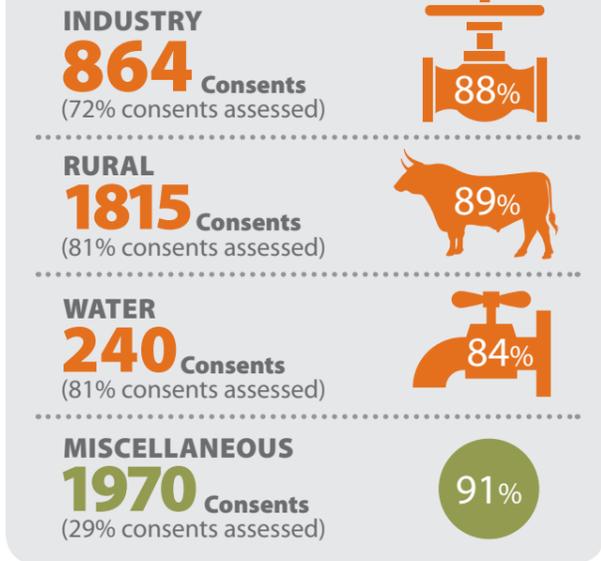


# ONE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD

## Methods implementation



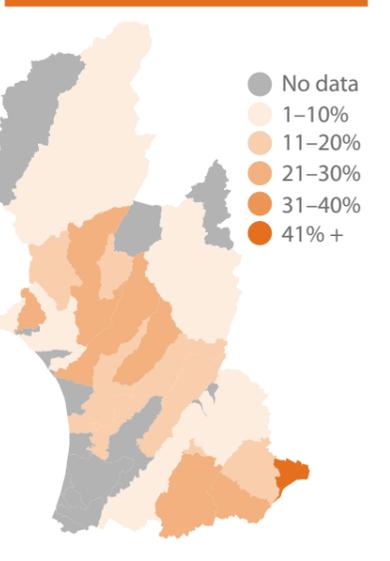
## Compliance with resource consents



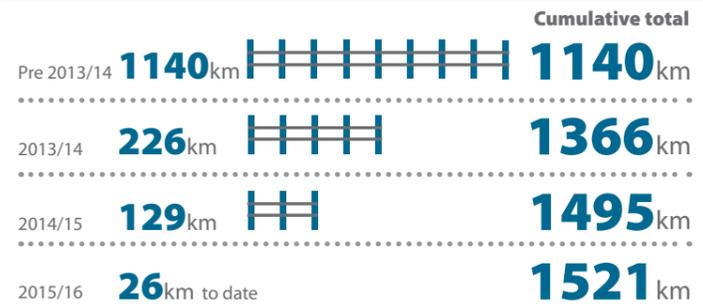
## Land management activity (includes SLUI)



## Projected sediment reduction



## Riparian fencing



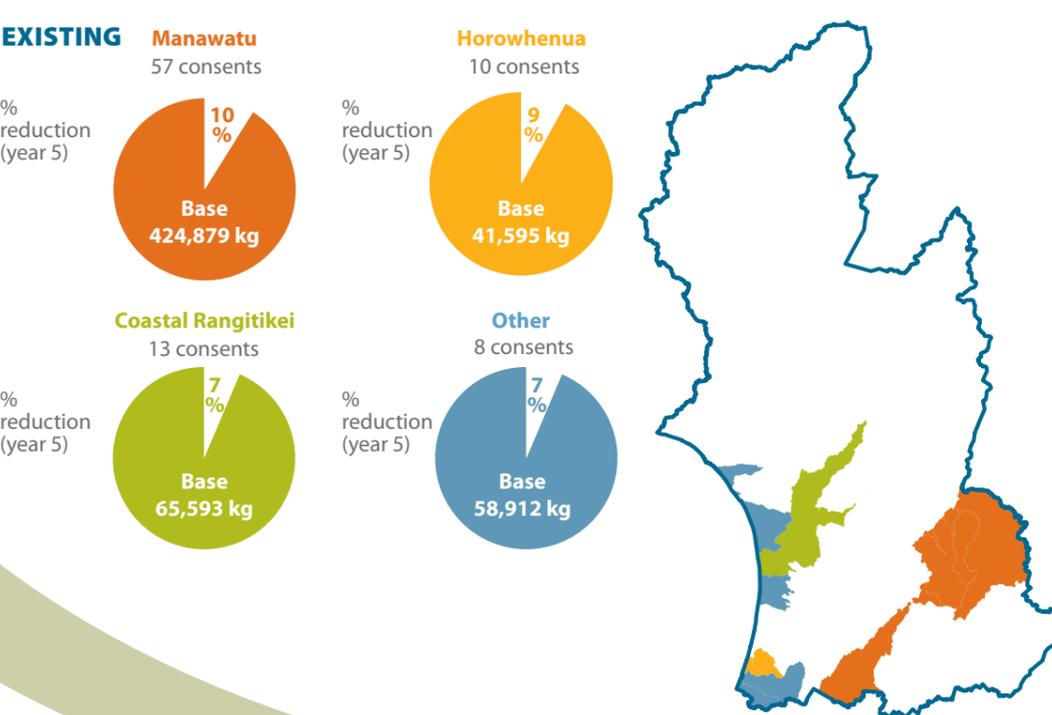
## Nutrient management consents issued



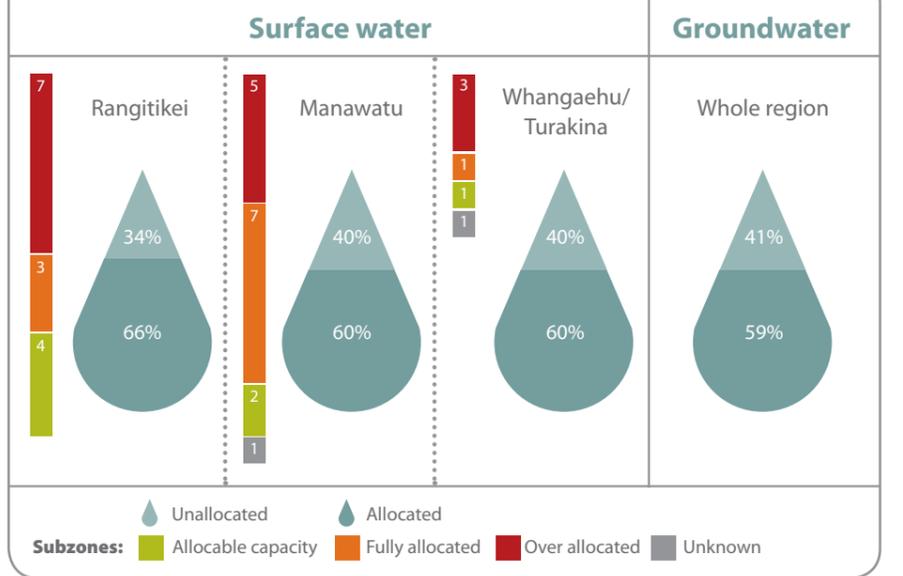
## Point source discharge consents



## Consented nitrogen reduction (5 years)



## Water allocation



Refer to explanatory notes on reverse

## 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.

## Resource consent compliance

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 aquaculture, drilling, earthworks and excavation.

Each category shows the percentage of consents assessed since issued, and their compliance rate. For compliance rates less than 75 percent a red icon has been used. Orange indicates compliance between 75 and 89 percent, and green means that the compliance rate is greater than 90 percent. A comparison of the current year's compliance rates with the previous year's will be reported annually at the end of each financial year.

## Land management (sediment reduction)

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: Sustainable Land Use Initiative, 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 for which an accurately mapped land management plan has been done.

The second part of the measure relates exclusively to the SLUI programme. It shows the expected reduction in sediment erosion once SLUI works are mature.

## High-value actively-managed wetlands and 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).

## Infield consents issued

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 2015/16 December quarter. Each quarter, in turn, extra detail will be given on one category; in this report it is vegetation clearance. For vegetation clearance, the dashboard therefore also shows: the percentage of consents 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 and cultivation, this extra detail will appear in subsequent quarters.

## Point source discharge consents

The number of point source discharge applications in active progress. For some sites, there will have been multiple applications for the same activity, but only one is now being pursued. These are counted as one.

## 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 since 2013/14, 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).

## 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, 420 consents. In the dashboard measure 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.

## Consented nitrogen reduction (5 years)

Through the process of consenting existing intensive land use, nitrogen leaching is to be managed and a reduction in leaching achieved. For this measure, target water management sub-zones are grouped by catchment as follows: Manawatu, Coastal Rangitikei, Horowhenua and the other coastal lake districts.

The dashboard measure shows the number of consents done to date for intensive land use in each area. It shows the initial – or 'base' – rate of nitrogen leaching (kg) from these activities, and the consented reduction (%) expected once each farmer reaches the fifth year of their consent.

## Water allocation

For water allocation, surface water and groundwater allocations for the region are separately shown, with surface water further broken down into, firstly, freshwater management units (FMUs); and secondly, these FMUs' available capacity in water management subzones (unallocated capacity, fully allocated, over-allocated). Quarterly reports for this measure will alternate between groundwater and surface water in showing the FMU detail (ie, it will be given for groundwater in the next quarter).

For Rangitikei, Manawatu and Whangaehu/Turakina, the dashboard shows the proportion of water consented for abstraction each day. There are three FMUs for which the total allocation limit is not known, in which abstraction amounts consented are:

- Whanganui – 20,178 m<sup>3</sup> per day
- Horowhenua – 25,200 m<sup>3</sup> per day
- East Coast – 2,344 m<sup>3</sup> per day