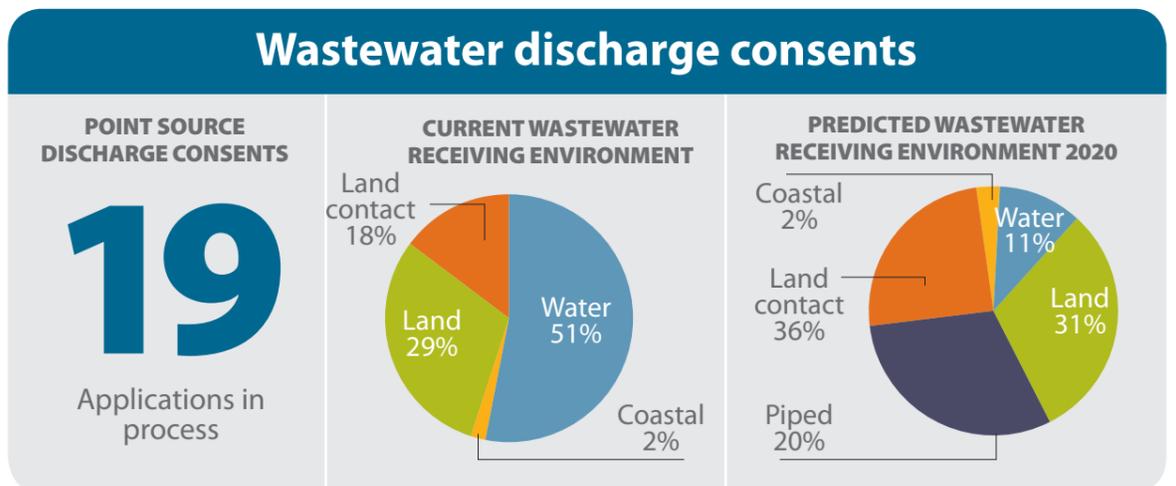
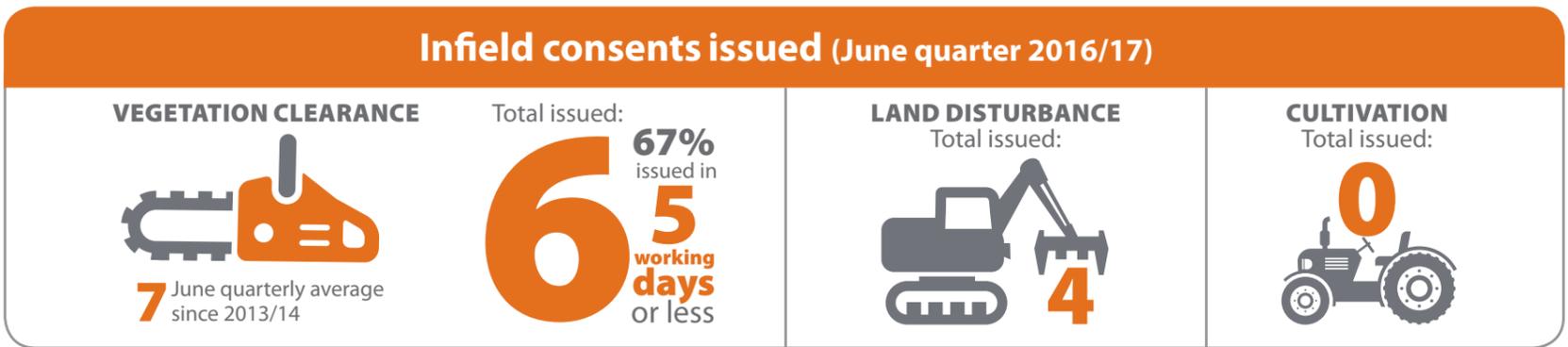
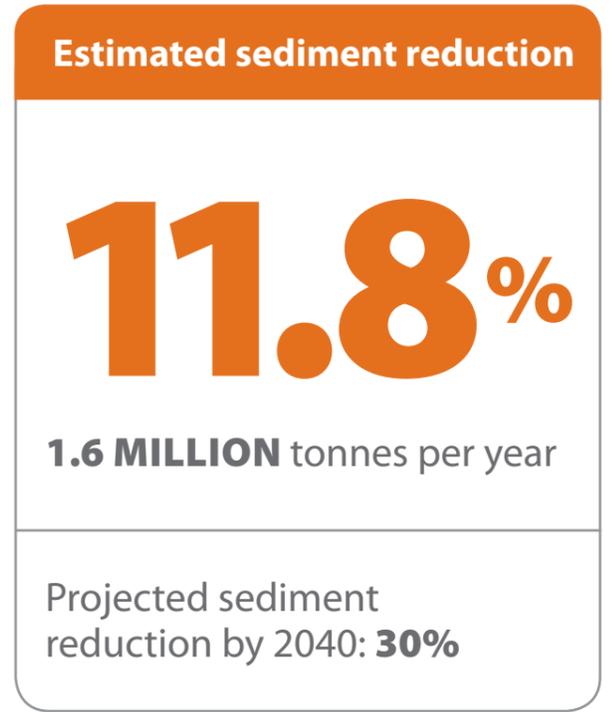
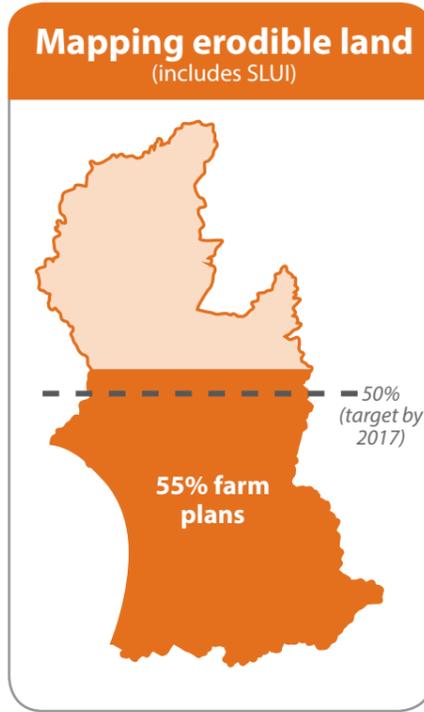


ONE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD



Consented nitrogen reduction

Consented nitrogen (% change)	Taranua Base 988,539.2kg		Rangitikei Base 263,097.2kg		Horowhenua Base 42,049kg		Other Base 183,842	
	Overall	Restricted discretionary	Overall	Restricted discretionary	Overall	Restricted discretionary	Overall	Restricted discretionary
+								
-	-13.5%	-8.3%	-9.7%	-13%	-10.4%	-10.9%	-11%	-12.7%
	123 Farms	1 Farm	27 Farms	27 Farms	8 Farms	2 Farms	20 Farms	3 Farms
				+3.6%		-6%		+19%

Legend: Overall (Blue), Restricted discretionary (Orange), Controlled (Green)

Refer to explanatory notes on reverse

Te ao Māori

This measure shows progress in implementing agreements, protocols or other engagement with local iwi and hapu (One Plan, chapter 2).

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.

Estimated sediment reduction

The second part of the measure relates exclusively to the SLUI programme. With the target for 50% of priority land mapping reached by the SLUI team, focus is turning more to implementation. This measure shows the estimated sediment reduction from SLUI as a result of farm plans done to date, once they are mature. The numbers are based on national-scale land use capability (LUC) mapping and on SLUI farm plan boundary files.

Infield consents issued (June 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 in the June 2016/17 quarter. Extra detail is given in each dashboard on one category; in this report it is vegetation clearance. For vegetation clearance, the measure therefore also shows the percentage processed within the target timeframe of five days and, for comparison, the average number issued in the June quarter since 2013/14. For land disturbance, see the June 2016 dashboard report; for cultivation see the April 2017 dashboard report.

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.

Wastewater discharge consents

The number of consent applications in progress is shown, including the number of these for which the 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.

The current and predicted (2020) wastewater receiving environments are also shown in this indicator. The receiving environments of human waste discharge include water, land and coastal areas. Land contact based treatment prior to discharge to water, in consultation with local iwi, is also measured to show implementation of One Plan Policy 5-11. Discharges to water from some smaller communities will be piped to larger wastewater plants for more effective treatment and discharge.

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.