

Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint

Framework for our Future

Local Area Blueprints Summary

Ko ngā tapuwae o onamata he tirohanga ake mō apōpō
The footprints of the past – an eye for the future

What you'll find in this document

Ngaa puke ki Hauraki ka tarehua, E mihi ana ki te whenua
E tangi ana ki te tangata, Ko Moehau kei waho, Ko te Aroha kei roto
Ko Tikapa te moana, Ko Hauraki te whenua, Ko Marutuahu te tangata, Tii Hei Mauri Ora

*The ranges of Hauraki are shrouded in mist. We acknowledge the land and people,
To the shore stands Moehau, inland stands Te Aroha, Tikapa is the sea,
Hauraki the land, the ancestor is Marutuahu*

Page 2	Shaping Our Future
Page 3	Developing the Local Area Blueprints
Page 4	The Local Area Blueprints: a summary
Page 5	Thames Catchment
Page 7	Thames Local Area Blueprint
Page 9	Coromandel Catchment
Page 11	Coromandel Local Area Blueprint
Page 13	North Coromandel Catchment
Page 15	Mercury Bay Catchment
Page 17	Whitianga Local Area Blueprint
Page 19	Mercury Bay North Local Area Blueprint
Page 21	Mercury Bay South Local Area Blueprint
Page 23	Whangamata Catchment
Page 25	Whangamata Local Area Blueprint
Page 27	Tairua/Pauanui Catchment
Page 29	Tairua Local Area Blueprint
Page 31	Pauanui Local Area Blueprint
Page 33	Examples of Papakaainga planning
Page 34	Harataunga (Kennedy Bay)
Page 35	How we will get there
Page 35	Checking in
Page 36	Glossary of terms
Page 37	For more information

Shaping Our Future

Imagine.

The year is 2050. The place is the Coromandel Peninsula – Te Tara o te Ika a Maui.

The Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint project developed from recognition that the increasing pressures of growth on the District's water, land, coast and marine use needed to be managed in an integrated way. The Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint is a project that brings together many plans and the thoughts of our communities to ensure consistent planning and sound decisions for the future. It is about:

'planning where, what and how people can do things in and on the land and waters of the Coromandel Peninsula'.

It's also about ensuring that we do the best we can to achieve the Coromandel Peninsula we want, rather than leave it to chance. It provides a clear direction for the partners involved that we will use in our decision making.

In 2009, four partners - the Thames-Coromandel District Council, Environment Waikato, Department of Conservation and Hauraki Whaanui - worked with the Peninsula's communities to prepare the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint – A Framework for our Future. It identified a vision for the future use of the land and marine areas of the Coromandel Peninsula:

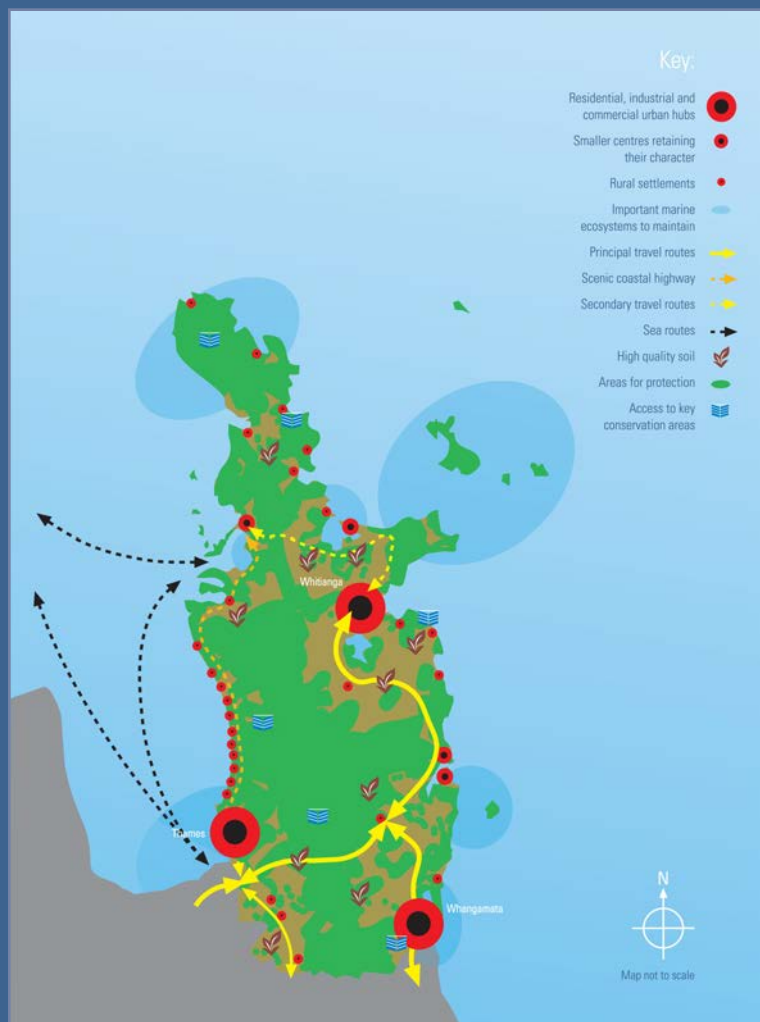
The year is 2050:

The Coromandel is a place:

- That embraces its natural taonga – treasures.
- That has diverse and vibrant centres.
- Where generations can live, work and enjoy.
- That has resilient communities.

The Framework for our Future sets out a number of goals and strategies for getting there. Please refer to the Framework for our Future Summary for more information.

One of the next important steps for making this happen involves looking in more detail about how we can shape our individual catchments and settlements in a way that helps achieve our vision. This detail is called 'Local Area Blueprints'. The Local Area Blueprints define what is planned to happen in our catchments as well as putting the spotlight on urban areas across the Peninsula. The Local Area Blueprints also set out what actions need to be completed to get there.



Developing the Local Area Blueprints

The foundations for the Local Area Blueprints were set by our shared vision for the Peninsula – found in the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint: Framework for our Future. It has been the role of the Local Area Blueprints (LABs) to put these words into deliverable, local actions.

Identifying solutions together

The Local Area Blueprints were put together using an ‘inquiry by design’ workshop approach. Inquiry by design is a unique tool used to facilitate ‘place-based’ planning. It involves exploring the range of issues facing a community by bringing a range of stakeholders together at one time and place, but it doesn’t stop there. The process also includes developing, exploring and testing ideas, solutions and outcomes within a creative environment. It draws on aspirations, skills and knowledge of those involved - from both locals and technical staff and experts. The result is a plan that has considered the various issues together. It will go through further tests via processes of Long Term Plans, and District and Regional Plan reviews.

The involvement of community members and industry representatives was then, very important.

Consulting on issues

- Collation of information and knowledge known to date
- Working studies with the public, Iwi, industry groups and other stakeholders
- Ensuring all the issues are understood (April to August 2010)



Putting it all together

- Exploring options
- Testing solutions
- Presenting provisional ideas for community feedback
- Developing the draft LABs (August to December 2010)

The full process including the consultation programme is contained in the full Local Area Blueprint document.



The Local Area Blueprints: a summary

This summary presents a snapshot of future land and marine area use for each area. There is a lot more detail available. For more information, please refer to the full Local Area Blueprint document.

This section provides:

- An illustration of what the Blueprint means for each catchment.
- A summary of some common themes said by community members for each town.
- The key directions resulting from the Local Area Blueprint work.
- What we want each area to be like by the year 2050.

The catchments, main urban hubs and secondary hubs are illustrated in the map below.

Key:



Main urban hubs

Moderately sized centres exhibiting a higher degree of self-sufficiency and more community, commercial, retail, industrial activities. They act as service centres for the surrounding area.



Secondary hubs

Smaller scale centres with a local retail function serving their immediate catchment and surrounding rural area. Some settlements – especially those located close to tourist attractions and on main highways – may have higher order community facilities.



Papakainga development focus area

Comprehensive areas for maaori resource development where there is a strong connection to the whenua (land).



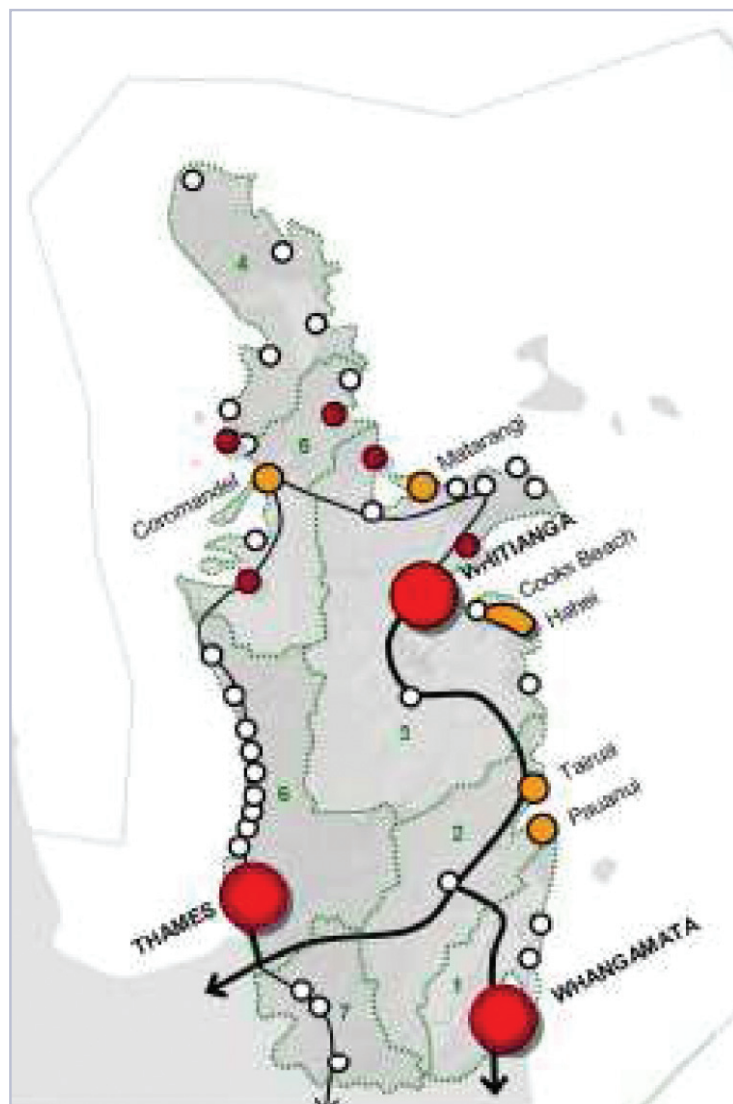
Rural communities

Maintaining farming and horticultural activities and the rural character of communities.



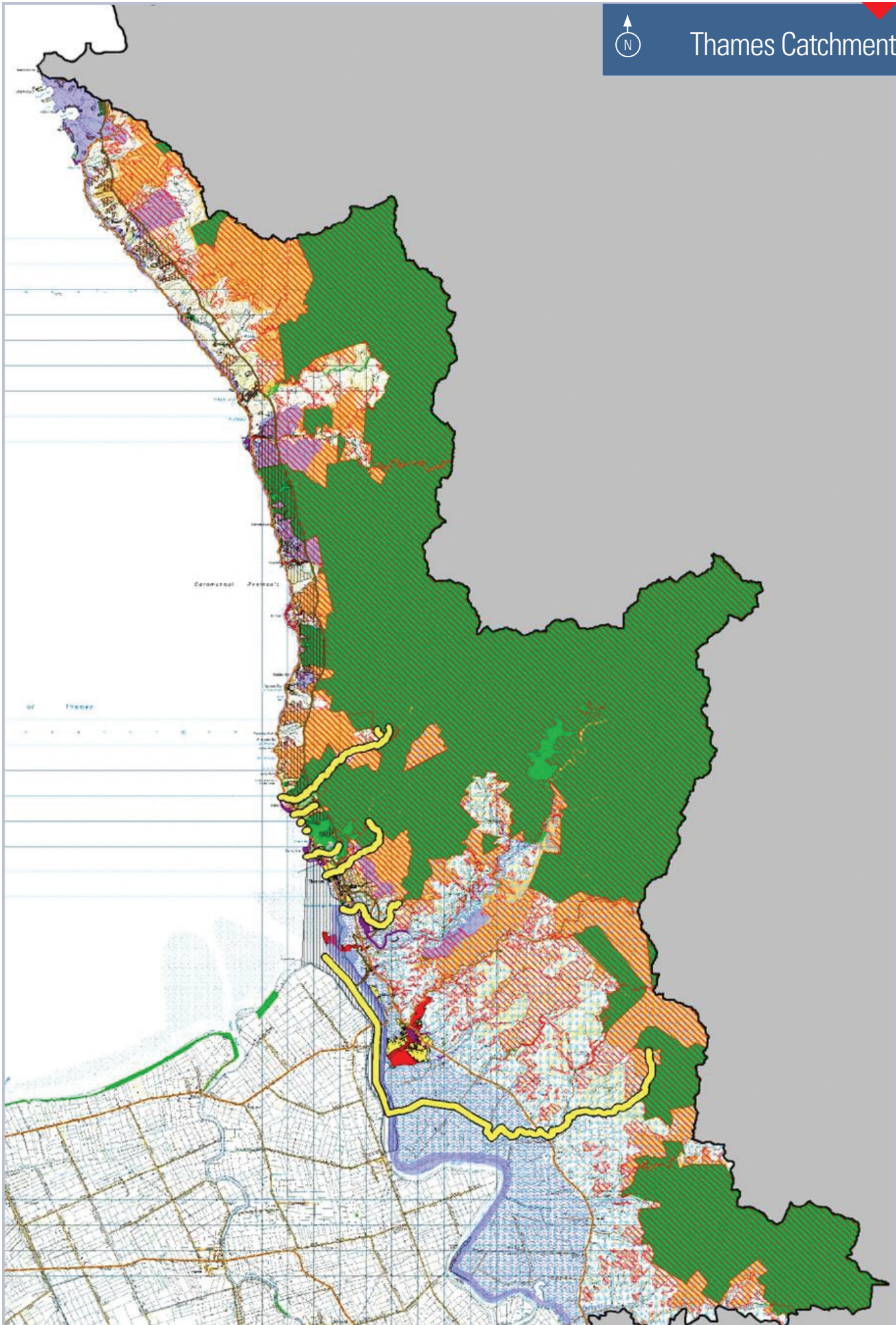
Natural (land based) catchments

1. Whangamata and Wharekawa
 2. Tairua and Pauanui
 3. Mercury Bay and Whangapoua
 4. Colville Bay, area to the north and Waikawau Bay
 5. Kennedy Bay, Coromandel and Manaia (Waikawau East)
 6. Thames Coast up to Waikawau west and Kopu
 7. Rural area south of Thames and Kopu
- *Coastal Marine Areas out to the 12 nautical mile limit





Thames Catchment



Thames Catchment

Key directions:

1. Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement zones and ecological corridors.
2. Investigate and provide for alternative water supply options in water-scarce areas.
3. Remediate culverts that block fish passage.
4. Protect natural character values of Thames' pohutukawa coastline and islands.
5. Develop threatened species locations and distribution maps.
6. Protect chenier ridges and bird roosting areas.
7. Provide walkway connection from Maratoto wires track to Wentworth Valley.

Existing constraints and opportunities

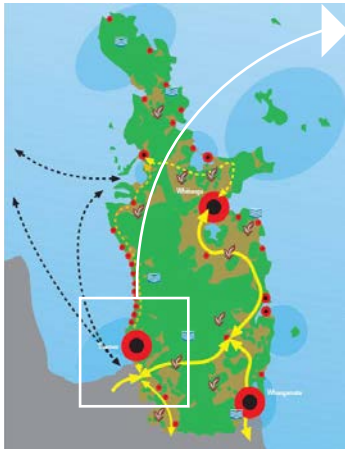
Key:

-  Possible ecological corridors
-  State Highway
-  1m above high tide
-  Coastal Natural Character Boundary
-  Coastal Natural Character
-  Coastal Primary Development Setback
-  Coastal Secondary Setback
-  Protected Amenity Landscape
-  Protected Outstanding Landscape
-  Protected Conservation Land
-  Significant Natural Areas
-  River Flood Hazards
-  Water Shortage
-  Marine Area for Potential Biodiversity Protection
-  Unprotected Amenity Landscape
-  Unprotected Outstanding Landscape
- Flood Hazards:
 -  Low Hazard
 -  Medium Hazard
 -  High Hazard

A key component of the Blueprint is to provide for integrated catchment management so that the growth of settlements can be planned in conjunction with their land and water surroundings.

The Catchment maps preceding each set of LAB concept maps provide contextual information on a range of constraints and opportunities that may assist in achieving key outcomes of the Blueprint including water quantity and quality, biodiversity enhancement and reduced risk from natural hazards.

Thames Local Area Blueprint



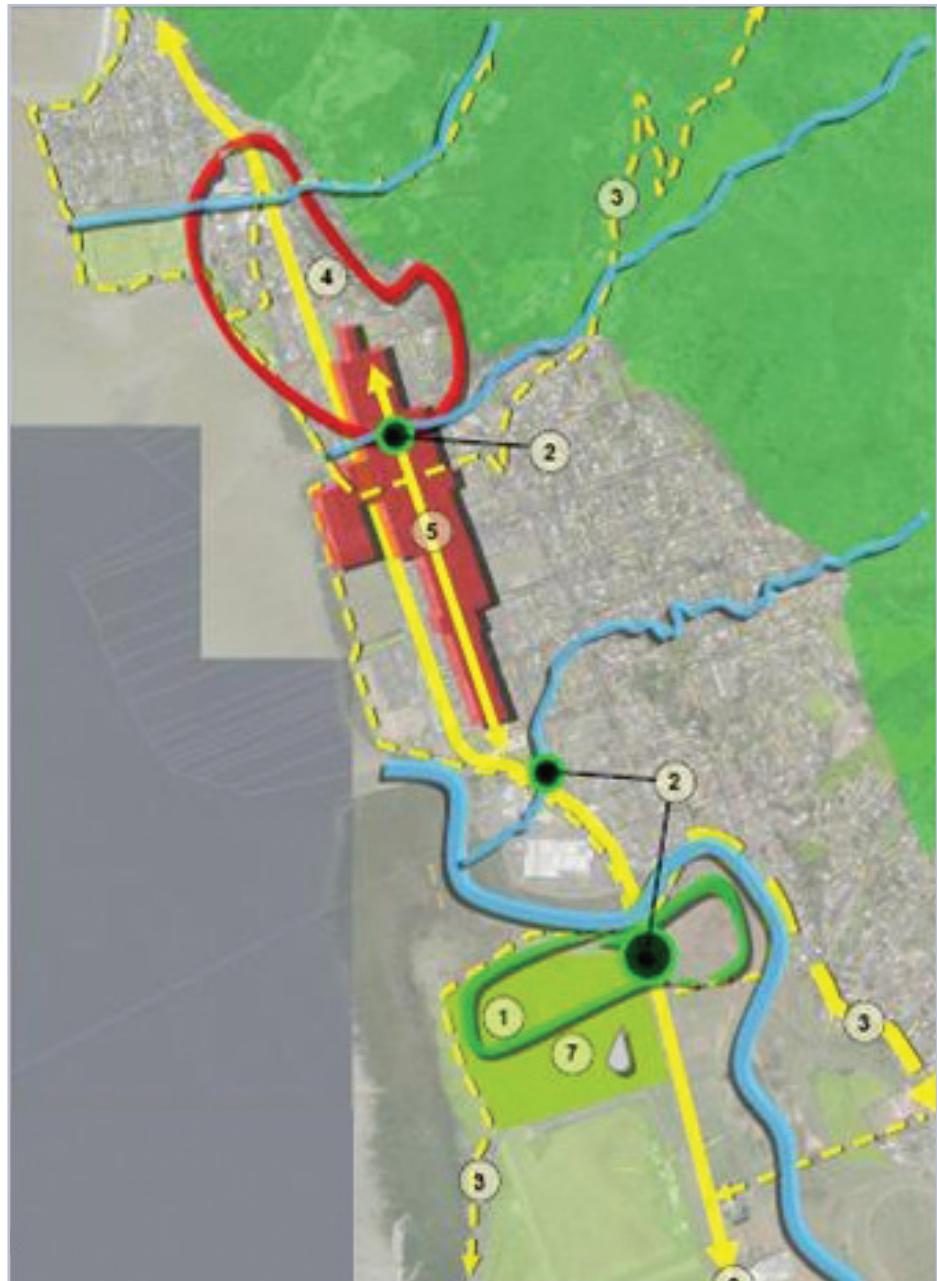
Key directions:

1. Create a significant hub for recreation, ecology, culture.
2. Develop gateways at distinctive key routes and entrances.
3. Develop a network of recreational routes (walking, cycling, kayak).
4. Protect the heritage of Grahamstown.
5. Enhance Pollen Street with street design and cultural/heritage stories.
6. Meet demand for residential and industrial activity in the Kopu area and brownfield sites in Thames.
7. Develop a multi-purpose sports park (land subject to flood management constraints).



What you said...

- "Make use of the steep hills at the back of town."
- "Keep the harbour and bush pristine."
- "Get retailers and business behind events."
- "Utilise Thames' strong engineering heritage."
- "Improve affordability for retirees."
- "Make sure heritage isn't under threat."

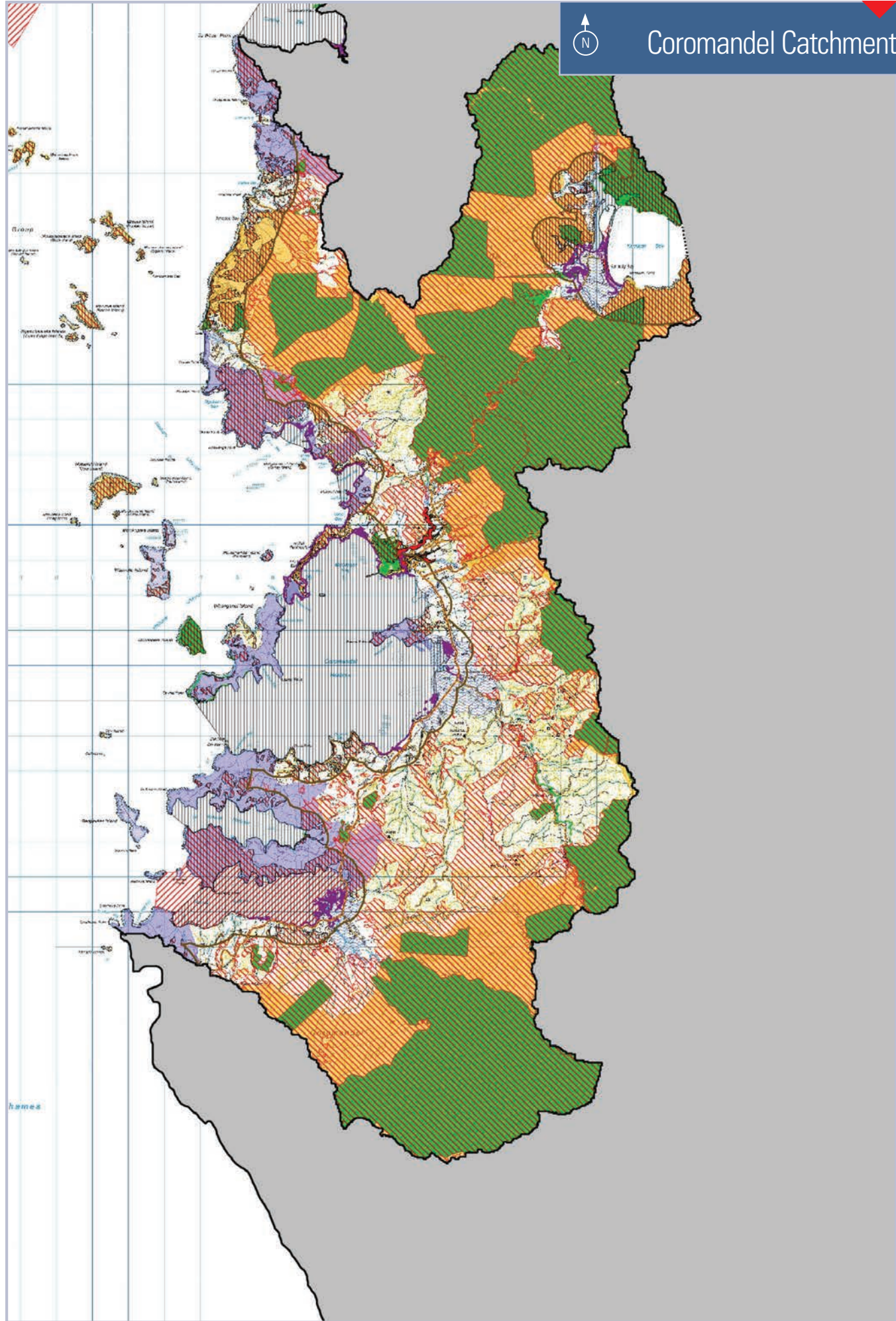


In the year 2050, Thames will be a place where:

- hill and forest backdrops to the town are protected.
- an ecological gateway and restored wetland forms the entrance to town linked to forest and river corridors.
- there are a multitude of walkways behind Thames and along the coastline. The waterfront is more celebrated.
- catchment management of the Waihou system has helped to control siltation.
- there is better marine access to Thames Wharf and Kopu as well as navigation through the channel.
- beach and shoreline amenity is improved.
- interpretation devices present Thames' cultural stories both past and present at traditional creek routes, along the main street and gateways to town.
- cultural heritage is anchored by an ecological and educational centre at the Kauaeranga River.
- pedestrians enjoy greater safety, access and amenity in the town centre through more crossing points, trees for shade and amenity, and shelter.
- many cyclists are encouraged to divert into Thames for its known hill and town tracks and cycle servicing.
- Thames provides for a range of housing choices in the town centre, airport precinct and south within Kopu.
- a new multi-functional sports facility in Rhodes Park fulfils recreation, entertainment and community facility needs.
- major industrial employment growth is focussed south of the centre in the Kopu Structure Plan area.
- new mixed-use activities support businesses in the existing town centre.
- improvements to the mainstreet environment have created a cohesive character and encouraged foot traffic.

Artist impression of Thames in 2050





Coromandel Catchment

Key directions:

1. Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement zones and ecological corridors.
2. Develop threatened species locations and distribution maps.
3. Investigate management of septic tanks to improve water quality.
4. Continue pest control.
5. Avoid development of low lying coastal margins and provide for habitat enhancement.
6. Protect natural character values of islands.

Existing constraints and opportunities

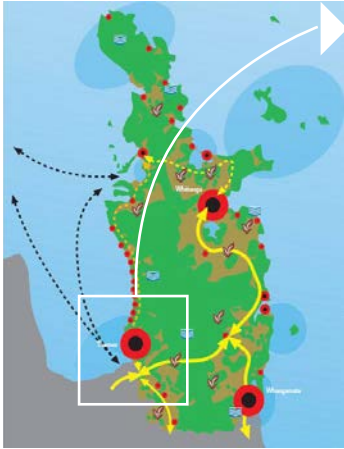
Key:

-  Possible ecological corridors
-  State Highway
-  1m above high tide
-  Coastal Natural Character Boundary
-  Coastal Natural Character
-  Coastal Primary Development Setback
-  Coastal Secondary Setback
-  Protected Amenity Landscape
-  Protected Outstanding Landscape
-  Protected Conservation Land
-  Significant Natural Areas
-  River Flood Hazards
-  Water Shortage
-  Marine Area for Potential Biodiversity Protection
-  Unprotected Amenity Landscape
-  Unprotected Outstanding Landscape
- Flood Hazards:
 -  Low Hazard
 -  Medium Hazard
 -  High Hazard

A key component of the Blueprint is to provide for integrated catchment management so that the growth of settlements can be planned in conjunction with their land and water surroundings.

The Catchment maps preceding each set of LAB concept maps provide contextual information on a range of constraints and opportunities that may assist in achieving key outcomes of the Blueprint including water quantity and quality, biodiversity enhancement and reduced risk from natural hazards.

Coromandel Local Area Blueprint



Key directions:

1. Balance growth with the productive capacity of soil and amenity value of the landscape.
2. Use growth to build a new bypass road.
3. Enhance the shops with a service lane link.
4. Create a strong employment vision for cottage industries.
5. Enable economic growth by allocating more land for industrial and marine based activity, and by addressing wharfing infrastructure.
6. Ecological gateway to northern Coromandel.



What you said...

- "A bypass road to Colville is needed to avoid the town centre."
- "Take care not to disturb sensitive areas."
- "Make a servicing loop at the back of the shops."
- "Provide for retail growth without degrading the centre."
- "Support aquaculture industry."
- "Grow the village character, soul and ambience."
- "Look to leverage more off ferry visitors."



In the year 2050, Coromandel will be a place where:

- a gateway hub at southern town entrance successfully promotes the ecology of north Coromandel – Moehau and recreation options.
- the Castle Rock track upgrade has created a popular cross-Peninsula link.
- aquaculture has expanded in the harbour following the provision of appropriate land based infrastructure and facilities at the wharfs.
- harbour water quality has improved since the advent of stormwater management and boat effluent restrictions.
- cultural gateways mark entrances and signage dotted around the town reflects the importance of this place – its identity and cultural history to Iwi.
- the estuary and harbour is restored as a food basket, source of learning and customs, for recreation and as a spiritual place.
- the bypass has removed heavy truck movements through the centre of town making it a safer and pedestrian friendly environment.
- businesses are better served by the completion of a new servicing loop.
- the compact village identity has been retained.
- development is focussed around the existing developed area of the town, keeping growth in check and protecting the rural and bush backdrop.
- in line with the changed Government policy to open up aquaculture opportunities, the potential of the local aquaculture industry has been recognised.
- boutique shops and industries have set up close to town and are helping to grow the local economy.

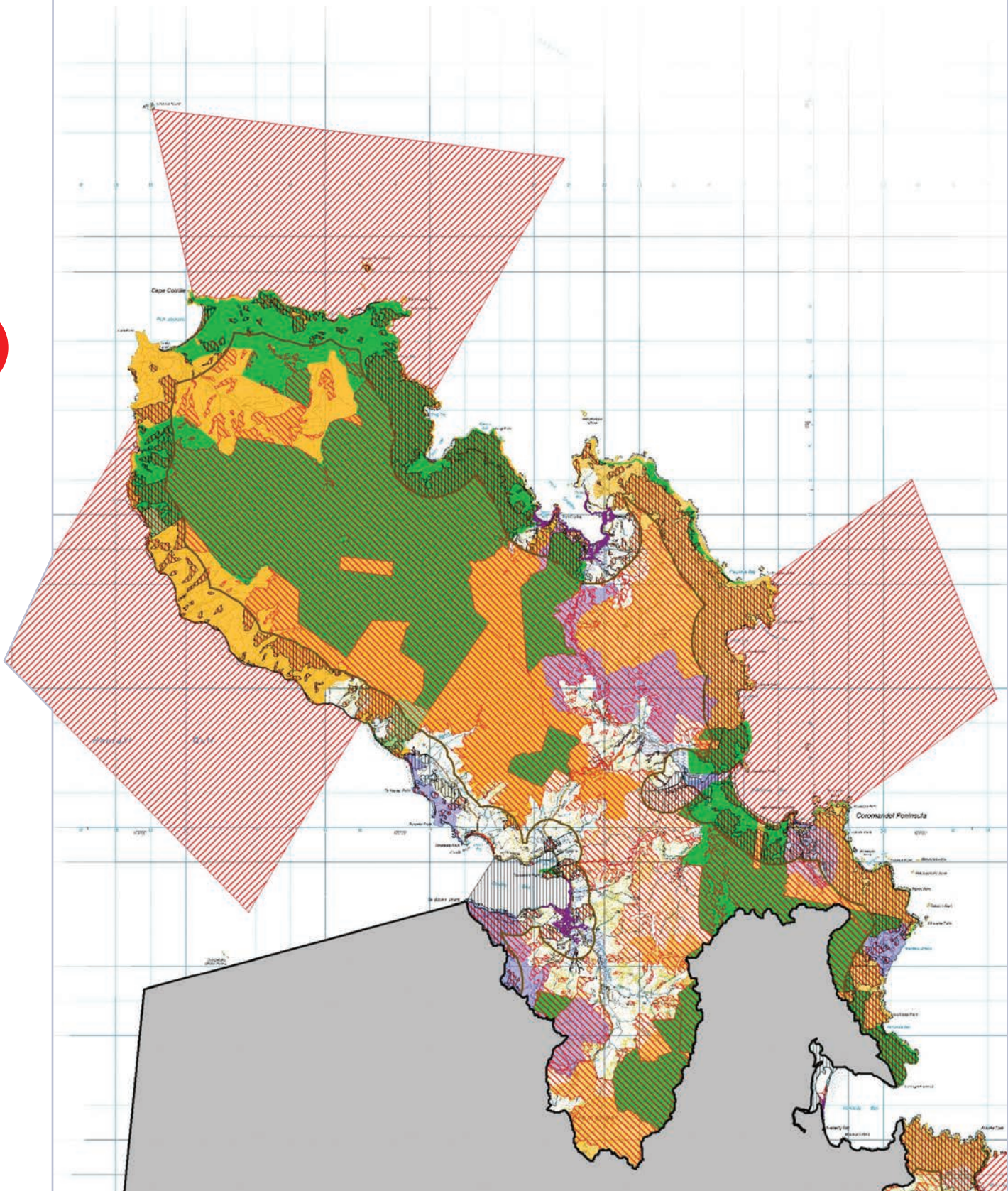
Artist impression of Coromandel in 2050





North Coromandel Catchment

13



North Coromandel Catchment

Key directions:

1. Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement zones and ecological corridors.
2. Develop threatened species locations and distribution maps.
3. Investigate management of septic tanks to improve water quality.
4. Continue pest control.
5. Avoid development of low lying coastal margins and provide for habitat enhancement.
6. Weed control assists in the restoration and enhancement of dune ecosystems.

Existing constraints and opportunities

Key:

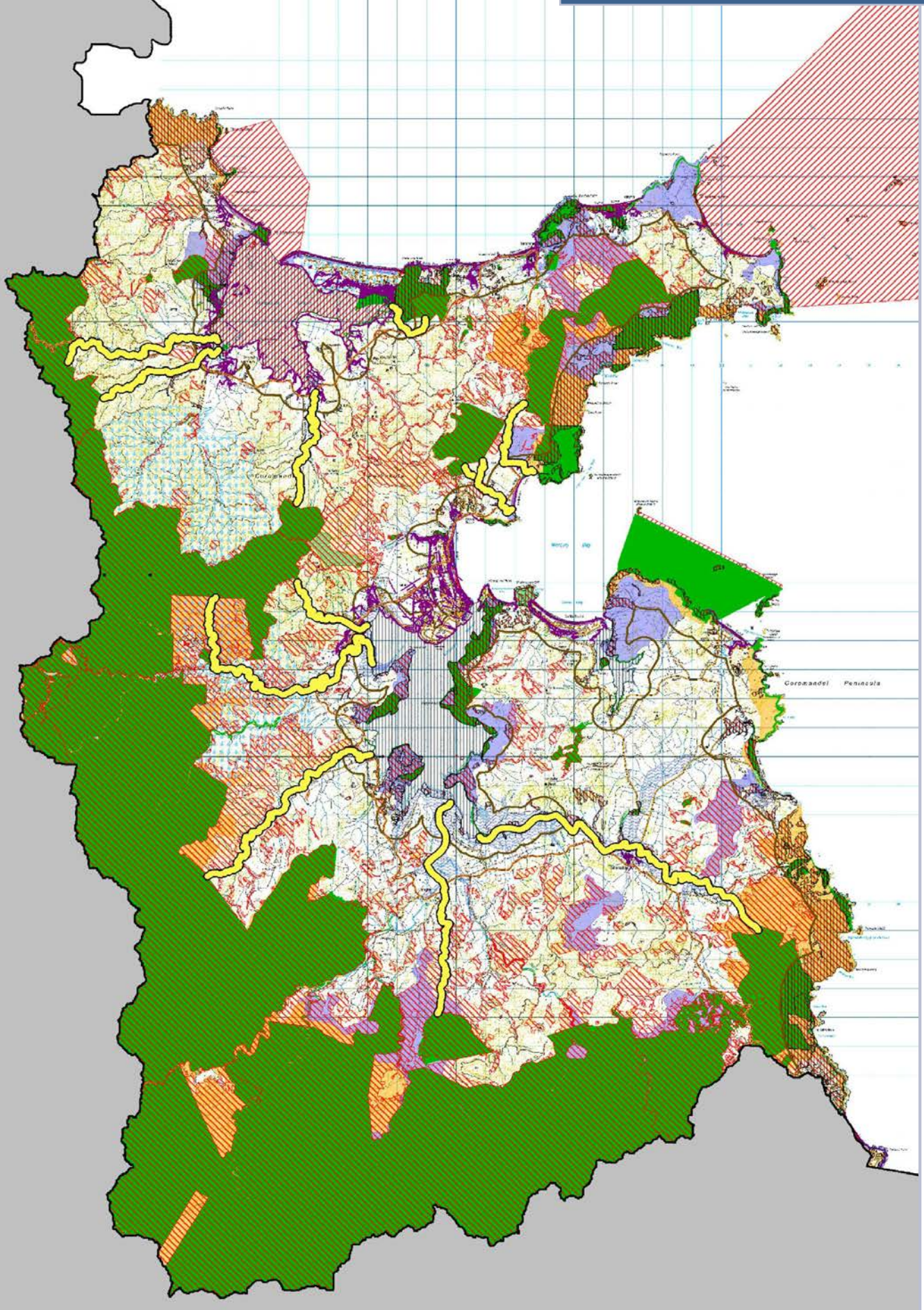
-  Possible ecological corridors
-  State Highway
-  1m above high tide
-  Coastal Natural Character Boundary
-  Coastal Natural Character
-  Coastal Primary Development Setback
-  Coastal Secondary Setback
-  Protected Amenity Landscape
-  Protected Outstanding Landscape
-  Protected Conservation Land
-  Significant Natural Areas
-  River Flood Hazards
-  Water Shortage
-  Marine Area for Potential Biodiversity Protection
-  Unprotected Amenity Landscape
-  Unprotected Outstanding Landscape
- Flood Hazards:
 -  Low Hazard
 -  Medium Hazard
 -  High Hazard

A key component of the Blueprint is to provide for integrated catchment management so that the growth of settlements can be planned in conjunction with their land and water surroundings.

The Catchment maps preceding each set of LAB concept maps provide contextual information on a range of constraints and opportunities that may assist in achieving key outcomes of the Blueprint including water quantity and quality, biodiversity enhancement and reduced risk from natural hazards.



Mercury Bay Catchment



Mercury Bay Catchment

Key directions:

1. Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement zones and ecological corridors.
2. Remediate culverts that block fish passage.
3. Develop threatened species locations and distribution maps.
4. Avoid development of low lying coastal margins and provide for habitat enhancement.
5. Undertake weed control for dune systems.
6. Protect and enhance natural character of islands.

Existing constraints and opportunities

Key:

-  Possible ecological corridors
-  State Highway
-  1m above high tide
-  Coastal Natural Character Boundary
-  Coastal Natural Character
-  Coastal Primary Development Setback
-  Coastal Secondary Setback
-  Protected Amenity Landscape
-  Protected Outstanding Landscape
-  Protected Conservation Land
-  Significant Natural Areas
-  River Flood Hazards
-  Water Shortage
-  Marine Area for Potential Biodiversity Protection
-  Unprotected Amenity Landscape
-  Unprotected Outstanding Landscape
- Flood Hazards:
 -  Low Hazard
 -  Medium Hazard
 -  High Hazard

A key component of the Blueprint is to provide for integrated catchment management so that the growth of settlements can be planned in conjunction with their land and water surroundings.

The Catchment maps preceding each set of LAB concept maps provide contextual information on a range of constraints and opportunities that may assist in achieving key outcomes of the Blueprint including water quantity and quality, biodiversity enhancement and reduced risk from natural hazards.

Whitianga Local Area Blueprint



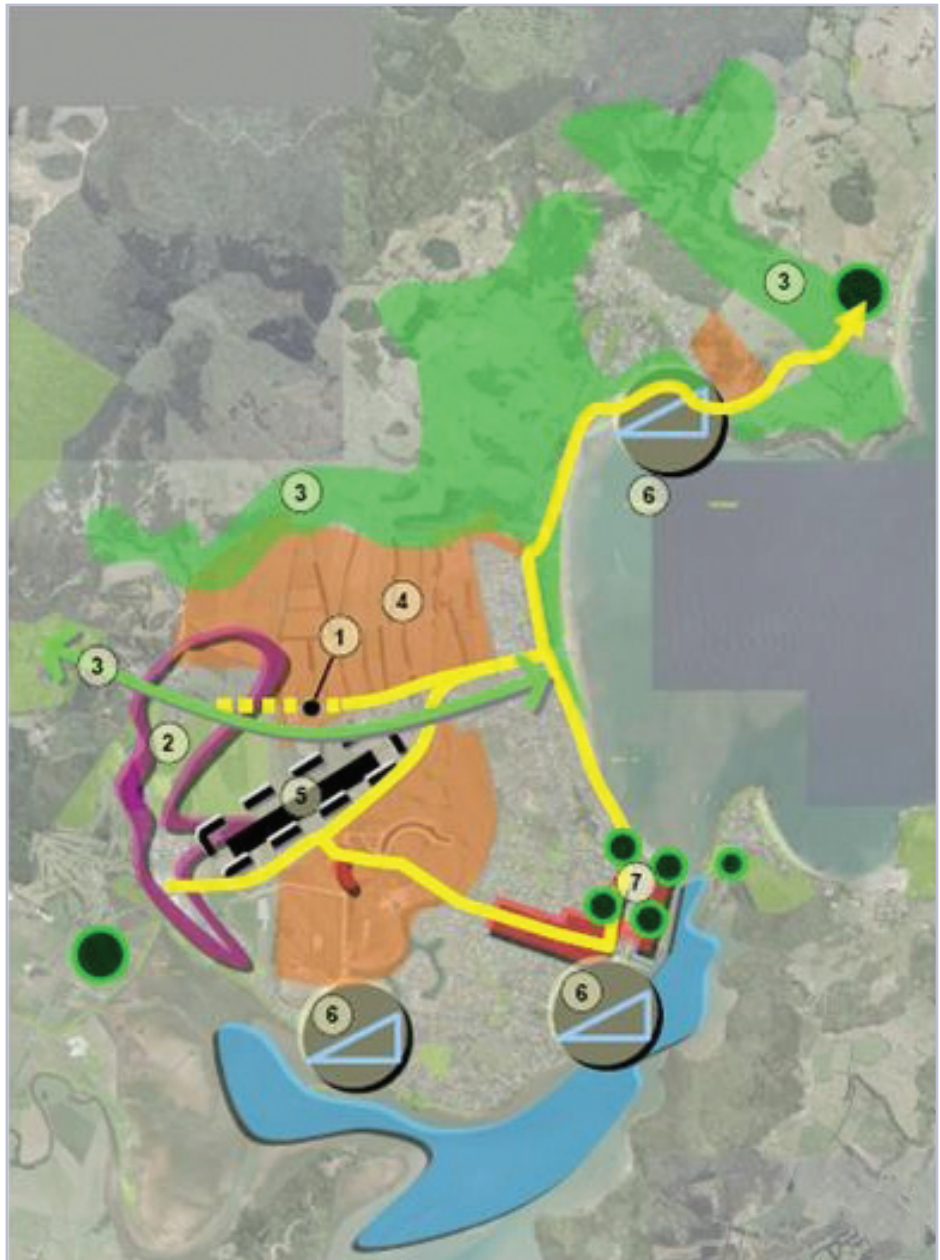
Key directions:

1. Build a new link (Racecourse Road Extension) for a robust road network.
2. Provide for new industrial and business activities.
3. Support a network of green linkages and connections.
4. Consolidate growth in flat land protecting hills.
5. Research noise contours around the airport to protect air-based transport.
6. Take pressure off wharf boat ramp through new and upgraded ramps.
7. Build on the town centre plan (Albert Street upgrade) and local identity (four pou and gateways).
8. Implement long term tsunami adaptation strategies.



What you said...

- "Develop a green belt to prevent urban sprawl."
- "Respond to sea level rise."
- "Plan for walkways and cycleways."
- "Address the loss of harbour mangroves."
- "Embrace aging and youth populations."
- "Build on the airport's good long term vision."



In the year 2050, Whitianga will be a place where:

- development has been avoided in environmentally sensitive areas such as the Taputapuatea Stream, sloping land, and in areas at risk of sea level rise.
- pockets of native planting in new open space and residential areas have restored ecological connections.
- prohibitions on boat effluent dumping and new pump out facilities have improved water quality in the harbour.
- marine structures have been consolidated and harbour management has reduced boat conflicts around the harbour entrance and main channel.
- the installation of four carved pou (posts) marking the sacred area of the town centre are valued attractions and celebrate the presence of maaori ancestors.
- a marae provides a meeting place for the whole community and delivers training, education and social services
- aquaculture is expanded on the east coast.
- a completed alternative bypass road at the back of the industrial area supports access to new growth areas and provides for better traffic movement.
- boating infrastructure has kept pace with growth and new/upgraded ramps have relieved pressure on the main wharf.
- lower density residential development on flat land around the new bypass caters for a larger population.
- two schools, a performing arts centre and sports park cater to creative, learning and recreational needs.
- expansion of employment land around the new bypass provides for office-based and industrial businesses.
- new jobs are created in a business park located in a green setting with recreational and relaxation opportunities.
- the new Albert Street design has created more parking and a pleasant shopping environment

Artist impression of Whitianga in 2050



Mercury Bay North Local Area Blueprint



Key directions:

1. Give stronger protection to Whangapoua Harbour.
2. Expand the retail node in Matarangi to cater for a future increase in demand.
3. Protect the natural resources by establishing wetlands, riparian corridors and respecting waahi tapu areas.
4. Increase accessibility to the coastline with walking routes.
5. Recognise Whitianga as the main service centre for Mercury Bay communities.

What you said...

- "Consider community transport because of the small dispersed population."
- "Preserve biodiversity."
- "Accept Matarangi is a rural community."
- "Encourage public access in the hinterland and around the coast."
- "Don't allow ribbon development along the coast."
- "Bring in more income than just tourism."
- "Take community plans seriously."



In the year 2050, Mercury Bay North will be a place where:

- landowners and agencies work together to restore wetlands around the Whangapoua Harbour. Livestock access has been restricted and management techniques such as fencing and riparian recovery are practiced.
- papakaainga development in Whangapoua and south of Matarangi is enabling local Iwi to better provide for their housing, economic and lifestyle needs.
- the Whangapoua harbour is restored as a food basket, source of learning and customs, for recreation and as a spiritual place.
- a community transport scheme in the Mercury Bay area picks up and drops off residents and visitors at townships and local attractions over the summer months.
- public access has been enhanced with more walking/tramping opportunities around the Kuaotunu Peninsula.
- the shops continue to service local needs.
- growth is limited and located close to developed areas of Matarangi.



Mercury Bay South Local Area Blueprint



Key directions:

1. Retain the coastal village character.
2. Improve access to natural assets by new and upgraded vehicle and pedestrian linkages.
3. Utilise development capacity in Cooks Beach.
4. Give some acceptable option to manage development in Cooks Beach.
5. Provide clear District Plan guidance for development on flat to sloping land.
6. Protect biodiversity corridors.
7. Recognise Whitianga as the main service centre for Mercury Bay communities.
8. Mitigate coastal hazards by development setbacks and alternative exits.



What you said...

- "Create a transitional zone between flat and hill land. Protect the rural interface."
- "Parking is an issue around Ferry Landing."
- "Encourage a vibrant dining scene by the waterfront."
- "More protection of the Purangi estuary is needed."
- "Respond to sea level rise and peak oil."
- "Recognise horticulture is a major employer."
- "Reconsider the reflectivity controls in the District Plan."



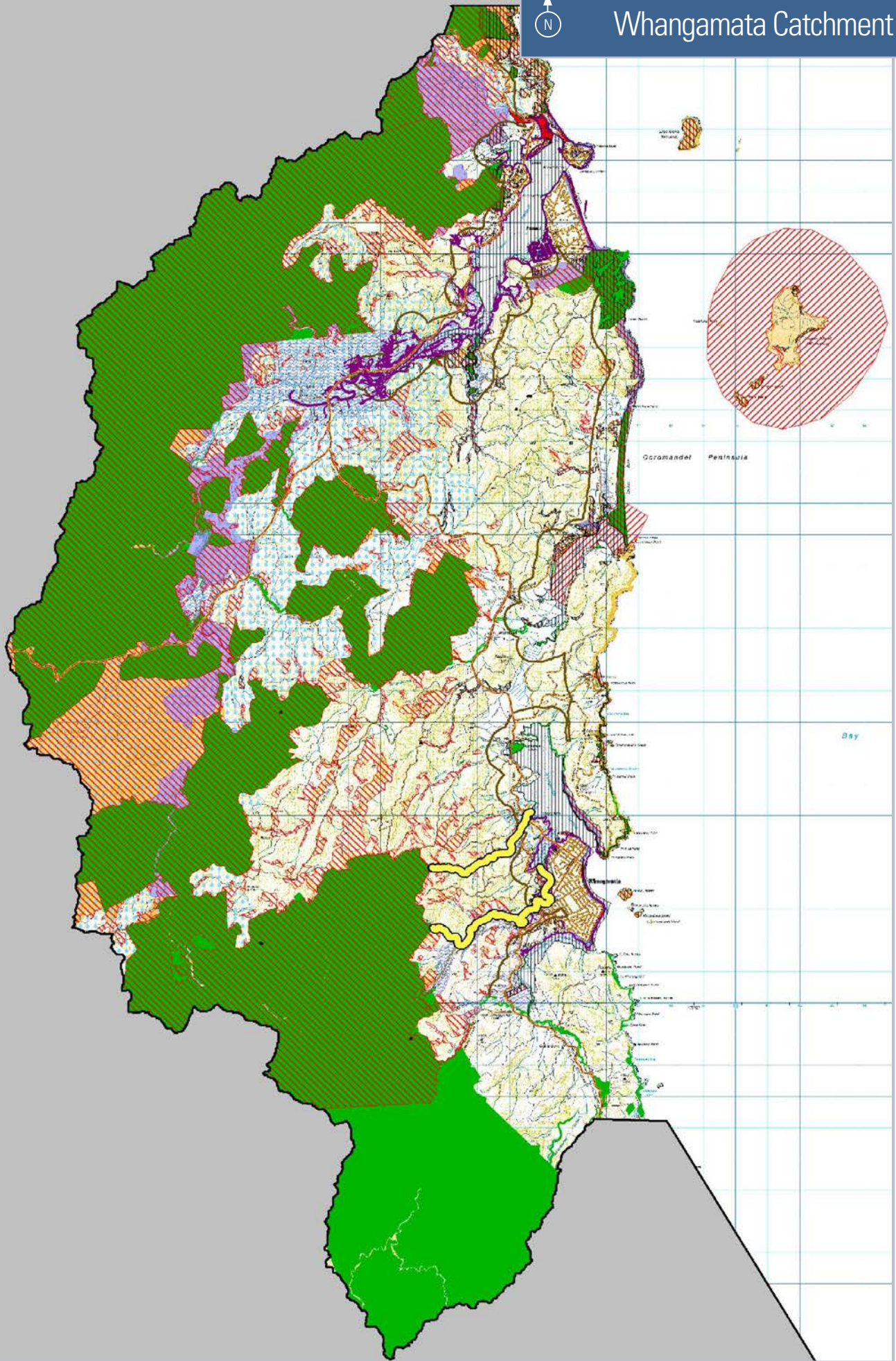
In the year 2050, Mercury Bay South will be an area where:

- attention has been paid to a number of riparian corridors and margins of the Purangi estuary to improve water quality, habitats, land ecology, scenery and recreation.
- the coastal environment of the area has been managed and protected in plans as an outstanding seascape.
- the Purangi estuary is restored as a food basket, source of learning and customs, for recreation and as a spiritual place.
- the ancient maaori pa on the headland is developed as a historic site of significant importance.
- scenic walking tracks connect Cooks Beach and Hahei with the jewel of Mercury Bay South's crown – Cathedral Cove.
- works around Cathedral Cove and Cooks Beach have helped with route security, parking and access.
- the village atmosphere of Cooks Beach has been retained through limiting residential development to the Structure Plan area south of the settlement.
- a new small petrol station on Purangi Road meets local needs.





Whangamata Catchment




Whangamata Catchment

Key directions:

1. Protect surf break of national significance.
2. Support dune restoration and pest control schemes.
3. Allocation of coastal space to reduce conflicts and improve safety.
4. Develop low impact design stormwater management plans.
5. Investigate boat effluent pump out facility.
6. Identify and protect important seascapes.

Existing constraints and opportunities

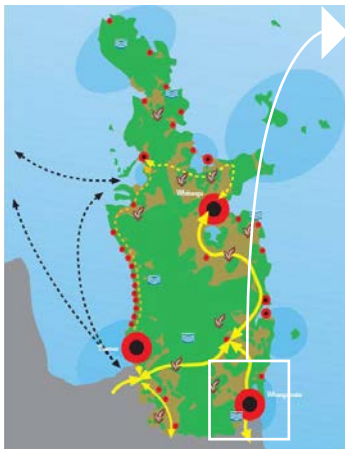
Key:

-  Possible ecological corridors
-  State Highway
-  1m above high tide
-  Coastal Natural Character Boundary
-  Coastal Natural Character
-  Coastal Primary Development Setback
-  Coastal Secondary Setback
-  Protected Amenity Landscape
-  Protected Outstanding Landscape
-  Protected Conservation Land
-  Significant Natural Areas
-  River Flood Hazards
-  Water Shortage
-  Marine Area for Potential Biodiversity Protection
-  Unprotected Amenity Landscape
-  Unprotected Outstanding Landscape
- Flood Hazards:
 -  Low Hazard
 -  Medium Hazard
 -  High Hazard

A key component of the Blueprint is to provide for integrated catchment management so that the growth of settlements can be planned in conjunction with their land and water surroundings.

The Catchment maps preceding each set of LAB concept maps provide contextual information on a range of constraints and opportunities that may assist in achieving key outcomes of the Blueprint including water quantity and quality, biodiversity enhancement and reduced risk from natural hazards.

Whangamata Local Area Blueprint



Key directions:

1. Provide for future residential growth in the town centre and in a number of outlying areas.
2. Stretch any retail south and side streets.
3. Celebrate the beach, surf break and waterfront.
4. Increase industrial activity provision, quality and efficiency.
5. Grow the marine precinct - additional boat trailer parking, boat wash down, reserve land, limited residential.
6. Improve cycle and walkway linkages.



What you said...

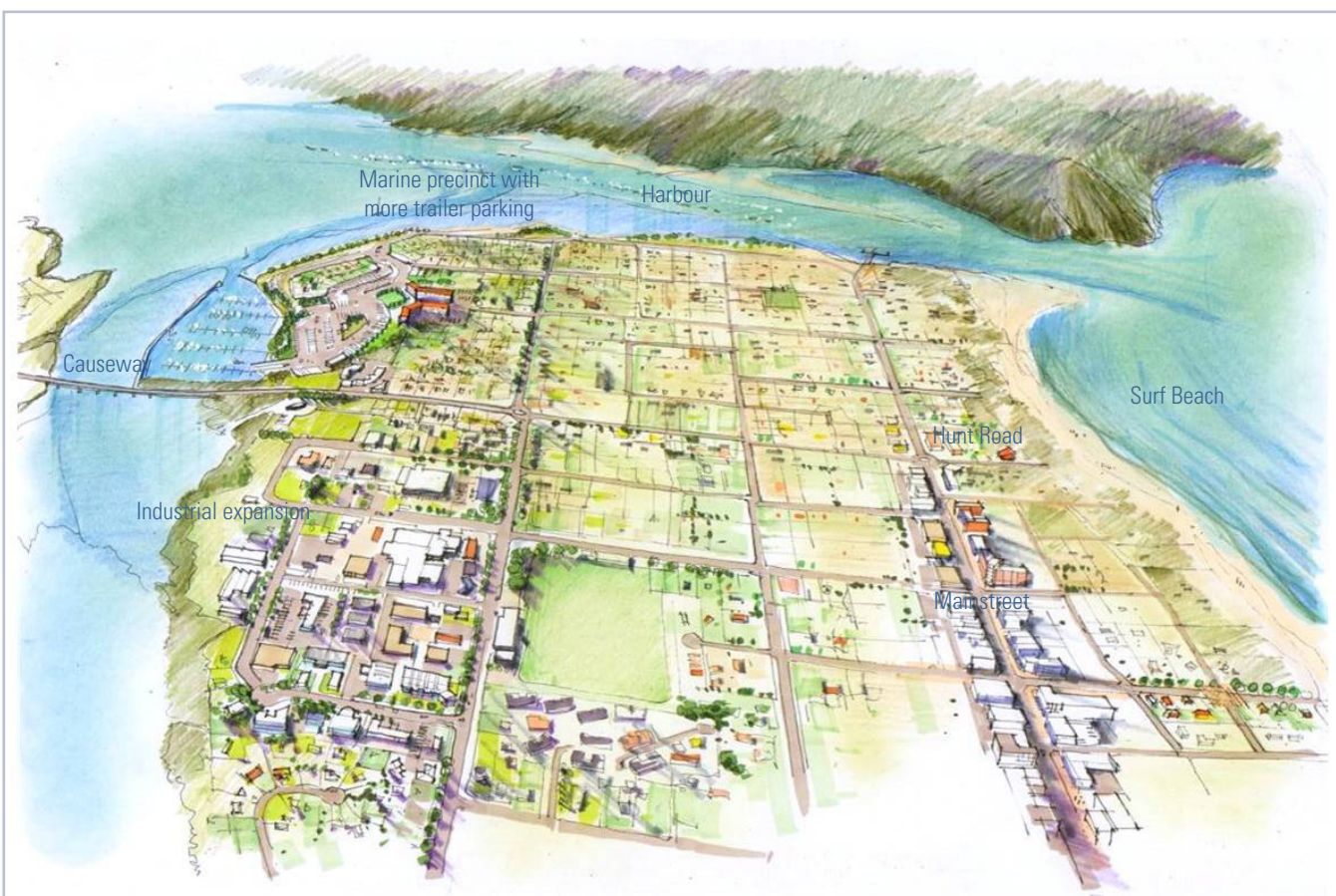
- "Share land more freely with social services."
- "Connect reserve areas with boardwalks."
- "Find ways to support permanent residents."
- "Get signage to main attractions."
- "A boat wash and more trailer parking is needed."
- "Need jobs locally which are not tourist dependant."

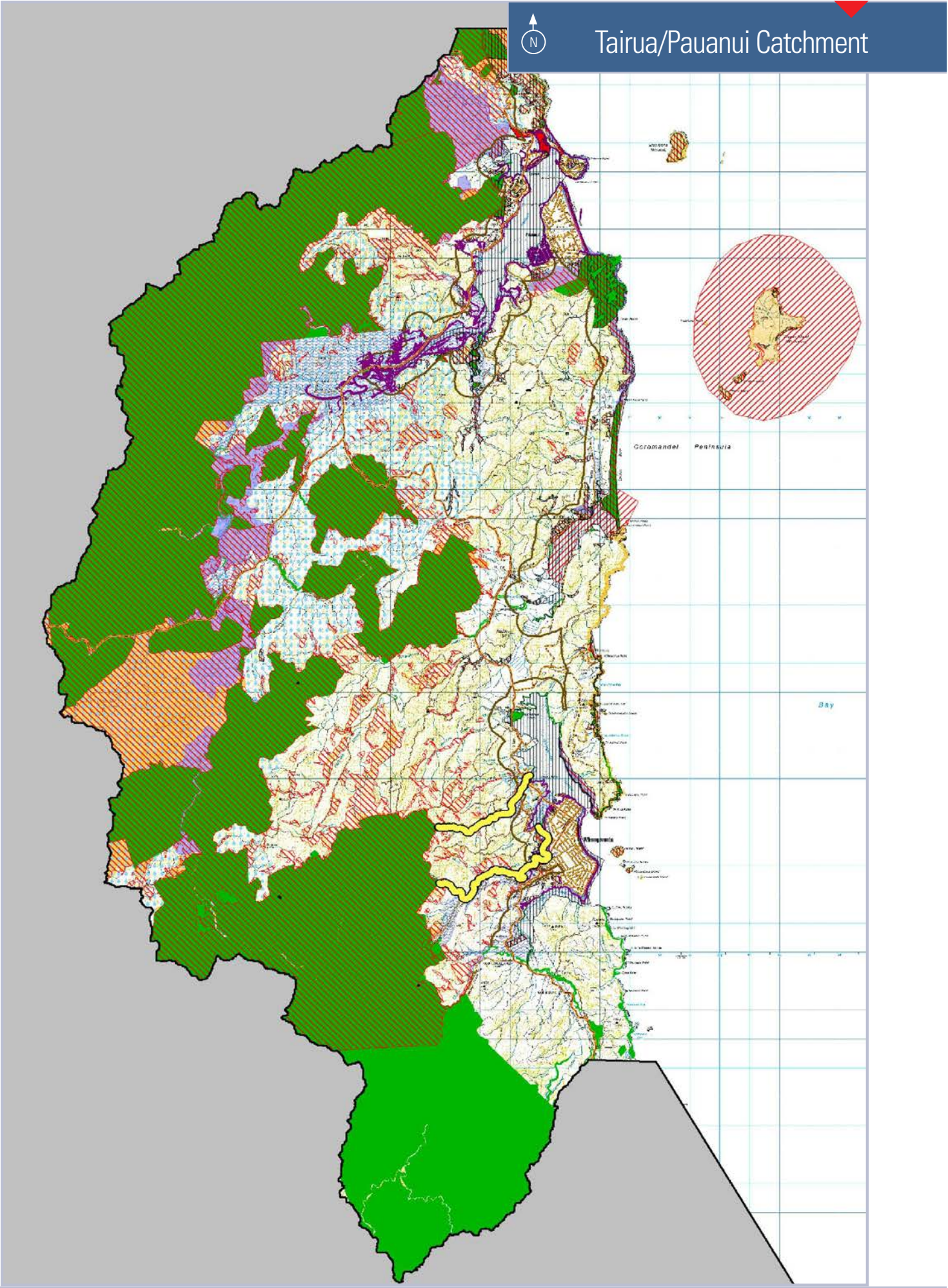


In the year 2050, Whangamata will be a place where:

- a natural environment centre is a popular visitor attraction with interpretive material that explains the area's ecology and settlement history.
- planting and sediment management of the harbour and estuaries (Otahu, Moanaanuanu) has improved habitats.
- zoning of the Coastal Marine Space and relocation of the ski lane has minimised conflicts between boat traffic.
- the surf beach and surfing culture is recognised and celebrated. Natural assets such as the surf break are protected.
- a community marae and cultural space is a focus for maaori identity.
- interpretation devices like carved pou (posts) present Whangamata's cultural stories as people arrive into town.
- connected boardwalks and paths around the harbour, beachfront and Otahu River to Wentworth allow people to enjoy the natural environment.
- more trailer parking for boats and a wash down ensures Whangamata is a premier launching spot.
- play and performance spaces encourage outdoor events and year-round visitation.
- a range of housing choices are provided in and out of town close to attractive natural settings.
- more employment land, business support and a choice of affordable housing has attracted people to Whangamata.
- a beachside eatery is a popular place to enjoy the sea views and people watch.

Artist impression of Whangamata in 2050





Tairua/Pauanui Catchment

Key directions:

1. Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement zones and ecological corridors.
2. Remediate culverts that block fish passage.
3. Develop threatened species locations and distribution maps.
4. Avoid development of low lying coastal margins and provide for habitat enhancement.
5. Undertake weed control for dune systems.
6. Continue community pest control schemes.
7. Improve Pepe Stream water quality.
8. Protect amenity of headlands, backdrops and islands natural character.

Existing constraints and opportunities

Key:

-  Possible ecological corridors
-  State Highway
-  1m above high tide
-  Coastal Natural Character Boundary
-  Coastal Natural Character
-  Coastal Primary Development Setback
-  Coastal Secondary Setback
-  Protected Amenity Landscape
-  Protected Outstanding Landscape
-  Protected Conservation Land
-  Significant Natural Areas
-  River Flood Hazards
-  Water Shortage
-  Marine Area for Potential Biodiversity Protection
-  Unprotected Amenity Landscape
-  Unprotected Outstanding Landscape
- Flood Hazards:
 -  Low Hazard
 -  Medium Hazard
 -  High Hazard

A key component of the Blueprint is to provide for integrated catchment management so that the growth of settlements can be planned in conjunction with their land and water surroundings.

The Catchment maps preceding each set of LAB concept maps provide contextual information on a range of constraints and opportunities that may assist in achieving key outcomes of the Blueprint including water quantity and quality, biodiversity enhancement and reduced risk from natural hazards.

Tairua Local Area Blueprint



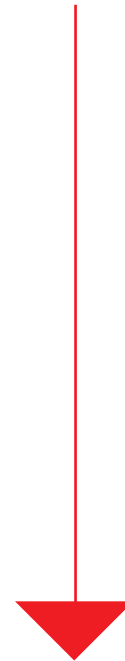
Key directions:

1. Prioritise two-laning of the bridges into town.
2. Create circular walkways around the town.
3. Protect Mt Paku from further development.
4. Protect the inner harbour and creek areas.
5. Utilise Red Bridge Road industrial area more effectively and expand.

What you said...

29

- "Provide a cycle and walkway around the foreshore and harbour."
- "Have more stringent controls on outstanding landscapes."
- "Get good telecommunications."
- "Provide a new sportsfield."
- "Do something about sedimentation in the harbour."
- "Sort out the Red Bridge Road industrial area."
- "Allow different groups to promote Tairua as a destination."



In the year 2050, Tairua will be a place where:

- an eco-centre next to existing toilet and playground educates visitors about the local environment of the Puketui-Tairua catchment.
- Grahams Stream has stronger stormwater management measures in place to compensate development effects.
- the number of moorings in the navigational channel have reduced to make clearer water space for boat navigation.
- a new boat effluent pump-out and other land based facilities are found at the Tairua wharf .
- education and housing is better provided for in Tairua (via papakaainga development; a community marae; kohunga reo) attracting people and professionals to the area.
- co-management /partnerships are formed for economic development which put importance on low environmental impacts.
- replacement of the one-way bridges and Grahams Stream causeway upgrade has helped with traffic capacity.
- circular walkways link town, Pumpkin Hill, the golf course, Pepe stream and new subdivisions.
- a walkway links east to west to the Kauaeranga DoC camp.
- the community hub around Cory Park Domain features a youth park and an indoor sports facility.
- clearly defined areas for growth outside of the town centre provide some additional residential growth opportunities.
- the community and commercial hub around Cory Park is well established and the main street has continued to thrive.
- Red Bridge Road is a well functioning industrial node and people look to local contractors and businesses.



Pauanui Local Area Blueprint



Key directions:

1. Recognition of vision to protect the park-like seaside resort while enhancing its economic viability and accommodating limited growth.
2. Be proactive to ensure quality residential developments at the entry.
3. Strengthen the biodiversity corridor.
4. Ensure foothill subdivisions provide walkways to maintain recreational access.
5. Extend coastal walkways to link up settlements.
6. Consider additional height (with tight planning controls) in specific areas to ensure development viability.
7. Retrofit the shopping centre.
8. Prioritise the development of a new community centre/library/information centre.
9. Recognise the strategic importance of the airfield.



What you said...

31

- "Create a community focal point near to the shopping centre."
- "Provide a boardwalk up to Hikuai & down the river to Tairua."
- "Consider opportunities for apartments above retail."
- "Maintain the accessways and the beach."
- "Avoid beachfront high rise."
- "Sort out the entrance to Pauanui."
- "Promote work from home opportunities using the airfield."



In the year 2050, Pauanui will be a place where:

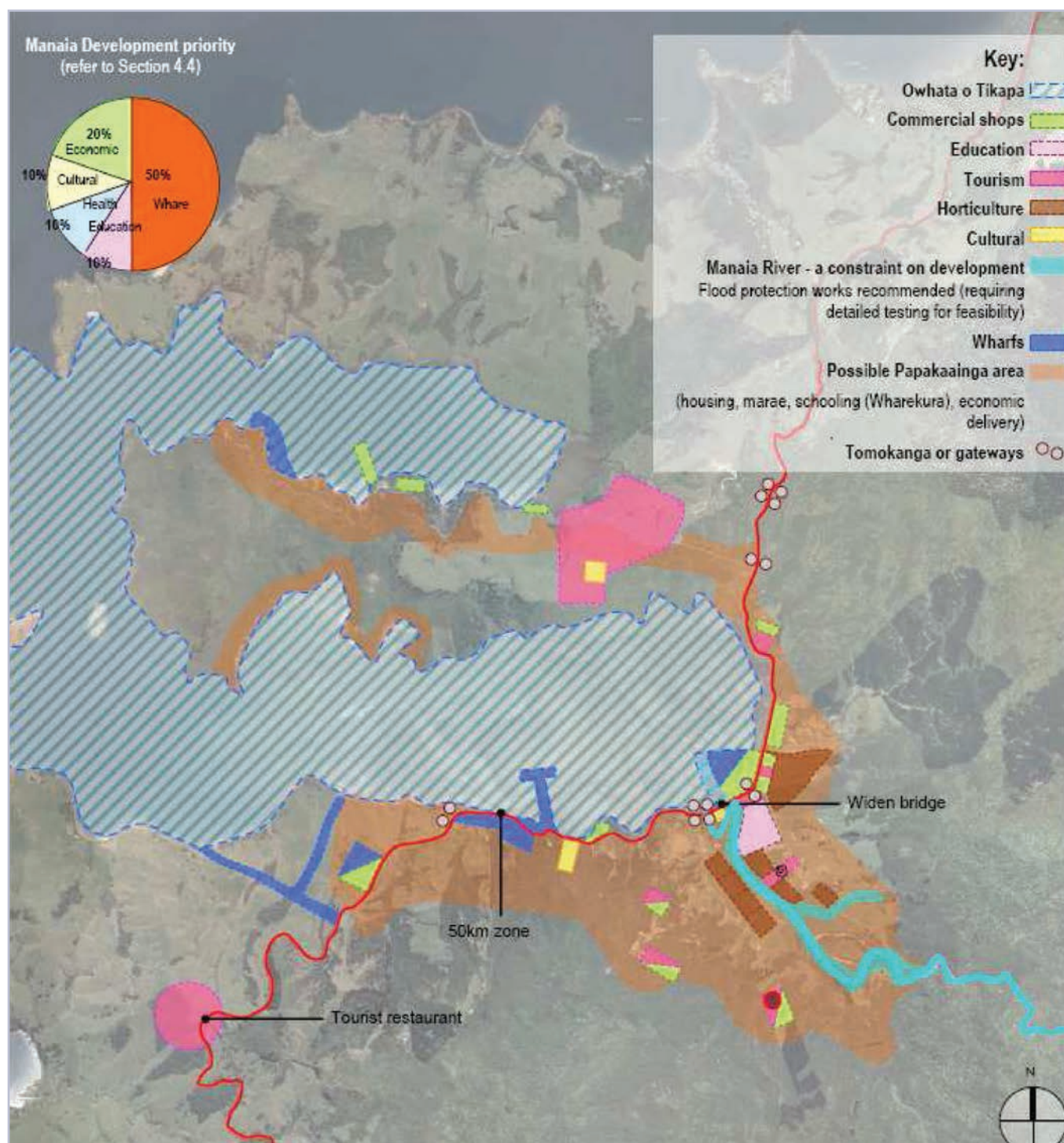
- more signage around the coast alerts people to walkways and beach access points.
- native planting has established a biodiversity corridor near new residential subdivisions and into the foothills surrounding the settlement.
- the estuary is restored as a food basket, source of learning and customs, for recreation and as a spiritual place. Siltation of the harbour and the growth of salt water paspalum has reduced considerably.
- physical works and wetland enhancement at the Duck Creek bridge ensures year round route security by road.
- a walk/cycleway connects Tairua with Hikuai and Pauanui.
- walkway linkages go through new subdivision south to the south side and connect to coastal and bush tracks.
- the standard of infrastructure – public toilets, picnic facilities, drinking water, sewage and power has improved.
- next to the shopping centre an information and community centre is a one-stop shop for locals/visitors.
- more people work out of home based businesses.



Examples of Papakaainga planning

Manaia and Harataunga (Kennedy Bay) are two examples of the type of spatial concept maps that Iwi/Hapuu could include in Iwi Management Plans to show papakaainga development planning aspirations. A pie chart represents each of the five papakaainga development areas identified on the Peninsula. The graphs give a broad indication of the percentage of land that potentially could be used for various land use activities whether it be for housing, economic development, health related, cultural or for education.

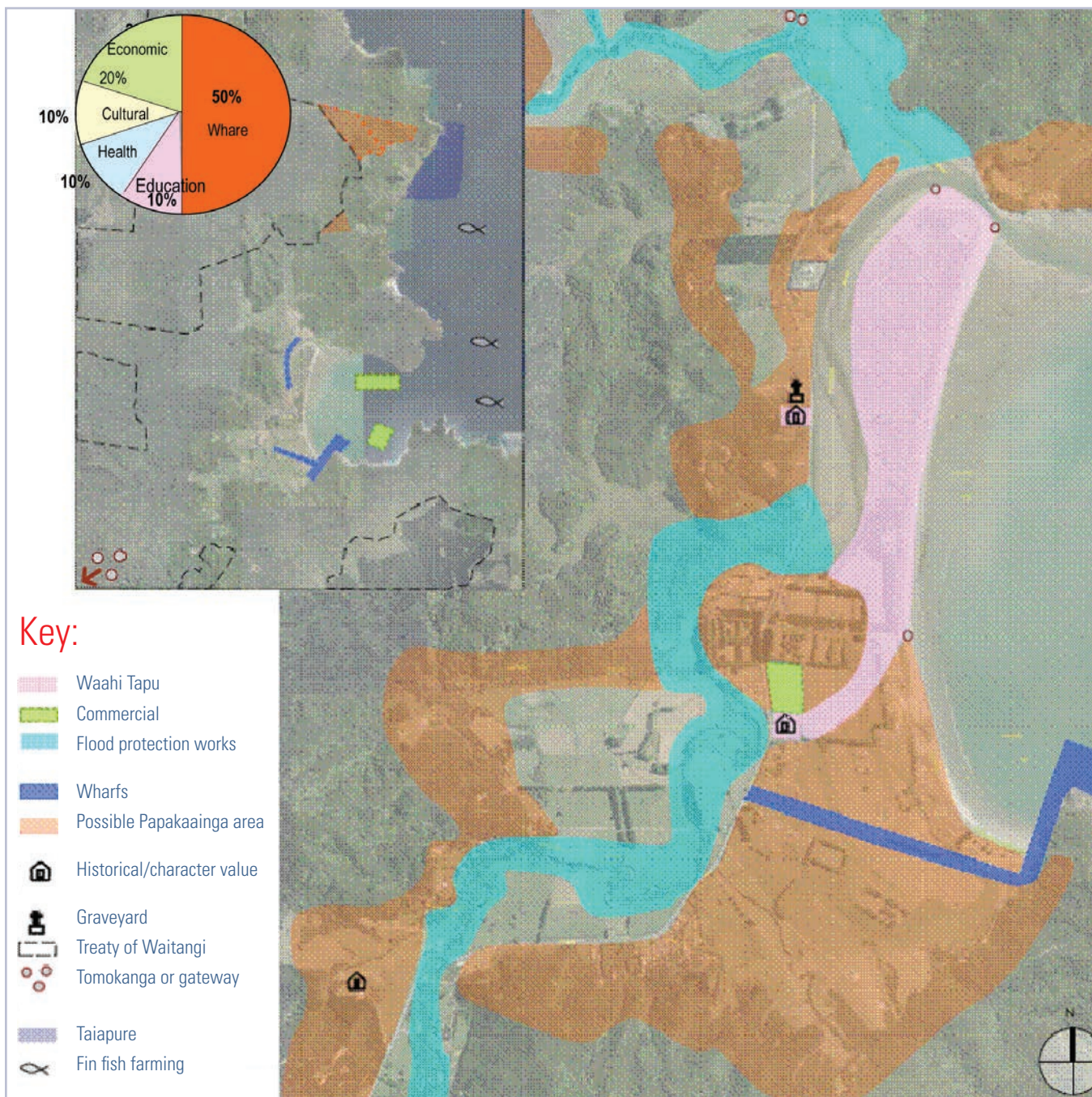
Manaia



Harataunga (Kennedy Bay)

What you said...

- "Establish the definition of papakaainga."
- "Fix flooding in Manaia."
- "Prevent land loss from erosion, use and activity."
- "Consider traditional Maaori land development."
- "Ensure there are employment options for youth who currently move away for jobs."
- "Understand satellite Maaori settlements are unique and special."



How we will get there

Implementation of the Blueprint will occur at two levels.

1. First is the Framework for our Future that covers the entire Peninsula. This includes a number of strategies to help us achieve our outcomes, including changes to plans like the District Plan, Regional plans and Iwi Management Plans. It will go through further tests via processes of Long Term Plan, and District and Regional Plan reviews.
2. The second is through making these Local Area Blueprints happen. The Local Area Blueprint document includes a range of short to long-term projects. They won't all be achieved at once. Each partner will look to implement various projects as it can afford to do so.

35

Checking in

Guidelines for monitoring and review

The Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint and Local Area Blueprints, with such a long-term focus are susceptible to changing circumstances. In order to be adaptable when things change significantly, it is important that we develop guidelines for monitoring and review within a regular reporting framework. Monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of the Blueprint will tell us what we have achieved, and will ensure that it stays current and relevant. We also need to ensure the integrity of the Blueprint is maintained and the values and vision of the Blueprint are protected. A key activity guiding our regular reviews will be a monitoring framework based on a set of indicators to measure the desired outcomes. The reviews will help us to inform future policy changes and identify new actions to be developed which will help us to achieve the Blueprint goals.

Glossary of terms

Aquaculture: the farming of aquatic fish, shellfish, and plants.

Bio-diversity: the variety of all life-forms: different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form; often considered at three levels; genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.

Development setbacks: planned distances to be left between buildings and a water body (lake, river or coast) to protect property against damage caused by erosion or flooding.

District Plan: a detailed plan of the way the district's environment will be managed to achieve the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991. The District Plan is produced and implemented by the District Council.

DoC: Department of Conservation

Iwi: a tribe or a collective of sub tribes; the extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor. However for the purpose of the Hauraki Whaanui, it is in reference to the eleven Iwi tribes that reside in the Thames-Coromandel District Council footprint.

Iwi management plans: tribal management plans that will give effect to the 50 years strategy of the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint.

Main urban hubs: Thames, Whitianga and Whangamata are identified as the main urban hubs where housing, utilities infrastructure and commercial development will be focussed.

Marae: a courtyard/meeting place. Technically it refers to the open area in front of the wharenuī, where formal greetings and discussions take place. However the term is often used to include the building complex that surrounds the marae.

Owhata o Tikapa: Food cupboard

Papakaainga: a holistic concept that includes housing and other facilities as well as economic development initiatives.

Pou: post, upright, support, pole, pillar, goalpost, sustenance. A carved figure on a post to depict a special purpose.

Rural settlements: relatively small settlements that are not currently serviced by council (i.e. wastewater and water supply), including Hahei, Whangapoua, Te Mata, Te Puru, Manaia, Hikuai and Wharekaho. Service provision by council in these areas will continue to be limited.

Smaller centres: towns on the Coromandel Peninsula outside the three main urban hubs but still with substantial housing development or population including Coromandel, Tairua, Pauanui, Matarangi and Cooks Beach, and that are serviced by council (i.e. wastewater and water supply).

Taonga: property, goods, possession, effects, treasures, something prized - those things that are important to us.

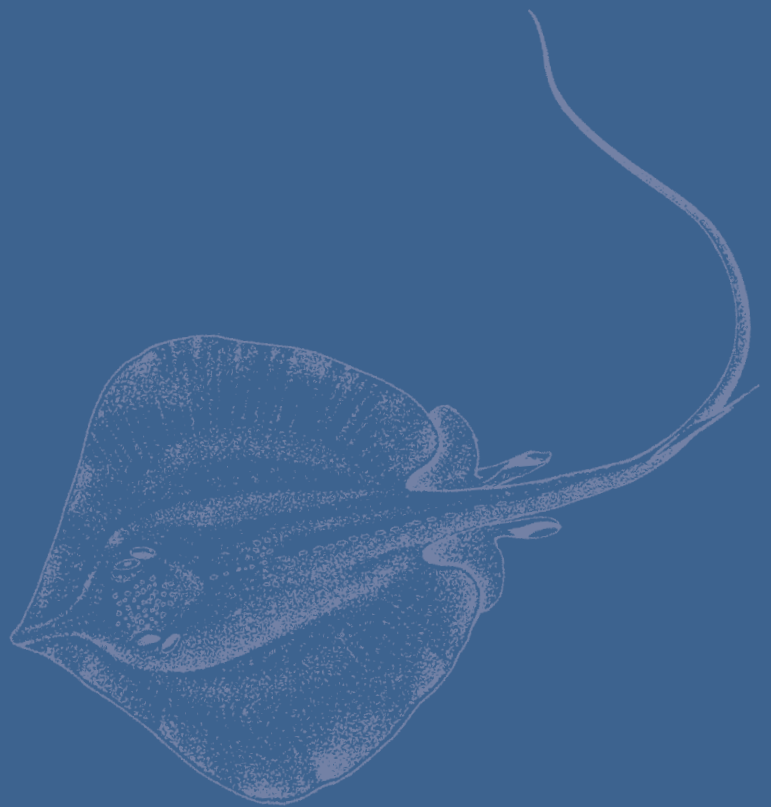
Waahi Tapu: a particular category of ancestral land or water which are held in the highest regard to tangata whenua. They can include places, sites, areas or objects that are tapu, sacred and special to Iwi.

For more information

Go to www.corobluemaprint.govt.nz

Phone 07 868 0200 or email blueprint@tcdc.govt.nz

www.corobluemaprint.govt.nz



For more information on the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint, visit the website...

www.coroblueprint.govt.nz

