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of odour?

71. Describe with as much detail as possible, how you propose to monitor the effects of your activity. (For example, recording complaints, wind directions, piggery activities.)

CONSULTATION

Identify and consult with any parties that may be potentially affected by or interested in your activity. This generally involves your immediate neighbours. It may also include local authorities, iwi and interest groups such as local recreational and care groups. If you are in doubt about who you should be talking to, then call Waikato Regional Council staff.

Make sure you provide everyone with sufficient information that they can fully understand what it is you want to do and how they may be affected by it. This could include a copy of this application form once it is completed and and/or any plans or maps. Make sure you make yourself available to explain the application, answer any questions and discuss options for resolving any concerns.

72. Identify the parties that may be affected by or interested in your discharge activity and consent application

Party details/relationship <i>(such as neighbour, local iwi, interest group)</i>		
Contact person		
Postal address		
Phone number/s	Home:	Business:
	Mobile:	

Party details/relationship <i>(such as neighbour, local iwi, interest group)</i>		
Contact person		
Postal address		
Phone number/s	Home:	Business:
	Mobile:	

Party details/relationship <i>(such as neighbour, local iwi, interest group)</i>		
Contact person		
Postal address		
Phone number/s	Home:	Business:
	Mobile:	

Other affected or interested parties**73. Provide details of your consultation**

Provide details about the consultation you have undertaken, or explain why consultation was not considered necessary. If possible you should provide written comment or approval from those you have identified. A consultation form is provided at the end of this form that will help you with this. Photocopy off a separate form for each party identified. Otherwise, make sure you let us know:

- who you consulted with
- how we can contact these people
- their relationship to you (for example, neighbour, local iwi, interest group)
- any concerns they may have about your activity, and how you intend to avoid or mitigate (lessen) these effects.

FINAL CHECKLIST**74. Have you? (please tick)**

- Filled in all parts of this form (Form B) that are relevant to your activity, provided all the information required, and completed and attached any other related activity forms.
- Completed and attached Forms A and C.
- Applied for any district council consents that are also required for your proposal.
- Consulted with all interested and affected parties, and included their comments and/or written approval (if possible).
- Included or paid the required deposit fee for this application.

CONSULTATION FORM

PHOTOCOPY THIS FORM FOR EACH PERSON OR GROUP TO BE CONSULTED

Applicant	
Description of proposal	

Person/group consulted in regard to this proposal

Name of contact person	
Name of group	
Postal address	
Street address	
Email address	
Contact number/s	phone:

Consulted party's views on the proposal (to be completed by person/group consulted)

If you would like the Waikato Regional Council to know your views on the applicant's proposal, and/or if you consider you may be adversely affected, please indicate your views below (attach additional pages if necessary). Consider the following: How do you consider you will be affected? How would you like the applicant's proposal to be modified to take account of your views? What other comments do you have on the proposal that you would like the Waikato Regional Council to consider in making a decision on these resource consent applications?

Applicant's response to views of consulted parties (to be completed by applicant)

Please indicate how your proposal can be modified to take account of the views of the party you have consulted with (or why the proposal may not be able to be modified to take account of those views).

Consulted party's response to the proposal (to be completed by person/group consulted) *Please tick one only*

I/We give my/our approval for the proposal I/We do not give my/our approval for the proposal

I/We are not affected by this proposal

Signed _____ **Date** _____