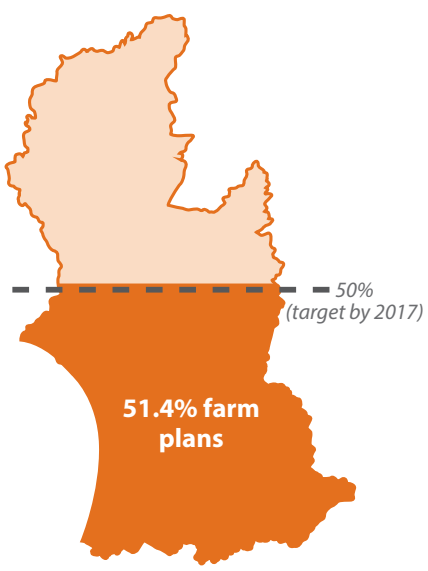
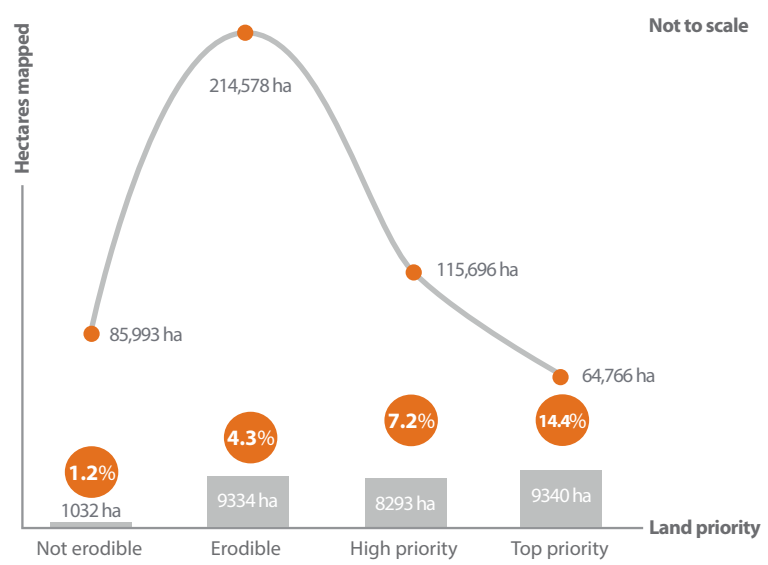
ONE PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD

Methods implementation

Mapping erodible land
(includes SLUI)



Priority lands with SLUI works (%)



Infield consents issued (December quarter 2016/17)

CULTIVATION

2.3 December quarterly average since 2013/14

Total issued: **1**

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

VEGETATION CLEARANCE
Total issued: **3**

LAND DISTURBANCE
Total issued: **9**

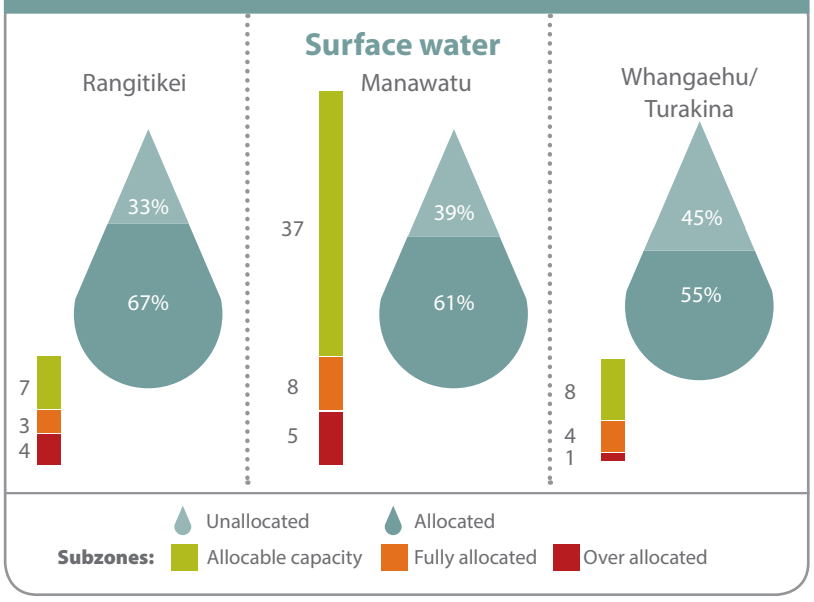
Point source discharge consents

20
Applications in process

19 Expired
1 Due to expire

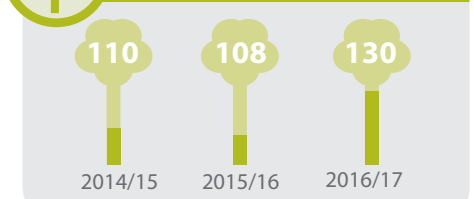
40 Territorial authorities
14 Non-Territorial authorities

Water allocation



Top 100 wetlands

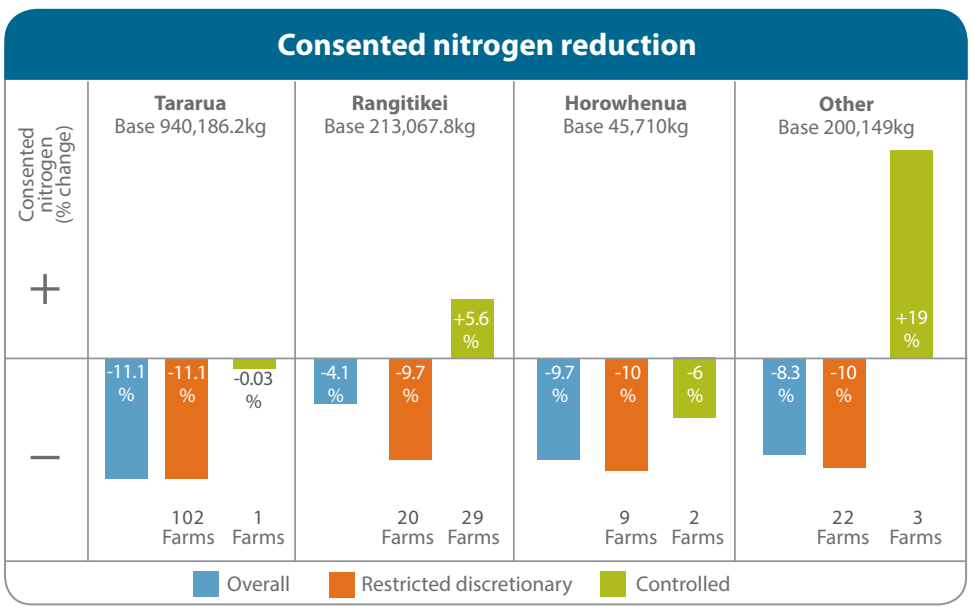
Top 200 bush remnants



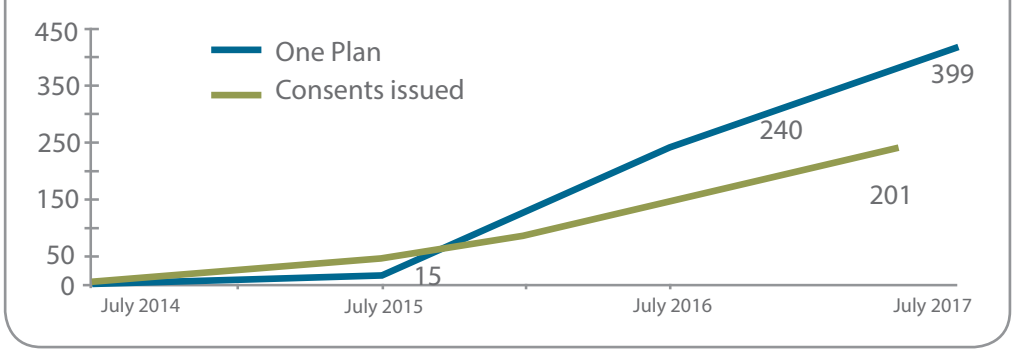
Riparian fencing

		Cumulative total
Pre 2014/15	**943** km	**943** km
2014/15	**137** km	**1080** km
2015/16	**175** km	**1255** km
2016/17	**26** km to date	**1281** km

Consented nitrogen reduction



Nutrient management consents issued



Refer to explanatory notes on reverse

horizons regional council

April 2017

ONE PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD

Methods implementation

The One Plan has 59 methods for giving effect to the plan's policies and objectives. The dashboard shows progress towards their implementation. It shows the number, respectively, of methods fully implemented, partially implemented, or not yet in operation. The following five of the original 59 methods will not now be implemented.

- Methods 3-1 Regional Territorial Authority Waste Forum and 3-2 Public information – waste. Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, this is no longer a regional authority role.
- Methods 6-8 Consistent landscape assessment and 6-10 Proactive identification of historic heritage. Resources have not been allocated for implementation. In most cases landscape assessments will have been done by territorial authorities during their district plan reviews.
- Method 8-1 Coastal Management Forum. A group is not considered necessary at this time given the small number of issues arising in the coastal area. Most of what this method intended is informally happening as required.

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.

Priority lands with SLUI works (%)

The second part of the measure reports just on the Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) programme. For each land classification – not erodible, erodible, high priority and top priority – it shows the total number of hectares mapped, and the proportion of each of these where farm plan implementation work has then been achieved, since 2007 when SLUI began.

With the target for 50% of priority land mapping reached by the SLUI team, focus is turning more to implementation.

Infield consents issued
(December quarter 2016/17)

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 not shown separately. The dashboard shows consent numbers issued in each category to the end of December 2016 (the most recent completed quarter). Extra detail will be given each time on one category; in this report it is cultivation. For cultivation, the dashboard therefore also shows the percentage processed within the target timeframe of five days and, for comparison, the average number issued in the December quarter since 2013/14. For land disturbance, see the June 2016 dashboard report; for vegetation clearance see the February 2016 report.

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.

Top 100 wetlands and Top 200 bush remnants

For the biodiversity priority, the One Plan sets 10-year targets for identification and active management of the top 100 wetlands and top 200 bush remnants for their protection or enhancement (for things like, for example, stock exclusion and plant or animal pest control). In general, the number of sites under Horizons' active management increases from year to year. From time to time they may decrease, which is the case this year (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).

Riparian fencing

Riparian fences are a key method for protecting and enhancing water quality. The dashboard measure shows kilometres of riparian fencing completed through an environmental grant from Horizons during each financial year since2014/15, and the cumulative total amount. Other fencing under the One Plan may have been required as a condition of intensive land use consent, for example (not shown this quarter).

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.

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.

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.

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