1. Maps are an important tool for The Neighbourhoods Project. It allows neighbourhood leaders and pod leaders to have a clear picture of their neighbourhood and pod boundaries, and to locate properties/ households, geographic points of interest e.g. landslides, places of flooding, access and assembly points, fire trails etc.

2. Extent of Uki neighbourhoods:- There are 12 defined Neighbourhood areas, extending along Kyogle Road from the first Nimbin turn off in the south west to the Mount Warning Road in the north east, and including the valleys and roads intersecting with Kyogle Road.

3. Each of the Neighbourhood areas is divided into pods. How the pod divisions are made is up to the leaders of each Neighbourhood area. Although a manageable pod size is around 10 – 12 properties.

4. Neighbourhood area representatives will be provided with interim maps of their area for them to draw a proposed layout of their pods within their area. These maps have been temporarily prepared from the 1:25,000 topographical maps until such time as the updated Property and Contour maps are available from TSC. The updated maps will show aerial photographical imagery with cadastral boundaries and natural features overlaid which will make identification easier than from the topographical maps you have now.

5. When the layouts of the Neighbourhood Area maps are returned individual pod maps at a larger scale will eventually be produced and returned to the pod representative and used to add information that the members of that pod considers necessary for its intended function.

6. On the initial pod level maps, you may want to write relevant information that will support you developing a familiarity with your pod e.g. the name of the main contact/s at that address, the # of residents, plus some code letters to indicate relevant information e.g. S (survey complete) V (vulnerable) R (radio) NI (not interested) C (comms i.e. included in email group and online forum) e.t.c.

7. The ultimate aim is to collate all the information collected into a master plan/map in digital format from which hard copies may be generated at a suitable scale for the purpose; for example, individual pod maps should be at a large enough scale that is easy for even non map readers to read.

8. Privacy of personal information needs to be taken into consideration when putting information into maps, in the same way as the survey information. Storing the maps offline and securely and limiting access is as important here.

For further information about maps, contact Trevor White on 66795180 / tredeewhite@hotmail.com