

Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti  
Gisborne District Council

# TAIRĀWHITI 2050

SHAPING THE FUTURE OF OUR REGION



## TAIRĀWHITI REGIONAL SPATIAL PLAN

Adopted by Gisborne District Council 2020



# MŌ TĒNEI MĀHERE

## ABOUT THIS PLAN

### WHAT IS TAIRĀWHITI 2050

Tairāwhiti 2050 is Gisborne District Council's vision for the region for the next 30 years. We call this our "spatial plan", which is a document that:

- states our region's major challenges and how we'll tackle them.
- outlines our shared aspirations for our region's future wellbeing and what we expect to achieve by 2050.
- aligns the strategies and plans of Council, government agencies and other organisations to enable collaboration.
- sets direction for regional planning and development, decision-making and investments.
- maps out where critical infrastructure, transport connections and development will occur and where there are constraints.

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### WHY WE NEED A SPATIAL PLAN

The challenges and opportunities facing those who call Tairāwhiti home are complex and interconnected. How we as a community, plan and respond over the next 30 years will make a significant difference to future generations.

Tairāwhiti does not have a stand-alone document that provides a clear and shared vision about what we want our region to look like in the future. Tairāwhiti 2050 therefore considers the current economic, social, environmental, physical and cultural trends so that integrated solutions are found to address the various challenges and opportunities for growth and change.

No single organisation can respond alone, so region-wide collaboration is required. Together with communities and agencies we've created this plan to provide strategic direction in a way that considers social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing.

The preparation of a spatial plan is not required by legislation however councils have developed these plans under the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 in order to guide and integrate land-use planning with infrastructure and services planning. We'll review this plan every 5 years to ensure we remain on track and respond appropriately to changing trends, needs and environments.

The terms 'we', 'us' and 'our' used in this plan refer to Tairāwhiti and its people and Central Government. Council cannot achieve these outcomes working alone.

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### FURTHER INFORMATION

More information is available at [www.gdc.govt.nz](http://www.gdc.govt.nz)

Related documents:

- Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan
- 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (including our Financial Strategy and Infrastructure Strategy)

# NGĀ KAUPAPA

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# HE MIHI

## FOREWORD

**Tēnā tatou te hāpori o Te Tairāwhiti.  
Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou katoa.**

Our region is built upon the great Māori and European narratives of voyaging and navigation.

Our founding navigators had vast experience and intimate knowledge of the sea, stars and weather conditions. This knowledge, and their determination and foresight, allowed them to safely traverse a dynamic and ever-challenging southern ocean.

We continue to celebrate and reflect upon the deeds and efforts of those founding seafarers. They are a part of who we are and where we are now. To carry our communities forward, maintain and grow the well-being of our region, we must be ambitious in our goals and be mindful of the challenges and opportunities we might face on the way.

Our vision speaks of our region of firsts; locally, nationally and globally.

We are the first city in the world to see the rising sun. A place where people are proud to live. A place that is home to productive and innovative businesses. Our agriculture and natural resource strengths are leveraged into value-added job rich opportunities. We care for our environment. It's an integral part of our place. Our place is rich in history. Our language, culture and traditions are alive and thriving.

This plan has been a culmination of extensive consultation throughout our region for Te Tairāwhiti. The outcomes in Tairāwhiti 2050 are not new to us. Our community has told us that these things matter previously when we embarked on refreshing our community outcomes. Tairāwhiti 2050 reaffirms the past aspirations and resets our direction for our future.

It allows us to focus on the opportunities while acknowledging that we have many challenges ahead. It will help us make the most of our region's limited resources by providing direction across all of our communities' key agencies and representative groups.

Tairāwhiti 2050 maps out how we as a community want our region to look in 30 years' time. It aims to build resilient and prosperous communities. Communities that recognise, protect and build upon their natural and social capital. Communities that anticipate, respond and adapt positively to the challenges facing our region.

It's because we care for our region that we have put in place this plan to guide us towards our vision Tairāwhiti Piritahi -Tairāwhiti First.



Nedine Thatcher Swann

**Kaiwhakahaere  
Chief Executive**



Rehette Stoltz

**Koromatua o Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti  
Mayor of Gisborne District**



# TŪRUAPŌ A TĀTOU OUR VISION

## Tairāwhiti Piritahi

Tairāwhiti tangata

Tairāwhiti taonga

Tairāwhiti wawata

## Tairāwhiti First

First choice for people and lifestyle.

First choice for enterprise and innovation.

First place for the environment, culture and heritage.



# TE TĀRAINGA Ā MUA

## SHAPING OUR FUTURE

### What is community wellbeing?

Together with tangata whenua, communities and agencies we've created this plan to provide a clear and shared vision about what we want our region to look like in 30 years' time.

This plan aims to build resilient and prosperous communities. Communities that recognise, protect and build upon their natural capital. Communities that anticipate, respond and adapt positively to the challenges facing our region.

It identifies the outcomes we aim to achieve for the wellbeing of our communities and make the most of the region's limited resources by providing direction across all of our key agencies and representative groups.

Our community's wellbeing is made up of four areas which provide the foundation for developing Tairāwhiti 2050:

- **Social wellbeing**

Our communities have a deep sense of place and belonging. We are socially connected, recognise the importance of whakapapa and are committed to improving the education, health and safety outcomes of our people. Our communities are more resilient. Our townships have access to a network of fit-for-purpose community facilities that reflect community need. We support affordable housing options and the sustainable management of urban growth.

- **Environmental wellbeing**

We maintain the health of our soils, air, fresh water and coastal environments. Our region's biodiversity is restored and protected. We improve land uses to ensure they are environmentally sustainable.

- **Cultural wellbeing**

Communities and individuals experience vitality through kaitiakitanga, expressing their arts, heritage, history, identity and traditions. We work together to achieve common goals. Cultural activities are enabled by the activation of community spaces, our marae and place making.

- **Economic wellbeing**

Our communities are financially secure and contribute to a growing regional economy. Infrastructure is provided to enable businesses to establish, thrive and create new employment opportunities. Our rural townships benefit directly from ongoing economic investment.



## How will we implement this plan?

This plan describes the desired outcomes for addressing our multi-faceted challenges and opportunities for meeting our aspirations. All of Tairāwhiti has a shared responsibility for delivering on these outcomes. Council and other organisations implement these through:

- **Advocacy and funding**

Everyone can play a part by sharing our aspirations and pursuing funding and action from different groups and agencies that will support us to achieve the vision of Tairāwhiti 2050.

- **Partnerships**

Working with others is an important tool in the implementation of Tairāwhiti 2050. This plan helps identify where the community, iwi, government agencies, organisations and Council can work together to invest, develop and deliver services.

- **Council's Long Term Plan**

Tairāwhiti 2050 provides a strategic outlook supports decision-making and investment through Council's long term planning process. The Long Term Plan is the opportunity for the community and Council to consider the costs and benefits of different options and their timeframes for delivery.

- **Regulation**

Tairāwhiti 2050 will help to inform how activities are regulated in the region. One example is the review of the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP). The research gathered in the development of this plan provides some of the evidence base for making changes to the TRMP and identifies gaps where further research is needed. Importantly, Tairāwhiti 2050 guides the improvement of rules for sustainably managing the region's natural and physical resources.

- **Other plans and programmes**

Tairāwhiti 2050 will also inform future planning and policy processes. New plans and strategies, as well as plan reviews, will be aligned to this plan.

It's important that regional strategies are also integrated with this plan, including Trust Tairāwhiti's Wellbeing Framework and its leadership role in relation to Takitoru (communities), Takihoko (business) and Takitapuwaē (tourism).

Other important documents include the Tairāwhiti Economic Action Plan (TEAP), Māori Economic Development Report and a Conservation Management Strategy from the Department of Conservation.

# NGĀ AHUNGA RAUTAKI STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

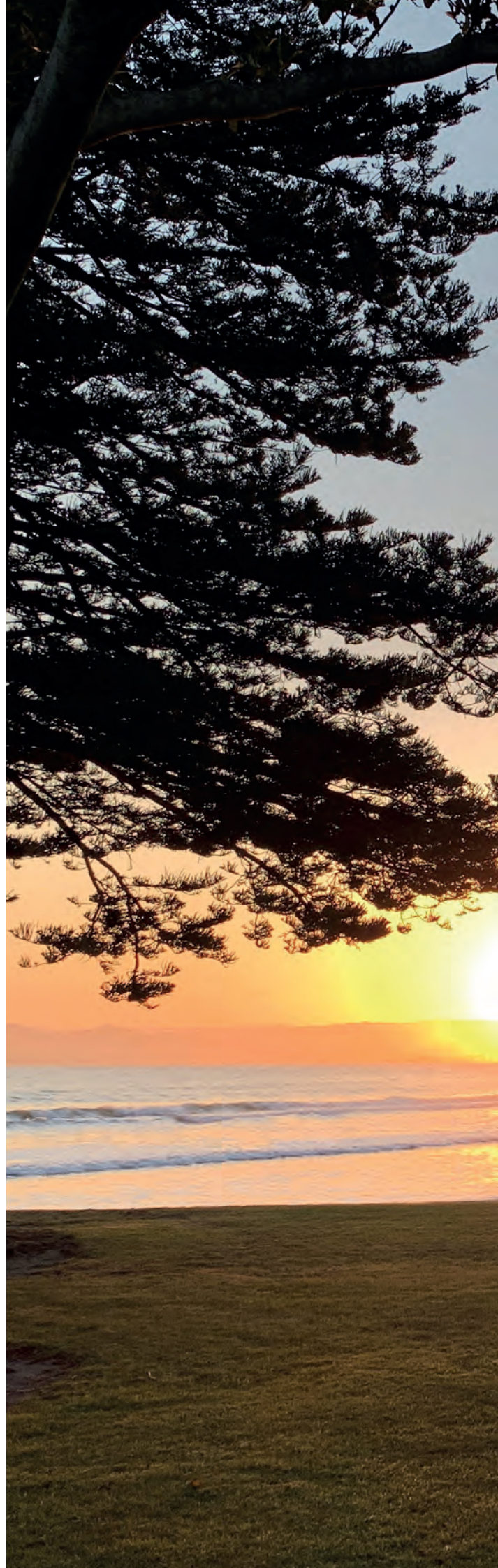
Through engagement with our community in 2019 we identified 8 desired outcomes for 2050.

These are the areas we must work on to maintain and grow our region as the place we love and call home.

They are inter-related and equally important. Map references provide visual detail of how the outcomes may look in the future.

The opportunities and aspirations set out the strategic framework to respond to the challenges our region faces.

The directions will form the basis for decision-making, investment and planning across the region.









## OUTCOME 1

### A driven and enabled Tairāwhiti

We work together to achieve our collective aspirations for Tairāwhiti.

Council works with iwi, hapu and stakeholders to promote and enable change in the region. Together, we show leadership, advocacy and collaboration and provide certainty about where to invest in Tairāwhiti.

#### Opportunities

- Council can ensure communities are informed and enabled by making information readily available and easy to find, facilitating workshops and allocating resources to support projects.
- Explore the potential for more inclusive community engagement and equitable representation in planning and decision-making. Important areas of focus for Tairāwhiti are:
  - our rangatahi
  - people aged 65 and older
  - iwi, hapu and Māori land owners.
- Rethink the way services are delivered to our communities, such as a shared delivery model.
- Build stronger partnerships between Council, government agencies, local businesses, iwi and Trust Tairāwhiti so we can collectively be strong advocates for the region.
- Council can support the right kind of development and investment by providing clearer direction and more certainty through the rules and guidance in the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan.
- Support and provide incentives to iwi, hapu, landowners, business-owners and communities that want to make changes that support the Tairāwhiti 2050 outcomes.

## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- Our communities are more engaged in civic activities including voting, environmental restoration, energy efficiency and waste reduction initiatives.
- Mana whenua across the region collaborate with Council and other organisations to plan and make decisions together.
- Governance structures in Tairāwhiti and the people in leadership roles, reflect and represent our communities.
- Our communities and iwi are supported in their exercise of kaitiaki and as guardians of the environment.

## OUTCOME 2

### Resilient communities

We have increased the resilience of our infrastructure, economy and our communities. We act now and plan for future generations. We have taken the community with us on the journey to resilience and engaged in community-led adaptation planning. We have future-proofed our way of life.

#### Opportunities

- We can limit the effects of climate change by moving toward a zero emissions economy and fast-tracking climate change mitigation actions so Tairāwhiti is carbon neutral before the national 2050 target.
- The changing climate could provide opportunities that we can use to our advantage.
- Increase our energy resilience through co-generation, waste to energy and small scale renewable energy generation schemes.
- If we better understand the natural hazards facing our communities, and how these will be affected by climate change, we can take a proactive and risk-based approach to planning for natural hazards. This includes deciding what level of risk we are prepared to accept and what is not acceptable.
- Secure and protect long-term water availability for all our communities, including the use of surface water storage.
- For all of our infrastructure, it will be important to understand where our most important assets are and will need to be (asset criticality). This will help us to prioritise their long-term development and make wise choices around investment.
- Use natural systems to increase our resilience to natural hazards, for example, by retaining and restoring sand dunes, riparian margins and wetlands, and including swales and ponding areas when development occurs.

## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- We are a carbon neutral region.
- We are leaders in renewable energy and technology.
- We use a risk based approach to manage natural hazards and climate change adaptation.
- We have a network of natural defences that provide protection against natural hazards and climate change.
- Infrastructure and other significant resources vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change have been moved, protected or there is a plan for the future.
- Everyone has access to affordable and safe essential services (water, wastewater, energy).

#### Map link

#### Map 6 – Tūranga Development

## **OUTCOME 3**

### **A vibrant city centre and townships**

Tairāwhiti is a great place to live, work and play and our communities have a sense of belonging. The lifestyle, services and facilities here enable communities to live a balanced and happy life and attract visitors and residents from across Aotearoa and the world.

Our city and townships have vibrant centres and are destinations for business, employment and tourism. Our rural townships are supported by sustainable infrastructure and services and long-term economic resilience.

We support quality development that improves housing choices, creates healthy homes and meets the needs of Māori.

#### **Opportunities**

- Activate our CBD by promoting walking and cycling, inner city living, re-purposing heritage buildings, creating multi-use public spaces and developing a hospitality precinct.
- Change the way we manage our community facilities and spaces to ensure they are fit for purpose, meet the region's changing age demographic and provide diversity across the region.
- Facilitate the development of papakainga, with a focus on providing aged care facilities for rural kaumatua and kohanga / kura education and care spaces for tamariki.
- Providing new and upgraded infrastructure is key to unlocking more housing options – the Taruheru Block and residential intensification of Wainui and Kaiti are examples. We need to look at new funding mechanisms to achieve this.
- Making the best use of available land - including infill development, intensification and redevelopment of the city centre to support mixed use with open space and high quality medium density residential housing.
- Support the establishment of more boutique businesses that reflect our unique local identity and products.
- Long-term – the progressive redevelopment of the industrial area along Awapuni Road closest to the CBD will allow for the movement of industry out of the inner city area and provide additional residential land in a prime location.



## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- We know we are in Tairāwhiti – our spaces and places reflect our identity.
- Our city and township centres are vibrant.
- Our city and township centres attract locals and visitors.
- We have flexible, multi-use community spaces and activity hubs across Tairāwhiti.
- Gisborne is a smart city that uses information and communications technology (ICT) to enhance how we live, work and play.
- Regional business development is enabled through appropriate planning and the provision of core infrastructure.
- Everyone is able to live in affordable, healthy and environmentally sustainable housing.
- Māori are significant developers in Te Tairāwhiti- from active development of land to increase capacity for use, to sustainable models of living in their rohe. This is seen through the active revival of papakainga.
- Housing development is enabled within the city's current footprint and provides for a range of residential options.

### Map links

**Map 1** – CBD Connections

**Map 2** – CBD Development

**Map 3** – City Connections

**Map 4** – City Development

**Map 8** – Regional Townships



## OUTCOME 4

### Connected and safe communities

Our communities and businesses are connected to each other and to our markets by a safe, efficient and integrated transport network. Walking, cycling and public transport are preferred choices.

People can meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community and civic life. We're able to maximise the benefit from new technologies.

#### Opportunities

- Implement the Road to Zero Safety Strategy for New Zealand.
- Upgrade the State Highway network to improve safety, efficiency and to support regional tourism.
- Facilitate safe and efficient transport routes for all users to reduce the risk of deaths and serious injuries.
- Improve the safety and amenity of the State Highway and local road network where it passes through townships.
- Improve access and safety of cyclists and pedestrians, including use of dedicated pathways through the city centre.
- Develop a wider regional walking and cycling trail network that provides connections between schools, townships and community spaces, and provides a variety of must-visit experiences for visitors.
- Explore and strengthen pathway connections between local reserves to enhance their use as well as the liveability of our communities.
- Promote car sharing and shared car ownership for our communities.
- Ensure the protection of the airport's current activities and future-proofing for the airport's expansion – such as the ability for future runway length extensions.

## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- Everyone has access to transport to get where they need to go.
- No deaths or serious injuries on roads in Tairāwhiti.
- Our city and townships are pedestrian and cycling friendly.
- Gisborne city is the cycle capital of NZ.
- 40% of Gisborne city residents walk or cycle to work. 80% of our children walk or cycle to school.
- Wheelchairs, push chairs and mobility scooters have equal access opportunities.
- Public transport combined with driver-less technology services 80% of the city population.
- Heavy vehicle/freight volumes passing through the Gisborne region have significantly reduced.
- We have alternate transport routes that could be:
  - on the blue highway
  - via rail to Hawke's Bay
  - inland routes off State Highway 35
  - through the city

#### Map links

**Map 1** – CBD Connections

**Map 2** – CBD Development

**Map 3** – City Connections

**Map 5** – Tūranga Connections

**Map 7** – Regional Connections





## OUTCOME 5

### We take sustainability seriously

Tairāwhiti has a circular economy that supports diverse, inclusive and sustainable growth. We are future-focused and plan and care about the future of the region, and how to enhance its natural and built environment for future generations.

We recognise the threat of climate change and are responding to this challenge by changing the way we live and do business. Our region will realise the benefits to society from creating clean energy, lowering carbon emissions, and reducing our ecological footprint. We use green infrastructure to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes.

#### Opportunities

- Review current land use across Tairāwhiti on steep and erosive land, explore alternative uses and incentivise retirement of vulnerable land to permanent indigenous vegetation or less intensive forms of forestry or primary production.
- Adopt sustainable land use practices that contribute to ecological diversity, healthy waterways and marine environments, and the health and well-being of local communities.
- Explore more efficient commercial and domestic water use, transitioning to more dry cropping and surface water storage opportunities.
- Council and other organisations and businesses within the region can lead by example and become net zero carbon emitters.
- Support innovative solutions like managed aquifer recharge, greywater for irrigation, increasing efficiency of water use and commercial use of recycled urban wastewater on the Poverty Bay Flats.
- Develop a wetland system that treats wastewater to a standard high enough for commercial reuse.
- Explore the potential for reserves and other public open spaces to be multi-use including areas used for community orchards and gardens, habitat creation, stormwater treatment using wetlands and swales and food for pollinators.
- Support the uptake of solar and other sustainable energy solutions for our homes and businesses.
- Better management of the waste streams created in the region. For example:
  - One opportunity is to collect and use forestry slash as part of a CHP (Combined Heat Power) energy generation plant.
  - Develop resource recovery centres to re-use and recycle waste streams.
  - Explore the potential to increase composting of green waste, including composting facilities at community gardens.



## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- Tairāwhiti has a secure and sustainable supply of water for drinking, industry, primary production and other uses.
- Land uses across the region are optimised to suit their physical and cultural setting, and have adapted to changing climate patterns.
- We have transitioned to a circular economy that focusses on restoration and regeneration by design. We capture the highest value from products, components and materials at all times and create opportunities to reduce all aspects of our waste stream.
- Wastewater no longer enters Tūrangānui a Kiwa or our waterways.
- We incorporate energy efficiency practices into all of our buildings and technology.
- Our businesses have product stewardship accreditation (responsible for environmental impact of their products and services).
- 100% of vehicles are powered by renewable energy. Our communities are encouraged to transition to a more sustainable fleet.

### Map links

**Map 2** – CBD Development

**Map 4** – City Development

**Map 6** – Tūranga Development

**Map 9** – Regional Catchments

**Map 10** – Regional Environment



## OUTCOME 6

### We celebrate our heritage

Our natural taonga are healthy and protected for everyone to enjoy now and in the future. We celebrate our Māori identity, cultural, historic and natural heritage.

We recognise the intrinsic value of ecosystems and biodiversity. There is no further loss of significant natural, cultural or historic heritage. We have restored key areas of the environment as Tairāwhiti grows. We all practice active guardianship.

#### Opportunities

- Encourage and support our communities, iwi, hapu and landowners to take part in the protection and restoration of our region's natural, historic and cultural heritage.
- Support mana whenua in the exercise of kaitiaki responsibilities over the environment.
- Prioritise the restoration of areas that will provide multiple benefits to Tairāwhiti and contribute to social, cultural and environment well-being. Particular areas of focus for Tairāwhiti are:
  - Raukumara
  - Pamoia
  - Titirangi
  - Waiapu
  - Waimata
  - Te Wherowhero lagoon.
- Work on a catchment basis to promote a healthy environment (air, soils, waterways, wetlands, coastal environment and biodiversity) and healthy communities.
- Protect the productive capacity of Tairāwhiti by ensuring residential and industrial encroachment does not occur on the Poverty Bay Flats and we are able to respond to emerging biosecurity risks.
- Use our parks and waterways to support ecological services through planting as corridors or stepping stones to link up other biodiversity hot spots in the region.
- Work with mana whenua to identify opportunities to incorporate historical and cultural references within new infrastructure.
- Showcasing the rich dual heritage of the region will have multiple benefits. For example, expanding the Tairāwhiti Navigations project, by developing new heritage trails along the coast and inland, and telling our stories through the design of our open spaces.



## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- No “at risk” catchments in the region.
- Tairāwhiti is predator free.
- Our region’s biodiversity hotspots are connected by a series of bio corridors along waterways.
- 50% of our existing wetlands have been restored.
- There is a korowai of permanent vegetation on highly erodible and most vulnerable steep land.
- Gisborne is a green city with an abundance of trees for shade, amenity and biodiversity.
- There is birdsong everywhere you stop to listen.
- We can swim in our waterways and our beaches and waterways are free of forestry slash.
- Our region’s historic heritage is an integral part of our local communities, employment opportunities and visitor experiences.
- Iwi are actively protecting and managing taonga within their traditional rohe – either through joint management agreements with Council, or through a transfer of functions, powers or duties.
- The coastal environment is sustainably managed – it sustains our whanau and supports our outdoors lifestyle.

### Map links

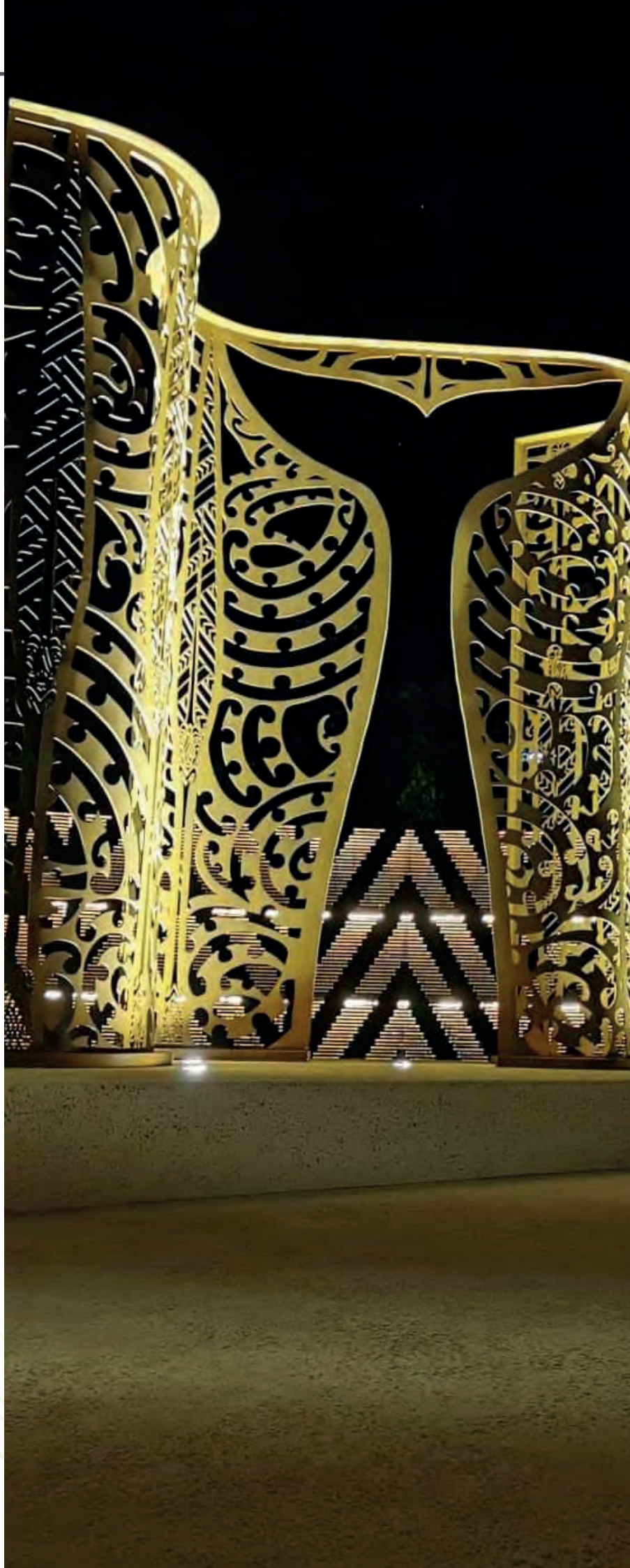
**Map 4** – City Development

**Map 7** – Regional Connections

**Map 8** – Regional Townships

**Map 9** – Regional Catchments

**Map 10** – Regional Environment



## OUTCOME 7

### A diverse economy

Tairāwhiti supports a diverse economy that is inclusive and sustainable. World class facilities, service and experiences are available here. The region supports a regenerative economy, entrepreneurship, innovation and uptake of emerging technologies. Our people are engaged in high value employment.

Inclusive economic growth leads to a higher standard of living for the whole community. Higher wages and salaries mean our communities are supported to realise better wellbeing outcomes.

#### Opportunities

- Move towards higher value industry and economic diversification such as adding value to the tourism industry, local timber processing, high value crops such as kiwifruit and apples and the growth of horticulture further up the coast.
- Support Tairāwhiti businesses and industry in the use of renewable energy for producing local goods and services.
- Create employment that helps improve energy efficiency, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimise waste and pollution and protect ecosystems.
- Explore opportunities for diversifying the farming sector including agri-tourism and developing higher value products from natural farming systems. Low water use, low nutrient inputs and a low carbon footprint also represent opportunities to extract value from pastoral farming in a balanced and sustainable way
- Support the forestry sector to explore the use of longer rotation, indigenous and coppicing species on steep slopes and soils that are vulnerable to erosion.
- Support the development of the blue economy and the growth of Māori-led industry that creates value from the sustainable harvest of coastal resources.
- We can increase productivity by investing in automation, bigger machinery, IT systems and a focus on value add.
- Diversify business and commercial opportunities by supporting the growth of local operators and Māori business.
- To realise the growth opportunities for the region, we need to look at innovative ways to keep and grow local talent.
- Deliver training, development and mentoring in Te Tairāwhiti to support the growth of Māori business and address skill shortages.
- Use local experience to grow their capacity to undertake local contracts and work.
- Expand the current tertiary education offering to fill skill shortages – known skill shortages include Te Ao Māori, technology, finance, strategy, trades, resource management, and sales and marketing.
- There is an opportunity to build an authentic East Coast road journey, complemented by tracks and trails, and support efficient road access to local attractions across the region.
- Development of hapu-led eco-tourism offerings that allow hapu to tell their stories and practice manaakitanga in accordance with tikanga, sustain cultural heritage, and provide a connection to the whenua.



## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- Tairāwhiti is a diverse economy with a good balance of industry sectors.
- Our diverse economy is climate-resilient. Our network of businesses and industries are able to withstand or recover quickly from short and long-term climate impacts.
- Our regional economy has transitioned away from a reliance on fossil fuels and is now built around a strong renewable energy network.
- Tairāwhiti Māori business models lead the world in sustainability, innovation and intergenerational outcomes.
- Small businesses get BIG here.
- Unemployment levels are below the national average-everyone is supported to work.
- We have the required skills for our local industries to succeed.
- The products we export from the region have high market value.
- Gisborne city is one of New Zealand's technology hubs.
- We have a nationally renowned tertiary organisation. Our townships have centres of learning.
- Tairāwhiti provides a world class, authentic tourism experience.
- More of our rangatahi choose to stay in Tairāwhiti to pursue higher education and employment.
- Tairāwhiti is the most diverse and innovative food producer in New Zealand.

### Map links

**Map 2** – CBD Development

**Map 3** – City Connections

**Map 4** – City Development

**Map 5** – Tūranga Connections

**Map 6** – Tūranga Development

**Map 7** – Regional Connections

**Map 8** – Regional Townships



## **OUTCOME 8**

### **Delivering for and with Māori**

Our Māori communities have been revived by an increasing population supported by affordable housing, critical infrastructure and expanding job opportunities. Tairāwhiti Māori are supported by service providers that meet and reflect their needs and aspirations.

The Māori economy is booming, reflected by growing business confidence and entrepreneurship. Iwi have invested in significant economic development opportunities. This includes the development of traditional primary industry initiatives (agriculture) as well as newer industries such as tourism, apiculture and horticulture.

Council and iwi have built and maintained strong partnerships that ensure our region's resources / taonga are restored and protected for generations to come. Māori are significant contributors to Council's planning and decision making processes.

#### **Opportunities**

- Increase targeted support to Māori community development projects.
- Adoption of a holistic wellbeing model with providers and agencies in our region can deliver hauora, social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being outcomes for Māori.
- Invest in marae so that they are resilient to future change and meet the needs of current and future generations.
- Incorporate the values, culture and beliefs of Tairāwhiti Māori into Council and Government policy, including mātauranga Māori and Te Ao Māori.

- Consider how Māori land is rated and invested in to support iwi aspirations for affordable land use and development.
- Promote the uptake and use of Te Reo Māori across Tairāwhiti.
- Support Māori-led research into kaupapa Māori in partnership with iwi, government and industry.
- Enable Māori aspirations through recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Customary Rights.



## ASPIRATIONS

### By 2050:

- Māori aspirations for Tairāwhiti are enabled through recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Customary Rights.
- Marae that are alive and thriving, and people that are reconnecting with each other and the whenua.
- The mana of the whenua and mauri of the waterways is restored in Te Tairāwhiti.
- The way we see and make sense of the world is enhanced through an understanding of Te Ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and Te Reo Māori.
- Māori unemployment rates have significantly reduced to below the national average.
- Māori have high value jobs across the region.
- Māori freehold land is one of our fastest growing and most diverse regional economic assets.

### Map linkages

**Map 4** – City Development

**Map 5** – Tūranga Connections

**Map 6** – Tūranga Development

**Map 7** – Regional Connections

**Map 8** – Regional Townships

**Map 9** – Regional Catchments





# NGĀ MĀTĀTAKI MATUA E RIMA OUR 5 KEY CHALLENGES

To achieve the Tairāwhiti we want by 2050 we must address five important challenges:

- Community resilience and sustainability
- Community prosperity
- Meeting the needs and aspirations of Māori
- Protecting our heritage
- Creating connected and safe communities

It's important to note that within each of these challenges, there are significant opportunities for the region.







## CHALLENGE 1

### Community resilience and sustainability

#### Natural hazards and climate change

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and has the potential to profoundly affect our physical environment and our communities' ability to prosper.

Tairāwhiti is also susceptible to many natural hazards from earthquakes and tsunamis to landslides and flooding, which often cause damage to or loss of finite resources like heritage features and infrastructure.

In general, we know the hazards but need to better understand the level of risk communities will accept and what we can do to reduce our vulnerability.

Climate change will intensify the impacts of many natural hazards and it will have far-reaching economic, environmental and social implications. Our road network is vulnerable to damage from natural hazards. Our coastal roads will be particularly vulnerable as the effects of climate change become more pronounced.

The cost of making our communities and infrastructure more resilient to natural hazards and climate change is one of the most significant challenges we will face. The longer we delay planning for action, the more costly it will be. There will be private and public property that may not be able to be insured. There may be areas that are not suitable for people to reside due to the risk of natural hazard.

We need more science and understanding of mātauranga Māori to grow our knowledge base and make good decisions. We need to significantly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst effects of long-term climate change, access support and funding.

#### Waste management

Affordable options for disposal of some waste streams are limited in Tairāwhiti. As economic growth occurs, the amount of waste we produce also increases. Plastics 3-7 are no longer collected due to the lack of an international market for recycling. Economic options for reducing or utilising our waste streams is needed. We also need to explore options for management of our closed landfills across the region to ensure positive environmental outcomes.

There are great opportunities for exploring resource recovery. This involves the extraction of materials or energy from waste for further use or processing. Converting green waste into compost is one example.

#### Infrastructure

Climate change will have a major effect on how we plan for transport, stormwater, wastewater, drinking water and flood drainage infrastructure, which is central to the health and wellbeing of our communities.

We know our electricity and communication network is vulnerable due to our isolation and geography.

The lack of secure and stable water supplies for our rural settlements and industry on the Poverty Bay Flats already constrains economic development and community health. Climate change and further development will increase pressure on freshwater.

#### Social connections

A significant part of resilience is ensuring the communities have strong social connections to support each other when things go wrong. This can be more challenging when our meeting places are damaged or communication methods fail in an adverse event. We need to have plans in place to ensure communities are supported, especially our vulnerable communities.







## CHALLENGE 2

### Community prosperity

#### Social equity

A portion of our community are prosperous and have high living standards, but overall Tairāwhiti has the highest level of deprivation of any district in New Zealand. Māori are disproportionately represented in these statistics.

Addressing deprivation is one of the most important factors influencing the wellbeing of our communities. Income, employment, health and education outcomes vary across Tairāwhiti, and there are distinct patterns across broad ethnic and age groups.

Access to secure and healthy housing is associated with the accumulation of greater intergenerational wealth and other benefits not available to those living in short-term or unhealthy homes.

All of these factors have meant the affordability of service delivery across the region is a significant challenge.

#### Economy

Primary production (based around agriculture, horticulture and forestry) is an important part of our regional economy. An economy that is predominantly reliant on one sector means it's less resilient to economic shocks. We need to continue to find ways of adding more value to our goods and services as a way of growing the economy.

#### Labour market

Tairāwhiti has a high unemployment rate relative to the national average. Additionally, students often pursue education or career opportunities outside the region after secondary school, limiting the number of people entering the local workforce. University graduates are unlikely to return until their later careers, meaning our greatest minds don't remain in the region.

Population modelling shows that although our population is projected to grow, many of these people will not fit the traditional working age profile. This means our labour shortage will continue to grow.

## CHALLENGE 3

### Meeting the needs and aspirations of Māori

Nearly half of our population is Māori. There are opportunities to build on some of the successful partnerships already underway to further reflect Māori aspirations. Opportunities also exist through developing understanding of Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori.

#### Tairāwhiti piritahi

Tangata whenua retain a long history and connection with Tairāwhiti, and must equally hold a long term role in future planning and decision-making for the region.

The region has a set of relationships with whanau, hapu and iwi that need to be encouraged and nurtured.

Council also has statutory, constituent and organisational obligations to Māori in our region:

- Statutory obligations require Council to uphold Treaty principles and enable Māori participation in decision-making.
- Constituent obligations to consider, understand and incorporate the distinctive cultural aspirations of Māori in all aspects of our work.
- Organisational obligations to undertake what we have promised to do. This includes our formal agreements and ensuring they are successful.

#### Exercise of kaitiakitanga

Tangata whenua have reiterated the importance of restoring and maintaining the values within the environment through kaitiakitanga - the responsibility tangata whenua have as guardians of the areas in which we live. Implementing traditional kaitiakitanga within a contemporary setting is a major challenge for tangata whenua.

#### Māori economy

Our economy includes a range of authorities, businesses, and employers who identify as Māori.

Māori economy is diversifying, with new investment areas including geothermal, digital, services, education, tourism and housing. Chapman Tripp's 2017 "Te Ao Māori - Trends and Insights" estimated the value of the Māori asset base at over \$50 billion.

The increase of wealth in the Asia-Pacific is creating further opportunities. Culture, family, and whakapapa are important in these regions, making Māori particularly well positioned to take advantage of major economic development opportunities through treaty settlements with support from a flourishing population.

Māori and their unique heritage can form the basis of a heritage based economy, but this needs to occur without compromise. Supporting capacity building, economic development opportunities and entrepreneurship will ensure the Māori economy thrives.

#### Māori heritage

Māori have a long history of settlement and connection with Tairāwhiti and sites and values of importance must be recognised and protected.

#### Māori wellbeing

Inequity poses the biggest challenge in improving the health of Māori families. Māori are over-represented in the deprivation statistics and 77% of Māori in Tairāwhiti live within deciles 8-10 areas.



## CHALLENGE 4 Protecting our heritage

### Culture and heritage

Tairāwhiti is a place of national historic significance as the landing place of some of the first waka over 1000 years ago and the first meeting place of Māori and Europeans 250 years ago.

However, much of the narrative around our region's history has come from a single perspective.

Preparation for the Tuia 250 commemorations in 2019 demonstrated a shift towards joint historic narratives of our region and country.

Restoring Māori heritage is dependent on natural resources and capacity - biodiversity loss reduces the materials available for conservation and repair and also impacts on the cultural footprint of tangata whenua.

Our rural areas have their own cultural identity. We need to find a balance in our land uses, and focus revitalisation of our townships to support thriving rural communities.

### Biodiversity

We're experiencing biodiversity loss. Introduced pests have led to the slow decline of ecosystems. Less than 2% of our wetlands remain and we have 23% of our original native vegetation left. Over half of our region's native bird species and 17% of our native plant species are threatened.

Changing mindsets and supporting community-wide involvement in protecting and restoring biodiversity is another important challenge.

Climate change poses a significant threat to biodiversity in our region through the spread of pests and diseases such as Myrtle Rust, through the direct loss of species as a result of changing habitats, and through effects created at an ecosystem level.

### Freshwater

The presence of nutrients, micro-organisms and sediment in streams and rivers degrades water quality and biodiversity and impacts the coastal environment in to which they flow. Sometimes it's not safe to swim in highly valued recreational areas such as Rere falls and rockslide.

Some of our groundwater aquifers are over-allocated and our freshwater supply cannot meet increasing demands. The availability and quality of water constrains our development. This is a particular issue for under-utilised Māori land blocks.

### Sustainable land use

The region's soils are a finite resource. Tairāwhiti also has a large proportion of land susceptible to erosion.

### Coastal environment

Much of our lifestyle is centered on the coastal and marine environment. However, coastal hazards, habitat loss and competing values are significant issues for the coastal environment.

Hapu and whanau value their relationship and proximity to the coastal environment. Protecting these values while supporting growth is a complex challenge.

### Air quality

Results of air quality monitoring in the city have indicated household wood burners and vehicle emissions during commute times were the biggest contributors to high contamination readings. Further monitoring is needed to understand trends.





## CHALLENGE 5 Creating connected and safe communities

### Population growth

Gisborne city is expected to grow by at least 4,000 people over the next 25 years. We have enough land for residential use but not enough housing to meet population growth.

Residential and industrial growth will place pressure on our existing infrastructure network– reticulating new areas of development will add to the demand on our network.

Providing an adequate supply of housing, infrastructure and development capacity for the growing population that suits different budgets, family sizes and area preferences is a challenge.

There are several constraints to expanding our city outwards - rural productive land needs protecting, surrounding hills are geologically unstable and the coastal environment is at risk from future sea level rise and coastal inundation.

### City centre

A thriving city centre is often a reflection of a thriving local economy. Our city centre covers a large area and offers limited connection to the beach or the Taruheru River. This means it lacks vibrancy and does not take advantage of many opportunities to be the economic hub of the city.

### Rural settlements

If current trends continue, the population of our rural townships are projected to decline. This indicates future challenges around provision of infrastructure and services to our townships.

### Community facilities

Across the region there are challenges around equitable distribution, ageing infrastructure and facilities that are no longer fit for purpose. Community facilities can also be expensive to maintain. This means some of our communities may be disadvantaged by not being able to experience quality social and recreational opportunities.

### Roads

Maintaining a safe and efficient road network is vitally important and a major challenge in this region. Our underlying geology is unstable and vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards. Climate change will exacerbate these effects and place an increasing risk to our coastal roads.

Heavy vehicle use, particularly from the forestry sector, impacts heavily on road condition and maintenance costs. Improving road safety remains an important goal - our carriageways are typically narrow and there are few passing opportunities in many areas.

### Active transport

Increasing active transport such as walking and cycling supports healthy communities and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Cycleway development has been occurring in Gisborne but there are still barriers to movement across the city and perceived safety issues.

### Sea, air and rail

Eastland Port has planned an expansion to service more ships in the Port, with growing cruise ship tourism and an increasing amount of logs being stored and shipped from the Port. The current positioning of the Port means that there are congestion challenges and we need to discuss opportunities for addressing this. There is also interest in developing a satellite port in the region.

Gisborne Airport provides access to the rest of the country and the world from what is an isolated region. The airport is currently redeveloping its terminal to enable it to accommodate increases in visitor numbers.

We need to consider future airport growth and how to accommodate and protect this regionally vital asset from surrounding development.

There has been interest in the community to re-establish the Gisborne to Wairoa railway line. Provincial Growth Funding has been secured to further look into the feasibility of this transport option for the region.

The sea as a historical connector of the region and its people has not been well researched and understood as a tool to support connectivity within and to other regions and the world.





## PARTNERSHIPS

IWI  
COMMUNITY GROUPS  
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES  
BUSINESSES  
GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL  
TRUST TAIRĀWHITI

## PLANNING

COUNCIL'S LONG TERM PLAN  
TAIRĀWHITI RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING  
RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANNING  
STRUCTURE PLANNING  
TAIRĀWHITI ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN

## INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT  
URBAN DESIGN AND PLACE MAKING  
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION  
WHENUA MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

## IMPLEMENTATION

## TAIRĀWHITI 2050

OUTCOMES

ASPIRATIONS

SPATIAL MAPS

## KEY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### OUR KEY CHALLENGES

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY  
COMMUNITY PROSPERITY  
MEETING THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF MĀORI  
PROTECTING OUR HERITAGE  
CREATING CONNECTED AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

### NATIONAL DIRECTION

STATUTE  
NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS  
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
STANDARDS  
NATIONAL STRATEGIES

### INTERNATIONAL DRIVERS

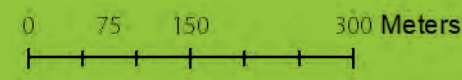
CLIMATE CHANGE  
HEALTH  
BIODIVERSITY  
TECHNOLOGY  
ECONOMY

### WELLBEINGS

ENVIRONMENTAL  
SOCIAL  
CULTURAL  
ECONOMIC

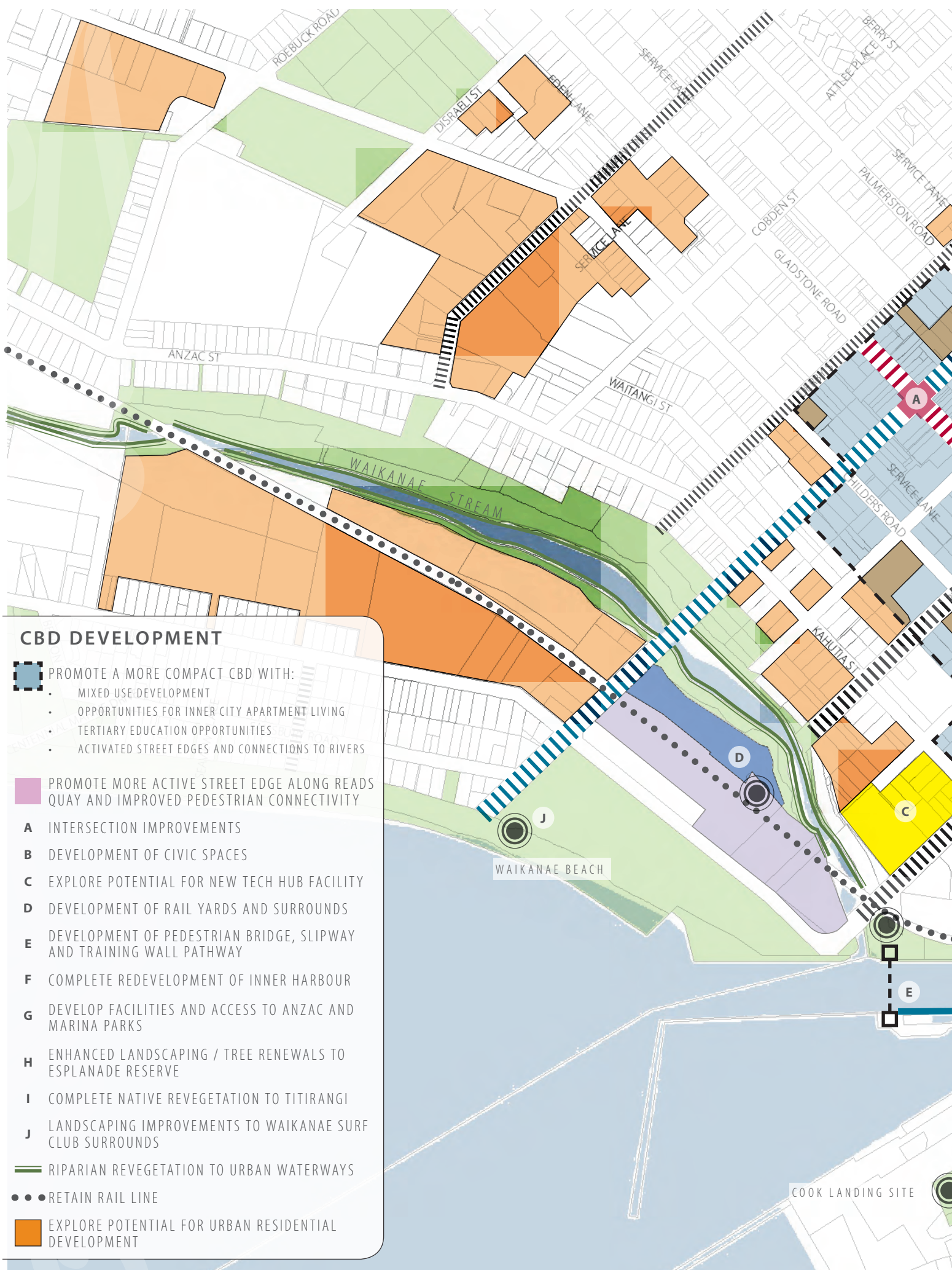






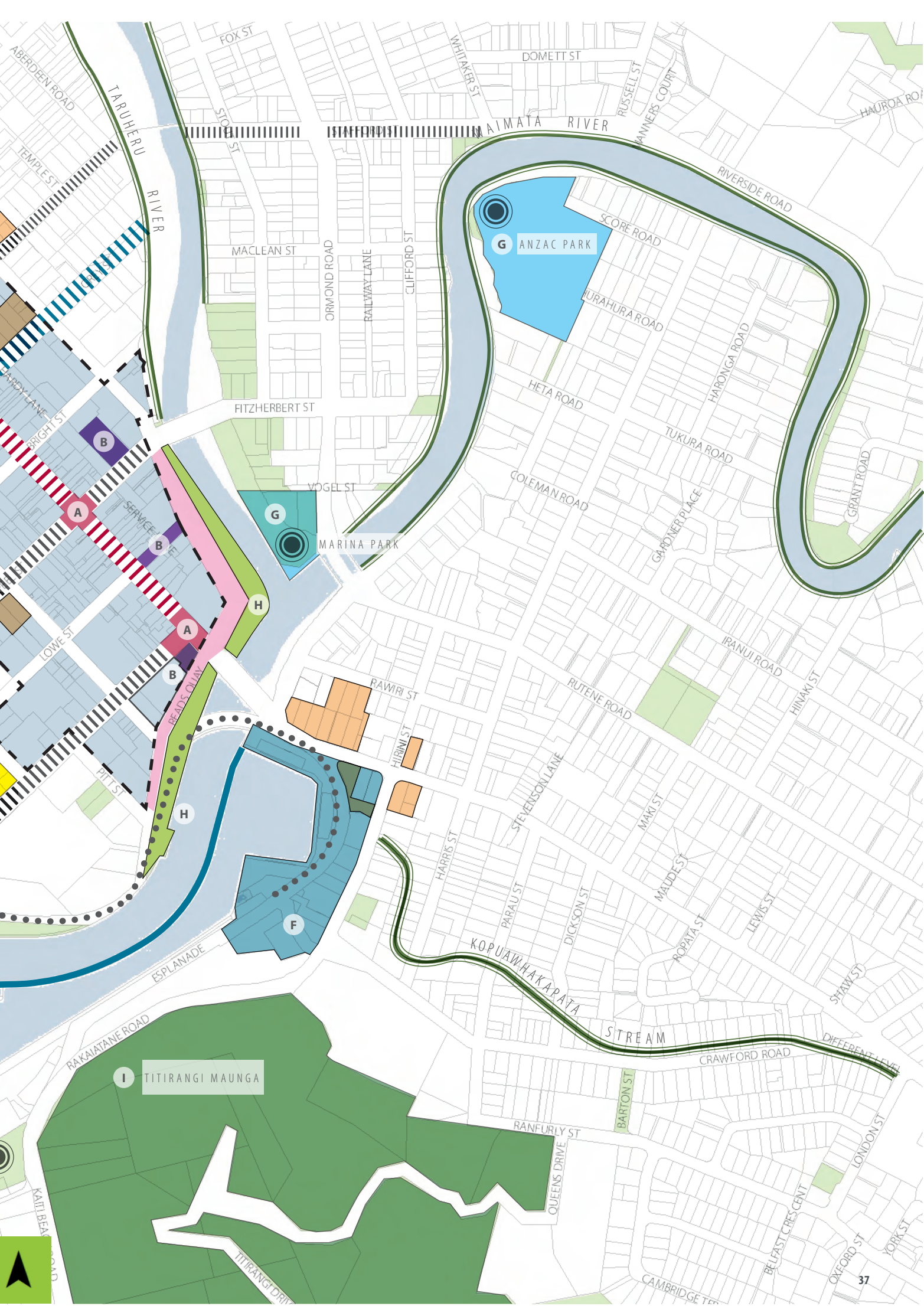






## MAP 2 CBD DEVELOPMENT

0 75 150 300 Meters





## CITY PLACES

- PRIMARY / INT. SCHOOLS
- SECONDARY SCHOOLS
- TERTIARY EDUCATION FACILITIES
- MEDICAL CENTRES
- NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES
- TURANGA MARAE
- LOCAL PLACES
- VISITOR INFORMATION

## CITY CONNECTIONS

### URBAN CIRCUIT

- EXISTING SHARED PATH
- PROPOSED SHARED PATH
- EXISTING ON ROAD CYCLE LANE
- PROPOSED ON ROAD CYCLE LANE

### TURANGA TRAILS

- ON ROAD TRAILS
- TITIRANGI TO WAINUI RIDGELINE TRAIL - PROPOSED

### MTB TRAILS

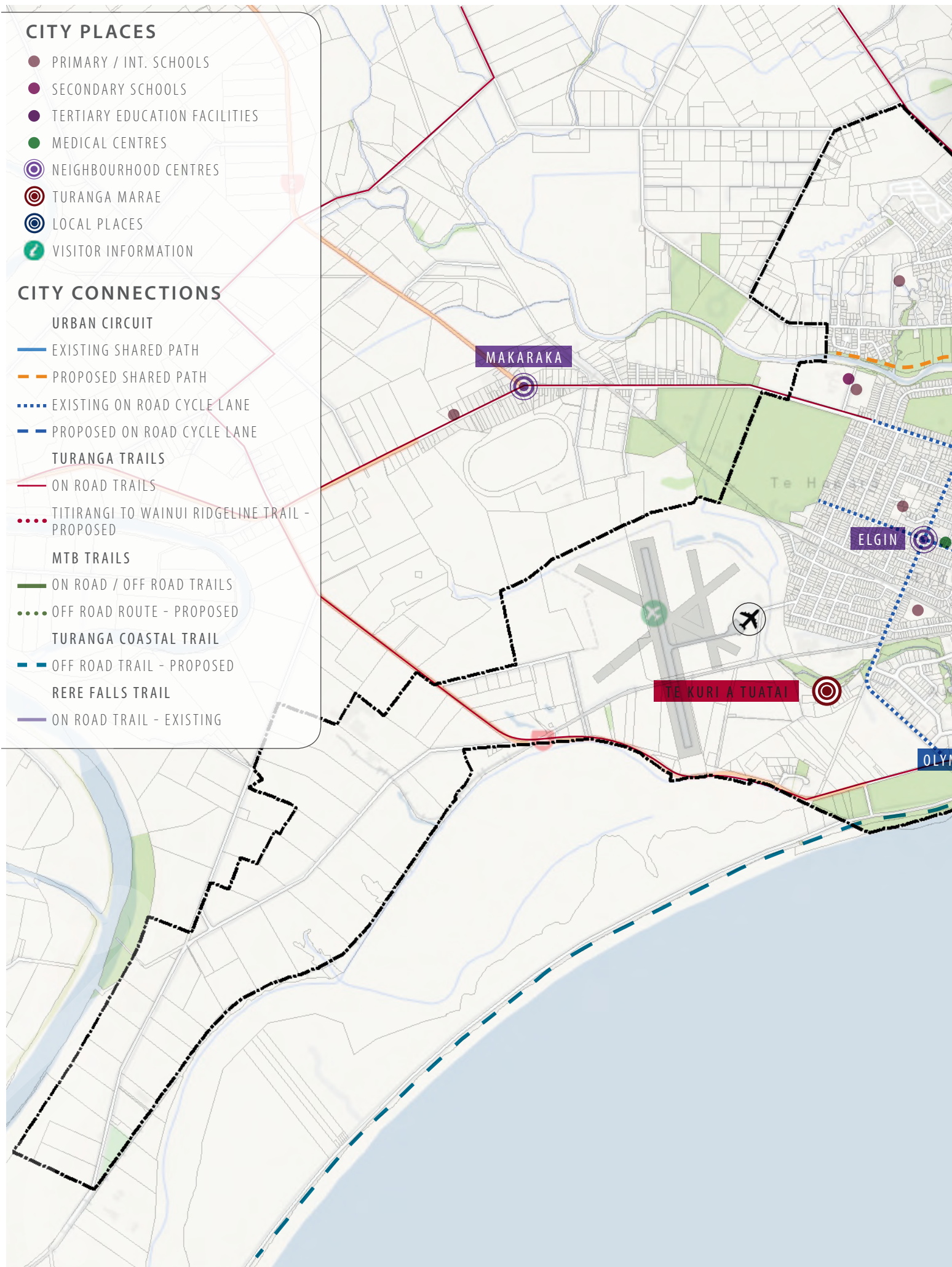
- ON ROAD / OFF ROAD TRAILS
- OFF ROAD ROUTE - PROPOSED

### TURANGA COASTAL TRAIL

- OFF ROAD TRAIL - PROPOSED

### RERE FALLS TRAIL

- ON ROAD TRAIL - EXISTING



# MAP 3 CITY CONNECTIONS









## RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

- A TARUHERU BLOCK AND WAINUI ROAD GREENFIELD
- B AWAPUNI COMMERCIAL ZONE BROWNFIELD
- C KAITI MIXED USE INFILL DEVELOPMENT
- D WAINUI RESIDENTIAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT
- E GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE INFILL DEVELOPMENT
- F CBD APARTMENT LIVING

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

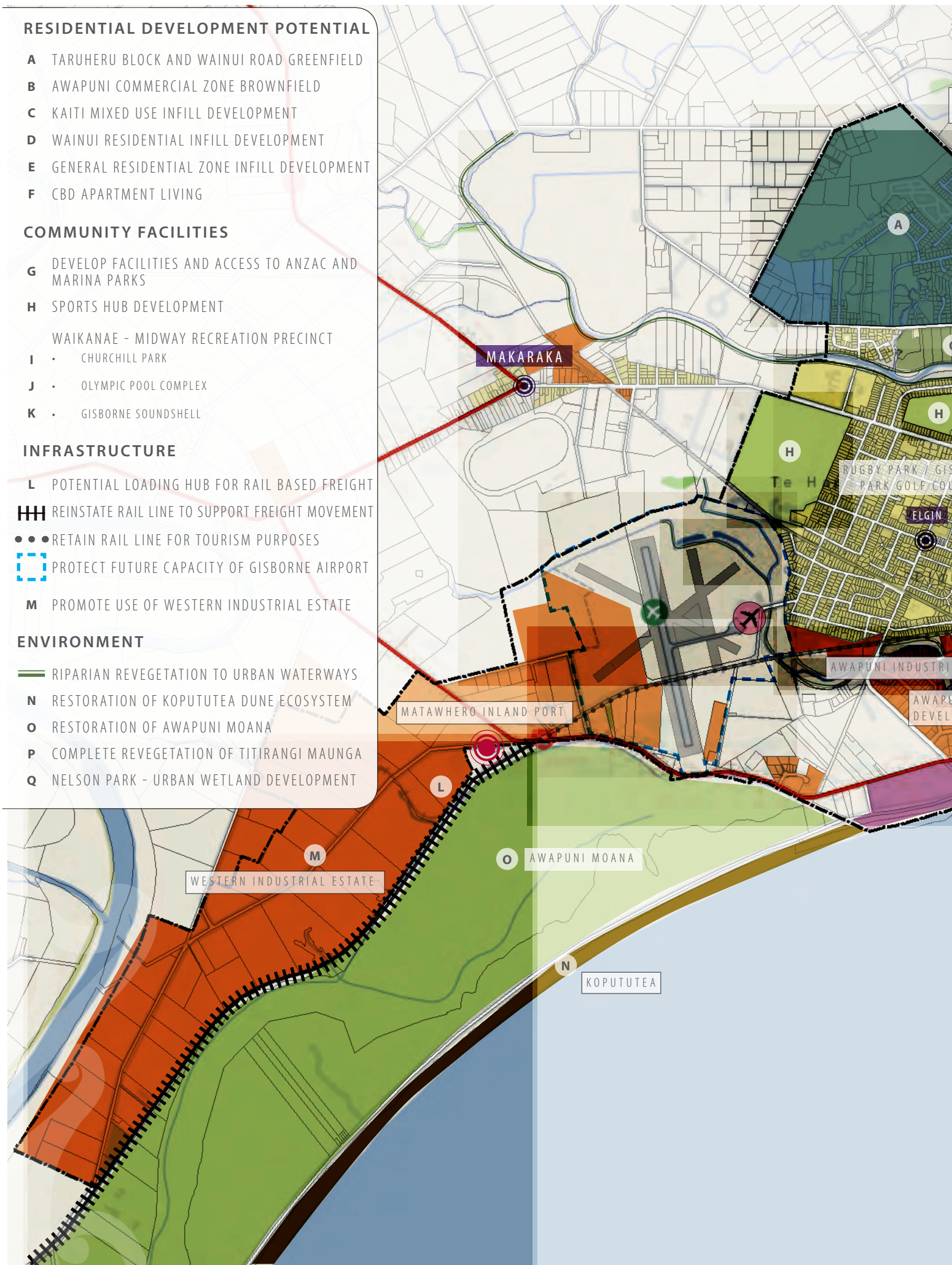
- G DEVELOP FACILITIES AND ACCESS TO ANZAC AND MARINA PARKS
- H SPORTS HUB DEVELOPMENT
- WAIKANAE - MIDWAY RECREATION PRECINCT
- I • CHURCHILL PARK
- J • OLYMPIC POOL COMPLEX
- K • GISBORNE SOUNDSHELL

## INFRASTRUCTURE

- L POTENTIAL LOADING HUB FOR RAIL BASED FREIGHT
- HH REINSTATE RAIL LINE TO SUPPORT FREIGHT MOVEMENT
- RETAIN RAIL LINE FOR TOURISM PURPOSES
- PROTECT FUTURE CAPACITY OF GISBORNE AIRPORT
- M PROMOTE USE OF WESTERN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

## ENVIRONMENT

- RIPARIAN REVEGETATION TO URBAN WATERWAYS
- N RESTORATION OF KOPUTUTEA DUNE ECOSYSTEM
- O RESTORATION OF AWAPUNI MOANA
- P COMPLETE REVEGETATION OF TITIRANGI MAUNGA
- Q NELSON PARK - URBAN WETLAND DEVELOPMENT



# MAP 4 CITY DEVELOPMENT





TARUHERU BLOCK -  
STRUCTURE PLAN AREA

LYTTON WEST

HARRY BARKER RESERVE

GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE

BALLANCE STREET

VICTORIA DOMAIN

AL ESTATE  
UNI BROWNFIELD  
OPMENT

F

CBD

K

J

I

EASTLAND PORT - TWIN  
BERTH DEVELOPMENT

P

TITIRANGI SUMMIT

C

KAITI MALL

G

KAITI RESIDENTIAL  
INFILL

G

MARINA PARK

G

ANZAC PARK

DELA TOUR  
SHOPS

H

WAIKIRIKIRI PARK

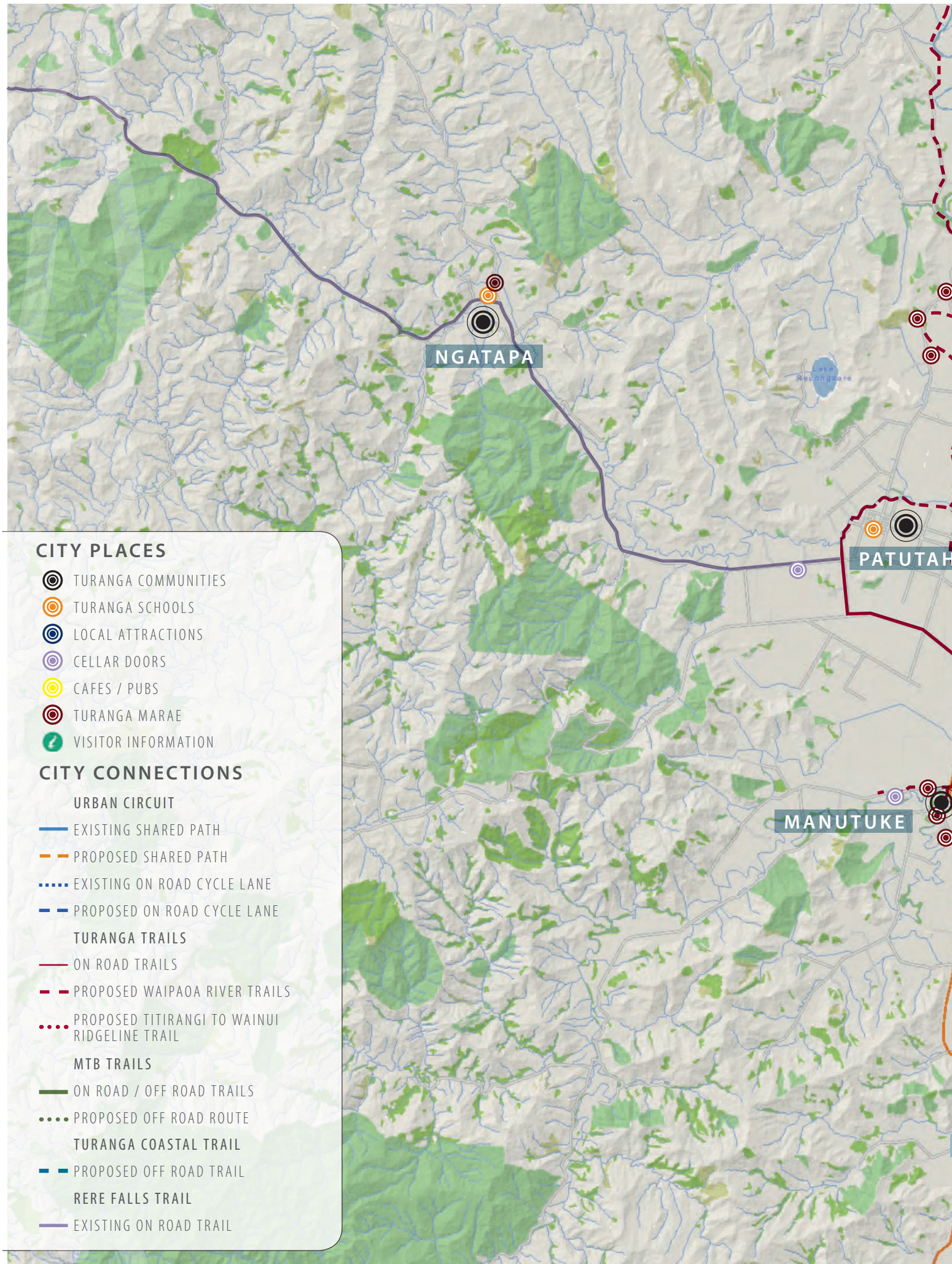
WAINUI ROAD -  
GREENFIELDS DEVELOPMENT

D

2 Kilometers













## COMMUNITY SPACES

### DEVELOP CORE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

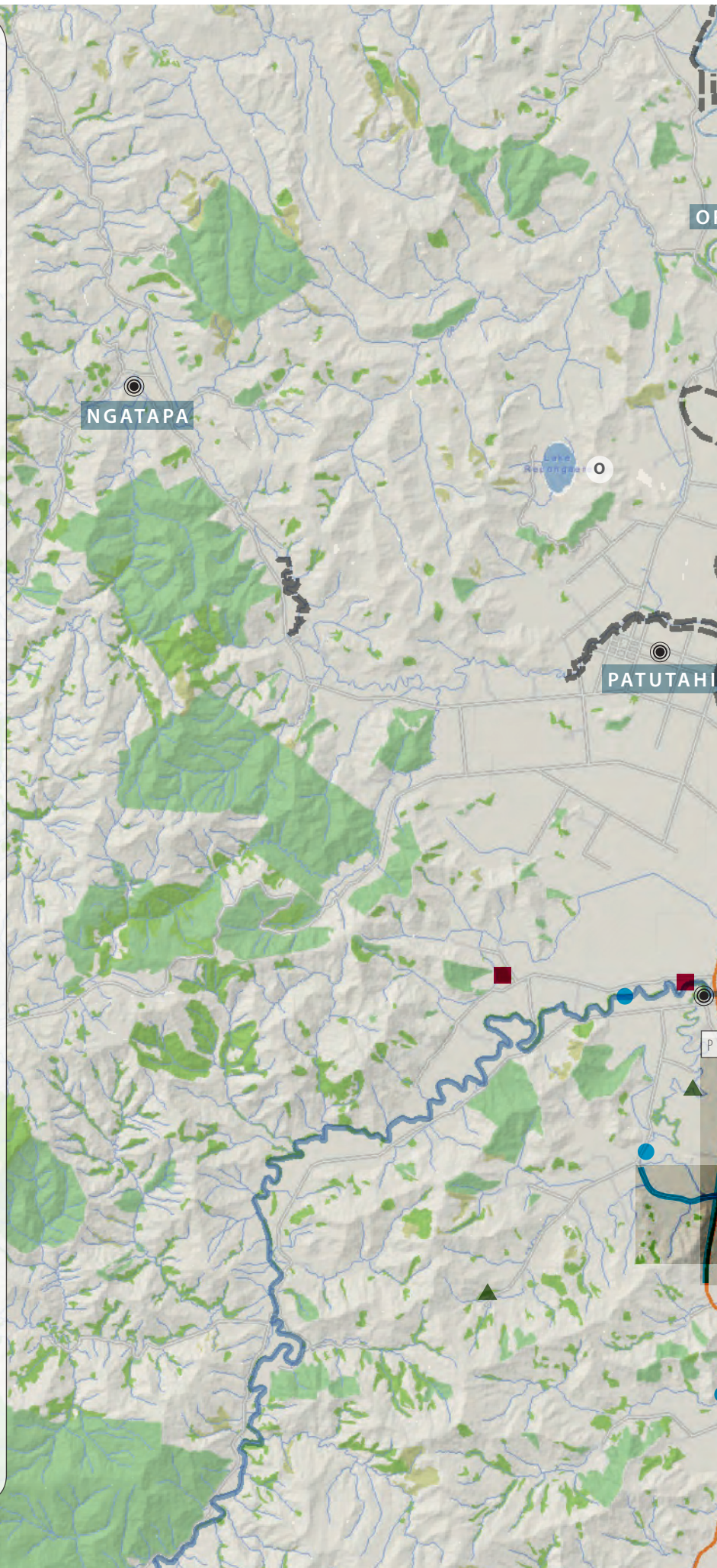
- A** RESTORATION OF TITIRANGI MAUNGA
- B** WAIKIRIKIRI PARK
- C** WAIKANAE - MIDWAY RECREATION PRECINCT
  - CHURCHILL PARK
  - OLYMPIC POOL COMPLEX
  - GISBORNE SOUNDSHELL
- D** MIDWAY - WAIPAPOA RIVER MOUTH
  - RESTORATION OF KOPUTUTEA DUNE ECOSYSTEM
  - PATHWAY DEVELOPMENT, SHELTER AND INTERPRETATION
- E** WAIHIRERE DOMAIN
- F** REVEGETATION OF MAKARORI HEADLAND

## INFRASTRUCTURE

- G** UPGRADE OF WAIPAPOA FLOOD CONTROL SCHEME
- H** PROTECTION OF ROADS VULNERABLE TO LONG TERM COASTAL INUNDATION
- I** REACTIVATION OF PRIME SAWMILL
- J** INVESTIGATE EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL ZONING TO SUPPORT PRIME SAWMILL
- K** REDEVELOPMENT OF GISBORNE AIRPORT
- L** IMPROVEMENTS TO MAKARAKA NEIGHBOURHOOD AND INTERSECTION AS KEY GATEWAY EXPERIENCE
- HH** REMOVAL OF TREATED DISCHARGES FROM MARINE OUTFALL
- HH** REINSTATE GISBORNE TO NAPIER RAIL LINE

## ENVIRONMENT

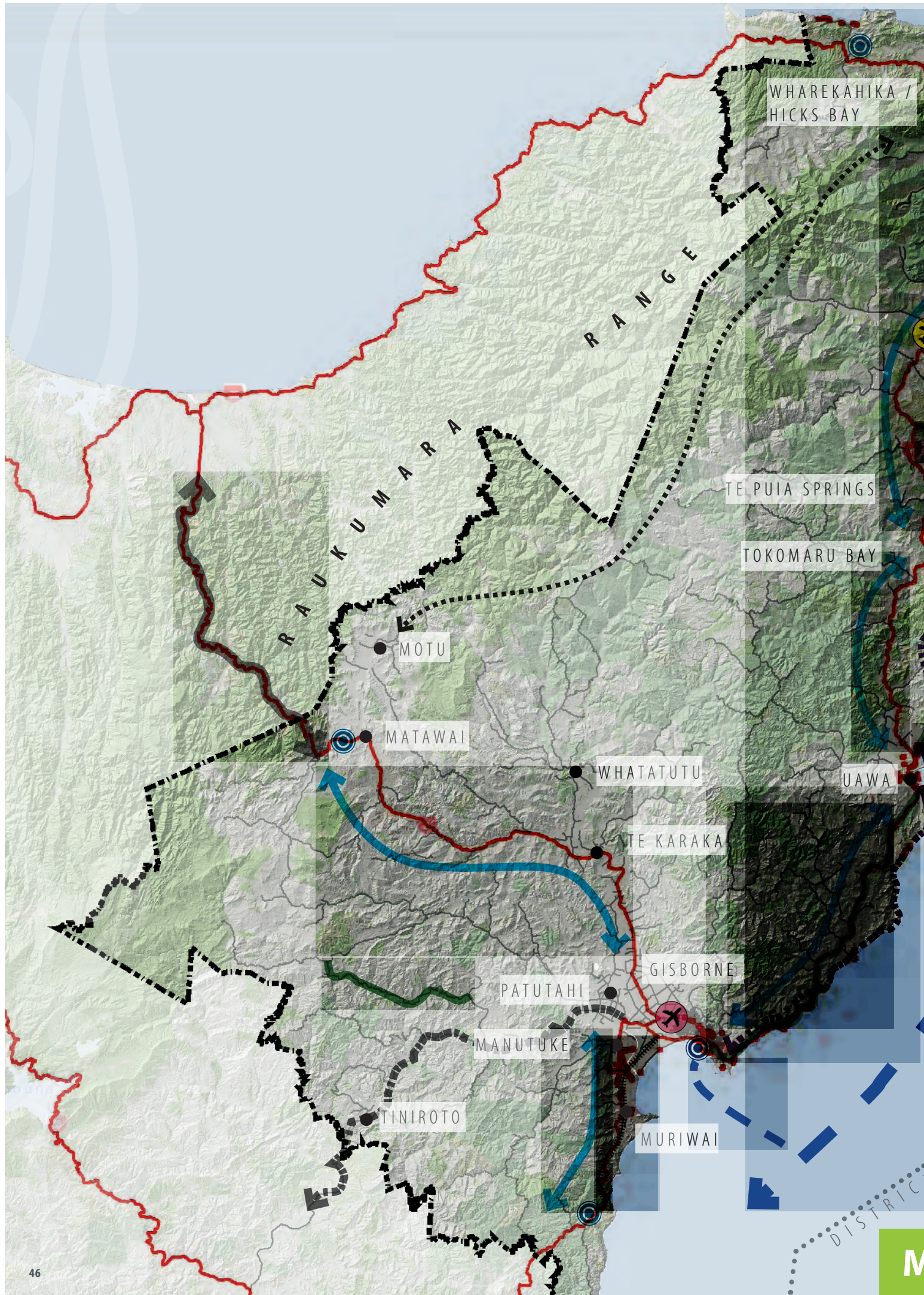
- RIPARIAN REVEGETATION TO KEY WATERWAYS**
- REINFORCE A 'HARD' WESTERN BOUNDARY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
- RESTORATION OF INANGA SPAWNING SITES**
- SUPPORT IWI RESTORATION PROJECTS**
- NATURAL HERITAGE FUNDED PROJECTS**
- M** COMPLETE RESTORATION OF WHEROWHERO LAGOON
- N** NELSON PARK - URBAN WETLAND DEVELOPMENT
- O** RESTORATION OF LAKE REPONGAERE
- P** SUPPORT RESTORATION OF SISTERSONS LAGOON
- Q** DEVELOPMENT OF CRAYFISH NURSERY
- R** COASTAL DUNELAND RESTORATION
- S** TUAHENI POINT
- T** LONGBUSH - WAIKERURU ECOSANCTUARY
- A** COMPLETE REVEGETATION OF TITIRANGI MAUNGA
- D** RESTORATION OF KOPUTUTEA DUNE ECOSYSTEM
- E** WAIHIRERE DOMAIN
- F** REVEGETATION OF MAKARORI HEADLAND















## CONNECTED REGION

### TAIRAWHITI COASTAL TRAIL

- GISBORNE CITY TO TOLAGA BAY COASTAL TRAIL
- EXPLORE POTENTIAL FOR TOLAGA TO TIKITIKI
- TIKITIKI TO TE ARAROA HERITAGE TRAIL

### TAIRAWHITI INLAND TRAIL

- RAUKUMARA RANGE TRAIL

### BLUE HIGHWAY

- SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REGIONAL BLUE HIGHWAY

- ⊙ EASTLAND PORT - TWIN BERTH DEVELOPMENT
- ⊙ DEVELOP WHARVES FOR MOORING / BERTHING CAPABILITY

### AIR TRANSPORT

- ✈ GISBORNE AIRPORT UPGRADE AND PROTECTION OF FUTURE CAPACITY
- ✈ RUATORIA AIRSTRIIP DEVELOPMENT
- ✈ TE ARAROA AIRSTRIIP DEVELOPMENT

### RAIL TRANSPORT

- ===== REINSTATE GISBORNE TO NAPIER RAIL LINE

### ROAD NETWORK

#### STATE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS

- SEAL WIDENING
- PASSING OPPORTUNITIES
- SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

#### DEVELOPMENT OF A CONSISTENT EAST COAST JOURNEY

- CONNECTION TO EAST COAST DESTINATIONS
- EXTENSION OF NAVIGATIONS THEME

- PROTECT INTER-REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

- ⊙ DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL GATEWAY THRESHOLDS
  - WHARERATA LOOKOUT
  - WAIOEKA SUMMIT / MATAWAI
  - NORTHERN

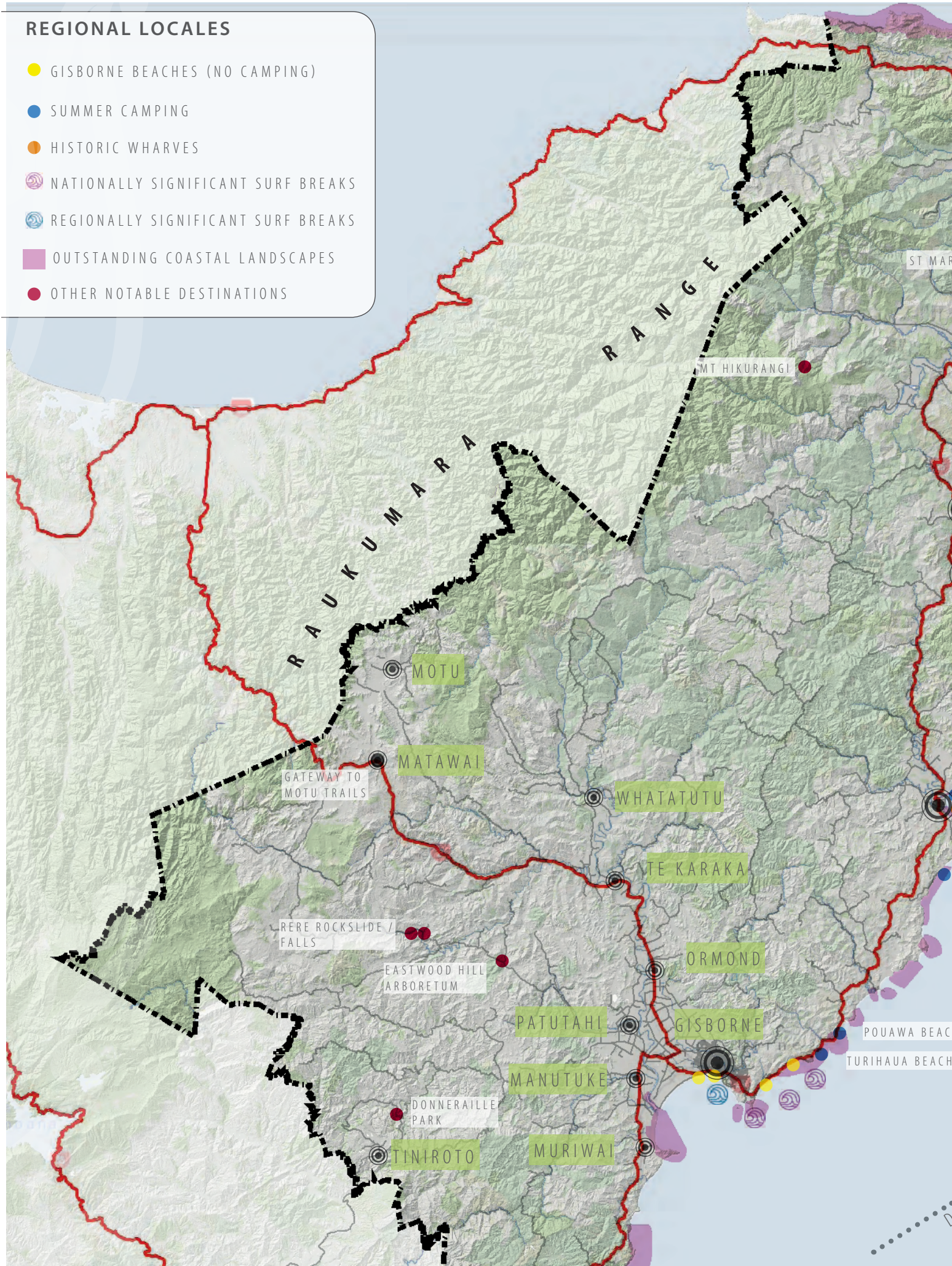
- RESILIENCE IMPROVEMENTS TO TINIROTO ROAD TO SECURE ACCESS AS ALTERNATIVE ROUTE





## REGIONAL LOCALES

- GISBORNE BEACHES (NO CAMPING)
- SUMMER CAMPING
- HISTORIC WHARVES
- NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT SURF BREAKS
- REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT SURF BREAKS
- OUTSTANDING COASTAL LANDSCAPES
- OTHER NOTABLE DESTINATIONS

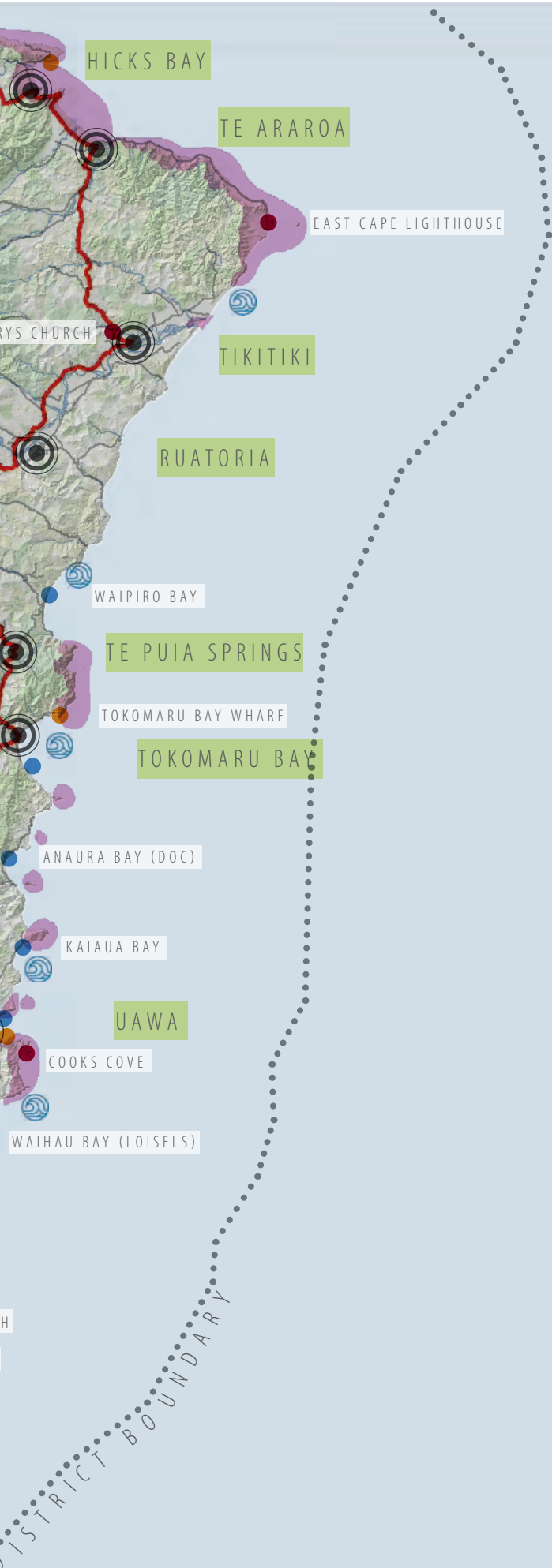


**MAP 8 REGIONAL TOWNSHIPS**

0 5 10 20 Kilometers







## TOWNSHIPS

### ALL TOWNSHIPS

- DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE DRINKING WATER
- UPGRADE PUBLIC CONVENIENCES
- EXPLORE RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION
- AMENITY IMPROVEMENTS
  - SIGNAGE, WAYFINDING AND INTERPRETATION
- PATHWAY DEVELOPMENT
- HEALTHY, AFFORDABLE HOUSING
- EXPLORE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

### POTAKA - HICKS BAY - WHAREKAHIKA

- REDEVELOPMENT OF HICKS BAY WHARF AND ROAD ACCESS
- AMENITY IMPROVEMENTS
  - INVESTIGATE DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN SPACES
- INVESTIGATE POTAKA MARAE FOR COMMUNITY USE

### TE ARAROA

- AMENITY IMPROVEMENTS
  - PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY HUB DEVELOPMENT
  - UPGRADE GAIETY THEATRE
- UPGRADE ROADEND AMENITIES AT EAST CAPE LIGHTHOUSE
- DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

### TIKITIKI / RANGITUKIA

- DEVELOPMENT OF KAHUKURA PARK

### RUATORIA

- BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL
  - MANUKA HONEY
  - CANNABIS
  - BIOTECH
  - HIKURANGI MAUNGA
- DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES TO SUPPORT WAIAPU RESTORATION
- RUATORIA AIRSTRIP UPGRADE
- EXPLORE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY REUSE CENTRE
- REDEVELOPMENT OF WHAKARUA PARK

### TE PUIA SPRINGS / WAIPIRO BAY

- LAKE PATHWAY AND AMENITY IMPROVEMENTS
- DEVELOPMENT OF TE PUIA HOT SPRINGS

### TOKOMARU BAY

- DEVELOPMENT OF WHARF HERITAGE PRECINCT
  - RESTORATION OF WHARF
  - IMPROVED AMENITIES AND LANDSCAPING
  - RESTORATION OF FREEZING WORKS AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS
  - DEVELOPMENT OF HERITAGE TRAIL

#### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- DEVELOPMENT OF HATEA RANGI PARK INTO REGIONAL SPORTS PARK

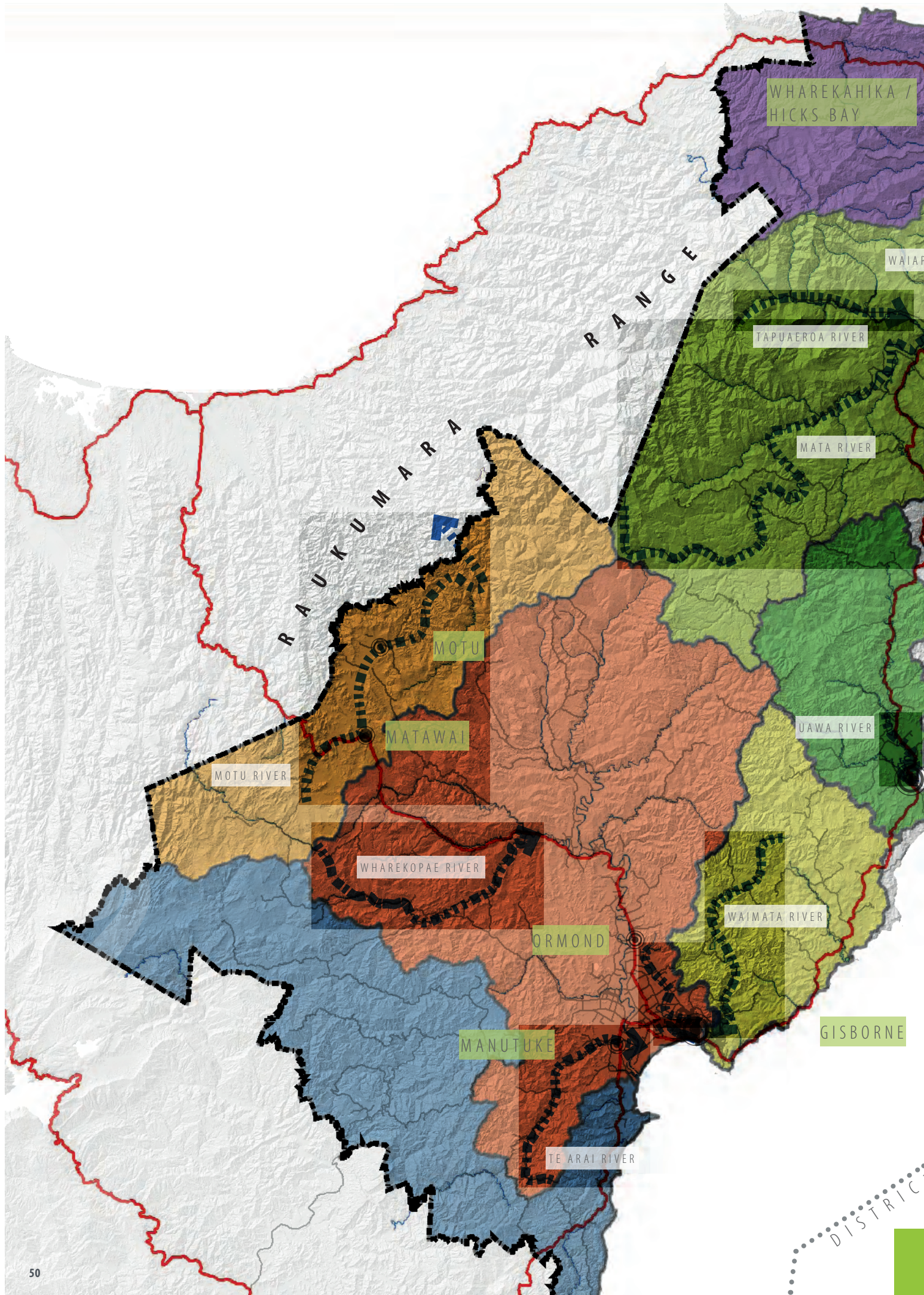
#### ENVIRONMENT

- REVEGETATION OF MANGAHUINI AND WAIOTU STREAMS

### UAWA

- DEVELOPMENT OF TOLAGA BAY DOMAIN INTO REGIONAL SPORTS PARK









## TAIRĀWHITI CATCHMENTS

### WAIAPU CATCHMENT

- RESTORING THE WAIAPU CATCHMENT PROJECT.
  - TREAT EROSION;
  - STOP FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE CATCHMENT;
  - DELIVER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GAINS TO IWI AND LANDOWNERS.

### UAWA CATCHMENT

- UAWANUI SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT
  - ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNITY AND ECONOMY OF UAWA

### MOTU CATCHMENT

- MOTU CATCHMENT PROJECT
  - NATIVE PLANTING TO EROSION-PRONE AREAS

### WAIMATA CATCHMENT

- LOWER WAIMATA RESTORATION PROJECT
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL / RECREATIONAL RESERVE ALONG WAIMATA RIVER
- RESTORATION OF REMNANT AREAS
- ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR ALONG WAIMATA RIVER TO TITIRANGI

### WAIPAEOA CATCHMENT

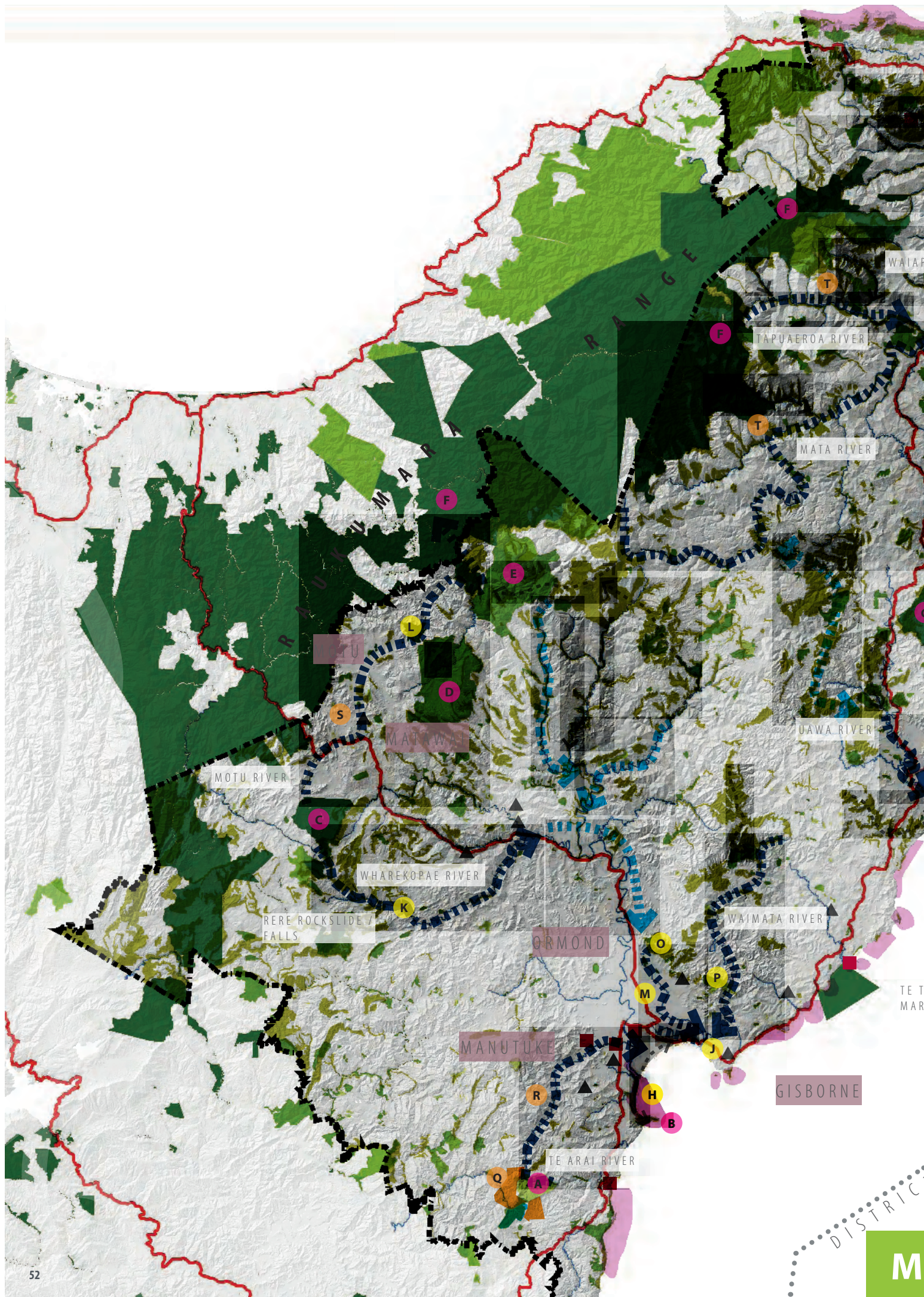
- WHAREKOPAE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT
- TE ARAI SUBCATCHMENT
  - RESTORATION OF INANGA SPAWNING SITES
  - PAMOA NATIVE REVERSION CORRIDOR
  - HEADWATERS TO SEA RESTORATION OF TE ARAI RIVER
- WAIKANAE STREAM REVEGETATION AND REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED SITES
- TARUHERU RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT

### NORTHERN CATCHMENT

### SOUTHERN CATCHMENT











## REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

### PROTECTED AREAS

- QE II OPEN SPACE COVENANTS
- NGA WHENUA RAHUI KAWENATA
- PROTECTION MANAGEMENT AREAS
- DOC PUBLIC CONSERVATION ESTATE
- OUTSTANDING COASTAL LANDSCAPES

### VULNERABLE SOILS

- POTENTIAL RETIREMENT OF VULNERABLE SOILS TO PERMANENT INDIGENOUS VEGETATION  
(LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASSES: 7E, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23; 7S, 8E, AND 8S)

### CONNECTIONS

- KEY WATERWAYS FOR RESTORATION
- BIODIVERSITY LINKAGES FROM COMBINED EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS AND RETIREMENT OF VULNERABLE SOILS
- POTENTIAL LINKAGES FROM FURTHER RESOTRATION WORK

### KEY HABITAT AREAS - EXISTING

- A WAINGAKE BUSH CATCHMENT
- B YOUNG NICKS HEAD COASTAL ECOSANCTUARY
- C MATAWAI CONSERVATION AREA
- D MANGAHAUMI PROTECTION MANAGEMENT AREA
- E TUANUIOTEKAHAKAHA PROTECTION MANAGEMENT AREA
- F RAUKUMARA RANGE - PEST MANAGEMENT
- G WAIPARE AND NUHITI Q SCENIC RESERVE

### KEY HABITAT AREAS - ONGOING DEVELOPMENT

- NATURAL HERITAGE FUND PRJOECTS
- IWI RESTORATION PROJECTS
- H WHEREWHERE LAGOON RESTORATION
- J TITIRANGI RESTORATION
- K WHAREKOPAE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT
- L WHINRAY SCENIC RESERVE - DEVELOPMENT OF PREDATOR EXCLUSION ZONE
- M TARUHERU RIVER AND WAIKANAE STREAM REVEGETATION
- N UAWANUI RESTORATION OF COASTAL AND RIVER ENVIRONMENTS
- O PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF WAIHIRERE RESERVE
- P DEVELOPMENT OF LONGBUSH - WAIKERURU ECOSANCTUARY

### KEY HABITAT AREAS - PROPOSED

- Q PAMOA REVERSION CORRIDOR
- R TE ARAI RIVER HEADWATERS TO SEA RESTORATION
- S EXPLORE POTENTIAL FOR RESTORATION ALONG MOTU RIVER
- T WAIAPU RIVER RESTORATION





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