PLAYING FIELDS AND SPORTS

What we have

- Hahei has an active Tennis/Sports Club fully fenced twin tennis court complex, which was built in 1989 with funds, raised by the community. The courts are situated directly behind the Village Hall and the club has the use of the Hall facilities for refreshments and shelter and is adjacent to the public toilet block. The club is presently trying to raise enough money to resurface the courts with an all-weather surface. This active Club has equipment for a full Cricket team and for Softball but is waiting for the playing fields in Kotare Reserve to be completed before forming teams.

- Kotare Reserve and playing field on Pa Road is used for touch rugby and cricket but the flat area is too small for a full-sized rugby field. TCDC has agreed to enlarge the playing area to a full-sized field and to provide a toilet/changing room block. Money was allocated for this upgrade more than three years ago but it is still only at the consent stage.

- The Community Centre Reserve, because of its central position, is used for fairs, by the playgroup and for weddings and funerals. This Reserve has TCDC approval to have marquees erected when necessary for these functions.

- Tutaritari Reserve leads to the western end of the beach and is a large grassed area used more by younger children as a ‘kick the ball around’ place and is necessary for easier access to the beach for people on the Grange Road side of the village.

- Beachfront Reserve and Car Parks. This large beachfront reserve is now largely taken up with car parks. There is a cordoned off area for picnickers above the beach and it has a toilet block in front of the main car park. At the height of summer the western car park is often overcrowded.

- Cliff top Reserve on Margaret Place. This Reserve has widespread views of Hahei and is situated above a cliff which drops down onto the eastern end of the beach. It is Hahei’s best kept secret. The Fire Brigade use this reserve for Line Rescue Training.

- Wigmore Stream. This reserve is accessible from both Pa Road and Wigmore Stream. It provides boat and pedestrian access from the eastern end of Hahei to the beach. There is a new toilet block and a sloping grassed area. The other Wigmore reserve is from the Pa Road/Orchard Road junction and runs along the Wigmore stream to the bridge on Wigmore Crescent.

What we require

- Bus parking to be restricted in the beachfront car park. 25% of respondents in the 2004 survey thought this to be necessary.

- Kotare Reserve up-grade to be completed – i.e. full-sized playing fields with toilets and changing rooms.

- Reserves to be sprayed regularly for Onehunga weed

- Steps to be replaced to the toilet block from the beach.

- All steps and toilet blocks to be regularly inspected and maintained.
Priorities for Action:

- Steps/ramp at the Beach to the Toilet Block to allow for disabled/elderly etc.
- Kotare Reserve to be completed urgently
- Reserves and all road berms to be sprayed for Onehunga weed each September and February as these areas are used as footpaths.
TOURISM

What we have

- A large visitor base visiting Cathedral Cove and Hot Water Beach—TCDC estimate 110,000 to 130,000 p.a.
- Second largest and one of the earliest Camping grounds in New Zealand. 78,000 people night equivalents stayed in the camping grounds in 2003.
- Increasing numbers of regular Tourist buses up to 8 per day.
- Increasing number of Campervans.
- Summer congestion affecting traffic/flows and parking congestion on Grange Road.
- Beach road car park congestion.
- Toilet and rubbish receptacles marginal during summer.
- Tourism promoted via Lonely Planet, New Zealand Tourist Board, Coromandel and Accommodation web sites.
- Tourists making a disproportionate financial contribution to the infrastructure costs.
- Daily village occupation can vary from a low of 100 to a high of 5,000 on peak days.

What we require

- Road upgrade and maintenance to reflect traffic type and volumes.
- To find a solution to too many buses at Cathedral Cove. This may involve consideration of Permits or Visitor charges.
- Coordination of Coromandel Promotional Activities.
- Continuation of Camping ground.

What we don’t want

- Tourist Growth to exceed the size of the Beach and Village Infrastructure.
- Compromised Development
- Lowering of the village and Beach cleanliness.

Priorities for action

- TCDC to evaluate the upgrade of Hot Water Beach and Hahei roads.
- Road maintenance to be upgraded from minor fix to major solutions.
- No planned road maintenance during December to February.
- A solution to over use by buses and other traffic at Hahei and Cathedral Cove.
INFRASTRUCTURE-ROADING

What we have

- Hahei is serviced by Link road from State highway 25 and has only a single road accessing the village.
- Link road is extremely busy during the summer season with up to 130,000 people visiting Hot Water beach and Cathedral Cove; predominantly during the summer season.
- The vast majority of property owners are absentee owners and visit during weekends and holiday during the summer.
- Increasing numbers of tourist buses, camper vans and trades vehicles have also added to the road activity. Consequently road traffic can be excessive during weekends and the summer months.
- The large traffic volumes and vehicle types have impacted on road deterioration and suitability. Link road and Beach road show evidence of subsidence and has the appearance of a ‘Patchwork quilt’ e.g. Beach Road, Grange Road and sections of Pa Road have been patched regularly.
- The standards of maintenance and programmes for expansion have fallen behind. Current roads cannot cope with the influx of traffic.

Tourism is actively promoted both locally and nationally but no consideration is given to Infrastructure to cope with ever increasing numbers.

A plan must be formulated and implemented to rectify the current difficulties and for the future.

What we require

- Link Road upgrade to allow for traffic volumes.
- Grange Road upgrade.
- Maintenance costs versus upgrade needs to be assessed.
- Beach Road village entry requires upgrading.

What we don’t want

- Repeat road patching.
- Long term temporary road work signs.

Priorities for action

- Grange Road upgrade
- Link Road upgrade to allow for traffic volumes.
- Maintenance costs versus upgrade needs to be assessed.
- Beach Road village entry requires upgrading.
INFRASTRUCTURE - STORMWATER

What we have:

- Rainfall can be extremely heavy.
- A mixture of open drains/culverts/kerb and channel
- All stormwater drains are relatively close to the streams.
- Flooding in low lying streets.
- Increasing numbers of concrete driveways.

What we require:

- Annual cleaning of open drains.
- Resolution to flooding in Harsant, Dawn and John Spear Avenues.
- Encourage porous materials for paths/driveways.
- Road side drainage for eastern Pa road.
- Zero stormwater contamination.

Priorities for action.

- Annual cleaning of open drains.
- Resolution to flooding in Harsant, Dawn and John Spear Avenues.
- Road side drainage for eastern Pa road.
- TCDC to promote porous material/design for paths/driveways instead of concrete.

INFRASTRUCTURE - POWER/TELEPHONE

What we have:

- Ageing Power/telephone poles and lines.
- Erratic power supply subject to failure.
- Costly installation, network and daily fixed charges.
- Too many telephone outages.

What we require:

- Reliable power and phone availability.
- Conversion of all overhead services to underground.

Priorities for action:

- Reliable power and phone availability.
- Conversion of all overhead services to underground.
INFRASTRUCTURE - WATER

What we have

A community with low numbers of permanent residents, the remaining properties are spasmodically used during the year with a peak occupation during January.

• Rain water collection.
• Area of Benefit TCDC supply
• Group Bore water supply.
• Individual Bore supply.

Daily village occupation can vary from a low of 100 to a high of 5,000 people. Water quality is variable and few supplies would meet with National water Quality standards. Those utilising rain water storage appear to have sufficient supply for the majority of the year and up to 33% of those surveyed supplement their supplies during January. The area of benefit is undergoing supply/quality difficulties.

What we require

Recent surveys indicate that 60% of respondents support a common Water supply /Quality for the Community.

• 74% of questionnaire replies support a common supply outside of Hahei.
• A flexible system that allows for rain water utilisation if desired.

What we don’t want

• Status Quo
• TCDC Procrastination.
• A chlorinated water supply.

Priorities for action

• District Council to evaluate the most appropriate and cost effective Water supply to meet with future demand and to the National Water Quality Standards.
• Community Consultation prior to finalisation.
INFRASTRUCTURE - SEWAGE

What we have

A community with low numbers of permanent residents, the remaining properties are spasmodically used during the year with a peak occupation during January.

- Septic Tanks
- Area of Benefit Treatment Plant
- 3 stage on site Treatment Plants.

The majority of these sewage systems are affected by seasonal variation in both loading and climatic conditions. Invariably this does impact upon the Hahei Community. Daily village occupation can vary from a low of 100 to a high of 5,000 people.

What we require

- Recent surveys indicate that 65% of respondents support a common Treatment Plant for the Community.
- An Environment that is consistent with our ‘Clean Green Image’
- Excluding the Treatment Plant/ Area of Benefit, Multi stage treatment is to be a prerequisite in any area that is not conducive to Septic Tank operation.

What we don’t want

- Status Quo
- TCDC Procrastination.
- Compromised Development that impacts on the Environment.

Priorities for action

- District Council to evaluate the most appropriate and cost effective Waste Treatment options.
- Community Consultation prior to finalisation.
- Interim operation of the Area of Benefit Plant must not compromise the Environment.
INFRASTRUCTURE – SOLID WASTE

What we have

- A weekly collection which copes with normal to average demand.
- Packaging Recycling system.
- Refuse station access at Whitianga and Tairua.
- A clean tidy village.

Daily village occupation can vary from a low of 100 to a high of 5,000 people.

What we require

- Local Green Compost facility.
- Annual Inorganic collection.
- Tamper proof (bird/dog) disposal e.g. ex bins.
- Alternate day rubbish collection during Xmas/January period.
- A weekend disposal facility e.g. Skip/dump access.
- Additional bins around the beach steps and regular checking.
- Early collections to avoid associated problems.

What we don’t want

- Reduction of Service Collection.
- Any lowering of Service levels and Quality of Service.

Priorities for action

- TCDC to secure a Green Compost facility.
- Alternate day collection during Xmas/January.
- Morning collections.
- Weekend disposal facilities
- Additional visitor bins.
- Encourage wheelie bin/ rubbish cages.
HAHEI & RURAL COMMUNITY PLAN 2005--SURVEY RESULTS

212 questionnaires were returned, the majority of questions were answered.

The 212 questionnaires returned represented 247 properties.

25 represented ownership of 2 properties and 6 represented ownership of 3 or more properties.

**RETURN ANALYSIS** (Not all questions were answered)

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<td>41</td>
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<td>3 STAGE SYSTEMS</td>
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<td>Av property holiday use</td>
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**WATER QUESTIONS**

Information has been expressed as a % of the questions answered and not of the total questionnaires returned (212).

**Total responses  % of affirmative**

*196 responses ------ 33%* require additional water over the high season.

*188 responses ------ 67%* think all houses should have rain water tanks to supplement.

*161 responses ------ 57%* think TCDC should increase storage for area of benefit.

*129 responses ------ 43%* believe reserve tanks should be supplied and installed to individual houses in the TCDC supply area.

*173 responses ------ 60%* believe there should be one comprehensive water supply, for the whole of Hahei, meeting all National Water Standards.

*183 responses ------ 74%* think that TCDC should be exploring and securing other sources of water outside the residential area of Hahei.

**COMMENTS**

There is relatively strong support for additional rain water storage, individual reserve storage and increased storage for the area of benefit. However the strongest indicators are for a single water supply which meets the NWS and sourced from outside the residential area.
WASTEWATER

Question 1
Replace all existing septic tanks with 3 stage septic technology (around 70 already installed) this would be a one time cost for property owners with only yearly maintenance required. This would resolve the issue of septic tanks close to Wigmore Stream and flooded tanks. However there is new technology installing them above ground.

Question 2
NEW wastewater plant on existing site by upgrading the treatment plant to new technology – this could extend the wastewater network to include the entire Hahei community. Quality of discharge could be near to drinking water standards, but at a cost. Discharge could be wetland area.

Question 3
NEW wastewater plant on a new site – a new site or near farmland, discharging effluent through subsurface to sandy farmland. This would free prime land that the existing site is on for development. Credit from land would be applied. Plant design would be designed to the desired outcomes with any new developments contributing, this could also include the Hot Water Beach area.

Question 4
UPGRADE present treatment plant to new technology but only for the Area of Benefit.

Question 5
RETICULATION by piping to all septic tanks, which would be sealed, taking the water off to a new plant. This is a technology that is being used overseas very successfully, not only for established areas of septic tanks but also for new installations.

Question 6
MULTIPLE SYSTEMS do you believe that TCDC should be looking at the Community of Hahei with the option that they may have to be multiple systems, designated by areas operating in Hahei: 3 stage On Site Systems, Reticulated System already in place (Area of Benefit). Additional new Reticulated System. Upgrading present wastewater plant and piping all existing septic tanks to take the water off.

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<td>66%</td>
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COMMENTS

The response to the #1 priority question pertaining to Waste water solutions was somewhat fragmented with support predominantly evenly spread over questions 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Questions 2 and 3 both allow for a new/upgraded treatment plant to service all of Hahei.

Question 5 relates to multiple solutions but also incorporates an upgraded waste system.

From the responses provided to questions 2, 3 and 5 we can conclude that 64% of all responses to waste water priorities #1/2 and 3 are in favour of an upgraded/new plant to service Hahei.

GROWTH and DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS

Do you want –Identification of appropriate areas for industrial/residential/tourism development use?

YES----205 responses (85%)
NO---- 36 responses (15%)

Do you want—TCDC to do ‘future development policy area plan with a structural plan’ urgently to allow Council to budget for development.

YES---195 responses (83.7%)
NO ---- 38 responses (16.3%)

Do you want—All Subdivisions to be publicly notified?

YES---219 responses (87.6%)
NO --- 31 responses (12.4%)

Do you want –infrastructure (water/wastewater, roading/parking) issues to be resolved before allowing development?

YES---228 responses (92%)
NO----20 responses (8%)

Do you want –one dwelling per section.

YES---200 responses (82.6%)
NO---- 42 responses (17.4%)

Do you want –High rise buildings over 8 metres.
YES----18 responses (7.3%)
NO-----229 responses (92.7%)

Do you want to see no skyline housing?

YES-----182 responses (76%)
NO------57 responses (24%)
Do you want to be notified of issues and allowed to make submissions (in outlying areas) that affect our Community?

**YES---215 response (90.3%)**
**NO---- 23 responses (9.7%)**

Do you want Roading issues—e.g. Grange Road—Link Road—Entrance into Hahei—to be urgently addressed.

**YES---181 responses (73.8%)**
**NO----64 responses (26.2%)**
INFRASTRUCTURE COMMUNICATIONS & VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE

What we have

- Print – Coastal News, Informer, Hauraki Herald and local organisation newsletters.
  Audio Coromandel FM.
- Marginal Television and Radio reception.
- Rural delivery service.
- E-mail and Internet access.
- Mobile phone coverage highly dependant on local transmitter.

What we require

- Reliable free to air television reception.
- Improved reliable radio reception.
- Upgrade to underground telephone cables.
- A local community Civil Defence programme/education.
- Improved links to emergency services.
- Policing evaluation for the holiday period.
- Neighbourhood watch system --- Police/TCDC.
- Improved street identification and house numbering.
- Zero tolerance of graffiti and drug cultivation/manufacture.

Priorities for action

- Community Civil Defence programme
- Improved radio and television reception.
- Establish reliable cell phone coverage in the area.
Hahei Volunteer Fire Brigade
“More than fighting fires”

History
Pre 1973 Hahei was a small coastal village with the motor camp and approx 100 houses with about 10 families, mainly retirees or farmers. We had flooding at Whenuakite, cyclones, wind storms, the odd bush fire that would burn for days around the surrounding hills, and a tsunami in 1960. The closest Doctor was in Whitianga.

When something did happen, everybody in the community got together to help those in need. The first emergency equipment were surf rescue reels on the beach, abseiling equipment & oxygen resuscitator, and a 1st Aid shed funded, built & staffed by campers. The Dunns from Harsant Ave who were camping at the time helped set it up. The shed was later moved up to the Fire station, then later become the library, and is now the storage shed behind the community hall.

In 1973 Stan McKinnon from Tutaritari Road complained to the Coromandel County Council that the fire levies on Hahei rate payers were not justified, as it would take up to an hour to get here by gravel road from Whitianga. The response was to supply the Hahei community with second hand fire fighting equipment (4 canvas hose, 1 Villers portable water pump, 1 brass branch and an antique trailer.)

The next year we were supplied with a new 2 gal. Bucket (which we still have) and 240 V electric hand siren. This was based outside the Service station and Hahei community set up a fire party with approx 15 willing members.

Between 1974-77 the brigade went from a trailer under plastic, to land given by Vaughan Harsant for a Fire Station. A tin garage was supplied by council and a meeting room was added on-funded and built by the local community. Our protective clothing was either begged, bought (you would be surprised what we could trade for crayfish & a leg of lamb) or borrowed from other Fire brigades. In 1975 Government formed the New Zealand Fire Service and Hahei went from a fire party to an auxiliary of Whitianga Fire Brigade. This changed again in 1996 when Hahei became an Urban Fire Brigade.

Today we get called 50 to 60 times a year. We have a complement of 16 fire fighters & support staff. We have 1 fire appliance, 1 x 4wd van, Forestry fire fighting, Line rescue and Medical equipment. A modern Fire station that has been has built in stages over 30 yrs, which has been funded 90% from the local community, by Fire fighters & supporters.

Buildings
The Fire Station is a 2 bay station which incorporates an emergency medical room, meeting / training room. Kitchen, showers, toilets, canteen, administration office, Emergency operations / communications room and appliance bays. The NZFS pays for the upkeep of the building, rates and maintenance. The Brigade funds its own forestry, medical equipment and training through donations and fund raising.

Equipment:
Owned by NZ Fire Service 1x Mitsubishi light fire engine, hoses portable pump, breathing apparatus ladders, base & hand held VHF radios, line rescue kit, computers & basic fire fighting equipment and protective clothing.

Owned or held by brigade 1x Mitsubishi 4x4 van, 2x medical backpacks, 2x oxygen kits, 1x AED defibrillator, hospital bed, VHF radios, Forestry trailer with portable pumps (2) hoses
hydro blender & foam and various forestry hand tools, Surf rescue tubes, life jackets &
helicopter landing strobe lights, car accident extraction tools, computer, TV.

**Area of benefit**
The Hahei fire district includes Hahei village up to Pa road but not Orchard road or Hahei
beach road south of Pa road. The response time for calls is 10 minutes 80% of the time 24 /7.
We also protect for TCDC the rural area, which includes all of the area outside the Hahei
village. This includes Orchard Rd., Hahei Beach Rd, Lees Rd, Hahei Rd, Link Rd, Hot Water
Beach Village & Hot Water Beach Rd and the Tairua – Whitianga Road (SH 25) from
Dalmeny Corner to the top of the Tairua Hill. The response time for this area is ½ hr -24/7

**Members**
The membership of the Brigade comes from a wide group of people- shopkeepers, tour &
dive operators, semi-retired s, farmers, contractors, real estate and the local milkman. With
membership between 10 and 18 people, approximately ½ live within the village area. This is
coming under pressure as permanent residents move out, to be replaced with absentee owners.
Most young families can’t afford to buy here so move to Cooks Beach or rural blocks. For
that reason we are always looking for volunteer fire fighters or support personal

**Training**
We train once a week on Wednesday nights for 1 ½ to 2 hrs. We also attend Regional training
courses or yearly re-validations.
All operational Fire fighters are qualified in basic fire fighting, work place 1st aid and rural
fire fighting. Some have specialised in Breathing Apparatus, Response drivers, Pump
operators, Line rescue team, Hazardous chemicals, Leadership & Emergency Management.
This November we have 5 fire fighters attending a 5 day St Johns “pre-hospital care “ course.
All of this is done voluntarily in their own time.

**The Hahei Emergency management centre**
The Hahei Volunteer Fire Brigade are funded by and volunteer work for the New Zealand
Fire Rescue Service. We also Co-Respond for St Johns ambulance for medical calls, T.C.D.C
for rural fires, Coastguard for inshore rescues.
We also do Surf rescues for Mercury Bay Community Surf Rescue.
Car accidents, Search & Rescue for the New Zealand Police and are the operational base for
Civil Defence emergencies. We have also provided meeting venue and have been known to
organise mid winter entertainment for the community.

**What about the future?**
The Hahei Fire Brigade presently respond to 50 to 60 calls a year. This could increase to over
100 in five to ten years with the increasing trend in medical and marine activities.
With Hahei being a popular holiday playground with lots of water / beaches and scenic
opportunity’s I can see us having the need for a comprehensive community emergency
management plan that incorporates a all weather helicopter landing pad, and a suitably
equipped marine rescue craft.

An Ambulance stationed at Hahei over the Christmas holidays like the police do. Improved
Fire fighting water storage through the urban / rural interface, Domestic sprinkler systems &
smoke alarms in all houses. Medical diagnostic equipment linked to a medical specialist in
some major hospital.
We appreciate the assistance we get from the people of Hahei / Hot Water / Whenuakite area and hope we can continue to help “Protect what is of value to the community “.

Ian Carter
Chief Fire Officer
Hahei Volunteer Fire Brigade

What we require

- Create a Comprehensive community emergency plan
- Telephone line & jack into hall, second line into Fire station (to be activated in a Civil emergency)
- Suitable inshore marine rescue craft based at Hahei e.g. Surf IRB or Naiad 4.8 jet
- Promote membership to the Fire Brigade from the community
- All weather helicopter landing site in Hahei
- Wire fire station and hall to accept standby generator
- Ambulance & Police to be station at Hahei over summer holidays
- Life guards to patrol Hahei over summer holidays (based at Hot water Beach)
- 3 Phase (20 Kva) Generator on trailer based at fire station to power water supplies, Fire station & Hall in C.E.
- Up grade fire fighting water supplies (Hydrants and static water tanks)
- Improve the emergency medical room & medical diagnostic equipment to be linked to medical specialist.
- Incorporate domestic sprinklers into new houses & smoke alarms in all dwellings
- Promote fire safety & household Emergency Survival kits.
HAHEI TREE MASTER PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Tree Master plan is to fulfil the requirements of the T.C.D.C. Tree Strategy 2002. Objective 1.0 states that the following shall be prepared for each Ward in the District:
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A coherent overall plan that covers all Council trees in each ward, and reinforces the amenities and natural values of the area.
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This document is intended as a guide for tree selection in plantings on public reserves and road berms. It identifies specific areas of Hahei and their character influenced by specific tree plantings.
It also identifies iconic trees, which need to be acknowledged, maintained and preserved.

CONTEXT

Hahei is a small township between Cooks Beach and Hot Water Beach. It is well known for its beautiful white sandy beach and impressive reserves at either end, Pa Hill and Cathedral Cove.
Hahei has a small shopping centre, community hall and library. It also caters for tennis and has a multi-sports field area in Kotare Park.
Hahei has varied bach and house designs. This mixing of new and old ideas creates a relaxed village feel.
The settlement is situated at the beach end of a shallow valley basin and still has a green belt on surrounding hills predominantly of exotic trees with a native understorey. Farming land borders the last properties of the residential town area.

The Hahei Tree Master Plan is categorised as follows:
Community centre
Shopping area
Beach reserves
Cathedral cove/Pa hill
Kotare reserve/Sports field
Esplanade reserves
Roads

ISSUES

Hahei has varied soil types and also has times of drought and salt winds. Hardy native, Australian and some South African species do best.
Consultation with property owners is important for future plantings with consideration to views and shading of properties.

POLICIES

1.1 Future Plantings
The Tree Master Plan will be used as a guide for future planting on Council land in Hahei.

1.2 Specific Tree Location
In all circumstances, specific planting location will be in accordance with TCDC Tree Strategy, TCDC Code of Practice, in all current Roading Safety Standards, including Transit
NZ, the Electricity Hazards from Trees Regulations 2003, requirements of other Network Utility Providers, and any other policies and rules relating to the planting of trees on public land. Planting locations must comply with safety standards and regulations of each location, considering for example (but not limited to) overhead and underground services, roading safety, view shafts, shadow casting, location to kerb lines, and hard surfacing. Network Utility Providers such as Power Co have specific planting regulations around powerlines.

1.3 Species Trialing
Some species will be trialed which are not proven varieties but may have potential in terms of habit, form and hardiness: Note will be taken by reserves group for future information of new varieties success or failure.

1.4 Tree Master Plan
The tree plan will be updated every ten years or as required to include new tree varieties.

1.5 Tree Replacement
Replacement of trees due to old age or vandalism or for safety reasons will be chosen from the selected varieties in the Tree Master Plan.

1.6 Budget
Funding for tree planting will be from a variety of sources. Council funding through the Annual Plan process. Some tree planting programs such as project crimson, Kauri 2000 and community reserves groups.

COMMUNITY CENTRE AREA

The village green has existing trees surrounding the community hall. A Nikau is planted in remembrance of Michael King (historian) outside the library. Liquid ambers are doing well between the playground and the back of the road Grange Road shops. Specimen Magnolia, Puriri, Kauri and an old Grapefruit Tree are well place around the outside of the tennis courts. Melia Trees edge the car park and the grassed area beside the fire brigade.

- **Nikau – rhopalostylis sapida** Native evergreen palm 2.5 m
- **Liquid amber – styraciflua** Deciduous pyramidal tree with shining maple like leaves (good autumn colour) 16m
- **Magnolia** Small evergreen tree with lush foliage and large pink blooms. 10m
- **Puriri – vitex lucens** Lush native evergreen flowering from June till October. 20m
- **Kauri – agathis australis** Stately native pyramidal tree reaching heights of 40m.
- **Melia** Deciduous shad tree with attractive red berries. 10m
SHOPPING AREA

Around our service area are mixed smaller varieties of natives for example: Pseudopanax, Pittosporums and Pongas. There are existing Pohutukawa, Titoki, and Avocado trees in this area but there are no plans to add larger trees here. An impressive Morton Bay Fig from the neighbouring homestead property canopies the entire area here. There is a notable tree (Osage orange) opposite the shop at the beginning of Cathedral Court.

- **Pseudopanax – crassifolium**  
  Small evergreen tree with lush rounded leaves. 3m
- **Ferox**  
  Upright evergreen with spiky leaves. 5m
- **Pittosporum – tenufolium**  
  Small evergreen tree with white flowers. 5m
- **Pohutukawa- metrosideros excelsa**  
  Evergreen coastal tree with prolific red flowers from December to January. 15m
- **Titoki – alectryon excelsus**  
  Spreading evergreen tree flowering from October to November. 7m
- **Ponga – New Zealand Tree fern**  
  Black trunk with green spreading fronds. 4m
- **Moreton Bay Fig – ficus**  
  Splendid evergreen tree with massive trunk and buttressed roots with spreading canopy. (An iconic tree of Hahei planted by the original Wigmore family in the late 1800’s). 20m
- **Magnolia**  
  Lush evergreen with large white flowers. 12m (Planted by the Wigmore’s)
- **Osage orange tree – Bowood**  
  Large deciduous tree with hard apple like fruit. A registered notable tree of Hahei planted by the Wigmore family. The tree is originally from the USA and was used by the Indians to make bows and by the settlers to make wagon wheels.

BEACH RESERVES

There are already a number of existing pohutukawas along Hahei Beach, as well as a few Norfolk Island Hibiscus and Pinaster Pine. There are group plantings of Ngaio and Pseudopanax by car parks and in grassed areas. Tutaritari reserve have a number of superb Pohutukawas edging it, groups of lower growing native species have been added in some areas.

- **Norfolk Island Hibiscus – Lagunaria Patersonii**  
  Evergreen compact tree hardy to coastal conditions. 8m.
- **Pinaster**  
  Locally seeded hardy coastal pine variety. 20m
- **Pohutukawa- metrosideros excelsa**  
  Evergreen coastal tree with prolific red flowers. 20m
- **Ngaio – Myoparum laetum**  
  Coastal small round evergreen tree. 4m
- **Pseudopanax – crassifolium**  
  Small evergreen tree with lush rounded leaves. 3m
- **Corkia**  
  Mixed hybrids, good coastal hedges and very hardy. 3m
CATHEDRAL COVE AND PA HILL

On the walkway from Hahei to Cathedral Cove there are a number of impressive native trees. Mature Pohutukawas, Puriri, Ngaio to name a few. This area has ongoing programmes in place to remove existing pine trees and large areas have been replanted in native varieties suited to or already established in this area.

The Pa is mainly a grassed area with existing Pohutukawas, predominantly along the coastal edges. Its’ walkway beginning at the end of Pa Road, has had natives planted to enhance the already beautiful stands of Pohutukawas and Karakas.

• Pohutukawa- metrosideros excelsa
  Evergreen coastal tree with prolific red flowers from December to January.

• Puriri – vitex lucens
  Lush native evergreen flowering from June till October. 20m

• Ngaio – Myoparum laetum
  Coastal small round evergreen tree. 4

• Karakas – corynocarpus laveigatus
  Handsome coastal evergreen with large shiny green leaves flowering from August to November. 16m.

KOTARE PARK AND SPORTS FIELD

Generally low growing species, predominantly native varieties border the reserve and edges of the drain with some taller native varieties on the southern boundaries of properties at the end of Michelle Lane and Margot Place. For example Titoki, Kauri, Ribbon Wood and Golden Totara.

Historically fruit trees have been a big part of Hahei and have been included in the planting of the Kotare reserve. For example lemon, pear and quince trees. We believe that the existing fig tree was planted by Horace Harsant.

There are established Pohutukawas along Wigmore stream edge and larger varieties of specimen trees will be planted on completion of the sports field.

The existing specimen trees growing through the reserve are Liquid Ambers, Flowering Cherry, Pinoaks, Kowhai and Maples.

Low growing natives

• Flaxes – phormium
  Different colours and varieties. 2m

• Corokias
  Varieties of evergreen, hardy and coastal. 3m

• Coprosmes
  Different varieties of. Spreading shrub/ small tree with shiny evergreen leaves hardy and coastal. 3m

• Cabbage trees – cordyline
  Different varieties of. red and green broad leafed. species of lily with spiky heads of leaves. 4m

• Olearias – Different varieties of.
  Native evergreen small trees referred to as New Zealand tree daisy. 3m

• Hebes – Different varieties of.
  Low growing flowering shrub with shiny green leaves. 1 –2m

• Griselinia
  Broad leaf and hardy evergreen with shiny bright green leaves. 4m

• Tea tree – leptospermum - Different varieties.
  Flowering hardy shrub. 3m
Taller native trees include.

- **Titoki – alectryon excelsus**  
  Spreading evergreen tree flowering from October to November. 7m

- **Kauri – agathis australis**  
  Stately native pyramidal tree reaching heights of 40m.

- **Ribbon Wood – pligianthus**  
  Semi deciduous native with lacy foliage. 5m

- **Golden Totara – podocarpus**  
  Golden variety of. Smaller growing. 5m

- **Kowhai – sophora**  
  Attractive spreading tree with lacy foliage and stunning yellow flowers. 5m

Specimen trees includes.

- **Flowering Cherry – prunus**  
  Non invasive variety, deciduous spreading tree with prolific spring blossoms. 6m

- **Pinoak – quercus**  
  Suited to wet areas, deciduous tree with delicate shape providing shade and autumn colour. 8m

- **Maple – acer - Different varieties of.**  
  Hardy deciduous trees providing shade an autumn colour. 7m

ESPLANADE RESERVE

This is a sensitive reserve walkway following the Wigmore Stream. There are large Pohutukawas along the edge of the camping ground side of the stream. The reserve walkway stream edge is bordered by naturally growing areas of native reed grasses and plagianthus divaircatus. Some of these areas have been destroyed and will be replanted by the spreading of existing plants and trees, locally sourced.

- **Pohutukawa- metrosideros excelsa**  
  Evergreen coastal tree with prolific red flowers from December to January.

Existing native reed grasses

- **Plagianthus divaircatus**  
  Low growing native bush on wet areas. 1.5m

ROADS

Some of our streets have bottle brush (callistemon) Oleanders and Hibiscus planted which are aging. When necessary they will be replaced with small to medium growing species for example Hibiscus, Bottlebrush, hybrid Pohutukawas, Olearias, Pittosporum, Pseudopanax and Leptosperum. This is in consideration of overhead power lines, scenic views and the spread of trees onto the road.

With few footpaths and designated parking in Hahei, verges are in high demand, especially during summer and impractical to plant.

The Pa Road edge of the Council treatment plant would be well improved with the removal of existing Willow Trees and replanting with a native strip in keeping with the one already planted behind properties at the end of Beach Road.

- **Pohutukawa- metrosideros excelsa**  
  Evergreen coastal tree with prolific red flowers from December to January.
• **Bottlebrush – callistemon** Varieties native to Australia. Small tree with bushy red flowers. 3m
• **Norfolk Island Hibiscus – iagunaria patersonii** Hardy evergreen, compact, suited to coastal land. 8m
• **Hibiscus – malvaceae – Different varieties of.** Natives of the tropics. Flowery shrubs needing winter pruning, quick growing and suited to coastal conditions. 2m
• **Hybrid Pohutukawa - metrosideros excelsa** Lower growing varieties (eg…Maori Princess), which can be pruned to head height.
• **Olearias – Different varieties of.** Native evergreen small trees referred to as New Zealand tree daisy. 3m
• **Pittosporum – tenufolium** Small evergreen tree with white flowers. 5m
• **Leptospermum – flowering manukas** Varied heights and colours. Hardy coastal and great for bees. 4m
• **Bottlebrush – callistemon varieties** Hardy flowering shrub. 3m
SUMMARY COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN
Commitment and Time Framework required for all action points.

Community

- Civil Defence Plan Create a Comprehensive community emergency plan
- Financial support for the Volunteer Fire Service
- Telephone line & jack into hall, second line into Fire station (to be activated in a Civil emergency)
- Suitable inshore marine rescue craft based at Hahei e.g. Surf IRB or Naiad 4.8 jet
- Promote membership to the Fire Brigade from the community
- All weather helicopter landing site in Hahei
- Cable fire station and hall except standby generator
- Ambulance & Police to be station at Hahei over summer holidays
- Life guards to patrol Hahei over summer holidays (based at Hot water Beach)
- 3 Phase (20 Kva) Generator on trailer based at fire station to power water supplies, Fire station & Hall in C.E.
- Up grade fire fighting water supplies (Hydrants and static water tanks)
- Improve the emergency medical room & medical diagnostic equipment to be linked to medical specialist.
- Incorporate domestic sprinklers into new houses & smoke alarms in all dwellings
- Promote fire safety & house hold Emergency Survival kits.
- Minimum of annual education re Weeds and Rodent eradication.
- Environment Waikato and DOC to establish weed control responsibilities.
- Low cost accommodation for workers (Business)

Other

- Reliable power and phone availability.
- Conversion of all overhead services to underground.
- Community Civil Defence programme
- Improved radio and television reception.
- Establish reliable cell phone coverage in the area.
- Annual notification of Tree intrusion rules & regulations.
SUMMARY TCDC ACTION PLAN

- Steps at the Beach to the toilet block.
- TCDC to secure a green compost facility.
- TCDC/Environment Waikato to action non compliances on Wigmore and beach stream.
- Kotare Reserve to be completed urgently.
- Explore Service Contracts with local businesses for TCDC services.
- Educational programmes geared to apprentices for area employment - marine tourist.
- To resolve associated traffic problems caused by Buses and Camper Vans visiting Hot Water Beach and Cathedral Cove.
- Business signage compliance guidelines should be adhered to.
- TCDC Consultation prior to any deviation of existing regulations.
- TCDC to investigate economic supports for Camping ground viability.
- Improved collaboration between TCDC/Environment Waikato and DOC.
- District Council to evaluate the most appropriate and cost effective Waste Treatment options/Community Consultation prior to finalisation.
- Interim operation of the Area of Benefit Plant must not compromise the Environment.
- Alternate day rubbish collection during Xmas/January.
- Morning rubbish collections.
- Weekend rubbish disposal facilities
- Additional visitor rubbish bins.
- Encourage wheelie bin/rubbish cages.
- TCDC to monitor Village Compliance to the building code.
- TCDC to concur with the Community Plan.
- TCDC to consult with the Community over any proposed change which may impact on the open space and natural environment.
- District Plan: more issues to be notified
- Kotare Reserve to be completed urgently
- Reserves and all road berms to be sprayed for Onehunga weed each September and February as these areas are used as footpaths.
- Grange Road upgrade with consultation.
- Link Road upgrade to allow for traffic volumes.
- Maintenance costs versus Upgrade needs to be assessed
- Beach Road village entry requires upgrading.
- Annual cleaning of open drains.
- Resolution to flooding in Harsant, Dawn and John Spear Avenues
- Roadside drainage for eastern Pa road.
- TCDC to promote porous material/design for paths/driveways instead of concrete. Reliable power and phone availability.
CommUnity Plan for South Mercury Bay

Thames-Coromandel District Council will be doing a Community Plan for South Mercury Bay, which consists of Hot Water Beach, Hahei, Cooks Beach and Ferry Landing areas. This consultation process will identify the major elements that affect all of these communities. Some of the issues to be addressed will be Roading, Green Dump, Schools, Reserves, Commercial Areas, Transportation, Community Facilities/Recreation and even the discussion of a bridge over the inlet to Whitianga, The Hahei Beach Ratepayers Association will be taking an active part in these meetings and the decision making process to develop this Area Plan. It is anticipated that Council will be advertising a number of these meetings to enable the public to participate. We urge you to inform the Association of any concerns or issues you may have if you are unable to attend these public meetings.

We will continue to keep you fully informed of our process and at the end of the consultation process and the development of this South Mercury Bay Plan an addendum will be attached to our Hahei Community Plan.

The Marine Reserve was established in 1992. It covers an area of 9 square kilometres on the Pacific East Coast of the Coromandel. It is administered by the Department of Conservation in partnership with the Te Whanganui-A-Hei Marine Reserve Committee.
CONCLUSION

The life of this Community Plan should extend beyond the immediate electoral term so it provides a means of addressing issues that require long-term solutions. However, as the plan requires ongoing political support there is a risk that political commitment may waiver. As evident, from both the written and verbal questionnaire responses there is a great passion for the Area and Village of Hahei. This will be the ‘driving force’.

We acknowledge that some of the issues such as ‘Tourism’ are a dichotomy and Treatment Plants are complex and budget sensitive. This is all the more reason why they need to be addressed sooner rather than later. However, there are a large number of other issues, which can be actioned in the short term. Compliance issues raised in the plan may well be addressed through existing regulations.

Our recommendation is that TCDC accept the plan as a positive step forward by the Community in determining the destiny of Hahei. That TCDC be equally committed to the same desires and requirements and that these are incorporated in the Council Strategic Plan.

The Association would welcome a mechanism that promotes an ongoing Consultation and Review process, which promulgates the Community Plan.