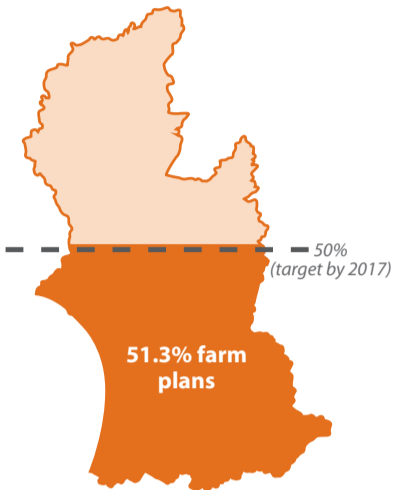


ONE PLAN

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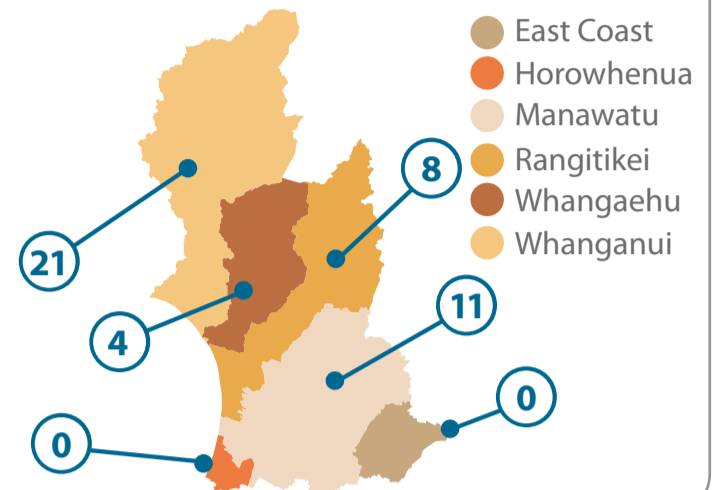
Mapping erodible land (includes SLUI)



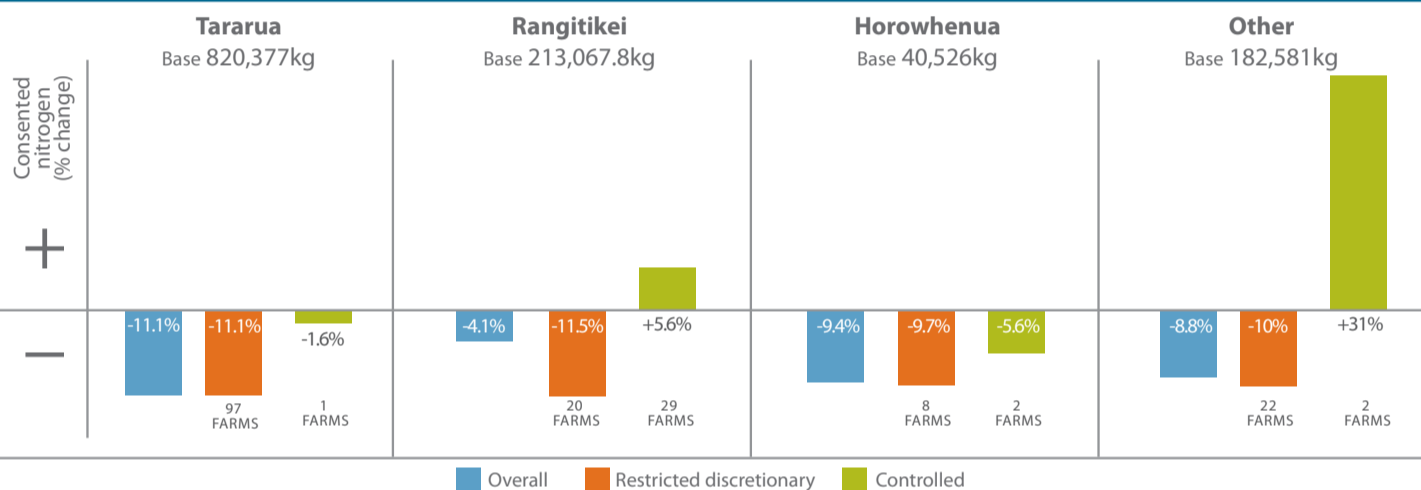
Works on priority land (SLUI)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Afforestation	1,100	1,375	780	512
Retirement	1,132	1,154	1,132	47
On farm conservation	541	718	756	64
Total	2,773	3,247	2,930	623
MPI target	2,400	2,470	2,500	2,800

Infield consents issued (2015/2016 financial year)



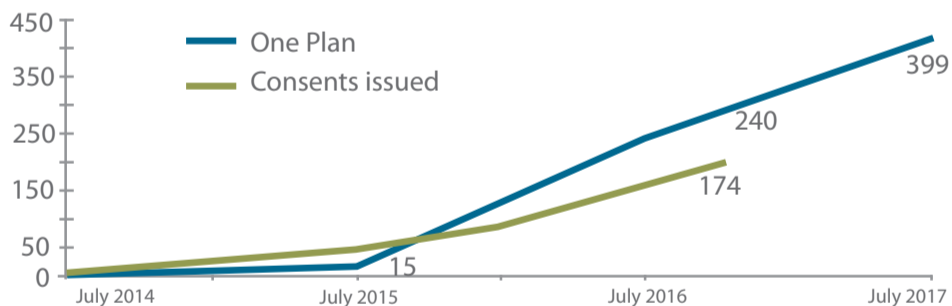
Consented nitrogen reduction



Compliance with resource consents



Nutrient management consents issued



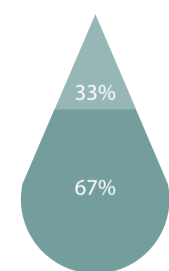
Point source discharge consents



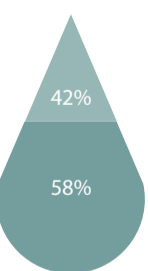
Water allocation

Surface water

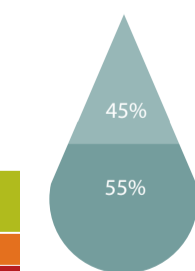
Rangitikei



Manawatu



Whangaehu/Turakina



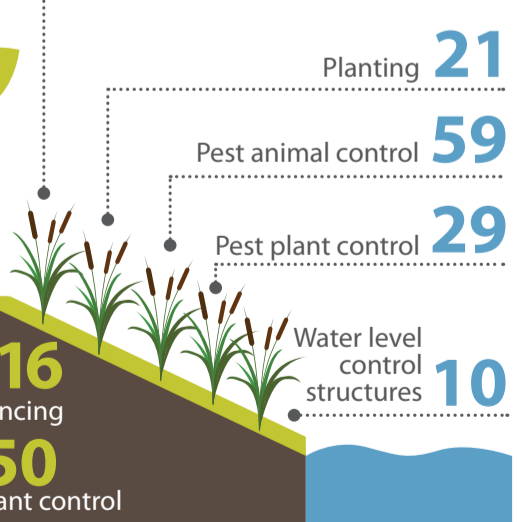
Subzones: Unallocated (Light Blue), Allocated (Dark Blue), Allocable capacity (Green), Fully allocated (Orange), Over allocated (Red)

Active management of bush remnants and wetlands

Bush remnants (Total sites: 118)



Wetlands (Total sites: 59)



Refer to explanatory notes on reverse

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Mapping erodible land (includes SLUI)

In response to the problem of accelerated erosion, the One Plan target was for 50 percent of priority farms on vulnerable land to have in place, or be in the process of establishing farm-wide sustainable land management practices by 2017. Horizons delivers this work through three programmes: the Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI), the Whanganui Catchment Strategy, and environmental property plans. The first half of this two-part dashboard measure shows the proportion of high and medium priority lands of which an accurately mapped land management plan has been done.

Works on priority land (SLUI)

The second part of the measure reports on the SLUI programme. This shows the total progress against the targets set by the Ministry for Primary Industry since the 2014/15 financial year. It details the type of works completed (afforestation, retirement and on-farm conservation). The latest update shows progress to date for the 2016/17 financial year.

Infield consents issued (2015/2016 financial year)

Infield consents may be granted for land disturbance, cultivation, and vegetation clearance. This measure reports the total number of consents granted in the 2015/16 financial year (the most recent complete financial year), in each of the Region's Freshwater Management Units.

Consented nitrogen reduction

Through the process of consenting existing intensive land use, nitrogen leaching is to be managed and a reduction in leaching achieved. For this measure the targeted Water Management Sub-zones are grouped into four categories: Tararua, Coastal Rangitikei, Horowhenua, and the other coastal lake districts. The dashboard measure shows the number of consents granted to date for intensive land use in each area. It shows the initial – or 'base' – rate of nitrogen leaching (kg) from these activities, the overall consented reduction (%), and the reduction (%) broken down by type of consent (restricted discretionary or controlled). Reductions have been required in the first 5 years.

Compliance with resource consents

Consents are grouped by category for this measure. The *industry* category includes industrial, landfill and wastewater activities. *Rural* includes dairy and cultivation activities. Water takes are accounted for under the *water* category. The *miscellaneous* category includes drilling, earthworks and excavation. Each category shows the number of consents and their compliance rate. For compliance rates less than 75 percent a red icon is used. Orange indicates compliance between 75 and 89 percent, and green means that the compliance rate is greater than 90 percent.

Nutrient management consents issued

Under rules 14-1 and 14-2 of the One Plan, existing intensive land use activities in target catchments require a land use consent - in total, 399 consents. In the dashboard, the blue line shows the One Plan trajectory and timeframe for this implementation, from 1 July 2014 when these rules took effect for the first group of target catchments. The green line shows the number of consents that have been issued since.

Point source discharge consents

The number of consent applications in progress is shown, including the number of these for which current consents have expired. For some sites, there will have been multiple applications for the same activity. Because they relate to the same activity, these are counted as one.

Water allocation

The surface water allocations for three Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) in the Region are shown. Horowhenua, Whanganui and East Coast have not been included because of undetermined data. The available capacity status of each FMU (allocable capacity, fully allocated, over-allocated) is shown in a corresponding bar graph.

Active management of bush remnants and wetlands

For the biodiversity priority, the One Plan sets 10-year targets for identification and active management of bush remnants and wetland sites for their protection or enhancement. Active management may include a combination of fencing, planting, pest animal and pest plant control. Some of the activities may be unnecessary at certain sites, or are too expensive to carry out extensively.

In general, the number of sites under Horizons' active management increases from year to year but may decrease, for example, because a site can easily be maintained by the landowners, or over time the classification of a site may change from wetland to bush remnant or vice versa.

Notably for this dashboard;

- 2 out of 118 bush remnant sites do not require fencing as there is no stock access
- 4 out of 59 wetland sites are unfenced due to minimal threat from stock, with all necessary fencing done.
- Water level control structures are only used at wetland sites.

