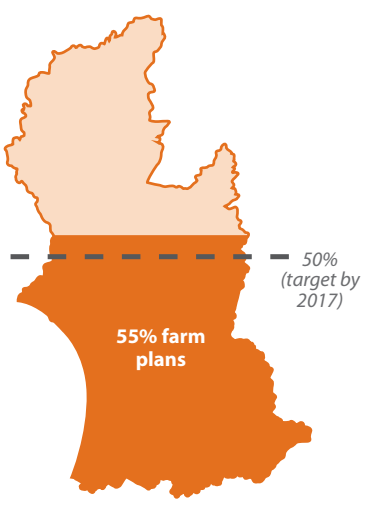
ONE PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD

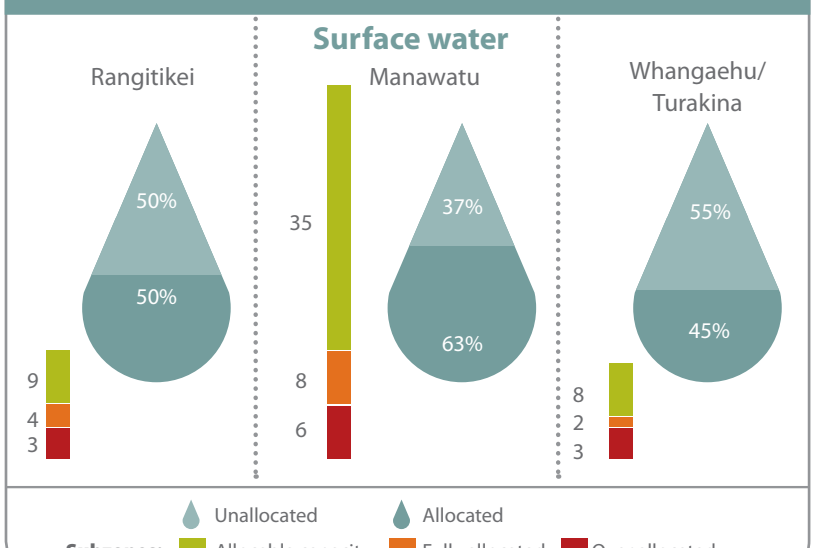
Mapping erodible land
(includes SLUI)



Works on priority land (SLUI)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Afforestation	1,374	780	636	165
Retirement	1,143	1,376	2,366	266
On farm conservation	718	752	1,075	22
Total	**3,236**	**2,907**	**4,078**	**453**
MPI target	2,470	2,500	2,800	2,900

Water allocation



Compliance with resource consents

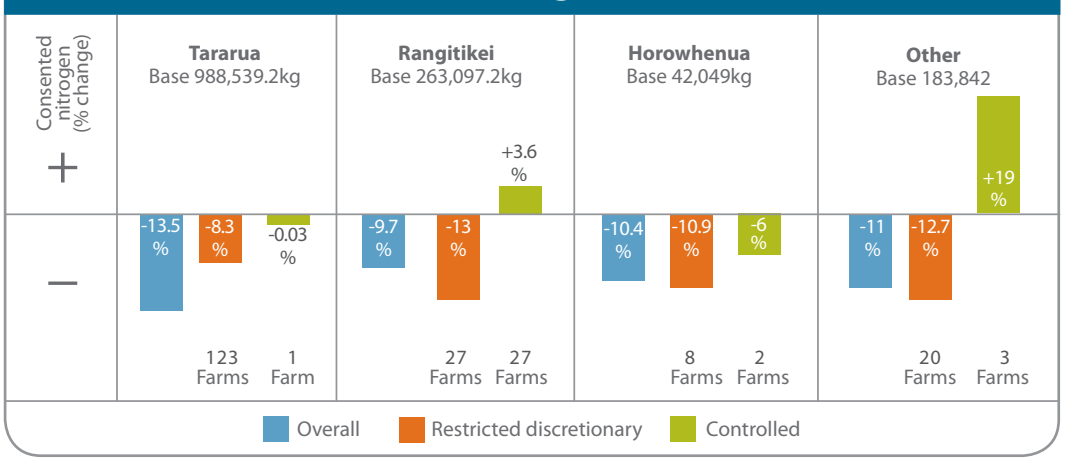
INDUSTRY
833 Consents
(32% consents assessed)
82%

RURAL
1201 Consents
(45% consents assessed)
89%

WATER
927 Consents
(79% consents assessed)
89%

MISCELLANEOUS
1983

Consented nitrogen reduction



Point source discharge consents

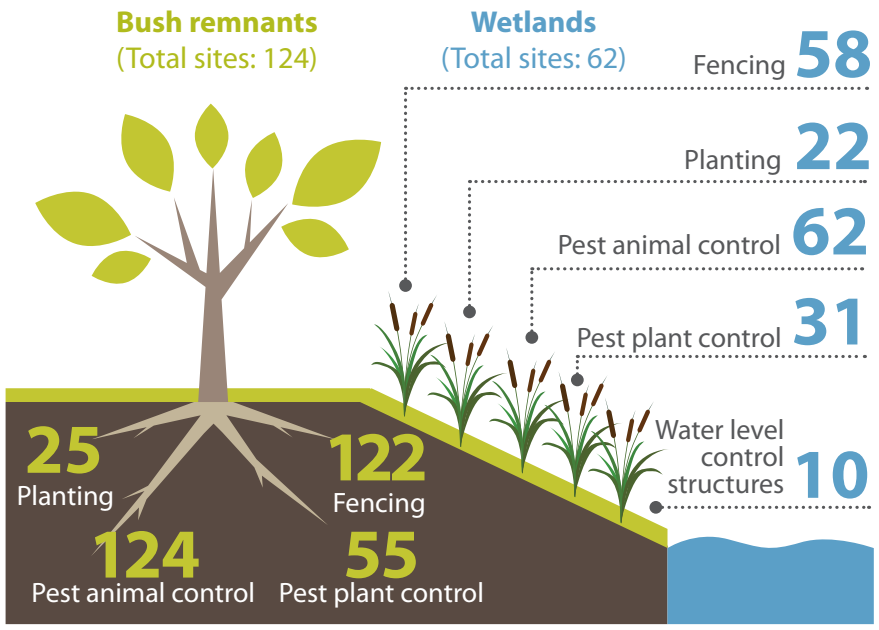
21 Applications in process

19 Expired
2 Due to expire

Nutrient management - dairying

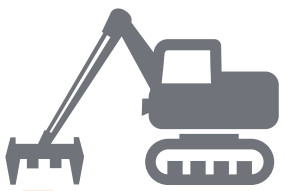
	Mangapapa	Waikawa	Other south west	Mangatainoka	Lake Horowhenua	Coastal Rangitikei	Other coastal lakes	Upper Manawatu above Hopelands	Manawatu above gorge
Dairy farms granted land use consent	7	5	1	91	11	59	21	44	10
OVERSEER Basefiles completed	7	5	1	91	11	71	29	93	26
Total dairy farming operations	7	5	1	91	11	71	31	126	33

Active management of bush remnants and wetlands



Infield consents issued (September quarter 2017/18)

LAND DISTURBANCE

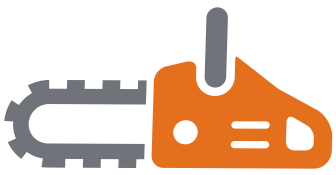


5 September quarterly average since 2013/14

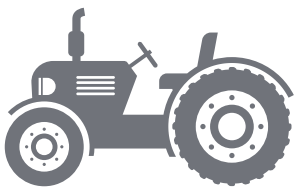
Total issued: **4**

100% issued in **5 working days** or less

VEGETATION CLEARANCE
Total issued: **2**



CULTIVATION
Total issued: **0**



Refer to explanatory notes on reverse

horizons regional council

December 2017

ONE PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD

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 2017/18 financial year.

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.

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.

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.

Nutrient management – dairying

This indicator shows the progress dairy farm operations in target catchments are making towards gaining consent. It compares the number of farms that have created OVERSEER basefiles (to establish the current levels of nutrient leaching) and the number of farms that have been granted land use consents, with the total number of farms that need consent. The farms in target catchments shown in blue all have basefiles and consents. The orange section shows progress being made in the other target catchments.

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.

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 124 bush remnants sites do not require fencing as there is no stock access
- 4 out of 62 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.

Infield consents issued
September quarter 2017/18

Infield consents may be granted for land disturbance, cultivation, and vegetation clearance. In a small number of cases vegetation clearance will have been done for the purpose of riparian restoration and/or planting, but these are shown separately. Extra detail is given in each dashboard on one category; in this report it is land disturbance. For land disturbance, the measure therefore also shows the percentage processed within the target timeframe of five days and, for comparison, the average number issued in the September quarter since 2013/14. For vegetation clearance, see the August 2017 dashboard report; for cultivation see the April 2017 dashboard report.

horizons regional council
December 2017