

Details



(1 of 1)

[Clear](#)[Zoom to](#)**Property**

OBJECTID	20326
FULL_APP	Part Section 103 Pauatahanui AG RES, Section 22A Block X Paekakariki SD, Part Section 38 Pauatahanui AG RES, Part Section 103 Pauatahanui AG RES, Part Section 38 Pauatahanui AG RES, Lot 1 DP 27592, Part Section 103 Pauatahanui AG RES
PARCEL_AREA	4196748.000000
RESERVE_NAME1	
PURPOSE1	
TITLES	WN10A/1259, WN870/64, WN10A/1259, , WN10A/1259, WN10A/1259, WN10A/1259
Land_No	210479,210482,211213,211306,211287,210477,211425
Address	1071 Moonshine Road,Judgeford, Porirua City 5381
Rate_Account	
Valuation_No	1544406400
Total_Value	1770000.000000
Land_Value	1510000.000000
Imp_Value	260000.000000
PCC_rates	4974.280000
GW_rates	1266.920000
Property_Type	Situation
ID	3776574
LEGALITY1	
STATUTE1	
Property_no	816910
WARD_NAME	Northern Ward
Ward_Label	Pukerua ki te Raki
Corrosion_Zone	Zone 1



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Search for an address...

Map Tools



Help



Photo 3

Photo 2



Photo 4

181

179

Photo 5

Photo 1



1.8501

1071 Moonshine Road, Judgeford, Porirua City

5381

SNA 181

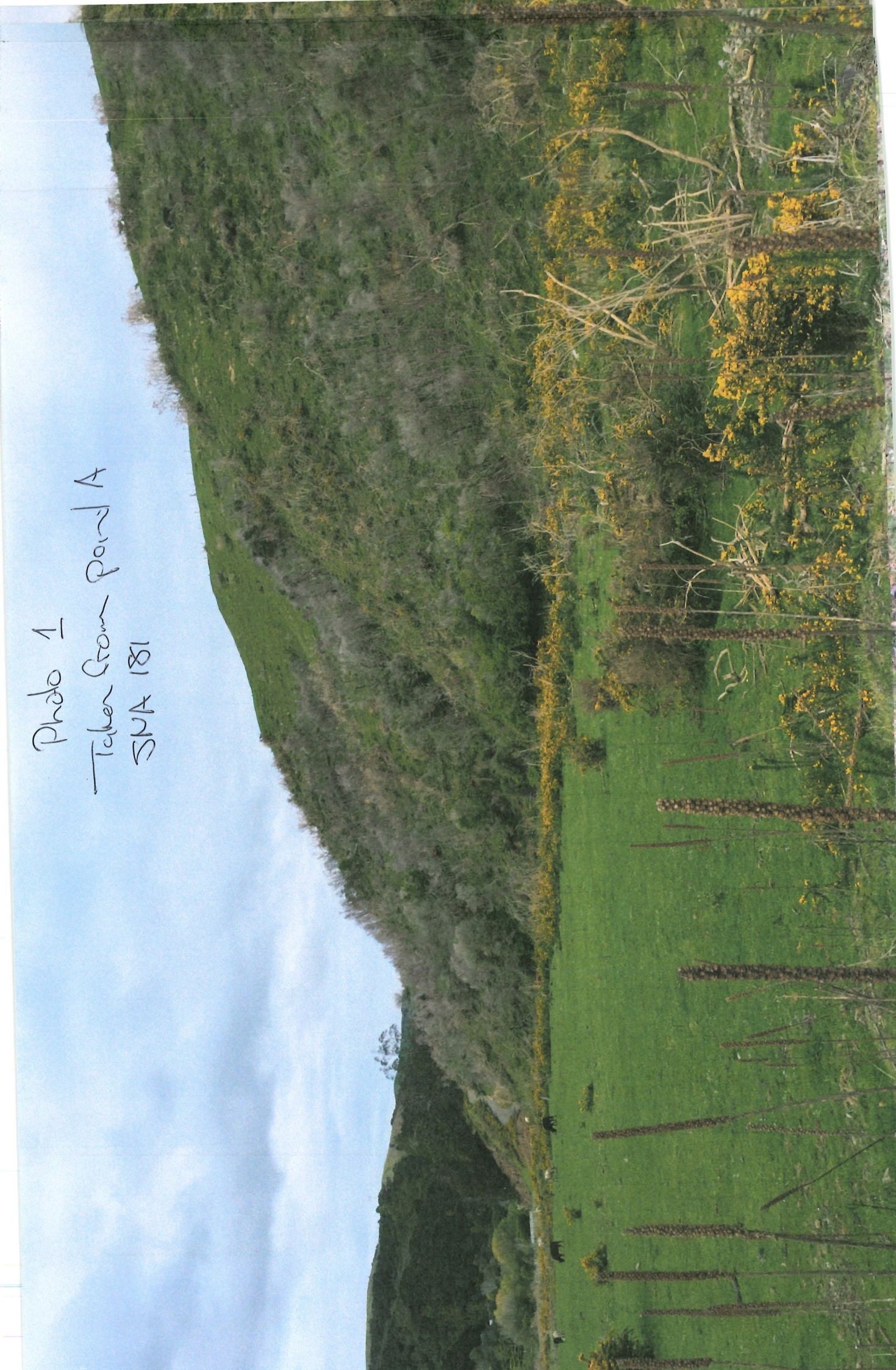
SNA181 Abbott South Riparian Remnant**Site** One extensive and one smaller area

Summary regenerating forest ecosystems within pine forest south of Abbott trig. Largely riparian seral māhoe-dominated forest, but includes mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*; At Risk-Declining)-dominant forest on floor of stream valley and some hillslope regenerating broadleaved shrub hardwood forest, as well as small remnants of tawa-dominated forest.

Relevance Representativeness (RPS23A)**values** Ecological context (RPS23D)**under****Policy****23****of****RPS**

Top

Photo 1
Taken from Point A
SNA 181



SNA 179

SNA179 Moonshine Valley North Bush (Phillips Bush)

Photo 5 ↓

Site A tawa-kohekohe forest with scattered
Summary pukatea and rewarewa emergent over
a canopy of tawa, kohekohe, pukatea,
rewarewa, mamaku, hīnau and
māhoe. Includes an area in the west
comprised of regenerating forest.

Photo 4

Relevance Representativeness (RPS23A)
values Diversity (RPS23C)
under Ecological context (RPS23D)

Policy

23

of

RPS

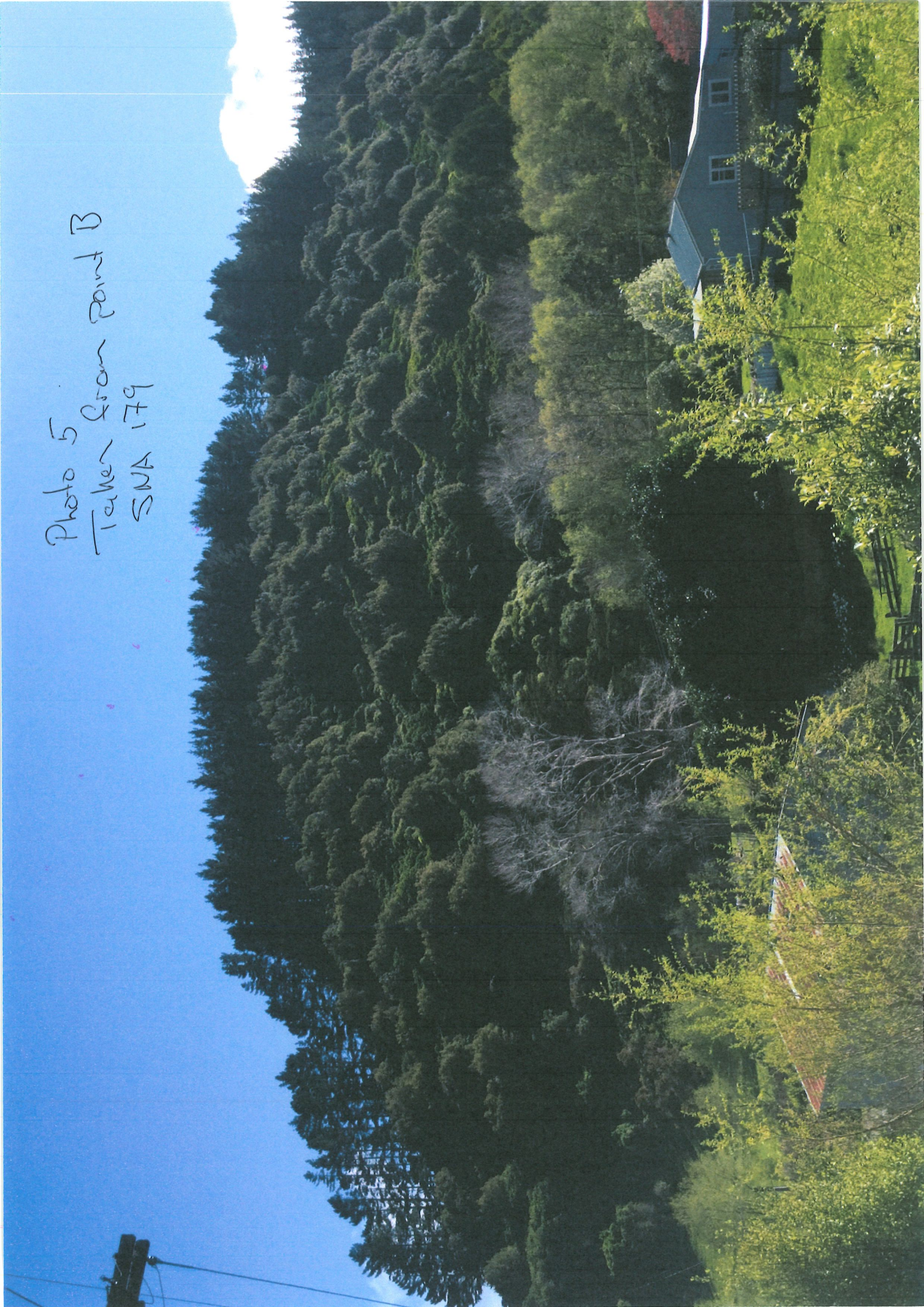
SNA180 Moonshine Seral Forest &

Treefernland

Photo 4 Crown Point A
Taken from Point A
SNA 179
West Area



Photo 5
Taken from Point B
SNA 179



Council drops SNA plans

» SUDESH KISSUN

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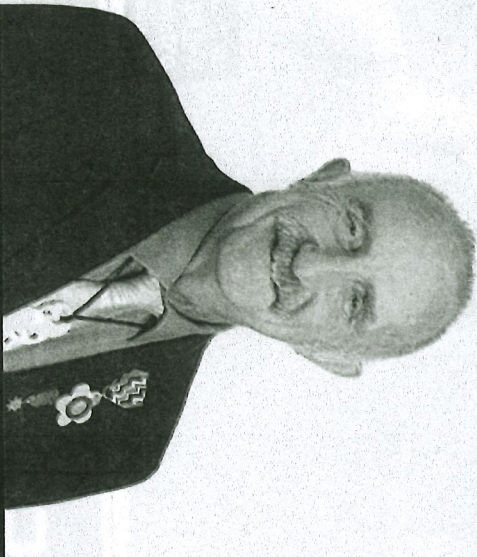
THE FAR North Council is dropping the contentious Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) mapping policy.

ACT primary industries spokesman and Ruawai farmer Mark Cameron has praised the move.

He claims that private property rights are under threat due to the Government's directive to councils to identify and manage SNAs.

A protest meeting in Northland, in June, saw more than 500 people call on the council to drop the SNAs policy.

SNAs were brought in under the Resource Management Act in 1991, when councils were charged with identifying and protecting areas with significant habitats of indigenous biodiversity. Around 60% of councils have identified SNAs but



Far North District Council mayor John Carter made an undertaking in June to 'pause' the mapping of SNAs, and the council has now scrapped the idea completely.

the Government admits the work has not been done in a consistent way, due to lack of clarity.

That has led to loud opposition from farmers and iwi — with some councils having scrapped or shelved the process.

The Far North District Council voted recently to continue developing the content for the draft District Plan, but to remove SNA maps developed by

ecologists from the document.

The council's strategy and policy committee chair Councillor Rachel Smith says the decision endorses an undertaking Mayor John Carter made in June to 'pause' the mapping of SNAs.

"This followed protests by tangata whenua, farmers and other landowners who said the proposal to identify land as

SNAs undermined their sovereignty and property rights.

"This opposition culminated in a large hiko to the Council's Kaitake headquarters where tangata whenua delivered a petition against the process," she says.

"Our decision provides a clear way forward for our draft district plan, while acknowledging more direction is needed from central government on how to support landowners to protect significant species and habitats."

Cameron believes the council has done the right thing because the depth of feeling is clear.

"People are angry and worried about this policy," he claims. "SNAs undermine conservation efforts by the people who care most about the environment."

Cameron says farmers have the biggest incentive to care about the environ-

ment because they make a living from it.

"If you take away property rights, there's no incentive to be a conservationist. Who would be a conservationist on their own land if the reward is getting your land confiscated? Countries without

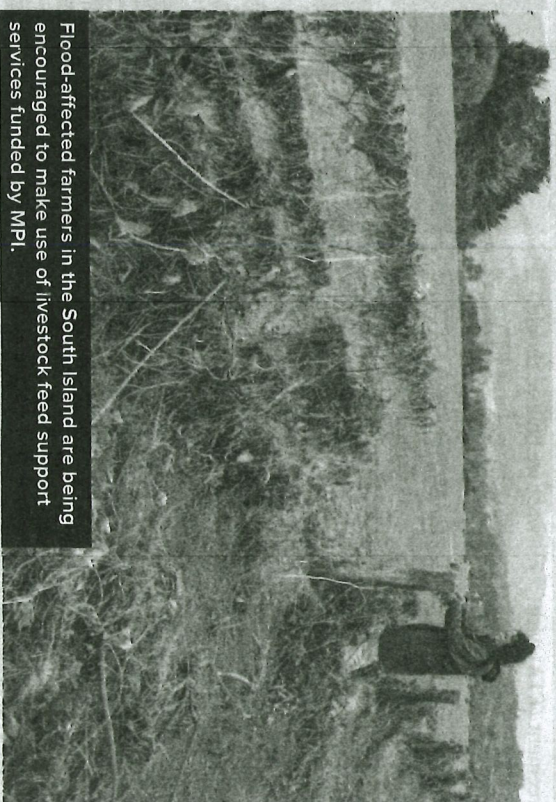
property rights are environmental disasters," he adds.

"Actively punishing people if they look after their wetlands is among the worst policies this Government has put in place."

Cameron says there is

a better way.

"Landowners, councils and conservationists already work together to protect indigenous biodiversity. Instead of land grabs, the Government should be supporting these pre-existing efforts."



Flood-affected farmers in the South Island are being encouraged to make use of livestock feed support services funded by MPI.

SUPPORT FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED FARMERS

SNA rules need to be practical and fair to gain widespread support

Debbie Bidlake,
Federated Farmers Senior Policy Advisor

Many of you will have Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) on your farm – these areas may or may not have been formally identified by a council, and you may or may not know about them.

So what is an SNA? The term is not defined in legislation, and the word “significant” has caused confusion and contention between councils, environmental groups and landowners around the country. Very basically, an SNA is an important area of native habitat where rare or threatened plants or animals are found.

Land use change, invasive pests and diseases (and now climate change) have destroyed many of NZ's indigenous ecosystems and species. As scientific appreciation of the benefits of biodiversity has grown, so too has the impetus to protect what is left. Many threatened habitat types and species are under-represented in the DOC estate, so their survival depends on private landowners protecting the remaining areas (SNAs) on their land.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) imposes obligations on councils to protect biodiversity. Part 6 requires councils to “recognise and provide” for the protection of SNAs in planning documents. There is no guidance in the RMA on how councils should go about this, so a range of different approaches are used.

Early on, formal identification of SNAs was often done using aerial mapping and was sometimes wildly inaccurate. These days, SNAs are determined using a range of methods including on-farm assessments by an ecologist, satellite imagery and ecological reports or data. If a council is not proactively identifying SNAs, they may instead require an up-front ecological assessment, paid for and provided by the farmer, to show that vegetation wanting to be

cleared is not significant.

There have been several failed attempts by central Government to develop a national SNA framework. The most recent attempt is the draft National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB), which the Government released for submissions in 2018. Federated Farmers made a 208-page submission on this document outlining significant concerns. (Visit the Feds website if you are interested). The Government has been working on a second draft behind closed doors and is expected to release it soon.

In the meantime, landowners, district councils and environment NGOs continue to battle over SNA planning provisions, including the criteria for deciding when something is an SNA and what land use rules and restrictions should apply. Federated Farmers is urging councils to pause their SNA work while the NPS-IB is being finalised to avoid wasting money on a do-over. Gisborne District Council is one of a number of local authorities which have decided to wait for the Government to gazette the NPS-IB before progressing SNA work.

Groundswell has protested against SNAs as being land grabs and urging landowners to ‘lock their gates’ against SNA identification processes. Their concerns and frustrations are understandable given that the alarming nature of SNA criteria in the previous draft of the NPS-IB, which would have led to a significant proportion of farmland being categorised as an SNA.

However, some caution is required. There have been a few court decisions recently where farmers have received hefty fines (\$90,000 in one case) for clearing indigenous vegetation that they did not know was threatened or significant. These areas had not been formally identified as SNAs but the farmers were found to have breached district or regional planning rules. In these



Biodiversity protection is something that resonates with many farmers. Evident in the 180,000 hectares of private land has been voluntarily covered with QEII.

situations, the landowners would have benefited from knowing their property contained rare and threatened species prior to undertaking development work. A well-designed SNA identification process may have been preferable.

Biodiversity protection is something that resonates with many landowners. This is per-

haps most evident in the 180,000 hectares of private land that have been voluntarily covered with QEII.

A vast amount of native vegetation is protected on farmland not covenanted. On average, about 13 percent of sheep and beef farms are in native vegetation. This equates to roughly 180,000 hectares. That

GETTING IT RIGHT ...

Like it or not, SNAs are here to stay. Federated Farmers is focused on ensuring that any Government regulation is workable and practical. The bottom lines include:

- SNA criteria must be redeveloped and only capture indigenous significant.
- SNA rules must be pragmatic and only manage actual threats.
- Existing use rights must be protected and explicitly provided for.
- The NPS-IB must ensure best practice engagement with landowners.
- There needs to be a nuanced approach in districts that have a large geographical area, and a large conservation estate.
- The Government needs to support and incentivise SNA protection. This could include providing rates relief, carbon credits, biodiversity in philanthropic or community initiatives and more. Without this, it will penalise farmers for conservation efforts.
- The NPS-IB must be tenure neutral i.e., apply to all land, urban or rural.