

# Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint

*Framework for our Future*



te tara o te ika a maui • the barb of the fish of Maui

## Volume 2

# Implementation Framework

Mana-whenua, mana-moana too mana, too tohu i mahue atu koe  
*The mana of the ocean and land – your legacy*

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

[www.coroblueprint.govt.nz](http://www.coroblueprint.govt.nz)



# Table of Contents

Page 1	<b>Introduction</b>
Page 2	<b>Implementation framework</b>
Page 3	<b>Strategies and Actions</b>
Page 3	<b>Outcome Statement 1 – Embraces our taonga – treasures</b> Strategies and actions
Page 9	<b>Outcome Statement 2 – Diverse and vibrant centres</b> Strategies and actions
Page 13	<b>Outcome Statement 3 – A place where generations can live, work and enjoy</b> Strategies and actions
Page 17	<b>Outcome Statement 4 – Resilient communities</b> Strategies and actions
Page 20	<b>Monitoring and Review</b>
Page 20	<b>Glossary</b>



Cathedral Cove – Photo courtesy of Tourism Coromandel

# Introduction

The Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint is a jointly prepared plan for the management of the Coromandel Peninsula, and presents a vision for the district in 2050. 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 manner. The Blueprint is not a statutory resource management document, but it aims to ensure that management agencies and communities plan and work together towards the environmental and economic outcomes that benefit the district.

Volume Two is one of three documents that describe the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint and should be read in conjunction with the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint: Volume One. Volume One briefly summarises the background information used to inform the Blueprint, describes the four key outcome statements and associated goals and introduces the strategies to achieve these. A summary document is also available, which provides a simpler overview of the background to the project and the final outcomes and vision for the future.

The development of the Blueprint collated large amounts of information about environmental, cultural, social and economic aspects of the district. Volume One outlines likely trends for the future, and the associated management issues and challenges identified from this information. Extensive public consultation was also undertaken to further determine management priorities. The four main outcome statements listed below were established from this research and consultation to encapsulate the priority outcomes for the district, and together, they describe the vision for the Coromandel Peninsula looking forward to 2050.

## **In the year 2050: the Coromandel Peninsula is a place:**

- that embraces its natural taonga – treasures
- that has diverse and vibrant communities
- where generations can live, work and enjoy
- that has resilient communities

A number of goals were determined to clarify these outcome statements and associated strategies agreed on to help us to achieve these outcomes. Each of these strategies will be put in place through a number of specific "actions" to be undertaken by the project partners. A lead partner and expected timeframe has been identified for progressing each action. However, some actions will be ongoing.

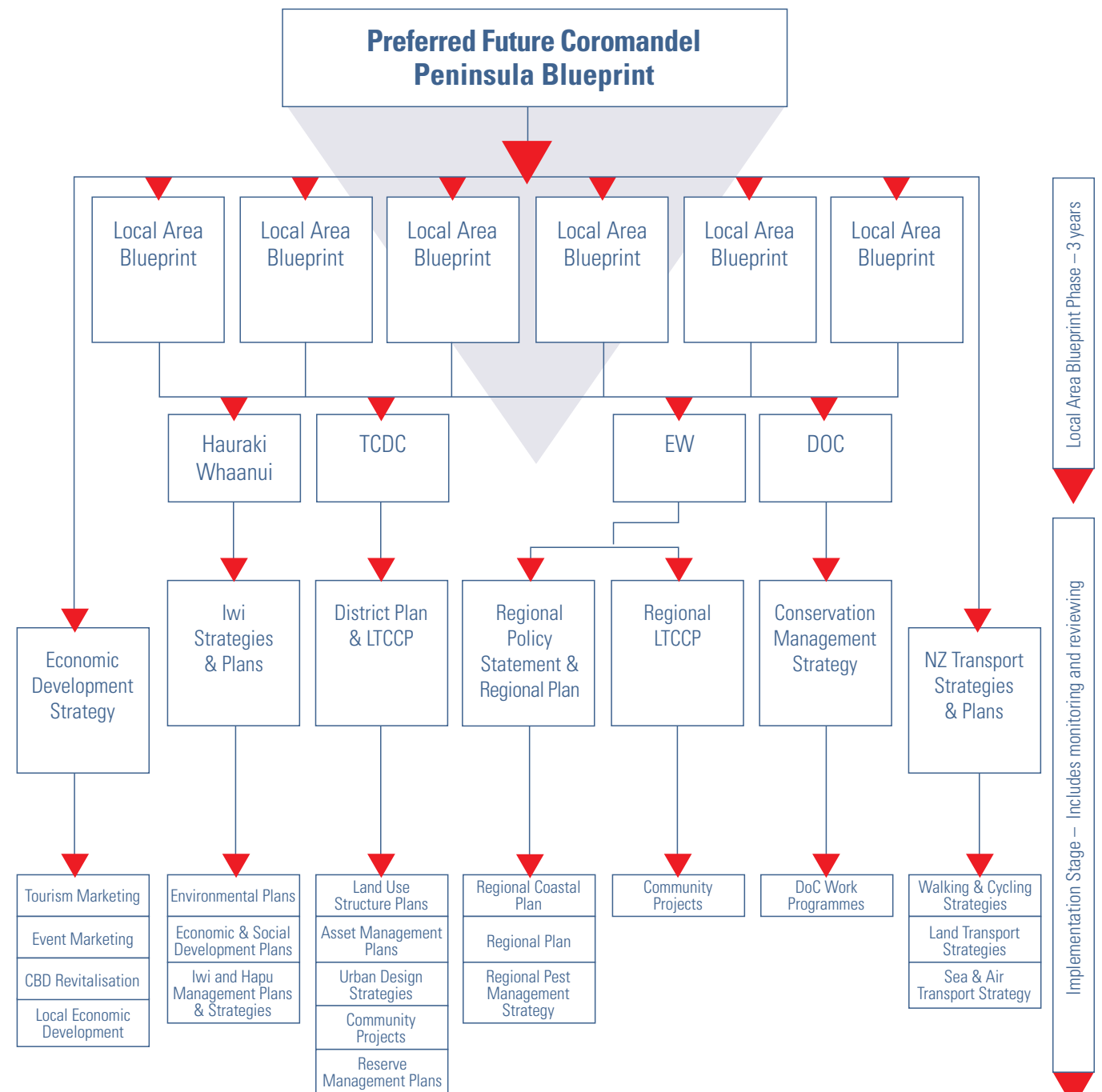
Volume Two (this document) lays out the strategies and actions for the implementation of the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint, including lead agencies and associated timeframes.

This document also outlines a process for ongoing monitoring and review of the implementation and effectiveness of the Blueprint. Implementation of the Blueprint will occur at two distinct levels. The first is the district-wide level with strategies developed to help the partner agencies achieve the four long term outcomes. The district Blueprint will lead to changes in the District Plan, Regional Policy Statement, Conservation Management Strategy and Iwi Management Plans.

The second key implementation tool at the local level will be Local Area Blueprint plans (LABs). These plans will provide further details and direction on managing growth and development at a local (catchment, settlement, harbour) scale consistent with the Blueprint outcomes.

# Implementation Framework

## Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint – District Phase Implementation



# Strategies and Actions

Outcome **1** Embraces its natural taonga – treasures

Goal: **the environment is fundamental to the well-being and vitality of the community**

- ✓ We want to ensure the health of the natural environment that sustains us
- ✓ We want sustainable productive use of the environment
- ✓ We want to enjoy the environment
- ✗ We want to avoid unnecessary harm to the environment
- ✗ We want to avoid continued activities which degrade our environment over time

Strategy 1.1: **Increase knowledge and understanding of the benefits provided by ecosystems/te taiao and how they support well-being**

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Compile information and support ongoing research to quantify ecosystem services for public education and policy development	EW, DOC	2012
Identify economic opportunities that are sustained by a protected natural environment, such as tourism, aquaculture and fisheries	All	2012
Promote opportunities for public enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment	EW, TCDC, DOC	Ongoing

Strategy 1.2: **Provide a protected natural environment to support sustainable economic opportunities**

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Investigate and protect key environmental conditions and areas essential to support sustainable economic opportunities	EW, TCDC	Ongoing
Provide for sustainable eco-tourism and cultural tourism opportunities by protecting natural and cultural values within statutory plans	EW, TCDC	Ongoing
Monitor economic activities to ensure sustainable practice with minimal adverse effects to the environment	EW, TCDC	Ongoing

## Goal: significant landscapes and seascapes are preserved

- ✓ We want to protect our special landscapes and seascapes
- ✗ We want to avoid activities that degrade high value landscapes and seascapes
- ✗ We want to avoid cumulative effects which, over time, degrade landscapes and seascapes

### Strategy 1.3: Ensure development and other activities do not adversely affect identified outstanding and amenity landscapes, seascapes and areas of high natural character

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Include provisions in the Regional Policy Statement to protect regionally significant landscapes, seascapes and areas of natural character	EW	2010
Ensure outstanding and amenity landscapes, seascapes and natural character areas are identified and protected in the District Plan	TCDC, EW	2012
Identify and implement measures to control the location and form of development to protect landscape and natural character values	TCDC	2010
Identify opportunities for activities to enhance landscape and natural character values in degraded areas	All	Ongoing
Identify and protect local landscapes, seascapes and areas of high natural character through development of Local Area Blueprints	All	2012

## Goal: Kaitiakitanga – guardianship is practiced by all

- ✓ We want people to recognise they are part of the environment
- ✓ We want everyone to actively participate in looking after the environment
- ✓ We want people to understand the environment is fundamental to their well-being
- ✗ We want to avoid people unknowingly damaging the environment

### Strategy 1.4: Increase community involvement in environmental protection and management

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Continue to provide and investigate ways to enhance opportunities for active participation in community and school-based environmental programmes	EW, DOC	Ongoing
Investigate or develop the use of tangata whenua indicators for iwi-based environmental monitoring and management	All	Ongoing
Advocate for continued access to contestable funds for community projects to achieve positive environmental outcomes	All	Ongoing
Develop and implement awareness of Kawa as a valid environmental management system	All	Ongoing
Increase understanding of the role of Kaitiaki/ guardians	All	Ongoing

## Goal: quality of open spaces, air, soil and water is retained

- ✓ We want to have open spaces to enjoy
- ✓ We want to have high quality soils and clean air
- ✓ We want to protect the spirit, or mauri, of water in rivers, streams and the coast
- ✗ We want to avoid health problems caused by pollution
- ✗ We want to avoid development that damages air, water and soil

### Strategy 1.5: Protect and enhance good quality open space throughout the district.

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Implement a co-ordinated approach to the identification, planning provision and maintenance of a district-wide open space network	All	Ongoing
Identify strategic locations for future reserves ahead of development pressures	All	Ongoing
Ensure the LTCCP is linked with an open space strategy to ensure development contributions are addressed	TCDC	2012
Investigate options to enhance open space in and near existing urban areas	TCDC	2010
Identify areas where marine open space should be protected as part of Local Area Blueprints	TCDC, EW	2015



Tairua food and wine festival

## Strategy 1.6: Protect and enhance water and soil quality

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Develop integrated catchment management plans to co-ordinate management of surface and ground water and downstream coastal effects.	All	Ongoing
Develop catchment and harbour plans to integrate community protection and enhancement of land, water, harbour and community values.	EW	2009 - Ongoing
Ensure statutory documents address controls on discharges, land disturbance and vegetation clearance to minimise nutrient and sediment inputs to waterways	EW, TCDC	Ongoing
Ensure the District Plan provides for effective riparian protection and management (e.g. development setbacks).	TCDC	2012
Advocate for continued riparian management by private landowners including exclusion of stock from waterways and access to funding support	All	Ongoing
Assess marine oil/diesel spill risk implications associated with increased marine use and aquaculture development to inform appropriate contingency plans	TCDC, EW	Ongoing
Advocate for review of central Government boat effluent dumping regulations to protect coastal water quality and assess the ability of the Regional Coastal Plan to impose effective controls on this activity	All	2010
Advocate for controls on discharge of human remains into waterways	All	2010
Provide for the concept of Pataka kai (protecting a storehouse of food) in the Regional Policy Statement review	EW, Hauraki Whaanui	2010

## Strategy 1.7: Protect and enhance air quality

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Investigate the adequacy of current provisions that control air discharges (Regional Plans)	EW	2012
Locate and buffer new transport routes and industrial activities to protect air quality in residential areas	EW	2015
Develop an Air Strategy for main urban hubs to ensure air quality meets National Environment Standards into the future while maintaining potential for additional commercial/industrial activity	EW, TCDC	2015

## Goal: access to open spaces and the coast is maintained and enhanced

- ✓ We want to be able to get to, and enjoy public open space and coastal reserves
- ✗ We want to avoid access to areas that need special protection

## Strategy 1.8: Enhance access to public open space and restrict access to sensitive areas

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Provide mechanisms to ensure that new subdivision and development maintains or enhances access to public open space and the coast	TCDC	2012
Identify areas where access to open spaces and the coast has been degraded and work to restore access where appropriate	TCDC, EW	Ongoing
Ensure connections to open space reserves and along the coast are identified and provided for in development of Local Area Blueprints	TCDC, EW	2012
Identify and investigate potential rohe moana and marine protected areas	EW, DOC, Hauraki Whaanui	2012
Identify in Local Area Blueprints how to protect those areas in the coastal environment that for reasons of sensitive cultural and natural values, public safety and security require access to be restricted	TCDC	2012

Hahei Beach – Photo courtesy of Tourism Coromandel



## Goal: native biodiversity and ecology is protected

- ✓ We want to protect significant native habitats and species
- ✗ We want to avoid activities that damage natural ecosystems

### Strategy 1.9: Protect areas of significant biodiversity value from adverse effects of development and other human activities and animal or plant pests

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Provide criteria to consistently identify significant biodiversity values in the Regional Policy Statement	EW	2012
Identify and protect areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value in District and Regional Plans	EW, TCDC	2012
Develop threatened species' location and distribution maps to assist local spatial planning	DOC, EW	2012
Initiate process to protect identified significant marine habitats and ecosystems	All	2012
Consider and provide for ecological corridors and connections as part of catchment management plans and Local Area Blueprints	All	2012
Identify and prioritise areas for pest and weed control linking the Regional Policy Statement ( and identification of Significant Natural Areas) to the Regional Pest Management Strategy	EW	2012

### Strategy 1.10: Maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity values

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Identify opportunities for activities to enhance indigenous biodiversity values in degraded areas as part of Local Area Blueprints	All	2012
Develop partnerships with tangata whenua to explore sustainable use and enhancement of biodiversity (edible, medicinal and cultural properties of plants)	All	Ongoing
Identify other indigenous biodiversity values and ensure they are actively considered as part of Local Area Blueprints	EW, DOC, TCDC	2012

## Outcome 2 Diverse and vibrant centres

### Goal: there is a range of lifestyle opportunities

- ✓ We want to have three main urban hubs that will service the district
- ✓ We want to support the unique nature and diversity of each settlement
- ✗ We want to avoid a 'one size fits all' approach

### Strategy 2.1: Focus development around three identified main urban hubs

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Support development of Thames, Whitianga and Whangamata as main urban hubs	TCDC	2012
Ensure the Regional Policy Statement and other statutory documents support and reinforce the preferred settlement pattern	EW, TCDC	Ongoing
Ensure LTCCP service provision and subsequent funding aligns with the settlement pattern direction (infrastructure and services funded to support growth)	TCDC, EW	Ongoing
Provide through the development of Local Area Blueprints for some intensification or consolidation of development in the three main urban hubs consistent with identified constraints/considerations	TCDC	2012

### Strategy 2.2: Provide a range of living options outside the main urban hubs

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Limit development in smaller centres and rural settlements to the current capacity of planned services or zoning	TCDC	2012
Recognise potential development south of Coromandel town to support marine activities and sea transport	TCDC	2020
Consider areas where large lifestyle blocks for self sustainable rural living may be appropriate while protecting key values identified in the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint	TCDC	2012
Identify new papakainga development opportunities in appropriate locations through development of Local Area Blueprints	TCDC	2012

## Goal: economic and job opportunities are diverse

- ✓ We want to promote a range of economic opportunities that fit with the vision for the Coromandel Peninsula
- ✗ We want to avoid people and businesses having to leave the district to find opportunities

### Strategy 2.3: Promote sustainable economic development options appropriate to main urban hubs, smaller centres and rural settlements

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Develop a Regional Aquaculture Development Strategy to identify potential sites and exclusion areas for future sustainable aquaculture activities	EW	2015
Investigate land-based infrastructure requirements to support marine use and aquaculture and advocate for funding to develop these	EW, TCDC, HW	2015
Identify further areas around the main urban hubs for commercial and industrial activities (including those to support major rural industries), and provide for these in the District Plan	TCDC	2012
Identify further opportunities for tourism development consistent with the natural/heritage values of the Peninsula and link with an accommodation needs assessment	TCDC, DOC	2015
Provide appropriate land use controls to protect productive land and maintain ongoing opportunities for agricultural-based activities	TCDC	2012
Investigate the technological and telecommunications advances required to support an increase in 'work from home' options	All	2015
Align the Regional Economic Development Strategy with the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint to clearly identify priority areas for economic growth	TCDC	2015

## Goal: unique experiences are provided

- ✓ We want to protect and promote the unique character of the Coromandel Peninsula
- ✓ We want to provide opportunities to appreciate the natural environment
- ✗ We want to avoid losing the different character of each settlement

### Strategy 2.4: Protect and promote the character, sense of place and amenity values of existing settlements

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Investigate option of urban design guidelines to protect local amenity and historic heritage character while achieving intensification of development	TCDC	2009
Identify key components that make up the unique character and diversity of each area and settlement through the Local Area Blueprints	TCDC	2012
Protect and promote the unique character and diversity of each area and settlement through provisions in the District Plan, as guided by Local Area Blueprints	TCDC	2015

## Goal: urban settlements have clear boundaries

- ✓ We want to have clearly defined urban and rural areas
- ✓ We want to have efficient and consolidated infrastructure
- ✗ We want to avoid urban sprawl

### Strategy 2.5: Support the development of consolidated settlements

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Promote higher intensity development around existing town centres in Thames, Whitianga and Whangamata	TCDC	2010
Manage development and limit expansion of town boundaries of main urban hubs with consideration of environmental constraints	TCDC	2012
Define and maintain clear boundaries between urban settlements and surrounding rural areas through Local Area Blueprints	TCDC	2012

## Goal: communities are connected

- ✓ We want reliable and safe transport corridors within the district, and into and out of the district
- ✓ We want connections which allow our settlements to work and link to other communities
- ✓ We want reliable and safe transport networks between main urban hubs
- ✓ We want access to reliable power supply, radio links and modern telecommunications
- ✗ We want to avoid activities that will restrict major routes
- ✗ We want to avoid towns being isolated, especially after natural hazard events
- ✗ We want to avoid developments which affect our unique character and sense of place

### Strategy 2.6: Establish safe and secure transport networks within and between main urban hubs

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Advocate to NZTA that SH25 is our main vehicular route and requires special consideration as a scenic coastal route on the West Coast	TCDC	2012
Establish safe and secure connecting routes through the Regional Land Transport Strategy	EW	2015
Investigate the increase of sea-based transport opportunities and assess the need and appropriate location(s) for land-based infrastructure requirements	EW, TCDC	2019
Ensure that transport projects support Blueprint direction and are linked to the Regional Land Transport Programme	EW	2015
Ensure transport connectivity (public transport, walking and cycling) is considered as part of urban design when developing Local Area Blueprints including the implementation of provisions in the Walking/Cycling Strategy	TCDC	2012

## Strategy 2.7: Improve public transport services

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Encourage public transport (public or privately operated land or sea options) specifically through the Regional Passenger Transport Plan and prioritise through the Regional Land Transport Programme.	EW	2019
Investigate the future development of the airfield at Whitianga and consider other air transport options	TCDC	2029

## Strategy 2.8: Provide reliable energy infrastructure and modern telecommunications

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Advocate for access to secure energy supplies in the three main urban hubs and improved supply in smaller centres and rural settlements	TCDC, EW	2012
Advocate for investment in energy infrastructure to be directed to support main urban hubs	All	2015
Develop a co-ordinated plan to advocate for the provision of high quality telecommunications and improved radio coverage for the district	TCDC	2015
Develop collaborative case to broadband contestable fund for telecommunication access to support the Blueprint settlement pattern	All	2012
Identify important energy and telecommunications infrastructure corridors with service providers and protect from development	EW, TCDC	Ongoing
Develop collaborative infrastructure management strategies for each growth centre as a basis for future location and capacity requirements.	All	2015

# Outcome 3 A place where generations can live, work and enjoy

## Goal: people can settle and families can thrive

- ✓ We want our towns to be active and alive
- ✓ We want to provide opportunities for people to enjoy living on the Coromandel Peninsula
- ✓ We want to be more than a holiday destination
- ✗ We want to avoid a decline in the number of permanent residents

## Strategy 3.1: Provide a range of opportunities for permanent residents on the Coromandel Peninsula

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Assess the extent to which lack of affordable housing is a barrier to maintaining the permanent resident population and to attracting new residents	TCDC	2013
Advocate for economic / job opportunities that support a permanent population outside of peak times	TCDC	Ongoing

## Strategy 3.2: Provide for and manage recreational opportunities that residents and visitors can enjoy

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Ensure plans provide for parks, cycleways and walkways which encourage safe access and use	TCDC	2012
Include community expectations for contact recreation water quality in high use areas as part of catchment and harbour plans and Local Area Blueprints	EW, TCDC	2012
Undertake a needs assessment of tourist accommodation including provisions for camping opportunities	All	2012
Identify locations where peak population pressures adversely affect recreation infrastructure and environment quality and investigate options to manage demand	TCDC	2012
Provide policy direction through the Regional Policy Statement for the allocation/zoning of marine space for use, development and protection	EW	2012
Undertake analysis to identify appropriate locations for zoning of marine space through Local Area Blueprints and subsequent statutory plans	EW	2012
As part of Local Area Blueprints, identify need for additional land based requirements such as boat ramps and parking to support marine-based recreation within identified marine access areas	All	2012

## Goal: people can reconnect with their roots

- ✓ We want our young people to come back and work here
- ✓ We want Hauraki Whaanui people to have a better sense of their tuurangawaewae
- ✗ We want to avoid people having to leave the area

### Strategy 3.3: Provide for the appropriate development of multiple-owned maaori land, including papakaainga housing

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Develop an agreed definition of 'Papakaainga' for planning documents	All	2012
Encourage economic opportunities for tangata whenua which facilitate development on multiple-owned maaori land	All	2015
Investigate opportunities to support existing papakaainga development at Manaia, Kennedy Bay, Whangapoua, Wharekaho and Koputauaki	All	2012

## Goal: living is affordable

- ✓ We want people to be able to make their home here
- ✗ We want to avoid home ownership being unattainable for local people

### Strategy 3.4: Allow for a range of housing options that meet the needs of the community

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Undertake a housing needs and affordability assessment to consider a range of housing options (e.g. rent to buy, shared equity, pensioner housing) and whether variety of housing choice is leading to affordability	TCDC	2014
Investigate options for consolidation or intensification in main urban hubs through a range of housing options such as townhouses/apartments	TCDC	2015
Manage the effects of different housing options in the development of Local Area Blueprints	TCDC	2012

## Goal: communities are well serviced

- ✓ We want to provide a wide range of community facilities within main urban hubs
- ✓ We want to retain some community spaces in smaller settlements
- ✓ We want to encourage households to be more self-sufficient
- ✗ We want to avoid duplicating services

### Strategy 3.5: Provide a good range of services and facilities that meet the needs of the community

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Encourage the co-location of leisure and recreation facilities with other community facilities in main urban hubs through appropriate zoning	TCDC	2012
Develop urban design guidelines to promote mixed-use developments within main urban hubs	TCDC	2019
Provide clear information to health and education providers to enable them to plan their services strategically	2012	All

### Strategy 3.6: Ensure well-planned development provides sustainable infrastructure

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Develop a strategic integrated infrastructure plan (water supply, stormwater, wastewater, solid waste, public amenities and recreation provision) that covers infrastructure supply, maintenance, cost, demand management and minimisation of environmental impacts	TCDC	2012

Whangapoua Sand Spit – Photo courtesy of Tourism Coromandel



## Goal: cultural heritage and diversity is celebrated

- ✓ We want to protect our special heritage
- ✓ We want to share our cultural and historical diversity
- ✓ We want to recognise our tuurangawaewae / our place to stand
- ✗ We want to avoid losing special sites
- ✗ We want to avoid degradation of Coromandel Peninsula heritage

### Strategy 3.7: Enable communities to reflect their own cultural diversity and cultural heritage

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Encourage and support opportunities to record and share stories that illustrate our history	All	2012
Recognise and where possible provide for the use of traditional knowledge and local knowledge in the development of Local Area Blueprints	All	2012

### Strategy 3.8: Ensure known heritage sites are considered during development or other activities

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Ensure the District Plan provides protection to landscapes and places of known cultural and/or historical value, including Waahi tapu	TCDC	2012
Identify unknown heritage sites through development processes where possible (e.g. archaeological assessment via resource consent)	TCDC, EW	Ongoing
Conduct cultural heritage surveys of areas to be developed (as part of LABs) to identify and manage unrecorded sites or items of significance	TCDC	2012

## Outcome 4 Resilient communities

### Goal: communities are safe

- ✓ We want new development to be safe from natural hazards
- ✓ We want to control and manage development in hazard prone areas
- ✗ We want to avoid new development repeating past mistakes
- ✗ We want to avoid injury or loss of life from natural hazard events

### Strategy 4.1: Control and manage development to minimise risk to people and property

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Support research to identify areas at risk from natural hazards	TCDC, EW	2012
Develop provisions in relevant statutory documents to avoid or mitigate risks to people and property in areas at risk from natural hazards	EW, TCDC	2010
Identify areas required for ponding and flood protection works and protect these from additional or intensified development through statutory plans	EW, TCDC	2012
Identify and protect key lifeline infrastructure within hazard zones	TCDC	2012
Identify and protect sufficient coastal buffer zones to reduce impact of coastal hazards through Regional and District Plans	EW, TCDC	2009/10 – ongoing
Develop catchment and harbour plans to identify and prioritise river/stream/coastal works and enhancement programmes to reduce hazard risks and deal with catchment wide cumulative effects	EW	2009 – ongoing
Investigate options for managing existing and future development in hazard prone areas, consistent with regional and district policy through development of Local Area Blueprints	TCDC, EW	As required from 2009/10

## Goal: communities can adapt to change

- ✓ We want to be informed about potential long-term effects of climate change
- ✓ We want to be prepared for future global changes
- ✗ We want to avoid being unprepared

### Strategy 4.2: Educate and prepare communities to respond to natural hazard events and the potential impacts of climate change

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Implement a public awareness and education campaign to increase residents/non-residents understanding of potential natural hazard events and how to respond to risk	TCDC, EW, HW	2012
Engage communities and other stakeholders in actively managing hazard risks, including long-term and residual risks	All	Ongoing
Advocate for appropriate warning, communication and response systems for 'at risk' communities/settlements	EW, TCDC	Ongoing
Support national adaptation to climate change research programmes	TCDC, EW	Ongoing
Agree on the scale of response to hazards associated with climate change events and manage via appropriate planning mechanisms	All	2015
Establish mechanisms to constrain redevelopment of buildings or infrastructure within high risk hazard areas	EW, TCDC	2010

## Goal: resources are well managed

- ✓ We want more efficient use of local natural resources
- ✓ We want communities that live in balance with the environment
- ✗ We want to avoid communities outgrowing available resources
- ✗ We want to avoid activities that degrade or deplete natural resources

### Strategy 4.3: Promote energy efficiency

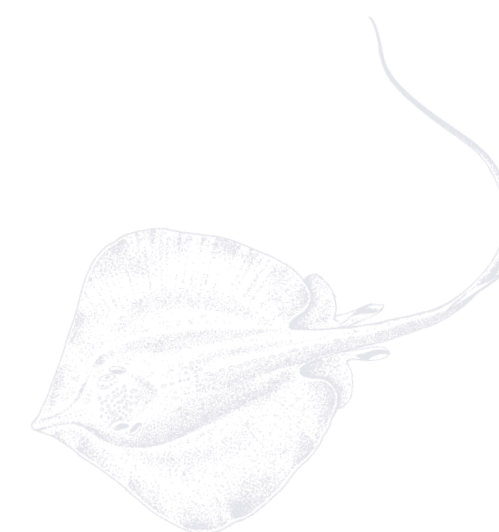
Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Develop a sustainable energy strategy that includes the promotion of efficient use of energy	TCDC	2015
Promote and advocate for passive solar ( and other energy-efficient ) building designs through building codes and code of practice for subdivision and development	TCDC	2015

### Strategy 4.4: Encourage the efficient use, re-use and recycling of resources

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Complete an integrated water demand strategy including emphasis on water conservation, rainwater collection and efficient use of water including alternative water supplies (eg. grey water and salt water)	TCDC, HW	2019
Promote the use of self sufficient utilities for households such as rainwater tanks and solar power	EW, TCDC	2012
Develop and implement stormwater catchment management plans including a low impact stormwater design approach as part of new development	TCDC	2012
Engage with tangata whenua in the development of proposals for water allocation, wastewater management and disposal	TCDC	2015
Develop a waste minimisation strategy to reduce waste disposal to landfill	TCDC	2012

### Strategy 4.5: Promote the use of sustainable sources of energy supply

Action	Lead partners	Timeframe
Develop appropriate regional policy to identify areas for development of wind, offshore marine and hydro-energy and protect these areas from incompatible uses	EW	2015
Develop a sustainable energy strategy that includes identification and promotion of alternative sources of energy supply	TCDC	2015
Promote the use of a range of alternative and/or self sustaining energy sources, particularly in rural and remote locations	TCDC	2012



# Monitoring and Review

The Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint, with its long-term focus, is susceptible to changing circumstances. It is important that the integrity of the Blueprint is maintained, for instance against short-term political changes. The Blueprint provides the framework and processes to ensure integration of policy formulation from the beginning by linking Blueprint outcomes or directions into statutory or strategic documents (for example Regional Policy Statement, District Plan, Iwi Strategies and Conservation Management Strategy).

The Blueprint provides a single point of reference for both management agencies and communities to understand the various approaches being taken to manage development around the Coromandel Peninsula. In addition, consistency in planning documents and strategies will provide both certainty and development direction.

The Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint also needs to be adaptable when things change significantly, for example major global changes (security of energy/oil supply, instability of global economy, climate change), changes that may result following Treaty settlement claims, or through significant shifts in growth rates. In these circumstances, the Blueprint needs to be kept current and relevant.

Monitoring the implementation of the strategies and the effectiveness of actions in achieving the outcome goals will provide an effective mechanism to inform future reviews of the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint. For monitoring to provide meaningful information, it needs to have good quality data. This means developing a comprehensive set of carefully designed indicators to help to focus monitoring efforts. In developing indicators it will be important to check that the information generated will be directly useful for measuring the outcomes desired.

It is important that monitoring of the Blueprint is carried out within an agreed reporting framework that will inform regular reviews of the strategies and goals. Further work will be carried out to determine the most effective method for monitoring and review of the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint in the future.

## Glossary

**Amenity landscapes**<sup>1</sup>: landscapes deemed to be important in terms of their amenity values (described below). For the Thames-Coromandel District and for the purposes of the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint, these landscapes have been identified in the Thames-Coromandel District Landscape Assessment<sup>1</sup>

**Amenity values**<sup>2</sup>: means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes

**Aquaculture**<sup>3</sup>: the farming of aquatic fish, shellfish, and plants.

**Biodiversity**<sup>4</sup>: 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.

**Climate change**<sup>5</sup>: defined by scientists as changes in the average (mean) state of the atmosphere over decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural processes or external forces, or to persistent human activity that alters the composition of the atmosphere or land use.

**Coastal environment**<sup>6</sup>: An environment in which the coast is a significant element or part, and includes the coastal marine area (CMA).

**Conservation Management Strategy**<sup>7</sup>: 10-year regional strategy that provides an overview of conservation issues and gives direction for the management of public conservation land and waters, and species for which the Department of Conservation has responsibility. Prepared and implemented by the Department of Conservation.

**Consolidation**: future development occurring within existing built areas or with limited expansion of existing towns in the area.

**Density**: the amount of residential, commercial or industrial development on a parcel of land. It is usually measured in dwelling units per hectare or floor space/area ratio.

**Development setbacks**<sup>8</sup>: 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**<sup>9</sup>: 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.

**Ecosystem**<sup>6</sup>: means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.

**Eco-tourism**: nature-based tourism which may involve education and interpretation of the natural environment and is managed to be ecologically sustainable.

**EW**: Environment Waikato (Waikato Regional Council).

**Heritage sites**: a site where heritage value applies.

**Heritage value**<sup>10</sup>: means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity. This value can apply to a site or an entire landscape.

**High quality soils**: soils that have value for intensive agricultural development.

**HW**: Hauraki Whaanui

**Integrated Catchment Management**<sup>4 (adapted)</sup>: holistic management of activities over a catchment, particularly in relation to maintaining or improving the quality of soil, water and biodiversity. This importantly recognises that natural and physical resources are part of complex and interconnected natural systems and also considers social, cultural and economic factors.

**Intensification**: Urban intensification is the creation of higher residential densities in urban areas through infill development, redevelopment, and more compact new development.

**Kaitiakitanga**<sup>2</sup>: the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources, and includes the ethic of stewardship. One of the important goals of the Blueprint is to involve all communities in practicing kaitiakitanga.

**Kawa**: In the context of Hauraki Whaanui, kawa refers to protocols and etiquettes associated with establishing a set of basic management bottom line principles across a region, which uphold and protect the Mauri of Te Taiao.

**Lifeline Infrastructure**<sup>11</sup>: essential 'utility' services which support the life of our community. These services include water, wastewater, stormwater, power, gas, telecommunications and transportation networks.

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

**Manawhenua**: the iwi/hapuu whom have territorial rights. The iwi/hapuu has history and tradition based in the lands they have occupied over generations.

**Mauri**: refers to the essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things both animate and inanimate.

**Natural Character**<sup>6</sup>: the natural qualities of the coastal environment of New Zealand. Such qualities may include natural elements of ecological, physical, spiritual, cultural or aesthetic value.

**Natural hazards**: include coastal hazards such as storm surges, coastal erosion, tsunami and other hazards such as flooding, earthquakes, landslides and subsidence, weather related events including heavy rainfall, extreme wind or fire. Climate change may exacerbate these hazards in the future.

**Outstanding landscapes**: landscapes that are considered to be outstanding in terms of Section 6(b) of the RMA. These are generally those landscapes that are pristine, exceptional, memorable, conspicuous and/or eminent. For the Thames-Coromandel District and for the purposes of the Coromandel Peninsula Blueprint, these landscapes have been identified in the Thames Coromandel Landscape Assessment<sup>1</sup>.

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

**Pataka kai**: a significant area to iwi/hapuu/whanau that have manawhenua over a resource area, both land and water.

**Regional Coastal Plan**: a plan that sets out how Environment Waikato will carry out its resource management responsibilities in the Coastal Marine Area (CMA). The CMA includes the area from Mean High Water Springs out to the 12 nautical mile limit of the territorial sea. The Regional Coastal Plan contains policies and methods (including rules) to manage the effect of human activities in the CMA.

**Regional Land Transport Strategy (RLTS)**: a plan prepared by Environment Waikato that aims to provide a framework for developing, maintaining and protecting the land transport system over the next 10 to 20 years.

**Regional Plan**: a plan that contains policy and methods (including rules) to manage the natural and physical resources of the Waikato region in accordance with the principles of the Resource Management Act 1991. The Regional Plan is produced and implemented by Environment Waikato (Waikato Regional Council).

**Residual risk**: the risk that continues to affect people and property after the implementation of measures to reduce risk (e.g. stopbanks or development setbacks).

**Resilient communities**<sup>12</sup>: A resilient community is one that not only survives, but is also able to thrive in an environment of change and uncertainty.

**Ribbon development**: refers to development occurring along the coastline and/or highways rather than within consolidated settlements.

**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.

**Sense of place**: refers to the feeling of attachment and belonging to a particular place or environment that is gained through a balance of both the 'landscape' and the values that the community has for the area.

**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).

**Statutory (Documents)**: for the purposes of this document, generally refers to national, regional and district plans, that are a legislative requirement of the RMA, but may also include other statutes such as the Local Government Act.

**Sustainable development**<sup>6</sup>: development that meets the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This includes environmental, social and economic needs.

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

**TCDC**: Thames-Coromandel District Council.

**Ten Year Plan (LTCCP)**<sup>9</sup>: a 10 year plan adopted every three years under section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002. It describes Council's activities, why it participates in these activities and how the activities will be funded. It includes information, which is regarded as the Annual Plan for the first year to which it relates and is reported on through the Annual Report.

**Te Taiao**: in terms of Hauraki Whaanui perspective the Taiao represents and is inclusive of people, world, earth environment, and nature.

**Tikanga Maaori**: Maaori customary values and practices.

**Tuurangawaewae**: a place of connection, based on whakapapa to the whenua, establishing a person's right to the whenua/land.

**Urban hubs**: see definition under 'Main urban hubs'.

**Urban sprawl**: the spread of urban style development outside the boundaries of existing settlements.

**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 an Iwi.

**Whakapapa**<sup>13</sup>: genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, and descent.

<sup>1</sup> TCDC District Landscape Assessment (Stephen Brown Environments Ltd, 2008)

<sup>2</sup> Defined by RMA, 1991

<sup>3</sup> New Zealand Fishing Industry Board, 1994

<sup>4</sup> Environment Waikato, Regional Policy Statement, 2000

<sup>5</sup> New Zealand's climate change solutions website www.climatechange.govt.nz

<sup>6</sup> Environment Waikato, Regional Coastal Plan, 2005

<sup>7</sup> Department of Conservation

<sup>8</sup> Environment Waikato, Coromandel Beaches: Coastal Hazards and

Development Setback Recommendations, 2002

<sup>9</sup> Thames Coromandel District Council, LTCCP, 2009-2019

<sup>10</sup> Thames Coromandel District Plan, adopted in part 2007

<sup>11</sup> Waikato Engineering Lifelines Group

<sup>12</sup> Resilient organisations website (www.resorgs.org.nz)

<sup>13</sup> Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, 1992