

WHANGAROA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 -2036

**STAGE 1 - DRAFT PLAN
FOR CONSULTATION**



**WHANGAROA
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

**W H A N G A R O A
C O M M U N I T Y
D E V E L O P M E N T
P L A N**

2011 - 2036

**S T A G E 1 – D R A F T P L A N
F O R C O N S U L T A T I O N**



W H A N G A R O A C O M M U N I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T P L A N

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F O R E W O R D

THE PURPOSE & VALUE OF THE WHANGAROA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Whangaroa Community Development Plan (WCDP) has come about because a small group of residents expressed their concerns for the harbour and its surrounding environment to the Far North District Council, and talked of the need for an “integrated catchment management plan”.

The Far North District Council’s response was to offer the community the opportunity of creating a Community Development Plan which included the concepts of catchment integration and sustainable management.

A Community Development Plan is a document created by a community. It is an expression of the community’s vision and aspirations for their land, waters and people for the medium-term future.

As such, it firstly has to seek those visions and aspirations. In the case of this plan, that work took place in a series of public meetings held through 2009.

Secondly, there is then the task of designing the goals and specific projects that will deliver the vision and community aspirations, and the process of formulating these into a realistic roadmap (plan) the community can use to negotiate its way through each goal to the final overall vision. In the case of the WCDP, that work was conducted by a ‘Working Party’ from the community between November 2009 and May 2011.

For convenience, this plan has been divided into obvious sections, or ‘Focus Areas’ to make the writing, reading and actions arising from the plan more ‘do-able’.

In reality, we know that social, cultural, environmental and economic issues invariably overlap, but for convenience, issues, goals and projects have been packaged in a manner which makes them more understandable and achievable.

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Less obvious is another form of 'packaging' or categorising.

This plan has three other 'categories' for the goals and activities that become more obvious as the plan unfolds.

Firstly, the plan has goals that relate to the community's relationship with the Far North District Council, and the Council's responsibility for the Whangaroa Community.

Secondly, the plan has goals that relate to the community's relationships with other local, regional and national agencies and the responsibilities they have for the Whangaroa Community.

Finally, the plan has goals that are specific, unique and integral to this community – goals that the community can achieve for itself, like it has done so many times in the past.

The purpose and value of this plan is therefore threefold:

One, it informs FNDC of the community's aspirations and intentions, somewhat like a communal submission to council's own planning, so the community can contribute to its own development via FNDC processes and activity.

Two, it informs all the other relevant agencies whose activities and responsibilities impact on the community, what the Whangaroa Community wants in their future.

Three, it serves as a roadmap for the community itself, co-ordinating and timing all the various community projects and activities that will deliver the desired vision for Whangaroa.

The compiling of this plan is the first step in a 25 year journey.

This plan must be a living document. It must grow and evolve to meet the many unforeseen challenges awaiting it.

The community must nurture and up-date this plan, carry out its projects and stand behind it.

The baton for its care and outcomes must be passed from one to another in this process, so the plan can serve the community that has created it, otherwise all its purpose and value will be lost.

O U R V I S I O N S T A T E M E N T :

Whangaroa rohe is a thriving, harmonious, self-directed, culturally-diverse community that cares for, and is sustained by its unique natural environment and heritage.



A P R O F I L E O F W H A N G A R O A

GEOGRAPHY

Whangaroa Harbour is a sheltered inlet on the east coast of the far north district between Mangonui and the Bay of Islands. The coast to the north and south of the harbour is indented and generally steep, containing several wide sandy beaches and a multitude of rocky coves. Offshore are scattered many small islands. Although the entrance to the harbour is narrow, the head of the harbour is large and reaches deep inland and is in part encircled by low-lying river plains and valleys surrounded by steep hills. There are extensive mangrove swamps at the head of the harbour.

The harbour was formed when rising sea levels drowned a river valley about 6,000 years ago. Steep outcrops remain from ancient volcanic rocks. Some of the oldest fossils in New Zealand (from the early Permian period, dating to 270 million years ago) can be found on the small islets to the southeast of the harbour entrance.

The name comes from the lament “whaingaroa” or “long wait” of a woman whose husband had left for a foray to the south. The area is steeped in history – from the times of first Maori settlement to 19th century whaling and early missionary endeavours, kauri gum digging, logging and milling. The harbour is narrow and deep, and early settlers recognised the usefulness of a port which was close to the kauri spars and timber they needed for sailing ships. One of New Zealand’s earliest shipyards was at Totara North.

Kaeo, the area’s largest settlement, is southeast and inland of the harbour. State Highway 10 runs through Kaeo and on through Waitaruke on the south side of the harbour and onwards to Mangonui. The village of Whangaroa is on the east of the harbour and Totara North is on the west.

The township of Kaeo is built on the flood plain of the Kaeo river which flows into Whangaroa harbour. Kaeo takes its name from the unique freshwater shellfish found in the nearby river.

Whangaroa township is known as the big gamefish capital of the world and the marlin capital of New Zealand, and is home to the Whangaroa Sport Fishing Club.

Agriculture and forestry, oyster farming and commercial fishing, as well as tourism, are major players in the local economy.

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HISTORY

According to Maori traditions, the waka *Mahuhu-ki-te-rangi* explored the Whangaroa harbour during the early Maori settlement of New Zealand. The area was settled by descendants of Te Mamaru and *Mataatua* waka crews.

The first recorded European visitors were from whaling and other ships, which started calling at Whangaroa from 1805 to 1809, including the *General Wellesley* and *Commerce* in 1806 and *Elizabeth* in 1809. In December 1809, the brigantine *Boyd*, a 395 ton vessel with a complement of 70 persons, including some New Zealanders returning from Australia, called at the harbour to collect timber. A conflict between Captain Thompson and a Maori greeting party ended with the captain and 66 Europeans killed and the vessel set alight. As a result, the visits ceased, resuming when the *Dromedary* loaded timber in 1820.

A Wesleyan mission was founded at Kaero in June 1823. Hongi Hika attacked local Maori to gain control of millable kauri on 27th January 1827. Although he did not attack the mission, its inhabitants took fright and it was abandoned. In 1828 Hongi Hika died at Whangaroa, from a wound suffered 14 months earlier in the Hokianga.

Europeans settled the harbour in the 1840s, and a Catholic mission was established at Waitaruke. Acacia Cottage, the oldest extant house in Auckland (the first home of John Logan Campbell) was built of Kauri sourced from Whangaroa in 1841. The harbour was a centre for milling and gum digging after the arrival of the immigrant ship *Lancashire Witch* in 1865. Kauri logging became a major industry with several mills operating in the harbour. Shipyards were established at Totara North in 1872. Kauri was so plentiful in the hills around the harbour, that many logs were sent to Auckland to be milled. The logs were chained together to form rafts and towed to Auckland by steamer. It took three days for the logs to reach Auckland. In the early 20th century at Sea Sick Bay near the south head was a whaling station, which by the 1920s had moved to Ranfurly Bay, near the north head.

During World War 2, Army, Navy and Airforce bases were set up around the harbour to protect it from the threat of Japanese invasion.

After the Mangamuka Gorge road became sealed in 1961, State Highway 1 became the main route north from Whangarei to Kaitia and beyond, bypassing Whangaroa.

SOME FAMOUS WHANGAROA PEOPLE

Eric Rush (born 1965 in Kaero) is a New Zealand rugby union footballer and a Rugby Sevens legend, arguably one of the greatest Sevens players to grace the game. In a distinguished NZ Sevens career, which began in 1988 and ran until past his 39th birthday in 2004, Rush played in more than 60 tournaments, with the highlights being 2 Commonwealth Games gold medals and the World Cup Sevens victory in 2001. He was also voted Best and Fairest Player at the 1991 Hong Kong Sevens.

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Robin Hyde (born 1906, died 1939) is now regarded as a major figure in 20th century New Zealand modernist literature. She is one of New Zealand's greatest poets, and was also a renowned novelist and a ground-breaking journalist. Her most famous novel, the semi-autobiographical "The Godwits Fly" was completed at Otawhiri Point, Totara North in 1937. One of her most well-loved poems is entitled "Whangaroa Harbour".

Hiwi Tauroa (born 1927) was New Zealand's first officially-appointed Race Relations Conciliator. Before he took up this role, Hiwi was prominent in many circles, as a member of the New Zealand Maori rugby team, the principal of Wesley College, the coach of the Counties Manukau rugby team, chairman of the Maori Broadcasting Agency *Te Mangai Paho*, as well as being the author of several books on various subjects. Hiwi lives with his wife Pat at Waitaruke.

Richard Parker is one of New Zealand's most acclaimed ceramic artists. Winner of many awards, and with an impressive range of work in private and public collections worldwide, Richard Parker is often described as "a potter's potter". He has exhibited widely over many years, both in New Zealand and in Japan, Europe and the United States. His highly original and distinctive works are much sought-after by collectors and connoisseurs, both here and internationally. For many years he lived and worked at his studio on Omaunu Road, until moving to Kerikeri in 2009 to take up a teaching position at NorthTec.

Richard Mapp is one of New Zealand's leading classical pianists. He made his solo debut at the age of 12 with the Christchurch Civic Orchestra. After graduating from Otago University, he pursued his musical studies in the UK. His Wigmore Hall debut was very well received and a successful career of solo and recital engagements in Europe, Scandinavia and North America followed. During his time in Europe, he recorded several times for the BBC and his recent release of the piano music of Enrique Granados received glowing reviews in the BBC music magazine. After returning to New Zealand in 1991 to live at Waitapu Bay, he co-founded the Bay of Islands Arts Festival and the Kerikeri International Piano Competition. He lived and taught music at Waitapu Bay until 2003. He is currently Senior Lecturer and Head of Piano Studies at Massey University in Wellington.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS used in GOALS (Pages 12-36)

CBECCommunity, Business & Environment Centre

DoCDepartment of Conservation

EECAEnergy Efficiency & Conservation Authority

ETSEmissions Trading Scheme

FNDCFar North District Council

HPTNZ Historic Places Trust

NHBNorthland Harbour Board

NDHBNorthland District Health Board

NRCNorthland Regional Council

NZTANZ Transport Authority

TROWTe Runanga o Whaingaroa

WCDWhangaroa Community Development

WCMA SWhangaroa County Museum & Archives Society

WCTWhangaroa Community Trust

WHSTWhangaroa Health Services Trust

WMRPWhangaroa Maritime Recreational Park, Steering Committee

WMTBWhangaroa Maori Trust Board

WSFCWhangaroa Sport Fishing Club

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Photo courtesy of Tony Fos

INTRODUCTION

Because of the many components to these goals, such as What, How, Where, When and Who will be involved, we have found it best to present all the various aspects of each goal in the form of a table.

Following are 20 tables detailing our goals associated with 5 main areas: the Natural Environment; the Built Environment; The People; Cultural Goals; and various aspects of the local Economy.

1. THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Modified Landscapes	Modified landscapes are managed in an ecologically and economically sustainable manner.	1. Establish baseline criteria for sustainable management. 2. Educate primary producers and public. 3. Improve planning and environmental monitoring activity. 4. Form LandCare and HarbourCare groups.	Public meetings, Field days, local publications. Apply for material assistance through NRC, NDHB etc	WCD etc	NRC, DoC, NHB, Landcare NZ	2015	LandCare & HarbourCare Group formation 2012 Education programmes 2013/14 1 and 3 achieved 2015
Harbour and Coastline	1. Preserve and enhance coastal amenity values and access. 2. Enhance and protect coastal ecosystems.	Identify areas of high and low value and/or significance. Produce a management plan to protect and enhance high significance areas and example ecosystems.	HarbourCare groups to use templates/model /processes from other successful projects around NZ	HarbourCare group(s)	NRC, DoC, Ministry of Fisheries WMRP	2015	List of hi/lo value &/or significance By end of 2012 Production of Management Plans 2015

1. THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Native Flora and Fauna	<p>1. Preserve and enhance natural ecosystems (forests, scrublands, wetlands, streams and harbour).</p> <p>2. Ensure the presence of marine reserves in each type of marine ecosystem.</p>	<p>Identify key ecosystems. Educate local and visiting public. Organise appropriate protection (eg covenants). Produce management plans. Start by seeking Hapu views on the concept of 'reserving' areas of coastline and harbour.</p>	By individuals and communal activity (note that all streams and rivers have significance to the people of Whangaroa).	Encourage Kaitiaki/Stewardship role across the whole community.	<p>DoC</p> <p>NRC</p> <p>Ministry of Fisheries</p> <p>Forest and Bird NZ</p> <p>WMRB</p> <p>QE II Trust</p>	2015	<p>Identify key ecosystems by end of 2012.</p> <p>Protection recommendations 2015.</p> <p>Hapu views on marine reserves sought 2010</p>
Sustainably managed catchments	<p>1. Produce an Integrated Catchment Management Plan (along the lines of the Raglan model). Ensure all aspects are covered.</p> <p>2. Create an awareness of the value of high quality water in the community.</p> <p>3. Initiate fencing and planting schemes to protect riparian and erosion prone lands.</p>	<p>Produce ICM Plan</p> <p>Design a 'health based' education programme.</p> <p>Set up a nursery to grow appropriate trees and plants.</p> <p>Identify suitable land(s) to start a model planting project.</p> <p>Engage Landcare groups</p>	<p>Map of catchment.</p> <p>Map human use and 'need' within the catchment including the 'water resource'.</p>	<p>WCD</p> <p>Landcare Groups</p> <p>Concerned Individuals</p>	<p>Landcare Groups</p> <p>NRC</p> <p>NHB FNDC NRC</p> <p>Shane Hyde</p>	<p>2015</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2012</p>	Implementation of Integrated Catchment Management Plan.



"Mataatua" at Mahinepua, 2009. Photo courtesy of Jannye Freeman

2. THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Telecommunications Systems	A telecommunications system that is capable and sufficient to provide for the community's domestic and commercial needs.	Formation of an 'Action group' to explore options and alternatives, make recommendations and keep up with new developments.	Exert pressure on providers & central govt. For market-driven competitiveness; ongoing upgrades; and where necessary, call for changes in legislation.	WCD and newly formed 'Telecommunications Action Group'	Telecom; Vodafone; other telecom players & competitors; consumer lobby groups	2013	Action Group established 2013
New and Existing Buildings	Recognise the impact that the built environment can have on areas of outstanding natural beauty.	Identify areas of outstanding beauty and preserve their character from over-development. Build community pride through garden and 'best street' competitions. Seek methods of mitigating adverse effects.	Through changes in District Plan specifications	WCD Whangaroa Community Trust	FNDC Home-owners	2012 2010	Identify additional areas of outstanding beauty 2012
Historic Character	Preserve and enhance the historic character of the Whangaroa area townships and other historically significant buildings.	Establish criteria for assessment. Identify buildings of historic character. Determine which buildings are worthy of protection.	Seek community input to identify and protect other buildings not already registered. Seek funding to redress neglect where necessary (try Fundview for sources of funding)	WCD Use of a website/local papers; newsletters; local Ratepayers and residents groups	Landowners Whangaroa County Museum NZ Historic Places Trust Kohukohu	Identify additional historic buildings by end of 2011. Register addnl bldgs by end of 2012.	Attain funding for renewal of priority project(s)

2. THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Water Supply	A safe and reliable water supply system for all residents.	Ensure all new residential buildings have their own reliable capture, storage and utilisation systems. (Phase in this requirement for existing dwellings also). Encourage safe water supply systems for dwellings (eg. Interest-free loans for UV filters etc). For Kaeo township, establish a community owned, reticulated water supply system.	Support the aims and work of WaiCare in Kaeo.	FNDC NDHB Whangaroa Health Services	NRC Fire Service	2011 Ongoing	A tested and proven clean bill of health for Water supplies.
Waste Management and Recycling	Minimise waste and maximise recycling systems (Natural Capitalism model).	Encourage low levels of waste production. Investigate alternative methods of waste treatment and recovery.	Approach a 'third party' such as CBEC, or 'home grow' a local initiative.	WCD	CBEC FNDC East/West Waste	2011	Having a community recycling depot in each of the 3 main communities.

2. THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Waste Water Management	Investigate separation of black and grey water. No raw or treated effluent to waterways or sea.	Review existing systems. Encourage a 're-think' of effluent treatment in general. Investigate alternative systems.	FNDC & WaiCare are currently investigating alternatives.	WaiCare FNDC Oyster Industry	FNDC WaiCare Local Oyster Industry	2011	A major reduction in levels of bacteria and other pollutants in the harbour.
Roading	Maintain roading and bridges at optimum safety based on levels of usage.	Establish common criteria between community and road owner for provision of roading maintenance and improvements. (the community requests input in to the decision making process)	Create a priority list from the identification of roads in need of improvement.	WCD	AA FNDC Transit NZ NZ Transport Authority	2011	Agreed Priority Roding List.
Energy Energy supply: 1. Electricity 2. Transport Energy	Facilitate an adequate, safe, reliable and affordable energy supply.	Ensure adequate, safe, affordable and reliable supplies of essential energy. Raise awareness of alternative energy sources in the area (e.g. tidal power at the harbour entrance). Encourage the use of renewable forms of energy.	Educate and promote the use of alternative/ renewable energy sources.	WCD Interested groups in the Community	Top Energy Meridian FNEC	2012	Raised levels of awareness. Increased levels of enquiries about renewable energy sources.



Photo courtesy of Anita Herbert

3. THE PEOPLE

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Health	Health excellence for Whangaroa	Work in tandem with WHST and their 20 year plan.	Education and Awareness.	WHST	WHST Dept of Health	Ongoing	A reduction in the number of people with chronic illnesses.
Social Services	All members of the community are enabled to fulfil their potential.	Provide a range of social services to meet the needs of all.	Education and Awareness.	Te Runanga O Whainarua	CYFS Counsellors Churches	Ongoing	Improved Community Well-being.
Community Cohesion	The people of Whangaroa are tolerant and caring, and demonstrate respectful understanding toward each other and visitors alike.	Creating a cohesive community through inclusive activity.	Good communication. Community events. Cultural sharing and understanding. (There is a need for a community 'drop-in centre' – utilise the community hall?)	WCD / Co-ordinator	Community Groups	Ongoing	Establishment of a Community Drop-In Centre.
Education	The Whangaroa district provides integrated educational opportunities for all ages and learning needs, which encourage community members in life-long learning opportunities.	Cultural learning opportunities. Engage children and youth in environmental activities. Young/old mentoring Skills festival. Approach Whangaroa College to see if 'Adult Education' night class system can be revived.	See cultural goals 1 See appropriate environmental goals Organise festival of skills	WHST Marae Te Runanga Whangaroa Maori Trust Board	Schools Principals WHST Mentors	Ongoing	Establishment of Additional Active Classes

3. THE PEOPLE continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Recreation and Leisure	The Whangaroa District provides a wide range of opportunities and facilities for healthy recreation and leisure activity.	Conduct an inventory of current activities and facilities. Local Events promotions. Encourage greater use of Recreational Facilities.	Use the local media and the local website to promote the range of possible activities.	WCD WHST DoC	Clubs DoC Interest groups Lonsdale Park WHST	Ongoing	More people use the existing facilities.
Community Infrastructure	The Whangaroa district provides a widely available directory and co-ordination service for its meeting places, community facilities and recreational activities.	Provision of directory. On-going need for promotion of above. Community Information Centre Encourage more efficient use of existing facilities.	Inventory of skills, crafts, events, activities, facilities etc. FNDC Service Centre, Craft Shop Through website, volunteer co-ordination service, drop-in plus information centre in Kaeo Memorial Hall plus public notice board.	WCD DoC FNDC	BOI Whangaroa Community Board	Otober 2011	Publication of Community Directory
People	The people of Whangaroa are respectful, supportive, and resourceful. They feel valued and informed, and have a shared pride in their community and its co-operative spirit.	Acknowledge the actions of people who contribute to the community's well-being.	Through publicity and with the participation of local media and the implementation of the Community Development Plan.	WCD / Co-ordinator	Local Media and websites	Ongoing	Improved social well-being manifested by reductions in crime and other indicators.

3. THE PEOPLE continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Housing	The Whangaroa district promotes and encourages affordable, liveable, safe and healthy housing for its community.	<p>Establish the extent of unsafe, unliveable or unhealthy housing.</p> <p>Seek information and help for those homes in need of upgrade.</p> <p>Encourage the use of recycled and local, sustainable building materials.</p>	<p>Community group to establish base data.</p> <p>Utilise established research organisations</p> <p>Run courses in building design and construction utilising recycled and local, sustainable materials</p>	WCD WHST	<p>WHST Housing Corp MSD Housing NZ EECA, Universities Habitats for Humanity NorthTec, Local trades people</p> <p>Te Runanga O Whaingaroa</p>	Urgent and Ongoing	Increased numbers of homes insulated by 2012
Employment	The Whangaroa District encourages full, flexible, innovative and meaningful employment for community members.	<p>Conduct a Skills inventory in the community.</p> <p>Create work needs section on website.</p> <p>Form a work brokering programme.</p> <p>Establish a skills creation system.</p> <p>Training programmes that address other areas of the plan.</p>	<p>Community survey on website.</p> <p>In conjunction with Time Bank Training; mentoring; workshops; apprenticeship; business training in schools.</p> <p>Work creation must be compatible with all other 'Goals'</p>	<p>Form an Employment Planning Group</p> <p>Time Bank Group</p> <p>Local 'Trade School'</p>	<p>WINZ MSD Te Runanga WMTB Dept of Internal Affairs DoC MoF Schools</p>	Ongoing	<p>A reduction in numbers of people needing unemployment benefit.</p> <p>More local people working locally.</p>



Photo Courtesy of Tony Foster

4. CULTURAL GOALS

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
CULTURAL GOAL 1 THE HISTORIC & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 'HE WHAKAPUTANGA O TE RANGATIRATANGA O NU TIRENI '	Ensure all members of the Whangaroa community have an opportunity to gain a working understanding of how Whangaroa contributed to the founding documents of our nation.	<p>"Bringing the Story together": Conduct research, invite local participation.</p> <p>"Sharing the Story": Consult local kaumātua and nurture good relationships to enable them to feel comfortable with sharing their knowledge.</p> <p>Create an education programme for local schools.</p> <p>Organise tours of historic sites.</p> <p>"Taking the Story to the World": Create publicity, literature and maps including signs at appropriate sites so that visitors to our rohe can learn about and appreciate this story.</p>	<p>Consultations with kaumatua.</p> <p>Involve schools and teachers in creating a local schools education programme.</p> <p>Hold an annual commemorative and celebratory event each 28 October to mark the signing of He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga (the Declaration of Independence) in 1835 by 34 northern chiefs.</p> <p>Seek funding sources for public displays, signage, literature and maps.</p> <p>Gather all relevant information by end of 2011.</p> <p>Erect signage, publish literature, maps, guides etc to local historic sites by end of 2012</p>	<p>Whangaroa Maori Trust Board;</p> <p>Te Runanga o Whaingaroa;</p> <p>Whangaroa Community Development Planning Group.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Local kaumatua; hapu; marae</p> <p>Te Runanga a Iwi o Ngapuhi Schools;</p> <p>Teachers; Dept of Education</p> <p>Local and nationally recognised historians and writers.</p> <p>Whangaroa County Museum and Archives Society.</p> <p>NZ Historic Places Trust.</p> <p>Local newspapers and media; websites.</p>	<p>Dec 2011 to Dec 2012</p>	<p>Evidenced literature on Whangaroa's contribution to the nation's founding document.</p> <p>An outline plan for the development and implementation of the commemorative event.</p> <p>Brochures or literature explaining our area's historic and cultural importance.</p>

4. CULTURAL GOALS continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
CULTURAL GOAL 2 PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES AND EVENTS THAT RECOGNISE, ACKNOWLEDGE AND CELEBRATE THE RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE WHANGAROA COMMUNITY.	LOCAL EVENTS Commemorate historic episodes, anniversaries, centenials e.g: He Whakaputanga o te Rangitiratanga; Matariki; The Wesleydale Mission; etc.	Seek funding sources for public events Engage professional events planners or consultants and local events management personnel.	Plays, films Performances, Festivals Create winter and summer tourism events.	All interested parties Te Runanga o Whaingaroa Local Kaumatua, hapu and marae Whangaroa Maori Trust Board.	Schools, Kura Kaupapas, ECE etc. Local groups and associations. Local Authorities. Newspapers and Media; Websites.	End of 2011	Compile a list of significant dates to celebrate or commemorate by end of 2011
History & Heritage	Celebrate traditional industry such as Boat Building, Milling, Kauri, Fishing, Farming. The townships and businesses which functioned in those times. Acknowledge restoration of sites such as Pohue Pa, Grave sites, Cemeteries etc.	Seek funding sources for public displays Lobby local authorities	Commission visual references, both permanent and static displays Publicise maps/guides/information of local historic sites Public signage	Local Kaumatua, hapu and marae Te Runanga o Whaingaroa Whangaroa Maori Trust Board Local Historians	Schools, kura Kaupapas, ECE etc. Local groups and associations Local Authorities Whangaroa County Museum NZ Historic Places Trust	End of 2011	Decide upon and promote a project by end of 2011

4. CULTURAL GOALS continued

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Whangaroa Harbour	<p>Promote recreational opportunities, an understanding and regard for use of the harbour in a caring manner.</p> <p>Celebrate the history and significance of our harbour.</p>	Consult Publicity/Education Local Publications	Regattas, harbour swims, picnics, harbour tours, Clean-ups	<p>Local Kaumatua, hapu and marae</p> <p>Te Runanga o Whaingaroa</p> <p>Whangaroa Maori Trust Board</p> <p>Whangaroa Maritime Recreational Park</p> <p>Whangaroa Sports Fishing Club</p> <p>WCD Group</p>	<p>Schools, Kura Kaupapas, ECE etc. Local groups and associations</p> <p>WMRP</p> <p>Local Authorities</p> <p>All harbour users</p> <p>Local Businesses Newspapers and Media Websites</p>	Ongoing	A record or list of dates of harbour events which already take place.

4. CULTURAL GOALS continued

Focus Area Culture	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
CULTURAL GOAL 3: The Whangaroa community encourages and nurtures creative expression through the arts, crafts and skills.	Create a 'Skills Exchange System'	Create a local skills directory, and skills exchange (time bank) system	Make an inventory of all local service clubs and groups. Make a list of all courses, classes, meetings and events. Compile (from the above) a list of individual skills. Create a 'skills exchange' (time bank) system.	WCD	Local Service Clubs	End of 2011	The production of the Inventory and Skills Exchange mechanism
Arts and Crafts	Promote Whangaroa Arts and Crafts	Establish more local and higher profile outlets.	Form and promote a local artists co-operative. Establish a well-presented gallery in the centre of Whangaroa. Promote the 'Work from Home' concept, using IT, web pages etc.	Local artists and crafts people	NorthTec	End of 2011	Compile a list of potential events and opportunities. Establishment of enhanced arts and crafts outlets.
Local Skills	Encourage the development of unique, local skills.	For example, oyster shucking	Hold oyster shucking competitions at local events, such as the Regatta	WCD	Sandfords	End of 2012	First competition has been held.
Preserve traditional skills	Encourage development and preservation of traditional culture and skills	Open channels of communication with local marae and craft groups	Build on feedback from marae and crafts groups to develop plan draft	Local marae, craft, cultural and kapahaka groups	Marae	2011-2012	Holding of first public cultural concert

5. THE ECONOMY

Goals associated with Farming and Forestry

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
FARMING & FORESTRY	Sustainably-manage steep land	Public Meetings with Agencies to discuss possible solutions	By reviewing and discussing existing practices to produce solutions.	LandCare Groups; Federated Farmers; TROW; Marae; WMTB	Landowners; DoC; NRC.	asap	2013: Prioritisation of planting steep hills and riparian land is underway.
	Establish a Pest Control Co-ordinator's Position	Public Meetings with Agencies to discuss needs and progress	Development of a Pest Eradication Strategy for Whangaroa	LandCare Groups; Federated Farmers; TROW; Marae; WMTB	Landowners; DoC; NRC.	asap	2012: A co-ordinator is in place.
	Farmers are supplying local needs first (meat, milk, produce).	Promote a Farmers' Market concept and location.	A local Farmers' /Produce Market is established.	Local farmers; store owners; community co-op.	The entire local community; FNDC.	current	2013: A local market is established and supported by the community.
	Increase native and exotic forests.	Encourage the planting of more native and exotic trees species.	By applying for govt fund assistance and providing more education, information to landowners.	Federated Farmers; Landowners.	LandCare; NRC; DoC.	Ongoing	2015: more bush areas are developed with a positive economic/tourism focus.
	Increase the number of Totara trees planted for economic return.	Through more encouragement for landowners in developing this initiative.	Through field days; case study/model industry projects.	Landowners; Paul Quinlan; Northland Totara Working Group.	Landcare; NRC.	Current	2015: Totara production is contributing to the economic well-being of Whangaroa.

Goals associated with Farming and Forestry (cont'd)

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
FARMING & FORESTRY	Recognition of the full value of conservation of forests for bee food, medicinal plants and other natural products.	Review/discuss existing practices.	By bringing together a group of honey producers, healers, environmentalists.	Local bee keepers, naturopaths, Maori healers, environmentalists.	Bee keepers Association; DoC.	2012	2012: a draft review of the current situation is available.
	To explore horticultural opportunities.	A review of available opportunities.	Through input from local producers, landowners, and horticultural advisors.	Local producers; Landowners.	Horticultural Advisors.	2012	2012: a review of horticultural resources is underway.
	More added-value work is done locally.	Local food products from farms, forests and horticultural lots are produced for sale, timber items are produced from locally-grown totara.	Through a local goods market with co-operative buying systems. Local shops stock local products.	Local growers and primary producers.	Local growers; farmers; farm foresters.	Current	2012: current small local market outgrows its present location and re-locates to Kaeo Rugby Club (every 2-4 wks).
	A local native seed collection and seedling-growing business.	Native seeds to be collected from local non-conservation areas, then packaged or grown-on for commercial distribution.	A community group(s) could trial this initiative to raise seedlings for re-planting on steep land; for local riparian planting schemes; and sand dune restoration.	Tony Foster (local botanist) to advise; community landcare and conservation groups; WCT.	DoC; NRC.	2011	2013: a number of community groups are collecting seeds and growing plants commercially.
	As part of the tourism promotion of the area, Whangaroa is presented as a flourishing rural community and economy.	Develop a Community Award; promotional material and events; spot prizes, etc; through "Keep NZ Beautiful".	By encouraging neat, well-kept farms, businesses, and homes to showcase Whangaroa.	All community members.	All media; BOI- Whangaroa Community Board.	2013	2013: a system of community awards and recognition is in place.



Photo courtesy of Tony Foster

5. THE ECONOMY continued

Goals associated with the Marine Economy, Fishing & Aquaculture

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Marine Fishing & Aquaculture	That all fin fish farming is land-based and involves plant/algae or phytoplankton-eating species only.	A lobby group established.	Consultation with hapu; TROW; WMTB; local fishing industry; sports fishermen and community. Discussion to address issues with govt and its agencies.	TROW; WMTB; WSFC; hapu; local fishing industry.	NRC; FNDC; Ministry of Fisheries; Local fishing industry.	2013	2013: Negotiation is underway.
	Marine Reserves, mataitai and rahui are established and recognised and respected as part of the marine management of Whangaroa's waters.	A marine management plan is developed by the community, expressing its goals for a healthy, productive marine environment.	Consultation	Hapu; WMRB; TROW; WMTB; WSFC; local fishing industry.	NRC; FNDC; Whangaroa Maritime Recreational Park; Ministry of Fisheries; Local fishing industry.	5-10 years	Draft action plan produced by 2013.
	A Marine Research Centre for Whangaroa.	That a marine research centre is developed for Whangaroa – to promote and disseminate traditional practices.	Consultation with all interested parties and agencies (both govt and NGO).	Hapu; TROW; WMTB; WSFC; local fishing industry.	Ministry of Fisheries; universities; NRC; FNDC; Local fishing industry.	5-10 years	2013: draft action plan is produced.
	Sustainable aquaculture enterprises are promoted.	An audit of local aquaculture enterprises.	Through events, tours and festivals that promote the sustainable nature of the aquaculture enterprises of Whangaroa.	Existing operators, locals and tourist industry representatives will be involved.	Tourism Industry.	2 years	2013: a festival is held to showcase local aquacultural produce.

Goals associated with the Marine Economy, Fishing & Aquaculture (cont'd)

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Marine Fishing & Aquaculture	Conservation and promotion of the sustainable harvesting of kaimoana.	That the community becomes better-informed of the traditional practices of rahui and kaitiakitanga.	Marae hui led by kaitiaki and involving the whole community.	Kaitiaki; marae; Whangaroa Maritime Recreational Park	Marae; TROW; WMTB.	2 years	Public notices identifying rahui zones and kaitiaki policies are visible at all beaches and boat-launch areas.
	A thriving house-boat tourism enterprise is operating on the harbour.	Further development of Tony Foster's current enterprise.	A community-owned business is set up jointly with house-boat builders.	WCD; the Community.	Kaitaia house-boat builders.	2 years	First new boat launched in 2 years.
	Sustainable farming and harvesting of seaweed.	Suitable local areas are identified for the establishment of a sustainable seaweed farming industry.	By seeking information from research organisations and those already involved in the industry.	Local entrepreneurs.	NIWA	3 years	2014: sustainable seaweed farming practices are in operation.
	Locally-caught fish and seafood is more readily available to the local community.	Investigation into the availability of local seafood. Lobbying of policy-makers.	Consultation and discussion with local fishing and shellfish industry.	WCD.	Local fishing industry; NRC; Ministry of Fisheries.	1 year	2012: local fish and seafood is available for purchase.



Photo courtesy of Jannye Freeman

5. THE ECONOMY continued

Goals associated with Community Development Initiatives, Events & Festivals

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES; EVENTS & FESTIVALS.	Produce a 'Local Events' Calendar.	Alistair Kay to design and produce.	The community is asked to contribute information about planned events. Information is gathered through the Whangaroa website.	Alistair Kay; WCD	Local shops, businesses and other outlets to distribute.	2013	2013: the first annual Local Events Calendar is published and distributed.
	Produce a local newspaper	Seek community interest.	Funding provided by advertising sales.	Local media magnate(s).	Advertisers.	2013	2013: a local newspaper is published and distributed.
	Re-establish the Whangaroa Regatta.	Raise a committee to promote the Whangaroa Regatta, which could include: a harbour swim; a triathlon; small boat sailing race(s). Re-establish the Sailing Club.	Involve active and interested members of the community, those with time to spare.	WCD; Marae; TROW; WMTB; WCT; schools; sports clubs; local businesses.	Sponsors.	2013	2013: an annual fun day out is held at Whangaroa.
	Preserve and promote the stories and knowledge of local elders.	Funding sought to record oral and written histories.	The stories can be recorded by the elders and assisted, where necessary, by those with an interest in local oral and written history.	WCD; The community.	Internal Affairs.	asap	2013: a catalogue of written and oral histories is available.

Goals associated with Community Development Initiatives, Events & Festivals (cont'd)

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES; EVENTS & FESTIVALS.	Local Food Festivals, showcasing local oyster industry & local food and wine.	Set up a 'trial run' for locals at the start or end of the oyster season. If successful, launch the event nationally.	Source product from all local growers, decide on a suitable venue.	WCD; local oyster growers; local businesses; other interested parties.	All media organisations.	2011	2012: the first annual Whangaroa Oyster Festival.
	A local raft race event.	Organise and promote a Kaeo/Whangaroa Raft Race. Use as a fund raiser.	Publicise the event locally and wider. Involve schools, sports clubs, community groups, etc.	Set up a Raft Race committee.	All media organisations.	Current	2011: the Kaeo River/Whangaroa Harbour Raft Race is held.
	Other possible community events: Classic Boats regatta; Fun Run/Walk; Pa Wars/Games; Fishing Competitions; Vintage Car/Bike Rally; Annual Antique Car Boot Sale; etc.	Develop a community events calendar.	Promotion and marketing locally, regionally and nationally through the media. Use live music and local food to draw people.	Community groups, clubs, charitable organisations, key individuals. (Some of these events are already held in Whangaroa).	All media organisations. FNDC; NRC.	Current	2012: a series of regular annual events are planned and held locally.

5. THE ECONOMY

Economic Goals associated with Tourism

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
TOURISM	That the community creates, develops and supports an active local tourism sector.	To create a local tourism operations forum / association.	All existing tourism operators and other interested parties are invited to set up an association / forum.	WCD – to facilitate bringing the interested parties together.	DoC; HPT; FNDC; NRC; Tourism North.	June 2011	Establishment of Whangaroa Tourism Forum / Association
		Promote the Whangaroa area as a tourist destination on the website.	Work with local tourism groups and the webmaster.	Key people from local tourism enterprises and the webmaster.	Destination Northland; Enterprise Northland.	June 2011	Start immediately – this is currently in development.
		Develop Pohue Pa into a culturally-accurate replica of a fortified pa site.	This needs a person/committee willing to drive it.	Hapu; TROW; WMTB; WCT; the pa site landowner.	HPT; FNDC.	June 2011	Secure funding for a feasibility study prior to application for funding.
		Create more coastal / bush walks on public land around the harbour and coast.	Employ local youths with govt funding.	Environmental groups; other interested parties TROW; WCT.	DoC	June 2011	Agreement with DoC about location(s) of new walking tracks.
		Set up a history-themed guided harbour cruise.	Surveyed vessel(s) plus the use of the website and other media to promote.	Whangaroa Sport Fish Club; kaumatua; local historians; hapu; WM&AS; TROW	HPT; NRC; DoC.	June 2011 – start to promote as tourism opportunity.	2012 summer season – the tour is up and running.
		Develop an historic guided walk in Kaeo.	By consulting all interested parties.	TROW; hapu; local businesses, historians; volunteers.	Whangaroa Musum & Archives Society; HPT	Currently in early stages of development	2012 summer season – the walk and accompanying pamphlet is ready.

Economic Goals associated with Tourism (cont'd)

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
TOURISM Cont'd	That the community creates, develops and supports an active local tourism sector.	Development of a Marae Stay programme.	Website and other media promotion.	Local marae & hapu.	Marae	2012	2012 – Marae stays are part of Whangaroa's tourism experience.
		Development and promotion of a local campervan trail or route.	Invite potential stopover operators and other destinations and produce pamphlets.	Whangaroa Village Vision; camping grounds Local businesses.	Tourism promoters; Caravan Club of NZ; FNDC.	2012	2012 – start of summer season: a tourist campervan route is a feature of Whangaroa tourism.

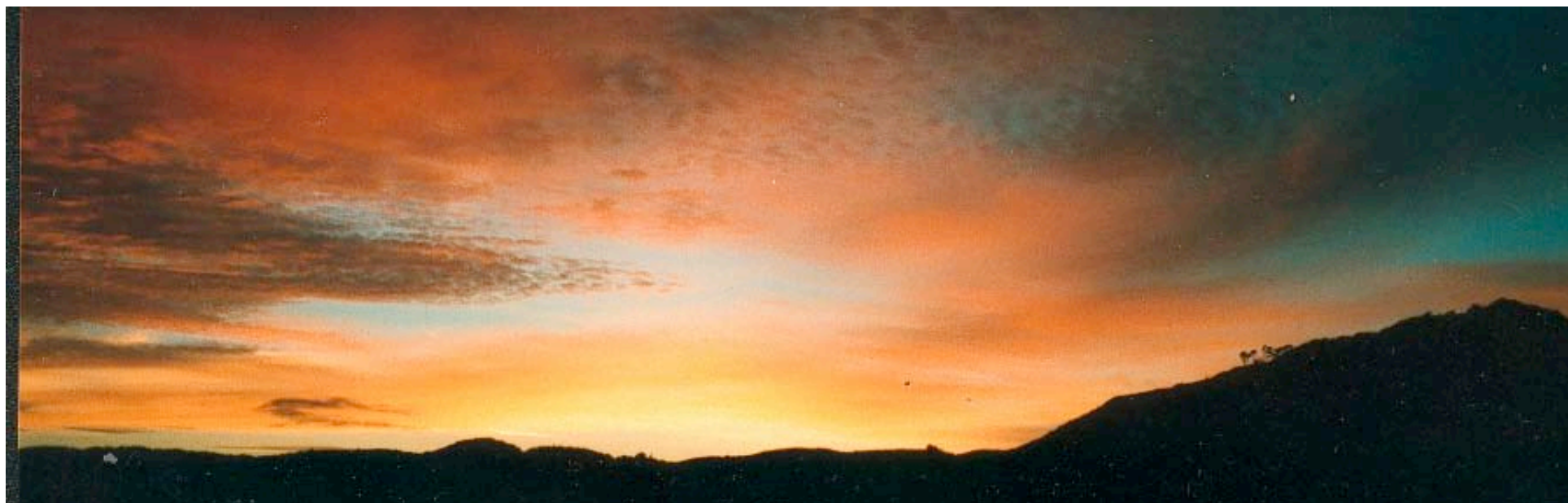


Photo courtesy of Jannyne Freeman

5. THE ECONOMY continued

Goals associated with Artisans, Working from Home, and "Adding Value"

Focus Area	Goal	Key Actions	How it will be Done	Community Leadership	Key Partners	Key Dates	Key Milestones
Artisans, Working from home; Adding value.	Establish a local Art & Craft Trail.	Consult with local artists, craftspeople and artisans.	Produce a map of local artisans who wish to be involved.	Artists, artisans and craftspeople.	Local businesses; Information centres.	2014	2013-2014 summer: a local art & crafts map/pamphlet is available.
	Form a local professionals' association.	Set up a directory of local qualified professionals: engineers; accountants; lawyers; architects; doctors, etc.	Create links to local practices/businesses on the local website.	Interested professionals.	Webmaster.	2013	2013: a list of local professionals is on the website.
	A local plant nursery is set up.	Canvas the community for interest in establishing a nursery.	With assistance from co-operating landowners and community groups.	TROW; WMTB; Schools.	WINZ	Ongoing	2014: a local plant nursery is established.
	Create a directory of "local Skills"	Consult with local businesses; TROW; WMTB; groups; clubs.	By setting up a directory on the website.	WCD	The community.	2011-13	2013: a web page of local skills is accessible.
	Promote a local "skills exchange".	Identify all self-employed and those with a skill to offer time or services.	Use of a local currency or "time-bank".	WCD; WCT	The community	2011-13	2013: local skills are employed and remunerated thru a "time-bank" or local currency.
	Hold local cheese-making, pickles, preserves and condiments contests. Have tasting days and competitions.	Interest sought from local growers and lifestyle block owners.	WCD – organise the first "Whangaroa International Taste-In" competition. Use a local commercial kitchen.	WCD	All media organisations.	2011	July 2011: hold the first "Taste-In" to brighten up winter.

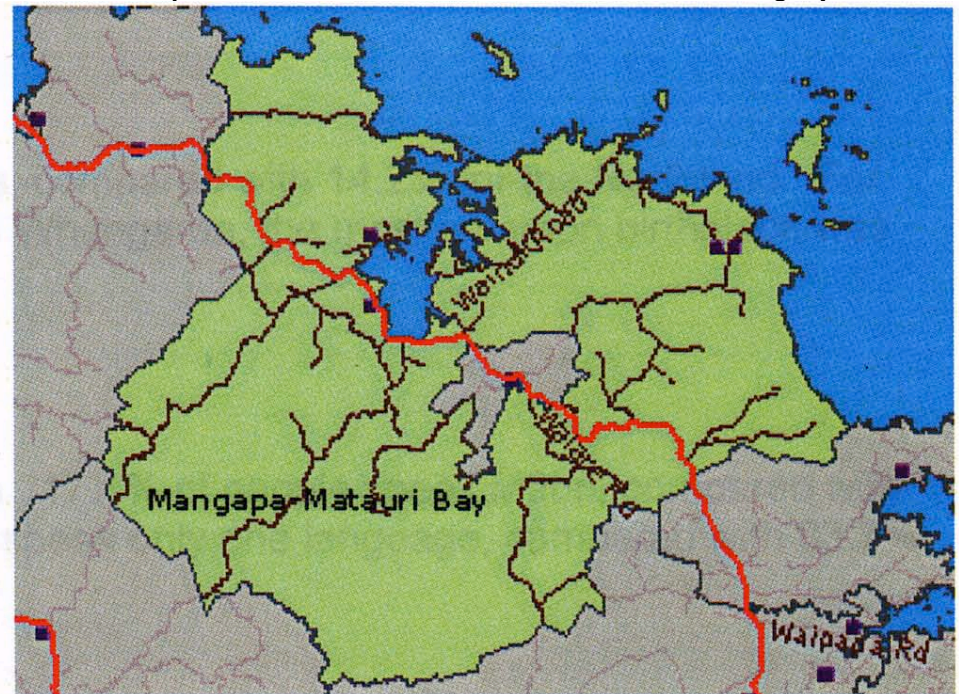
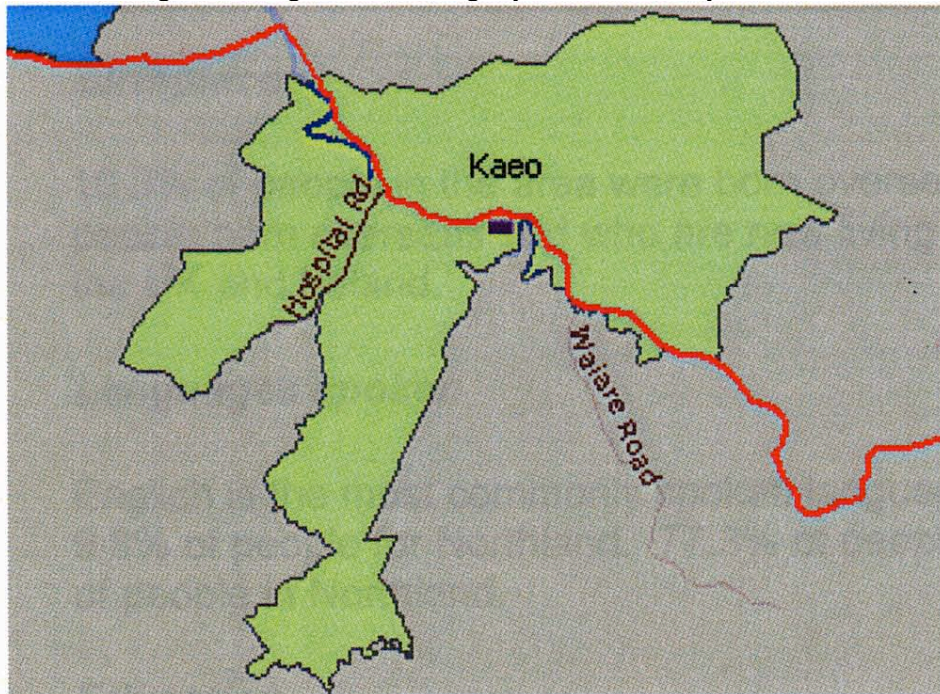
DEMOGRAPHICS

For the purposes of this plan, statistical data for Kaeo and Mangapa to Matauri Bay have been combined and are designated generically as Whangaroa.

M A P S

These maps show the 2006 Census collection for Kaeo and the Mangapa to Matauri Bay area. Maps not to scale.

Note: Neighbouring areas are grey to show they are not the subject of this map. Rivers and lakes not included are also grey.



- Area within boundary
- River/lake
- Coastal water/oceanic area
- Town/city boundary
- Highway
- Road/street name
- School

DEMOGRAPHICS continued

TOTAL POPULATION

3,144 people usually live in the Whangaroa area. This is an increase of 114, or 4.1%, since the 2001 Census. Whangaroa has 2.1% of Northland's population (148,470).

*In the January-March 2011 quarter, there were 3,329 persons enrolled at Whangaroa Health Services Trust.

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS COUNTED

There are 1,182 occupied dwellings. For Northland, there are 55,929 occupied dwellings.

AGE

14% of people are aged 65 years and over, compared with 14.5% of the total Northland population.

24.2% of people are aged less than 15 years, compared with 23.4% for Northland.

ETHNIC GROUPS

The most common ethnic group is European, compared with European for Northland (68%).

European 57.9%. Maori 47.1%. Statistics NZ allow for multiple ethnicities, so the total can add up to more than 100%.

BIRTHPLACE

10.3% of people in the area were born overseas, compared with 14.2% for Northland. For people born overseas and who are now living in Whangaroa, the most common birthplace was the UK and Ireland.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

English is the most commonly spoken language. 17.1% speak Maori, compared with 9.8% of people for Northland. 77.3% of people speak only one language, compared with 83.7% of people in Northland.

WORK

The unemployment rate in Whangaroa was 7.3% for people aged 15 years and over, compared with 6.5% of Northland. *Note that the unemployment rate is 2006 and does not reflect the current recession.* The most common occupational group is 'Labourers' (Kaeo) and 'Managers' (Mangapa – Matauri Bay).

INCOME

For people aged 15 years and over, the median income (half earn more and half earn less than this amount) is \$17,700. This compares with a median income of \$20,900 for Northland. 55.5% of people aged 15 years and over in Whangaroa have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 48.4% of people for Northland. In Whangaroa, 7.5% of people, aged 15 years and over, have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 13.0% of people in Northland.

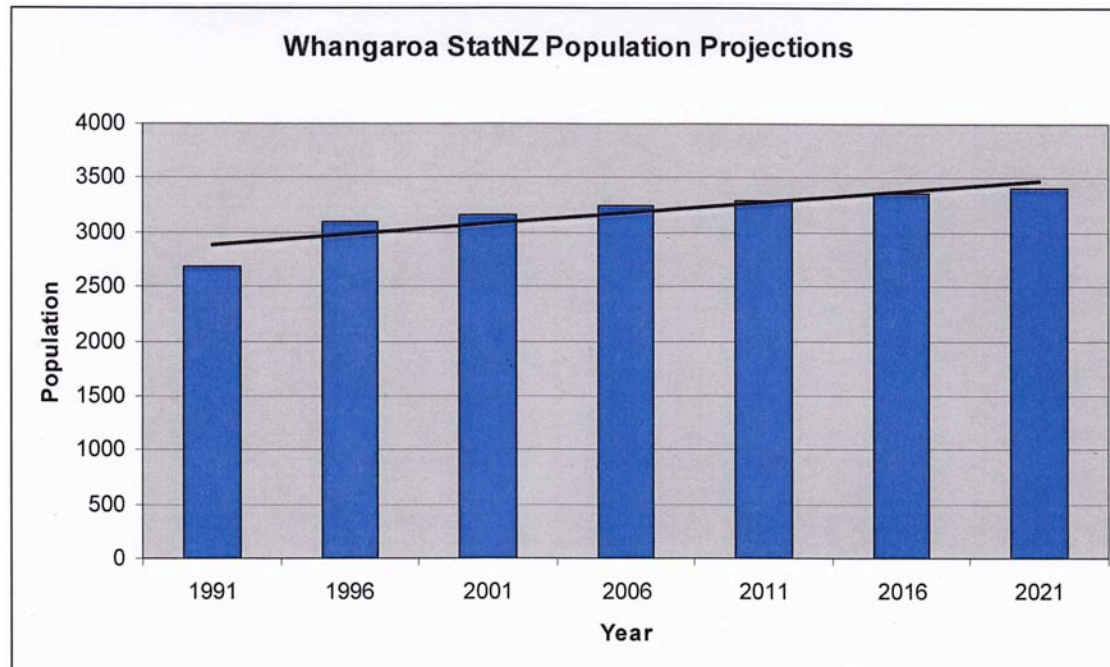
PHONE/FAX/INTERNET

46.7% of households in Whangaroa have access to the internet, compared with 51.8% of households throughout Northland. In Whangaroa, 65.7% of households have access to a cellphone, compared with 70.8% of households for Northland.

HOUSING

In Whangaroa, 59.6% of households in private occupied dwellings own the dwelling and for Northland, 56.7% of households in private occupied dwellings own the dwelling (with or without a mortgage).

PROJECTED POPULATION TO 2021



DEMOGRAPHICS continued

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

ECONOMIC

The Whangaroa economy is predominantly rural-based with primary production as its mainstay.

The main service town for the area is Kaeo. Kaeo has a variety of retail and trade related industries to service the basic needs of a rural economy. Additionally, Kaeo is the centre of shellfish processing in the area. Sanford Limited is a long-standing fishing company which harvests, farms and processes seafood. Established in 1881, the company has grown and expanded by acquiring and integrating fishing businesses in other parts of New Zealand. At Kaeo, the Sanford company employs over 100 local residents.

Tourism is also beginning to play a major economic role within the Whangaroa community.

Commercial activities in Kaeo include a variety of food outlets, two petrol stations, second hand shops, a laundromat, a general supermarket, arts and crafts outlets, motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, tyre retailers, hairdressers, and a pharmacy.

TOURISM

The Whangaroa Sport Fishing Club, situated in Whangaroa, is host to many fishing tournaments throughout the year in the Whangaroa Harbour and the surrounding area. The Cavalli Islands nearby are renowned for world class game fishing. Marlin can even be caught within the harbour. The towering cliff faces and deep water sheltered coves and inlets of Whangaroa Harbour offer perfect anchorages for a spot of fishing. Pipsis, scallops and oysters are plentiful in the harbour with an abundance of crayfish outside. Visitors are well catered for in the area with accommodation ranging from campsites, backpackers, homestays through to motels and apartments. There are also houseboats for hire.

HEALTH

Hospital services are provided by Whangaroa Health Services Trust located on Omaunu Road. The Trust delivers high quality primary health services, residential care service and health promotion and education programmes to the Whangaroa community.

EDUCATION

Te Kura o Hato Hohepa Te Kamura is a full primary (years 1-8) school in Waitaruke. It has a decile rating of 1 and a roll of 25. Totara North School is a contributing primary (years 1-6) school with a decile rating of 3 and a roll of 37.

Kaeo Primary School, a coeducational contributing primary (years 1-6) school, has a decile rating of 1 and a roll of 117. The school dates from 1877 and was moved to its current site from Old School Gully Road some years later. In 1941, it became Kaeo District High School, taking both primary and secondary students. After the opening of Whangaroa College in 1969, Kaeo School became a primary school.

Te Kura o Matauri and Matauri Bay Primary School.

Whangaroa College, a co-educational secondary (years 7-15) school, has a decile rating of 2 and a roll of 110.

KEY AGENCIES

WINZ; Ministry of Justice: Police Station, State Highway 10, Kaeo.

POWER SUPPLY – Top Energy

Built over previous decades, particularly during the 1960s and 1970s, the far North's electricity network capacity has recently experienced significant increases in demand, so that additional capacity is now required to be constructed. For electricity supply growth to continue, there is a pressing need to invest substantially in the network, to both expand the volume of power which it can handle and to improve the system's reliability. This investment will not only ensure sufficient new capacity for local residents but will encourage new businesses to the region.

On the transmission side, consumers rely on a single Transpower feeder and ageing transformers. Top energy will need to increase network investment across the district by about \$124 million, over and above the historic level of around \$60 million for a similar period.

When expansion of the Ngawha geothermal power station (situated 81 km south of Kaitaia) is completed, it is expected to provide 70% of the district's power.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Kaeo exchange is currently fed by fibre cable, however the exchange is not on Chorus's schedule to be upgraded to ADSL2+, the new high speed (20 megabyte) internet connection.

Telecommunications systems are:

- Telecom landlines
- Vodafone; 2degrees; and Telecom mobile networks
- Satellite broadband
- Internet dial-up via landlines
- Standard ADSL close to exchange

TRANSPORT

The Far North District Council maintains 18.7 km of roading in Kaeo and 215.2 km in the rest of the Whangaroa area. Of this, 90.6 km in total is sealed, leaving 143.3 km unsealed.

The state highway (SH10), 19.3 km, is controlled by the New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA).

According to NZTA data, there are approximately 800,000 vehicle movements through Kaeo annually.

WATER

The Far North District Council does not own or manage a public water scheme in the Whangaroa area.

WaiCare manages the town water supply for Kaeo. All other properties in the Whangaroa area are responsible for their own water collection and waste management.

WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

The Far North District Council supplies a full reticulation (10.7 km²) and sewerage system suitable for all household and most commercial purposes in Kaeo and Whangaroa village. The Kaeo area of benefit services 556 people and has a total of 156 connections. The annual discharge of 590m³ is treated by oxidation ponds and wetlands. In the township of Whangaroa, there is a 0.7km² system with an area of benefit that services 150 people and has a total of 10 connections.

STORMWATER CATCHMENT

The Far North District Council owns and operates urban stormwater catchment systems serving parts of the Whangaroa area: the Kaeo scheme services 108 properties and 16 businesses. The Whangaroa township scheme services 122 properties and 5 businesses.

TRANSFER STATIONS

FNDC does not have a refuse transfer station in the area, however, the station at Whitehills services the area and is a class 1 facility.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Whangaroa Hall
- Whangaroa Memorial Hall (Kaeo)
- The Old Post Office (Kaeo) – public library and FNDC service centre
- Totara North Hall.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

Photos by kind permission of Tony Foster; Anita Herbert; Jannye Freeman.

Much of the data in the Demographics section is taken from the Draft Whangaroa Local Community Plan, prepared by the Far North District Council.

Thanks to Te Runanga o Whaingaroa, Whangaroa Maori Trust Board, all the various members of Far North District Council, Northland Regional Council, Department of Conservation, Whangaroa Village Vision, local businesses, clubs, groups and individuals, and the many other persons and agencies who have helped in the creation of this document.

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