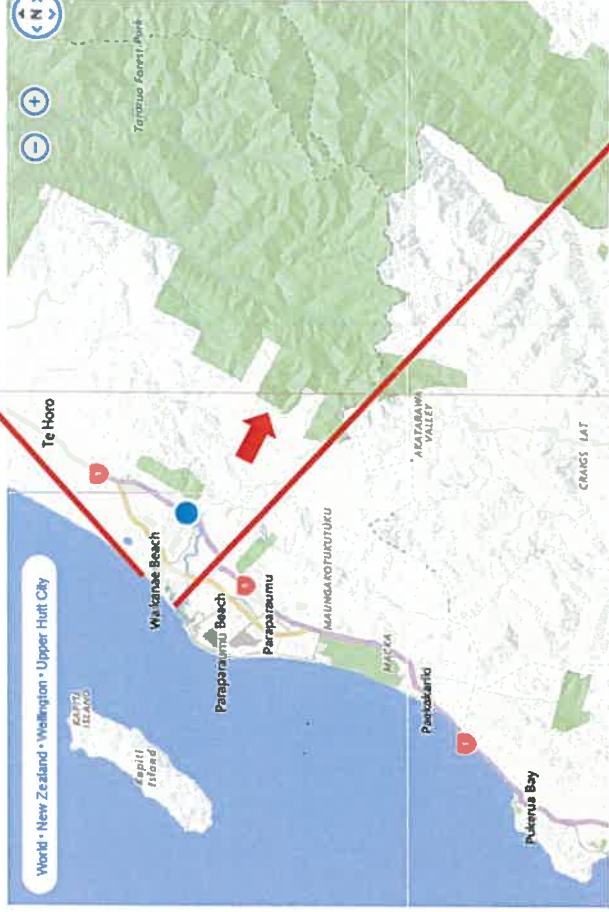
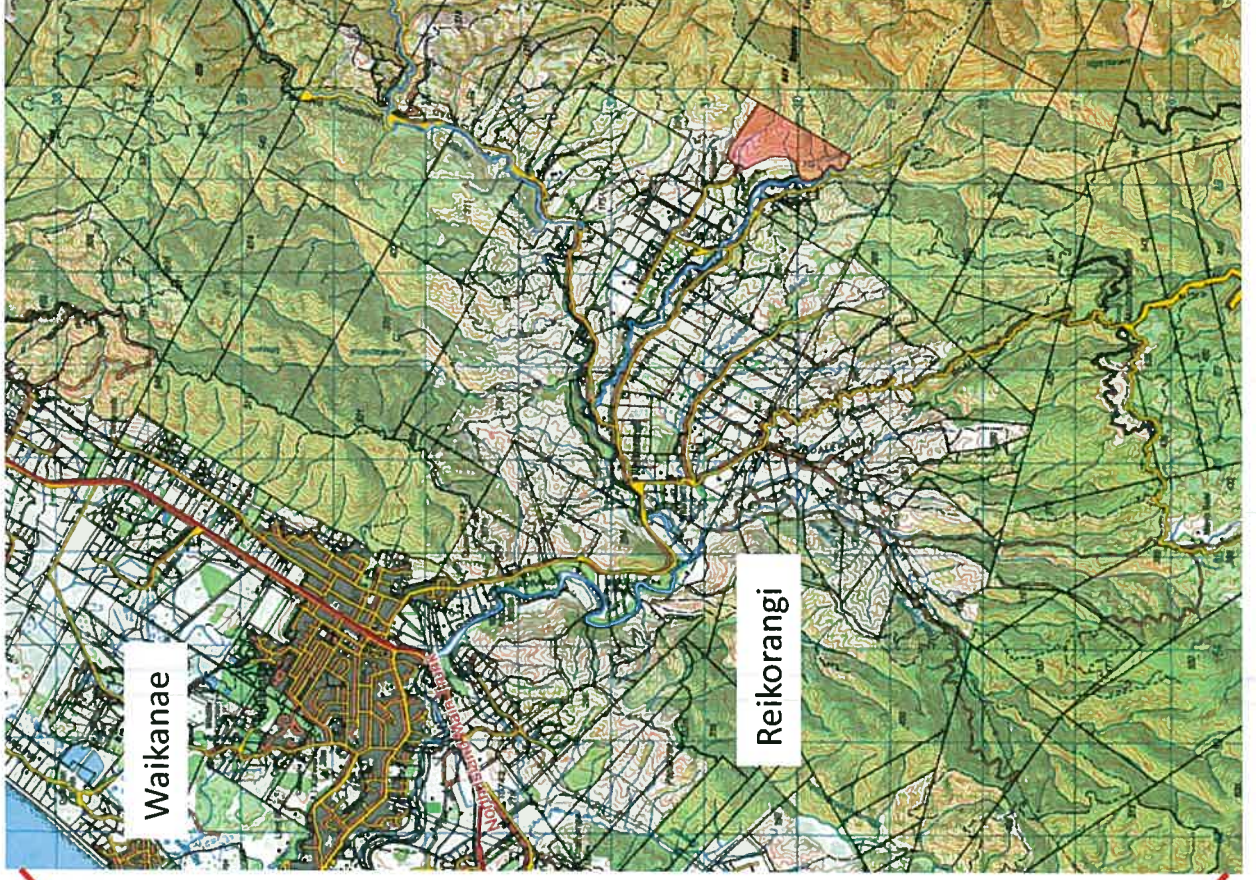


Submission of Waa Rata 152



A bit about us...

- Joint owners of **60+ ha** in Reikorangi – farm forestry, and bush
- We won a regional sustainable **home design award**
- Since 2006, we have carried out intensive pest management in 20 ha (stoats, rats, possums), with **Project Crimson** funding and personal investment
- Personally fenced \$20,000 of bush
- Private arrangement with trusted deer, goats and pig **hunter**
- Founding members of Reikorangi **River and Bush Group** – focusing on stoat control
- **Wellington Regional Council** bait stations on land
- Allow public access to **DOC** for a walkway track over our land for Kapakapanui Loop Track
- Phil Stroud separately has a representative role for **23 volunteer restoration groups in Kāpiti**

Overview

- Useability of Plan
- Legibility of planning maps
- Better reflecting context in plan
- Looking ahead...

Useability of Plan

- Improving the useability of the plan will increase the plan effectiveness
- This would help rural people whose every day activities are impacted by the plan – without overwhelming them
- To enable easier use of the plan by lay people to understand provisions, **we seek relief** that inserts hyperlinks where any cross references to other parts of the Plan are made [S42A Report, Issue 1.7]
- For example, listing M1, M2, M3 etc as the relevant methods is meaningless unless you can simply link to what those acronyms mean

Legibility of Planning Maps

- A number of notified maps were not sufficiently legible, making it difficult to identify what provisions apply in different locations [refer S42A Issue 1.6, paragraph 148]
- Rural people particularly need to be able to use the plan as it affects everyday operations
- Legibility of maps impacts on plan effectiveness and they should be amended to improve the useability of the plan
- For example, some maps are of an insufficient scale to identify where provisions apply (13a, 13b, 13c), similar colours making provisions indistinguishable (25)

Example Map 13a



Legibility of Planning Maps

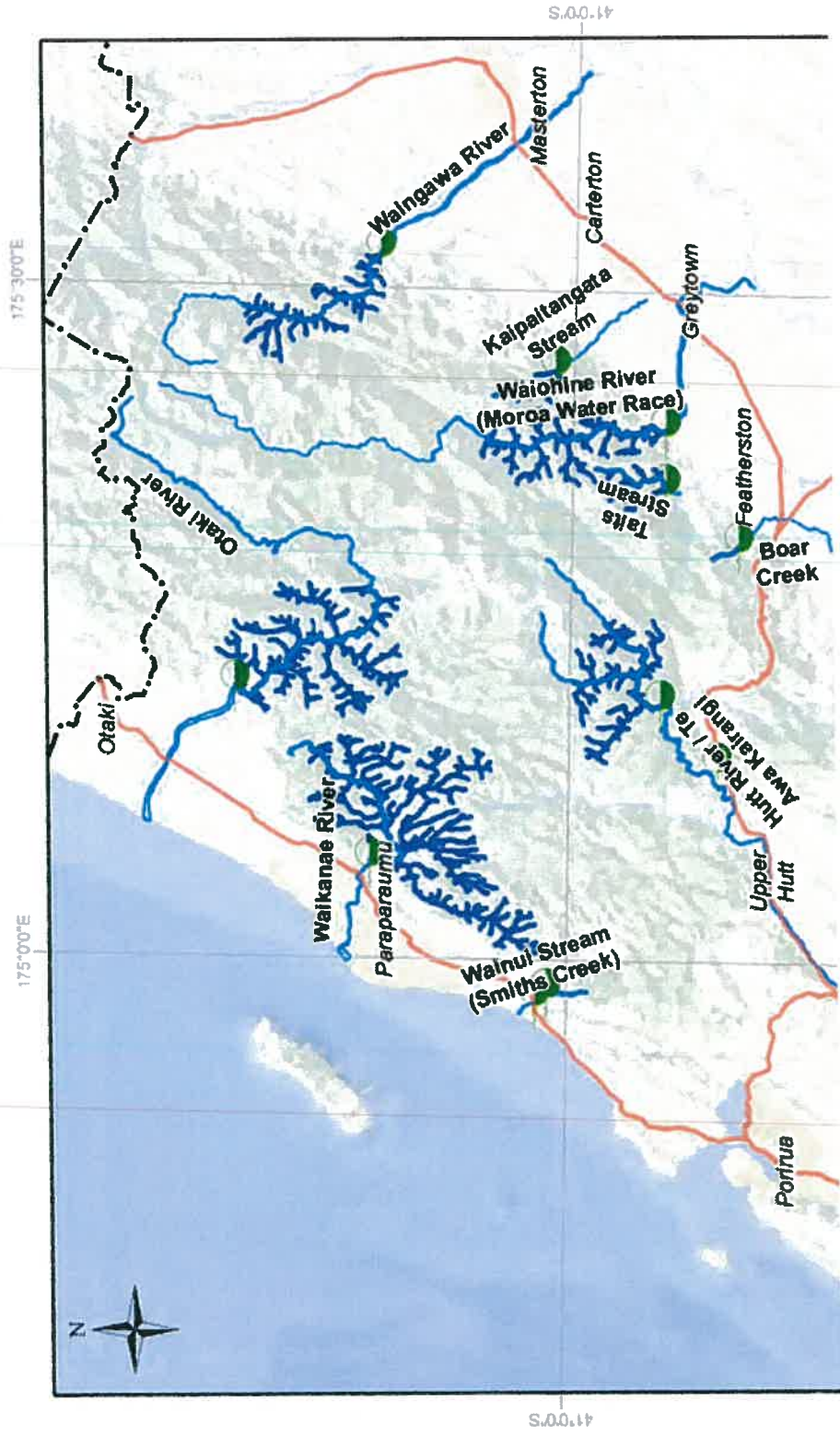
- **We seek relief that:**
 - the scale of the maps should be legible so it is clear in localised areas where the provisions apply
 - the colour of mapped provisions should be distinguishable so that it is clear where different provisions apply to different areas
 - The map provisions should reflect what is happening on the ground eg topography etc

Map legibility impacts natural justice

- By way of example, the Surface Water community drinking water supply protection areas (incorporate schedule M1) **Map 26** – these areas are not clearly distinguishable
- As plan users it was not clear where these areas are located on the ground
- Highly restrictive provisions such as these should have involved direct consultation with affected property owners

Surface water community drinking water supply protection areas (incorporates Schedule M1)

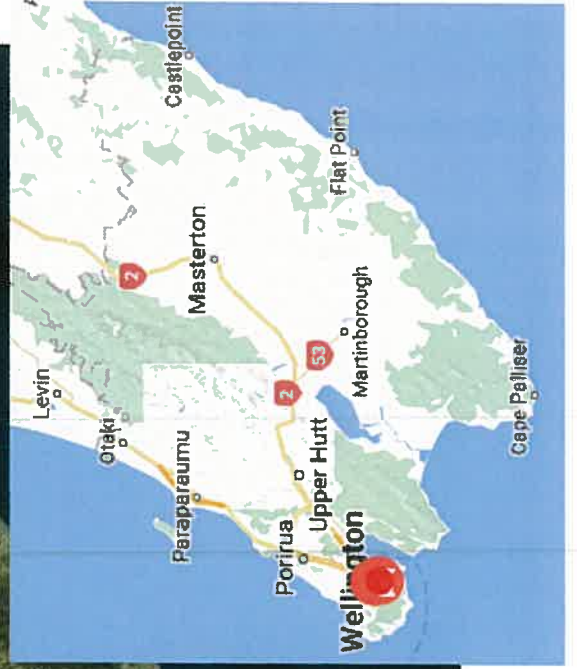
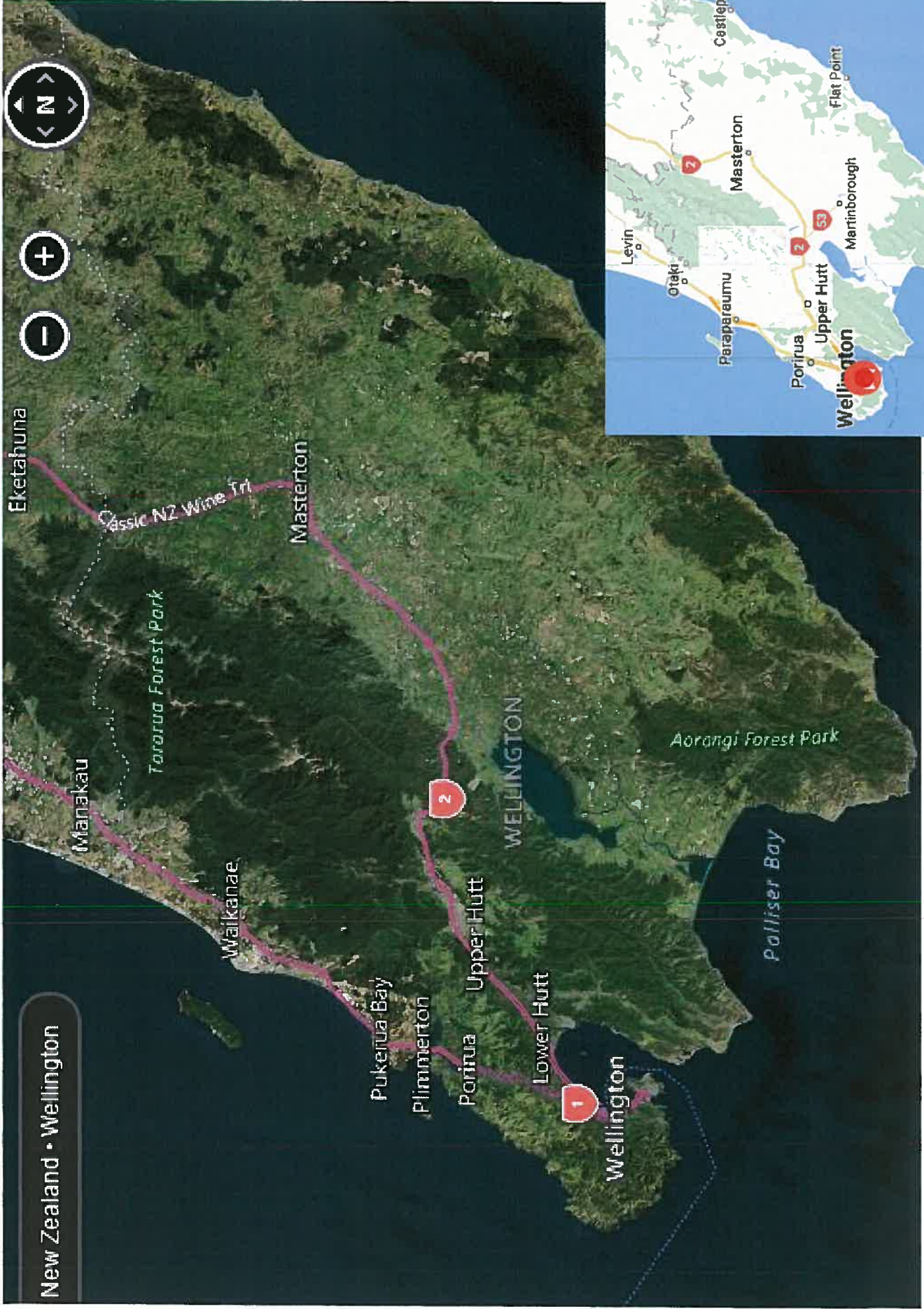
Map 26



Better reflecting context in Plan

- Proposed regional-wide provisions apply in a generic way and should be refined to better reflect the different contexts that exist across the region
- If you have the wrong context you will need to unwind the generic approach when giving effect to the whaitua
- By example, the rainfall on the western side of the Tararua Ranges is high, it has strong flushing capacity, and the catchments are shorter, There is evidence demonstrating this.
- As a principle **we seek relief** to ensure the regional-wide provisions better reflect the environmental differences between the east and west coast, and related contexts

New Zealand • Wellington



Looking ahead...

Beneficial use:

- Don't put barriers in the way of activities that achieve positive environmental effects

Avoid duplication:

- There are rules that cover the same or similar content, and it would be preferable to avoid duplication of regulation [eg rule 103]