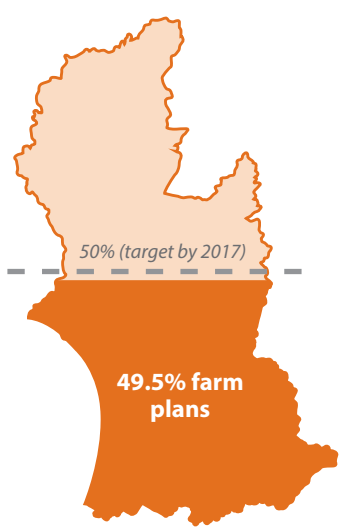
ONE PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION DASHBOARD

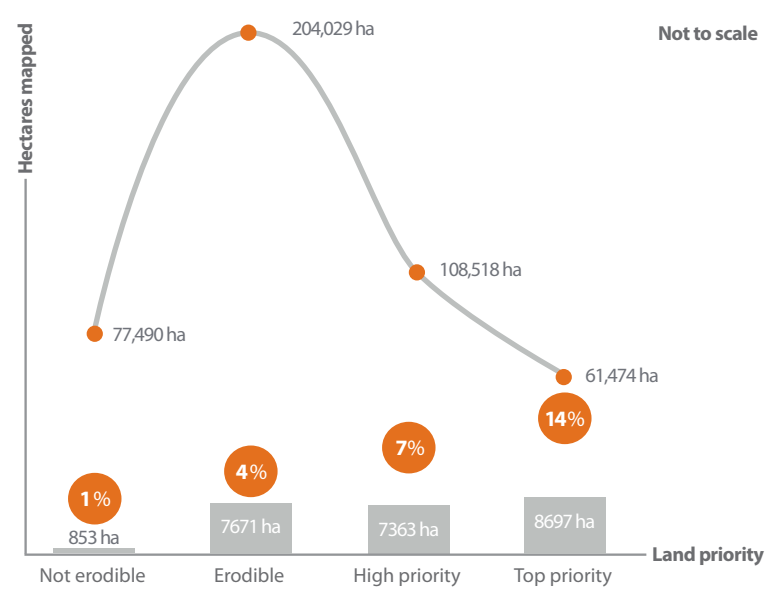
Te ao Māori

- 4 Memoranda of partnership
- 1 Iwi management plans
- 0 Protocol: sites of significance
- 12 Treaty settlements in progress
- 2 Treaty settlements completed
- 0 Joint management agreements

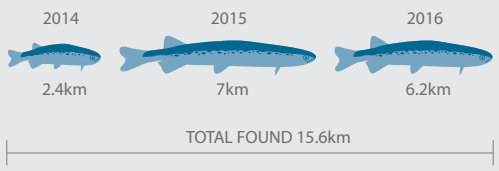
Mapping erodible land (includes SLUI)



Priority lands with SLUI works (%)



Inanga spawning sites



Trout spawning sites

Works have been done by Horizons along

9.2%

of the total length of waterways with trout spawning value

Infield consents issued (March quarter 2015/16)

LAND DISTURBANCE Total issued: **9**

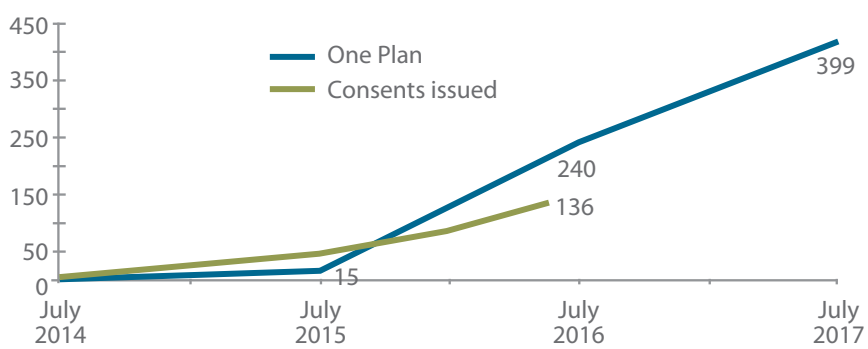
9 March quarterly average since 2013/14

66.7% issued in 5 working days or less

VEGETATION CLEARANCE Total issued: **2**

CULTIVATION Total issued: **1**

Nutrient management consents issued



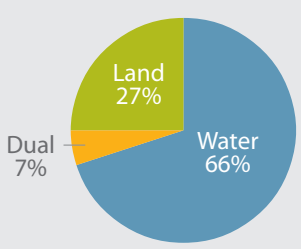
Wastewater discharge consents

POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE CONSENTS

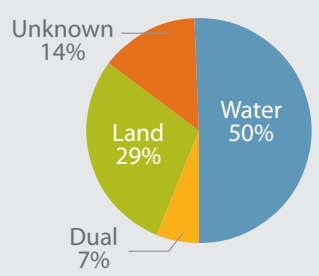
22

Applications in process

CURRENT WASTEWATER RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT



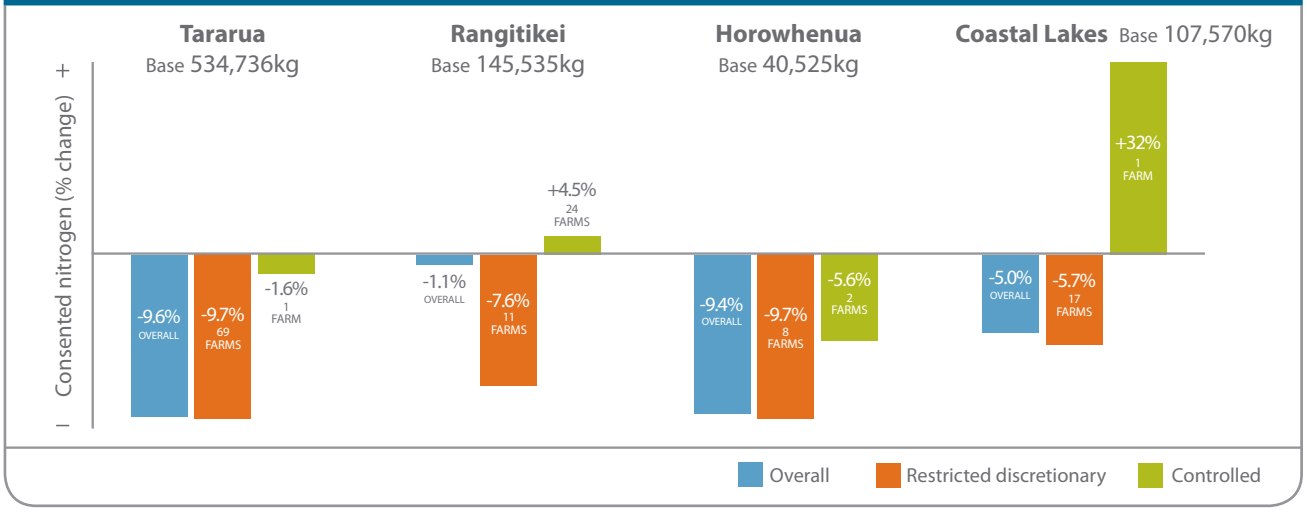
PREDICTED WASTEWATER RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT 2020



Conversions

	Target catchment	Non-target catchment
Controlled	6	12
Restricted discretionary	7	22

Consented nitrogen reduction



Refer to explanatory notes on reverse

horizons regional council

June 2016

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

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, 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.

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 almost completed by the SLUI team, focus is turning more to implementation.

Trout and native fish spawning sites

The One Plan sets 10 year targets for the identification and active management of the top spawning sites for inanga and trout. Active management includes works for their protection and enhancement, including fencing, planting and culvert replacement.

Horizons is currently ascertaining where inanga spawning sites exist, before identification of the top 30 sites can begin. The measure shows the length of inanga spawning habitat identified every year since 2014.

Secondly, for waterways identified in the Plan as having trout spawning value, it shows the proportion of those waterways where protection works such as planting, fencing and weed control have been done by Horizons (9.2%). When protection works on public conservation land (including Ngawhenua Rahui Kawaneta or Maori conservation land) and QE-II covenants are counted, the length of managed protected waterway for trout is 32%.

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 to the end of March 2016 (the most recent completed quarter). Extra detail will be given each time on one category; in this report it is land disturbance. For land disturbance, the dashboard therefore also shows: the percentage processed within the target timeframe of five days and, for comparison, the average number issued in the March quarter since 2013/14. For vegetation clearance: see the February 2016 dashboard report. For cultivation this extra detail will be in the next 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 (revised from the former estimate of 420 previously reported). 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.

Wastewater discharge consents

The number of consent applications in progress is shown. 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. There are 22 consent or reconsent applications in progress, of a total 56 wastewater discharges currently consented for the region (around one-third of existing discharges).

For human sewage discharge to water, the proportion currently discharged to water is shown, with the expected proportion by 2020 (the One Plan target date) if the above applications proceed.

Conversions

Conversions to intensive land use since 2010 are shown in a matrix: conversions consented as controlled activities (meeting One Plan table 14.2 leaching limits) in target and non-target catchments; and conversions consented as restricted discretionary activities in target and non-target catchments. Target catchments are those for which existing land use activities are also managed and limited through the One Plan.

The numbers reported include partial as well as full conversions (i.e. they include land use changes affecting only part of a farm).

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 done 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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