

Decision of the Southland Regional Council

Publicly notified resource consent application

Section 104B and section 113 of the Resource Management Act 1991

Applicant:	Paul Turner representing the Paul Turner Farm Trust	
RM reference:	AUTH-20242761-01 – Discharge permit AUTH-20242761-02 – Water permit AUTH-20242761-03 – Land use consent AUTH-20242761-04 – Discharge permit AUTH-20233661-V1 – Land use consent	
Location:	237 Sinclair Road, Opio	
Legal description:	Lot 2 DP 608014 and Lot 1 DP 6203	
Decision date:	23 July 2025	
Expiry date:	31 May 2034	
Class of activity (ies)	Non-complying	
Activities authorised:	To discharge agricultural effluent to land from up to 550 cows via low rate pod system, a travelling rain gun, umbilical system and slurry tanker (01)	pSWLP rule 35(c)
	To take and use groundwater for the purpose of stock drinking and dairy shed wash down (02)	RWP rule 23(c)
	To use land for farming (03)	pSWLP rule 20(c)
	Incidental discharges from farming	RWP rule 3
	Variation to land use permit to use land for two-self feeding silage pads including the built-in effluent storage facilities.	RMA s127

1. Decision

Resource consent is **granted** under delegated authority.

2. Reasons for the decision

In making this decision I have considered the application, the Irricon Resource Solutions OVERSEER Nutrient Budget Review Report commissioned on behalf of Council, which confirmed the figures used in the budgets were appropriate and the Overseer Best Practice Data Input Standards have been followed, and the relevant planning documents.

The existing environment

The existing site (see figures 1 and 2 above) includes a 160ha (effective area) operational dairy farm located at 237 Sinclair Road, Opio, Southland. Currently the Applicant holds the following permits:

- discharge permit (AUTH-20211674-01-V1) - authorising the discharge of agricultural effluent to land (expires 31 May 2032);
- water permit (AUTH-20211674-02) - authorising the abstraction of up to 66,600L/day and 21,379,000L/year (expires 31 May 2032); and
- land use permit (AUTH-20233661) - authorising the use of land for two self-feeding silage pads (expires 31 May 2034).

South of the dairy platform are runoff and cut and carry blocks (60ha effective area) which support the Applicant's dairy operation. The proposed new 35-hectare block is further to the south and is currently used for sheep and beef grazing by the neighbouring farmer (See figures 1-3 above).

These parcels of land are in an area dominated by pasture based agricultural activities (sheep, beef, and dairy farming).

Figures 1 to 4 below illustrate the current farm operation, the proposed land transfers, and the resulting increase in size of the dairy farm.



Figure 1 The current farm boundary (includes both the dairy platform and runoff/cut and carry blocks)



Figure 2 The dairy platform on 3 June 2016 authorised under rule 20 (pSWLP). The South East (purple) and North East Blocks (pink) were part of the dairy platform on 3 June 2016. The North East Block (pink) has since been sold however.



Figure 3 Proposed new dairy platform after all land transactions have been completed (red and purple land). Current farm (red), lease relinquishing/land being sold (yellow), and area being added (purple).



Figure 4 Proposed new dairy platform after all transactions are completed

Effects on the environment

I have had regard to the actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity. These effects are:

- Effects on water quantity.
I consider the effects on water quantity to be less than minor given the low rate of take and daily volumes, and that there is allocation available within this aquifer.
- Effects on water quality associated with:
 - The effluent discharge
 - The use of land for farming and associated discharges
 - Cumulative effectsI consider the adverse effects of on water quality to be no more than minor due to the proposed mitigation measures for effluent disposal and farming activities. Overall, the mitigations including the proposed riparian planting should ensure that the proposal reduces contaminant losses to groundwater and the surface water bodies.
- Effects on soil health
I consider adverse effects on soil health to be minimal due to the large discharge area ensuring nutrient loading is well within the best practice guidelines. At the low application rate, the discharge of dairy effluent is likely to have a positive effect on soil health. Additionally, the use of land for self-feeding silage pads will preserve soil structure during the wetter months and enable topsoil to be retained.
- Odour and spray drift
I consider that there is minimal risk of odour and spray drift as a result of the discharge of dairy effluent given the separation distances to neighbouring dwellings and property boundaries and low application rates. The use of land for self-feeding silage pads will also adhere to the required buffer distances to neighbouring ensuring odour effects are no more than minor.
- Cultural and spiritual effects
Since submitt~~ing~~^{ed} in opposition to the application, Te Ao Marama Inc. (TAMI) representing local Rūnanga have had input into the proposal and have subsequently withdrawn their right to be heard and no longer opposes the application. The submission stands as neutral. ~~Consequently,~~ I consider that cultural and spiritual effects have been taken into account and will not be adversely affected by the proposal.

Commented [LB1]: ?

I agree with and adopt the assessment provided in the AEE and the consent officer's s42A report. I am satisfied that the effects of the proposed activities on the receiving environment will be no more than minor provided the proposed practices and mitigations are implemented.

Positive effects

I have had regard to the measures proposed or agreed to by the applicant for the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment to mitigate or offset any adverse effects that will or may result from allowing the activity. These are:

- Riparian planting on the property, which will provide for nutrient interception and attenuation and increase the hydrological and ecological values of riparian areas.
- Existing dairy lanes will be cambered away from watercourses ensuring any runoff occurs on land for attenuation rather than contaminating surface waterbodies.
- The discharge system meets industry best practice standards by using buffer storage and low depth application technologies.

- Effluent will only be spread onto land when conditions are suitable; this means no effluent will be applied unless there is a soil moisture deficit available.
- The groundwater take is within the available groundwater allocation.
- A Farm Environmental Plan will be prepared, certified and implemented.

Assessment under relevant plans

I have had regard to the relevant provisions of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan (May 2024 court version) and the operative Regional Water Plan for Southland 2010. The principal provisions of relevance to this application are:

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

- Policy 1 Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai*
- Policy 2 Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori and freshwater values are identified and provided for.*
- Policy 3 Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.*
- Policy 5 Freshwater is managed (including through a National Objectives Framework) to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.*
- Policy 9 The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.*
- Policy 15 Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with the National Policy Statement.*

Regional Water Plan (2010)

- Objective 9A To manage discharges onto or into land so that the quality and structure of soil resources are maintained.*
- Objective 9B To manage discharges onto or into land so that adverse effects on human health are avoided.*
- Objective 9C To manage discharges onto or into land so that any adverse effects on:*
- (a) the diversity and integrity of habitats and ecosystems; and*
 - (b) amenity and historic heritage values are avoided, remedied or mitigated to ensure that these values are maintained or enhanced.*
- Policy 3 Notwithstanding any other policy or objective in this plan, allow no discharges to surface water bodies that will result in a reduction of water quality beyond the zone of reasonable mixing, unless it is consistent with the promotion of the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, as set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to do so.*

- Policy 7* *Prefer discharges to land over discharges to water where this is practicable and the effects are less adverse.*
- Policy 25* *To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects arising from point source and non-point source discharges so that there is no deterioration in groundwater quality after reasonable mixing, unless it is consistent with the promotion of the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, as set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to do so.*
- Policy 21* *To ensure that the rate of abstraction and abstraction volumes specified on water permits to take and use water are no more than reasonable for the intended end use.*
- Policy 28* *To manage groundwater abstraction to avoid significant adverse effects on:*
- Long-term aquifer storage volumes
 - existing water users
 - surface water flows and aquatic ecosystems and habitats
 - groundwater quality

Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan

- Objective 1* *Land and water and associated ecosystems are sustainably managed as integrated natural resources, recognising the connectivity between surface water and groundwater, and between freshwater, land and the coast.*
- Objective 2* *The mauri of water provides for te hauora o te taiao (health and mauri of the environment), te hauora o te wai (health and mauri of the waterbody) and te hauora o te tangata (health and mauri of the people).*
- Objective 4* *Tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of freshwater and associated ecosystems. Tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of freshwater and associated ecosystems.*
- Objective 6* *Water quality in each freshwater body, coastal lagoon and estuary will be*
 (a) maintained where the water quality is not degraded; and
 (b) improved where the water quality is degraded by human activities.
- Objective 8*
- (a) The quality of groundwater that meets both the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008) and any freshwater objectives, including for connected surface water bodies, established under Freshwater Management Unit processes is maintained; and*
 - (b) progressively improved where it does not meet Objective 8(a) because of the effects of land use or discharge activities is progressively improved so that:*
 - 1. groundwater (excluding aquifers where the ambient water quality is naturally less than the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008)) meets the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008); and*
 - 2. groundwater meets any freshwater objectives and freshwater quality limits established under Freshwater Management Unit processes.*

Objective 11 *The amount of water abstracted is shown to be reasonable for its intended use and water is allocated and used efficiently.*

Objective 13 *Provided that:*

- (a) the quantity, quality and structure of soil resources are not irreversibly degraded through land use activities or discharges to land; and*
 - (b) the health of people and communities is safeguarded from the adverse effects of discharges of contaminants to land and water; and*
 - (c) ecosystems (including indigenous biological diversity and integrity of habitats), are safeguarded,*
- then land and soils may be used and developed to enable the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the region.*

Objective 14 *The range and diversity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats within rivers, estuaries, wetlands and lakes, including their margins, and their life-supporting capacity are maintained or enhanced.*

Objective 17 *Preserve the natural character values of wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins, including channel and bed form, rapids, seasonably variable flows and natural habitats, and protect them from inappropriate use and development.*

Commented [LB2]: ?

Policy 1 *Enable papatipu rūnanga to effectively undertake their kaitiaki (guardian/steward) responsibilities in freshwater and land management through the Southland Regional Council:*

- 1. providing copies of all applications that may affect a Statutory Acknowledgement area, tōpuni (landscape features of special importance or value), nonorange, mātaītai or taiāpure to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the relevant papatipu rūnanga;*
- 2. identifying Ngāi Tahu interests in freshwater and associated ecosystems in Murihiku (includes the Southland Region); and*
- 3. reflecting Ngāi Tahu values and interests in the management of and decision-making on freshwater and freshwater ecosystems in Murihiku (includes the Southland Region), consistent with the Charter of Understanding.*

Policy 5 *In the Central Plains physiographic zone:*

- 1. avoid, as a first priority, risk to water quality from contaminants, and where avoidance is impractical, requiring risk to water quality from contaminants to be minimised by:*
 - i. identifying contaminant pathways to ground and surface water bodies;*
 - ii. requiring implementation of good management practices to manage adverse effects on water quality from contaminants transported via artificial drainage and deep drainage;*
 - iii. having particular regard to adverse effects on water quality from contaminants transported via artificial drainage and deep drainage when assessing resource consent applications and preparing or considering Farm Environmental Management Plans; and*
- 2. avoid dairy farming and intensive winter grazing where contaminant losses will increase as a result of the proposed activity.*

- Policy 6 *In the Gleyed physiographic zone avoid, as a first priority, risk to water quality from contaminants, and where avoidance is impractical, requiring risk to water quality from contaminants to be minimised by:*
1. *identifying contaminant pathways to ground and surface water bodies;*
 2. *requiring implementation of good management practices to manage adverse effects on water quality from contaminants transported via artificial drainage, and overland flow where relevant; and*
 3. *having particular regard to adverse effects on water quality from contaminants transported via artificial drainage, and overland flow where relevant when assessing resource consent applications and preparing or considering Farm Environmental Management Plans.*
- Policy 13 *The amount of water abstracted is shown to be reasonable for its intended use and water is allocated and used efficiently.*
- Policy 15B *Where existing water quality does not meet the Appendix E Water Quality Standards or bed sediments do not meet the Appendix C ANZECC sediment guidelines, water quality will be:*
1. *maintained by avoiding any adverse effects of new point source discharges to surface water on water quality or sediment quality so that the exceedance of those standards or sediment guidelines is, as a minimum, not exacerbated beyond the zone of reasonable mixing; and*
 - 1a. *maintained by avoiding, where reasonably practicable, or otherwise minimising any adverse effects, including residual adverse effects, on water quality or sediment quality from new discharges to land, new discharges to groundwater or new diffuse discharges to water so that the exceedance of those standards or sediment guidelines is, as a minimum, not exacerbated; and*
 2. *improved by requiring any application for the replacement of an expiring discharge permit, seeking a discharge permit for an existing but previously unconsented discharge, or seeking a different discharge permit for an existing activity, including a variation under ss 127-129 RMA which do not involve a new discharge, to demonstrate how adverse effects will be avoided where reasonably practicable and otherwise remedied or mitigated so that water quality will be improved to assist with meeting those standards or sediment guidelines (beyond the zone of reasonable mixing for point source discharges).*
- Policy 16
1. *Avoid where reasonably practicable, or otherwise minimise any adverse environmental effects (including on the quality of water in lakes, rivers, artificial watercourses, modified watercourses, wetlands, tidal estuaries and salt marshes, and groundwater) from farming activities by:*
 - (a) *Ensuring that all farming activities:*
 - (i) *do not increase nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial contaminant discharges; and*
 - (ii) *minimise nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial contaminant discharges; and*

- (iii) *reduce adverse effects on water quality where the farming activity occurs within the catchment of a waterbody identified in Schedule X; and*
 - (b) *ensuring that new, or further intensification of existing, dairy farming of cows, or any intensive winter grazing or pasture-based wintering activities are not located in close proximity to Regionally Significant Wetlands, Sensitive Water bodies identified in Appendix A, nohoanga listed in Appendix B, mātaihai reserves, taiāpure, estuaries or the coastal marine area; and*
 - (c1) *subject to (a) and (b) being achieved across the whole of the land holding, recognising that a limited proportion of intensive winter grazing or pasture-based wintering is required on most land holdings to carry stock over winter; and*
 - (c) *Requiring all farming activities to:*
 - (i) *Be undertaken in accordance with a Farm Environmental Management Plan that:*
 - 1) *Identifies whether the farming activity is occurring, or would occur, in a catchment of a waterbody identified in Schedule X;*
 - 2) *identifies and responds to contaminant loss risk, and the contaminant pathways (and variants) for the relevant Physiographic Zones;*
 - 3) *sets out how adverse effects on water quality from the discharge of contaminants from farming activities will be minimised or, where the farming activity is occurring in a catchment of a waterbody identified in Schedule X, reduced;*
 - 4) *is certified as meeting all relevant requirements of this Plan and any regulation under Part 9A of the RMA; and*
 - 5) *is independently audited and reported on;*
 - (ii) *avoids where reasonably practicable, or otherwise minimises sediment run-off risk from farming and hill country development activities by identifying critical source areas and implementing actions and maintaining practices including setbacks from water bodies, sediment traps, riparian planting, limits on areas or duration of exposed soils and the prevention of stock entering the beds of surface water bodies; and*
 - (iii) *avoids where reasonably practicable, otherwise minimises collected and diffuse run-off and leaching of nitrogen, phosphorus, microbial contaminants and sediment through the identification and management of critical source areas and the contaminant pathways identified for the relevant Physiographic Zones (and variants) within individual properties.*
2. *When considering a resource consent application for farming activities, consideration should be given to the following matters:*
- a. *Whether multiple farming activities (such as cultivation, riparian setbacks, and winter grazing) can be addressed in a single resource consent; and*
 - b. *granting a consent duration of at least 5 years where doing so is consistent with Policy 40.*

1. *Avoid where reasonably practicable, or otherwise minimise, any adverse effects on water quality, and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of the operation of, and discharges from, agricultural effluent management systems including by:*
 - (a) *Designing, constructing and locating systems appropriately and in accordance with best practice;*
 - (b) *maintaining and operating effluent systems in accordance with best practice guidelines;*
 - (c) *avoiding any surface run-off or overland flow or ponding resulting from the discharge of agricultural effluent to pasture;*
 - (d) *minimising contamination of water by agricultural effluent via sub-surface drainage; and*
 - (e) *avoiding the discharge of untreated agricultural effluent to water.*

Policy 32 *Protect significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biodiversity associated with natural wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins.*

Policy 39 *When considering any application for resource consent for the use of land for a farming activity, the Southland Regional Council shall consider all adverse effects of the proposed activity on water quality, whether or not this Plan permits an activity with that effect.*

Policy 41 *Consider the risk of adverse environmental effects occurring and their likely magnitude when determining requirements for auditing and supply of monitoring information on resource consents.*

Te Ao Marama initially opposed the application however, having visited the site, they have agreed to a consent condition with the Applicant¹ and have since stated they are no longer opposed to the consent application and subsequently withdrew their right to be heard at a hearing. Consequently, I consider the proposal is not inconsistent with the above policies. The proposed new farming system is likely to improve water quality using best practices and mitigations to sustainably manage Southland's land and water resources. Furthermore, the Applicant will undertake riparian planting to help mitigate and address any effects on surface waterbodies, consistent with many of the above policies.

I consider that granting consent will assist and not detract from achieving the objectives of those plans. In particular, Policies 1, 2, 5 and 6 of the NPSFM and Objectives 2, 4, 6 and 17 of the pSWLP, are essential to considering and determining the outcome of this application.

I have had regard to Sections 3.5.1, 3.5.10, 3.5.11, 3.5.13, 3.5.14, 3.5.19 and 3.5.20 of Te Tangi a Taurira. The conditions of consent ensure that the proposal is consistent with Te Tangi a Taurira.

The activities described in the application do not trigger any further considerations under any other National Policy Statements or National Environmental Standards. The Southland Regional Policy Statement 2017 became operative on 9 October 2017. It pre-dates the NPS-FM 2020, so may not fully give effect to it and therefore regard should be given to the higher order document.

¹ Environment Southland Document ID: A1294020

In terms of s105, the nature of the discharge and the sensitivity of the receiving environment, alternative methods and/or locations of discharge have been discussed in the application. I note that the applicant has selected the proposed discharge because they consider that the alternative method of a direct discharge to water would result in greater adverse effects on the waterbodies than the proposed low-rate discharge to land. The sensitivity of the receiving environment has been taken into account for both discharges, and mitigations are proposed to address the risks to water quality for the different areas on the farm.

Granting this resource consent is not contrary to section 107 for the reasons specified in the s42A report.

All considerations are subject to Part 2 of the RMA, which sets out the purpose and principles that guide this legislation. Section 5 states the purpose of the RMA and sections 6, 7 and 8 are principles intended to provide additional guidance as to the way in which the purpose is to be achieved. In my view granting this resource consent achieves the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out in Part 2 of the Act. The key issues, as discussed above, were adverse effects on freshwater quality and I consider that they have been addressed by some of the mitigations proffered and agreed to as conditions of consent.

3. Conditions

As the applications are bundled, the overall activity status is a **non-complying activity**. When considering a **non-complying activity**, the Council may only, in accordance with Section 104D, grant a resource consent for the activity if it is satisfied that the adverse effects of the activity are minor or the application is for an activity that will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of the relevant plan or proposed plan. If the application passes the “gateway” tests in Section 104D, under Section 104B the Council may grant or refuse consent for a non-complying activity, and if it grants the application, may impose conditions under Section 108 of the RMA.

The consents are granted subject to conditions. These conditions are consistent with section 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The applicant has requested a consent duration of 15 years. The Council officer has recommended a duration until 31 May 2034. The main reason for recommending a shorter duration than requested is uncertainty about the effectiveness of the proposed mitigations in addressing adverse effects on water quality (within a degraded catchment). Another reason is to align with an existing land use consent to use land for self-feeding silage pads which will be used in conjunction with the use of land for farming consent where the use of these pads is a key mitigation for the proposed increase in dairy cow numbers and the increase in the dairy platform.

The term of a consent must be determined by reference to the statutory purpose of the Act, taking into account the specific facts of the application. Policy 40 of the pSWLP sets out the matters to consider when determining the term of a resource consent. Of particular relevance to this application:

- *granting a shorter duration than that sought by the applicant when there is uncertainty regarding the nature, scale, duration and frequency of adverse effects from the activity or the capacity of the resource;*
- *relevant tangata whenua values and Ngāi Tahu indicators of health;*
- *the duration sought by the applicant and reasons for the duration sought;*
- *the permanence and economic life of any capital investment;*

- *the desirability of applying a common expiry date for water permits that allocate water from the same resource or land use and discharges that may affect the quality of the same resource;*
- *the applicant's compliance with the conditions of any previous resource consent, and the applicant's adoption, particularly voluntarily, of good management practices*

I have considered these factors against the information provided in the application and the relevant planning framework. I consider the following factors are relevant in this case:

- *Whether the effects of the activity are certain/known.* I consider there is some uncertainty around the scale and frequency of potential effects on surface water quality in the long-term, particularly with regard to the assumption that phosphorus, E. coli and sediment levels will be improved in the degraded receiving environment as result of granting the activity.
- *Relevant tangata whenua values and Ngai Tahu indicators of health.* The application has been assessed as consistent with the relevant tangata whenua values as outlined in the iwi management plan, with particular regard to the proposed consent duration being less than 25 years.
- *The duration sought by the applicant.* The applicant has sought a 15 year duration to reflect the value of the investment in the effects and the mitigations proposed.
- *Common expiry date.* Five resource consents are required for the proposal and given that the activities are related, a common expiry date is appropriate to ensure that any replacement consent applications in the future can be considered together.
- *Compliance history.* The applicant has a good compliance history with existing resource consents.

On this basis, I consider that the requested consent duration of 15 years is inappropriate. Consequently, I consider it appropriate to grant the application with an expiry date of 31 May 2034 to align with the expiry date of the existing land use consent to use land for self-feeding silage pads.

Please read and ensure you understand and implement these conditions. By law you are required to comply with them for the duration of the consent. Failure to show compliance with conditions of a consent on inspection may result in enforcement action.

For the **Southland Regional Council**



Lacey Bragg
Consents Manager

Notes

1. Right to object: Applicants and consent holders have the right to object to any part of this decision to Environment Southland. Objections must be in writing and received by Environment Southland within 15 working days of the decision being notified. Objectors can request the objection be heard by an independent commissioner. The procedure for making and hearing objections is set out in sections 357A to 357D of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. Right to appeal: The applicant, the consent holder (if different), and any person who made a submission on the application may appeal against any part of this decision (including the consent conditions conditions) to the Environment Court. A submitter's appeal is limited in scope by the matters raised in their submission. Appellants have 15 working days to lodge an appeal, from the date they received notice of this decision. The right to appeal and procedure for lodging appeals is outlined in sections 120 and 121 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
3. Our costs: An invoice for our costs of working on your application will be forwarded to you shortly.
4. Expiry of consent: Please note the expiry date of your resource consent(s). The expiry date will be printed in on the first page of the consent. You can only undertake the activity legally between now and the expiry date. If you wish to continue with the activity after the consent expires, you will need to apply for and obtain a new resource consent in advance. We recommend you re-apply at least six months before any current consent will expire.
5. Lapse of consent: Please note that the resource consent(s) will lapse if you do not 'given effect' to it within five years of it being granted (or otherwise within a different period specified on the particular consent). Lapse of a consent has the same effect as an expiry. The consent will not lapse if you commence the activity within five years. A longer lapse period can be applied for. Please contact us in advance if you think you are not likely to give effect to the consent before it lapses.
6. Cancellation of consent: Resource consents can be cancelled if they are unexercised for a period of five years. Cancellation of a consent has the same effect as an expiry.
7. Consent fees: As stated on the application form, there are charges (other than the application fees) that will apply to your resource consent. These are to cover the costs to the Council of administering the consent (including maintaining a database and management of records) and monitoring. There is in most cases also a Science Research and Management Charge that is imposed on existing resource consents. Please refer to the Schedule of Fees and Charges.