

Kāwhia Community Plan

The Kāwhia Way – let's have our say

Our Plan – Our Voice – Our Community – Our Future

The Kāwhia Community Plan is a plan for Kāwhia's future. It represents the needs and desires of the community in relation to the five aspects of community life that affect people's wellbeing: history and culture; economic future; recreation and leisure; the harbour and environment; and social issues. For each of these five aspects of community life, the Kāwhia Community Plan expresses the community's desired outcomes and the actions to be conducted to achieve these outcomes. The outcomes are generally given in order of importance.

The Kāwhia Community Plan expresses the desire of the Kāwhia community for sustainability; to keep the environment for our children and our children's children. The time period the outcomes and actions in the Plan relate to is from 2004 – 2014.

The Kāwhia Community Plan will:

- Focus community debate and get people involved in making decisions and taking responsibility for Kāwhia
- Safeguard the community and protect what is valued about the environment
- Help avoid haphazard development
- Assist the Kāwhia Community Board in its decision-making and allow more effective use of ratepayer money
- Help influence Otorohanga District Council's programme of works during its annual and long term planning process
- Identify opportunities for individuals and groups to contribute to future development
- Identify key partnerships that should be developed between the community and local and central government agencies.

The outcomes in the Kāwhia Community Plan will be included in the Otorohanga District Council's planning document – the Long Term Council Community Plan. The Long Term Council Community Plan will describe how the Otorohanga District Council and other agencies will contribute to the furthering of these outcomes.

The Otorohanga District Council will monitor and report on the achievement of the outcomes in the Kāwhia Community Plan.

Preparation of the plan

A Kāwhia Community Plan Team was formed to facilitate the preparation of the Kāwhia Community Plan. Members of the Team were made up of volunteers from a number of community organisations in Kāwhia.

The Team prepared the first draft of the Kāwhia Community Plan. Public views on the draft Plan were sought. The draft Plan was sent out to all ratepayers and residents of Kāwhia and Aotea for their comment. Information about this exercise was given to the public through press releases in the Waitomo News and Te Awamutu Courier. An open day was also held in Kāwhia to discuss

the draft Plan with members of the community and to encourage them to respond to the draft. These responses were collated and a revised draft Plan was prepared.

To obtain further public feedback on the draft Plan the revised draft was sent to a number of community organisations at regional level for their comment. Again, these responses were considered by the Kāwhia Community Plan Team.

Incorporation of the views of ratepayers and residents of Kāwhia and Aotea and organisations in the area has resulted in a Kāwhia Community Plan that reflects the views of the Kāwhia community.

Life and maintenance of the Plan

Maintenance of the Kāwhia Community Plan and keeping it 'alive' is vital to its integrity. Community outcomes must be reviewed every six years, but the direction of the Community Plan can be reviewed at any time. Comments on or contributions to this Community Plan are welcome from all members of the Kāwhia community. These should be made to staff at the Otorohanga District Council. Alternatively, a review of the Community Plan may be called for by the Kāwhia community, the Otorohanga Community Board or the Otorohanga District Council. Any review will involve public consultation and input.

Kāwhia

Kāwhia is situated on the west coast of the central North Island, 60 kms west of Otorohanga. It is a relaxed and timeless coastal town. The usually resident population of 507 (as per the 2001 Census) and the holiday makers to the area are able to enjoy Kāwhia's beautiful natural environment. Black sand and hot water beaches, together with one of the finest natural harbours in the west coast of the North Island, provide a great lifestyle that can include fishing, swimming, tramping and horse trekking.

The town offers a number of services to the community including a primary school, medical centre, shops, churches, sports clubs, and an information office.

Kāwhia has special significance for many Māori. It is the resting place for the Tainui waka, which is said to have brought many tribes to Aotearoa from the Pacific. The area remains a spiritual focus for descendants of Tainui.

The 2001 Census is able to paint a broader picture of Kāwhia by providing statistical information on its population. These statistics can be compared with those in the Otorohanga District and also New Zealand as a whole.

	Kāwhia community*	Otorohanga District	New Zealand
Population	507	9,279	3,737,277
% NZ Māori	53.9	28.6	14.7
% 15 - 65 years	56.2	64.5	65.2
% 65 years and over	20.1	9.6	12.1
% Unemployed	12.3	5.5	7.5
% Couples with child(ren)	27.5	46.9	42.1
Average household size	2.4	2.8	2.7

*The population increases approximately 2 to 4 times during holiday periods

For more information about where Kāwhia is now with regard to the history and culture, economic, environment, and social aspects of the community refer to the statistics in the Appendix at the end of this document.

History and Culture

Development of Kāwhia's history and culture means emphasising our strong Māori significance and Kiwi bach heritage. We need to strengthen the Māori presence in Kāwhia. Kāwhia is the gateway to Tainui, the spiritual homeland of all descendents of the Tainui Waka. We also need to focus on the Kiwiana of Kāwhia by encouraging the maintenance of the "Kiwi bach" culture which is a recognised uniqueness of Kāwhia and New Zealand.

Desired outcomes	Desired actions	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Māori character of Kāwhia is recognised and enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Involve the township and Maketu, Waipapa, Mokai Kainga and Okapu marae in planning and preparation of more local Māori activities. e.g. – Poukai week (A week of celebration for local marae), Māori New Year (late June – mid July) a.k.a Matariki, involve more Māori culture in the annual Regatta and provide possible commercial gains for local business, include more use of whaleboats in activities, have Kaumatua operated history walks and/or talks available for visitors, and have the fellowship of others in preparations such as for a hangi. ▶ Increase understanding of Māori culture through having bilingual street signs. <p><i>Commentary: Central to recognising and enhancing the Māori culture of Kāwhia is the continued presence of a strong Maori community in Kāwhia. The preservation of Maori history is a high priority. Maori history and culture needs expanding. The resting place of the Tainui Waka is a major strong point. More information needs to be provided about the Tainui history of Kāwhia, for example having a sign to say the original canoe was tied to a pohutukawa on the walkway.</i></p>	<p>Website records of events in Kāwhia.</p> <p>Newspaper articles, community notice boards and newsletters indicating activities and events in Kāwhia.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A town theme is developed, based upon Kāwhia's unique historical, environmental, and "Kiwi bach" culture*, in order to maintain its unique individuality and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Focus on the Kiwiana of Kāwhia by encouraging the maintenance of the "Kiwi bach" culture and develop a town-theme that will give birth to a town culture that is uniquely Kāwhia. The town-theme is to be based on the historical and environmental significance of Kāwhia. <p><i>Commentary: One mechanism to achieve a town theme could be by way of design guidelines and local property competitions/awards. While it may be</i></p>	<p>Past and present photos of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - entrance and exit ways - the main street - the waterfront

* A laid back and relaxed place enjoyed and respected by residents and holidaymakers. People do not impress anything upon or try to change the idyllic natural environment. It is an escape from the modern world.

	<p><i>too late to retain the bach culture in its entirety, because of the large recent increase in property values, some restrictions on the types of housing that can be built in the town may be necessary such as not having any more two storeyed houses on the waterfront. It is recognised that while it is preferable to retain the bach culture, including as a reason why people retire to Kāwhia, it is difficult to stop progress. The value of maintaining a Kiwi Bach culture while trying to develop a modern town is questioned.</i></p> <p><i>The strong town theme derived from the history of settlement from Tainui onwards is to be included. Kāwhia's pre-European history is very rich and eventful. Many of the themes and stories of the past will be of interest to visitors to the area. The early European settlement of missionaries predating the Treaty needs to be recognised also, particularly the benefits that the missionaries brought to the community i.e. Christianity, education and health. Today's community is bicultural, and should be promoted this way. The town-theme could also include a national day like Whangamomana, a food festival, a yearly beach carnival or a New Year's Eve fireworks display.</i></p> <p><i>Other themes to be considered include revamping or dressing up the main street as a Maori village, but keep it the same behind the façades, sinking an old navy ship outside the harbour to attract divers to the area like the Rainbow Warrior, erecting an entertainment stage in the southern area of Omimiti Reserve, promoting Kāwhia as a place to come and be healed, and promoting the harbours of Kāwhia and Aotea. Involve Environment Waikato in proposals.</i></p> <p>▶ <i>Maintain and monitor Kāwhia's unique and individual culture, and avoid being overwhelmed by mainstream commercial demands that could pressure our distinctive personality. Ensure the local flavour is retained i.e. no visual pollution. This also applies to car parks, parks, public areas and utilities. This is especially important along the waterfront area. Consider establishing a schedule of sites of significance.</i></p> <p><i>Commentary: Kāwhia could adopt design guidelines to stay as it is, not become a Mt Maunganui or Raglan. Our history and culture must be preserved and available for tourists and locals to admire and enjoy. Kāwhia is</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signage - marae. <p>(These records are to be dated and stored in the museum and elsewhere).</p> <p>Museum records indicating perceptions and experiences of Kāwhia such as in diaries and log books.</p> <p>Museum records indicating historical events in and around Kāwhia.</p> <p>Museum records indicating environmental features of Kāwhia and its surrounds.</p> <p>Newspaper articles, community notice boards and newsletters indicating activities and events in Kāwhia.</p>
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	<p><i>very attractive and its culture and appearance are worth preserving. We need regulations and community and iwi consultation to ensure that future development conforms to our Kāwhia uniqueness. Kāwhia's quiet beauty should be a principle in any development and District plans adopted by the community. We need to look at ways of preserving historically significant sites, and selected buildings and residences as they are, such as adding hitching posts etc. from the past to regain what has been lost, to keep the Kāwhia atmosphere. Strategies to be considered include the development of a landscape / urban design strategy and a heritage strategy. (Refer to strategies in Napier, Russell and Akaroa). A structure plan, linking to heritage and design aspects, should be considered also. The strategies and structure plan could link with outcomes and actions identified in all five aspects of community well-being.</i></p>	
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Economic Future

Employment opportunities in Kāwhia include tourism, eco-tourism and its spin offs, fishing, marine farming, marae based programmes, livestock farming, and forestry. We want to increase opportunities in these areas of economic activity in a sustainable way. The economic future of Kāwhia is dependant on the future direction of the township and linked to its physical environment, including the ecological health of the harbour.

Desired outcomes	Desired actions	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kāwhia remains affordable to the average New Zealander. 	<p>► Ensure rates and other costs in Kāwhia do not become so high that average New Zealanders are unable to afford to live there. Other costs include leases, household goods and repairs, and housing.</p> <p><i>Commentary: The Maori character of Kāwhia will be threatened by the inflation of land values, unless community organisations and Maori work together to develop strategies to promote Maori educational achievement and employment opportunities.</i></p>	<p>Rating files at Otorohanga District Council, Maori lease files from the Maori Land Court, house prices from real estate agents, valuations from Quotable NZ.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and business opportunities are increased and enhanced, and people in Kāwhia benefit from these opportunities. 	<p>► Develop target markets for tourism: Type 1 – Fishing and recreational tourism (while restoring fish stocks), Type 2 – Historical & cultural tourism, Type 3 – Eco-tourism.</p> <p><i>Commentary: It is important to develop unique experiences for tourists that are also avenues for economic gain. Fishing and recreational tourism needs to</i></p>	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers.</p> <p>Survey of tourist operators.</p>

	<p><i>include fishing camps involving the township and marae, and information about sustainability of fish species. Historical and cultural tourism needs to include significant historic site trails and museum visits, waka ama, whale boat rowing, and Māori orientated ventures involving marae. Educational aspects of tourism need to include Te Kauri lodge. Environmental tourism needs to include the magic of Kāwhia's environmental features. Other economic developments could include a restaurant over the moana, encouraging cottage type industries, and opening a dairy at Karewa for the holiday period. Existing and new businesses and Maori tourism ventures could link to existing organisations such as BIZ Info, Poutama Trust, Work and Income, and the Maori Business Facilitation Service for support and assistance. The proliferation of tacky souvenir stalls and shops is to be avoided. Short term tourism activities would require necessary infrastructure e.g. accommodation and eating places.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Preserve and improve our existing recreational facilities e.g. fishing, sailing, boating and water skiing as these bring people to Kāwhia. ▶ Develop commercial marine farms and promote local kaimoana stocks for domestic use. <p><i>Commentary: Any commercial marine farms would need to be situated to avoid adverse effects e.g. not encroach on boating and recreation in the main harbour and channels of Kāwhia, Te Waitere, Awaroa, Rakaunui or silt up shallow parts of the harbour. Long narrow license areas along one side of a channel may be the answer. Involve Environment Waikato.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Develop affordable freehold sections for Kāwhia to grow in a way that preserves its history and culture. Community and iwi consultation will be necessary to ensure that growth reflects Kāwhia's uniqueness. ▶ Ensure that local people are employed where possible. <p><i>Commentary: Employment opportunities in forestry have been lost because local harvesting interests have been sold and are not likely to be reclaimed until the next cycle, which is up to 35 years away. Employment will improve if Kāwhia goes ahead, especially with the subdivision at Aotea. This will bring in more</i></p>	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers. Number of marine farm licences, records of kaimoana stocks held by fishery inspectors.</p> <p>Subdivision and rates files at Otorohanga District Council.</p> <p>Census statistics on employment and unemployment, unemployment statistics from Work and Income.</p>
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	<p>people, and associated trade people and businesses. Currently, new people find it more reasonable to employ trades people from out of town, which is not good for the locals who miss out on this business. Consider investigating employment subsidies and offering incentives for industry/business to relocate. The Otorohanga District Council, Community Board and community could enhance this process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Continually update our web-site to help increase tourism opportunities. ▶ Maintain and continually update a community information board. Include a collaged list of clubs in Kāwhia and a yearly events calendar. ▶ Have an information/contact centre based in town and open every weekend for visitors to Kāwhia. ▶ Have an ATM machine in Kāwhia. 	<p>Number and content on Kāwhia web-sites.</p> <p>Information board records.</p> <p>Information centre records.</p> <p>ATM Bank records.</p>
<p>A balance of sustainable economic development appropriate to this area is achieved without over commercialisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Have tourist and other developments that are sustainable and enhance the historical, cultural and environmental uniqueness of Kāwhia. <p><i>Commentary: While tourism is perhaps Kāwhia's greatest potential, it also has the potential to destroy that which attracts the tourist. Care is needed in developing sustainable economic development.</i></p>	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers.</p> <p>Survey of tourist operators.</p>

Recreation and Leisure

The clean green public open spaces in Kāwhia need to be preserved and enhanced, and accessible to all.

Desired outcomes	Desired actions	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All public open spaces are preserved, enhanced and made accessible to the public 24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Develop public open spaces to their full potential in terms of access and enjoyment e.g. Motutara Street is the only area in Kāwhia where the general public, visitors and tourists can have full access to the harbour without rock 	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers,</p>

<p>hours a day.</p>	<p>walls and tarseal roads.</p> <p>► Improve and enhance existing walking tracks and access to the sea, Kāwhia township and its facilities while ensuring the environment is not degraded.</p> <p><i>Commentary: Improvements include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>extending walking tracks from the S-Cape Motor Camp past the museum to the wharf</i> • <i>having walkways (and a consistent standard of walkways) from Karewa beach to the township and other places (Environment Waikato could assist)</i> • <i>upgrading harbourside walkways for safety and to eliminate siltation of the harbour from erosion in this area</i> • <i>having better lighting on Kaora track</i> • <i>developing a series of walks around the town e.g. historic, coastal and harbour walks. This could include a boardwalk and involve the Pontoon Society</i> • <i>develop better walking access to Ocean beach from Ocean Road such as through a tunnel</i> • <i>having a car park area overlooking the bar, at the end of Ocean Beach Road or near Ocean beach, perhaps using the last road on the left through the forestry block, where people can sit and watch the boats go out over the bar. Increased numbers of people to the area will tend to degrade the land/sea interface however. There will need to be some armouring to protect it.</i> • <i>promoting a 3, 4, or 5 day walk from Raglan to Kāwhia or around the harbours. This could be similar to the Banks Peninsula, Marlborough Sounds, Wairarapa , and Hawkes Bay 'walk experiences'</i> • <i>constructing a bridge or causeway over the lagoon. This would provide easier access to and from Ocean beach and provide an escape route for people trapped by the incoming tide</i> • <i>providing good, clean, suitably located toilets in two or more areas. This is a priority</i> • <i>consider building piers</i> • <i>consider having a marina by the park</i> • <i>consider opening up the road to Hot Water beach to make it more</i> 	<p>Otorohanga District Council and Department of Conservation (DOC) records</p> <p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers</p> <p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p>
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	<p><i>accessible to young and old</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>having more secure car parking at Hot Water Beach.</i> <p><i>Walking tracks need to be maintained and kept tidy. Toilets, water fountains, user friendly walkways with vantage point seats, water and lighting are also needed. Public access to the foreshore could be achieved through low level, low impact walkways, running the full length of the foreshore (as developed in New Plymouth). Discrete armoring will be necessary for protecting the environment. In any development of recreation / tourism it is necessary to co-ordinate with what others are doing in adjacent local authorities i.e. Waipa, Waitomo and Waikato Districts.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Develop bi-lingual signage to recreational areas and facilities such as toilets. This includes having written information at points of interest in walkways and around the village. ▶ Utilise Kāwhia's environmentally friendly stance to obtain funding from various sources to help pay for town amenities including trees to help reduce harbour pollution. 	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers. Otorohanga District Council records. Funding records (to be kept in the museum).</p>
<p>A better area for boating services is developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Develop boat parking and boat ramps in a sustainable way. <p><i>Commentary: There is limited space currently available for boat parking. The cost of increased numbers of boaties coming to the area should not fall on the ratepayers. However a fee for the use of a boat park will be necessary for maintenance. A toll system could be considered. Ratepayers could be issued with one boat sticker free. Boat ramps should be provided by the District Council, the cost for which should be included in rates. Have a restricted boat flushing system.</i></p>	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers. Otorohanga District Council records.</p>
<p>Visual and performing arts and music are catered for.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Include visual and performing arts and music in recreational and leisure activities in Kāwhia. 	<p>Records of community groups involved.</p>

Harbour and Environment

The current state of the harbour raises concerns about pollution, depleted fish and kaimoana numbers, erosion and ecological issues for native fauna and flora, and bird populations.

We need to consider how we improve and then maintain a healthy state in the harbour and surrounds, considering potential population growth over the next 10 years. Future plans for our environment need to recognise plans already in place e.g. recycling.

Desired outcomes	Desired actions	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The harbour and surrounds be cleaned up, preserved and protected (similar to the Raglan harbour care project). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit the dumping of rubbish into the harbour. Decrease development on the water edges (consistent with the coastal policy statement). <p><i>Commentary: Decreasing development includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>total protection of surrounding land and trees</i> <i>planting native trees on the foreshore and reserves e.g. Omimiti Reserve. Be mindful of leaving enough space for people to picnic and have stalls, and those that have a view of the harbour retain the view. Tourists pay for the opportunity to plant a native tree and also help the harbour-environment that is in line with our environmental friendly image. Tourists can come back and visit the trees (as experienced in Rarotonga). Our children need to learn to plant trees. Environment Waikato could assist with the above</i> <i>having beach and public land clean up days, perhaps part of a fun day ending with a barbeque</i> <i>considering lowering the price to dump rubbish</i> <i>effective possum and predator control</i> <i>stopping the erosion of the beach and foreshore at Karewa</i> <i>protecting our sand dunes by limiting access to vehicles and horses through the use of signage. It is the high tides and weather patterns that change the sand dunes. We should increase our understanding of the patterns of the earth</i> <i>tidying up the area between the garage and museum. It is important to firstly provide protection for the blue eyed mullet that breeds there and native birds that feed there. Then consider filling in the area to create a</i> 	<p>Harbour reports from fishery inspectors.</p> <p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers.</p> <p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p>

	<p><i>parking, and a green and landscaped space with some trees. For safety reasons, traffic from Omimiti Street could be limited or banned. Pedestrian access should be retained. People should be encouraged to use the area. The playground edge could be enhanced by some areas being filled with sand. Improvements of areas could be done on work gangs or pre-employment schemes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• tidying up around Waiwera Street</i> <i>• regular mowing or landscaping of road frontages (Council property between boundaries and the sealed road) to enable easy access for pedestrians, especially where there is no footpath</i> <i>• consider developing the areas between the garage and the wharf as a marina. This would tidy the area up and make more land available for parking, and a safe and secure deep water mooring area for pleasure boats</i> <i>• tidying up the boat club street and making more car parks available</i> <i>• moving the fisherman's fishing gear, boats and nets on the waterfront</i> <i>• providing assistance to homeowners to improve the appearance of their homes, such as through labour, money, advice, "best garden" competition and awards/prize/sponsorship</i> <i>• tidying up houses on the road down to the boat ramp</i> <i>• improving or repairing the seawall at Karewa below Kaora Street from the triangle to Karewa. Construct a sea wall from the new Kāwhia township welcome sign to link up with the wall by the museum. This would provide a grass verge which is wider than at present and protect the pohutakawas. It would also make the entrance to Kāwhia more attractive</i> <i>• supporting the regeneration of bush around the harbour</i> <i>• planting pohutukawa around the edges of the forest (the beneficiaries of the Tainui Kāwhia Forest)</i> <i>• reducing the number of black swans. There are too many in the harbour and they eat young flounder. DOC and the ammunitions society could be involved in a plan to keep numbers under control</i> <i>• upgrading and increasing the number of rubbish bins and making them accessible; consider having recyclable bins beside rubbish bins</i> <i>• having a play area for children at Karewa beach</i> <i>• developing the area being vacated by the fire service and St John's ambulance to be used by the community and not developed by a private</i> 	
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	<p><i>commercial enterprise</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>consider planting trees on grass verges to have tree lined streets for shade and clean air</i> • <i>increasing awareness of who the fisheries inspectors are at Aotea and Kāwhia, and their role and availability</i> • <i>cleaning up noxious weeds from waterways so fish can spawn properly</i> • <i>proceeding with the sea wall at Aotea.</i> 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish stocks in the harbour are replaced. 	<p>▶ Maintain a healthy well stocked harbour (Raglan has done this) for eco-tourism and economic gain for the harbour</p> <p><i>Commentary: It may be possible to get some artificial reefs in the harbour to attract and hold fish.</i></p>	Records from fishery inspectors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure is adequate to deal with environmental issues from any development. 	<p>▶ Address the sewerage problem so that Kāwhia can develop in a sustainable way.</p> <p><i>Commentary: While finances to develop a town sewage system for Kāwhia are very limited, an answer needs to be found so that we can promote Kāwhia as an eco-friendly place to visit.</i></p> <p>▶ Ensure that Kāwhia's septic tank systems are consistent with current Environment Waikato policy.</p> <p><i>Commentary: Council should have adequate standards concerning plans for septic tanks, and plumbers should be answerable to their plans. There are different views concerning improvements to septic tanks. Some residents consider Otorohanga District Council should provide some form of subsidy to Kāwhia residents to improve septic tank standards and new home owners to be given a subsidy for their septic tanks. Other residents consider residents should be made aware of their obligations and pay for their own septic tank upgrade. The Otorohanga District Council, rather than subsidising Kāwhia residents, could be lobbying Central Government for the reinstatement of 3:1 subsidies for schemes for sewerage reticulation and wastewater treatment, and investigating community funding schemes. A disposal place for porta-loos should be considered. Campervans and other camper vehicles to be monitored about the sewerage issue.</i></p> <p>▶ Have adequate public toilets, parking and bi-lingual signage in place.</p>	<p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p> <p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p> <p>Otorohanga District</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Otorohanga District Council has a long term, sustainable water management plan for Kāwhia and Aotea. ▶ Consult with the power supply company to work towards underground power lines for all areas to improve aesthetics. ▶ Have a green waste only dump station, a recycling depot and occasionally a free day to dump rubbish at the Kāwhia refuse station. DOC could assist. ▶ Improve roading in and to Kāwhia. <p><i>Commentary: Improvements include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>kerb and channeling of all streets within 5 years</i> • <i>sealing all roads in the township within 3 years (particularly Short Street)</i> • <i>increasing the width of some of the roads which are currently dangerous (such as widening the road at the top end of Tainui Street). These three road improvements will require storm water management in relation to harbour water quality and habitat</i> • <i>having a crossing in Jervois Street</i> • <i>more parking spaces near the wharf (however car parking could be kept to a minimum to encourage walking and talking, and a more interactive community)</i> • <i>making state highway 31 a little less winding and corners less dangerous</i> • <i>having more street lights in the town</i> • <i>looking to replace the SH31 alignment from Ngutunui down to Oparau with one down the general line of the Okupata Road. Transit New Zealand and the Otorohanga District Council should be involved. A study could be done determining whether other alignments might be more suitable and more economically sustainable.</i> 	<p>Council records. Otorohanga District Council records.</p> <p>Kāwhia newsletters / papers, power supply company. Kāwhia newsletters / papers, Otorohanga District Council records. Transit NZ and Otorohanga District Council records.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate environmental guidelines and controls are in place for Kāwhia and they are enforced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Adhere to existing environmental guidelines and controls (such as for Environment Waikato and Otorohanga District Council) and develop new ones that are appropriate to Kāwhia. <p><i>Commentary: New guidelines and controls wanted include:</i></p>	<p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>limiting or banning quad motor bikes, jet skis and power boat fishing. A consensus or plan could be developed relating to vehicles on the beach and sand dunes, including motor bikes, quad bikes and 4WD vehicles. Currently the vehicles are dangerous, noisy and drive others off the beach. Some enforced restriction on the use of ATV's, in particular by younger children and overloading of passengers is advisable</i> • <i>enforcing noise control of motor vehicles and motor bikes</i> • <i>restricting horses from some town areas. Prosecute owners for wandering stock on the road</i> • <i>ensuring that dogs are registerd and on leads (and consider banning dogs on the beach during certain hours)</i> • <i>restricting or banning commercial fishing in the harbour to allow recreational fishing and improved kaimoana stocks</i> • <i>trolling for shellfish by drag be banned as it destroys and disturbs the ecology of the harbour bed</i> • <i>discouraging netting in Aotea and Kāwhia harbours</i> • <i>keeping the town free of rubbish and graffiti</i> • <i>having speed restrictions in Jervois and Waiwera Streets</i> • <i>increasing support for neighbourhood watch.</i> 	
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Social Issues

Although the population density of the region is low and its communities scattered, Kāwhia's social support needs are significant. This is because of the following factors:

- difficulty of access to Kāwhia
- a predominantly Māori population (from statistics relating to Maori health)
- a very high beneficiary population
- very low employment prospects, and
- the removal of many services.

The needs of permanent residents are paramount. Different social issues are relevant at the various stages of people's lives: the elderly, youth and adults. Kāwhia has a high elderly population due, in part, to the many Pakeha that come to the community to retire and also the tendency for Māori families to be town-based during their major earning years and return to Kāwhia in their retiring years. There are few or no services that

cater for youth needs in the community. Adults need an adult education programme to provide them with the skills to teach their children and grandchildren.

Desired outcomes	Desired actions	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an adequate range of health and well-being, youth and adult social support services provided in Kāwhia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop health and well-being services in Kāwhia. <p><i>Commentary: These services include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> kaumatua flats/retirement accommodation and papakainga housing (Te Puni Kokiri could assist) a rest home with level 4+ hospital if sustainable a Total Well Being Centre that includes medical services, pre primary, primary and secondary health care (using the wellness model), Māori health and alternative health services, pharmacy services (encouraging young pharmacists to work as assistants), and health and welfare support services (the District Health Board and PHO could assist) a programme for drugs, alcohol and gambling additions, and a room or base to function from. Waikato Health Board and other health agencies could assist in all the above. developing more sports facilities such as badminton and squash courts, and a bus to take the older people to bowls in the hall (Sports Waikato could assist) an emphasis on safety including enforcing a low speed restriction on Kāwhia Streets (particularly for cars traveling from the boat ramp / Marae area up the hill), enforcing the rule requiring local children to wear safety helmets (NZ Police / LTSA could assist) encouraging people to develop good, healthy habits such as having flower and vegetable gardens. Support, enhance and promote social support services for youth. <p><i>Commentary: These social support services include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a child development programme a programme to encourage community support for the school (there should be more emphasis on Kāwhia being part of the Otorohanga District, not Waipa, especially as college age children board at Otorohanga 	<p>Health Waikato and District Health Board and other health agency records, photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers.</p> <p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p> <p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers.</p> <p>Otorohanga District Council records.</p>

	<p>College)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people working in schools to address bullying and fighting, and working with parents or caregivers (with some support from the police - possibly from Te Awamutu, the local doctor, teachers and the public • a performing arts programme, entertainment for youth, a youth centre and youth sports club. <p>Te Awamutu Altrusa, business people and clubs could be approached for support or second hand equipment. Ministry of Social Development could assist.</p> <p>▶ Develop support services for adults, including the elderly.</p> <p>Commentary: These services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adult education programme providing parents and grandparents with skills to help their children e.g. computers. (A good adult education programme will give parents confidence to organise and run youth activities. This could include a free computer training and internet access course). Waikato Institute of Technology and Te Wananga O Aotearoa could assist • a Government liaison service regarding Government services, allowing a direct line of enquiry to WINZ, ACC and mental health organisations • having more experienced Maori councilors • a Hau-ora programme with a room arranged to function from. One room is needed once a week in Kāwhia. There needs to be visiting of the elderly. Pensioners need to be taken out for the day / do or go to handicraft. Work and Income could assist. <p>▶ Have a high speed internet or intranet to facilitate groups communicating with each other e.g. Marae health groups.</p> <p>▶ Improve the community hall. Improvements may include a recreational / activity / performance centre. Income could be generated for this from fees charged for hall use.</p>	<p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers. Otorohanga District Council records.</p> <p>Photographs, Kāwhia web sites and community newsletters / papers. Photographs and rental records of hall.</p>
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Acknowledgement of contributors

The Kāwhia Community Plan Team was made up of the following volunteers who represented or have input in the Kāwhia and Aotea communities:

Nick Tautari - Chairperson
Harry Gaskell
Pipi Barton
Frank Thorne
Jack Porima
Lynn Porima
Wendy Piggales
Ralph Hamon
The late Trevor Alexander
Lou Sherman
Jane Stevens
Robyn Matthews

The Kāwhia Community Plan Team would like to thank the members of the Kāwhia community who attended and contributed to Kāwhia Community Plan Team meetings, the Open Day, and Public Meeting on 12 February 2004.

The Kāwhia Community Plan Team would also like to thank residents and ratepayers of Kāwhia and Aotea, and marae, community and regional organisations, who contributed to the Plan by providing submissions and comments.

E Trevor, e haere ki te tīmatanga, e haere ki te whakamutunga, waihotia mātou ki muri nei whakaotia ai ngā mahi i whakapau kaha ai koe. Moe mai rā! Kāti!

Kua whakarauikatia te tini o Kāwhia nei, Pākehā mai, Māori mai, ā, taiāwhio te rohe nei o Ōtorohanga, o Waikato whānui. Kua whakakōputungia ngā wawata a te taone o Kāwhia, ka āta wānangahia, ka āta whakaritea, kātahi ka whoatu ki te Kaunihera māna ngā hiahia hei whakapuawai. Tēnā ka mihi katoatia te hunga, nāna i awhina mai, nāna i hāpai ake i tō tātou kaupapa nui nei.

‘Ehara tāku toa i te toa takitahi, engari taku toa ko te toa takitini’



Nick Tautari
Chairperson, Kāwhia Community Plan Team

APPENDIX: STATISTICS

History and Culture

Population

At the 2001 [Census of Population and Dwellings](#):

- The census [usually resident population count](#) for Kāwhia Community¹ was 507, a change of -21.4 percent since 1996.
- In comparison, the population for New Zealand as a whole has changed by 3.3 percent since 1996.

Numbers of people counted

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
Males	324	1,823,007
Females	318	1,914,273
Total	507	3,737,277
Change since 1996 Census	-141	118,974

¹The area used for this profile is based on Statistics New Zealand's [rural centre](#).

Ethnic Groups (total responses)

At the 2001 Census:

- 59.7 percent of people in Kāwhia Community said they belong to the European [ethnic group](#), compared with 80.1 percent for all of New Zealand.

Ethnic groups (total responses)

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
European	59.7%	80.1%
Maori	53.9%	14.7%
Pacific Peoples	0.6%	6.5%
Asian	0.6%	6.6%
Other	0.0%	0.7%

Economic Future

Employment

At the 2001 Census:

- The [unemployment rate](#) in Kāwhia Community was 12.3 percent, compared with 7.5 percent for all of New Zealand.
- The most popular [occupational group](#) in Kāwhia Community was Agriculture and Fishery Workers (20.5 percent). The most popular occupational group for New Zealand as a whole was Service and Sales Workers (14.8 percent).

Income

At the 2001 Census:

- The median [income](#) of people in Kāwhia Community is \$12,100, compared with \$18,500 for all of New Zealand.

Income

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
100,001 or more	0.0%	2.4%
70,001 - 100,000	1.9%	2.7%
50,001 - 70,000	2.9%	6.4%
40,001 - 50,000	2.9%	7.1%
30,001 - 40,000	4.8%	12.1%
20,001 - 30,000	11.4%	16.5%
10,001 - 20,000	38.1%	24.9%
1 - 10,000	35.2%	22.5%
Nil	2.9%	4.7%
Loss	0.0%	0.7%

Household Spending

Information from data collected in the 2001 [Household Expenditure Survey](#) shows that:

- The total average annual spending for households in Kāwhia Community was \$28,043 compared with \$43,682 for the whole of New Zealand.

Average annual household spending for select groups

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
Food	\$5,188	\$7,004
Housing	\$4,776	\$10,159
Housing Operation	\$4,309	\$5,472
Transportation	\$5,031	\$7,358

Business

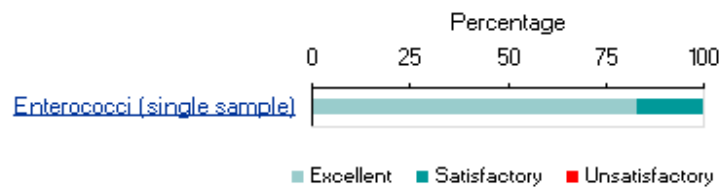
In 2002:

- There were 36 [business locations](#) (geographic units) in Kāwhia Community compared with 309,749 for all of New Zealand.

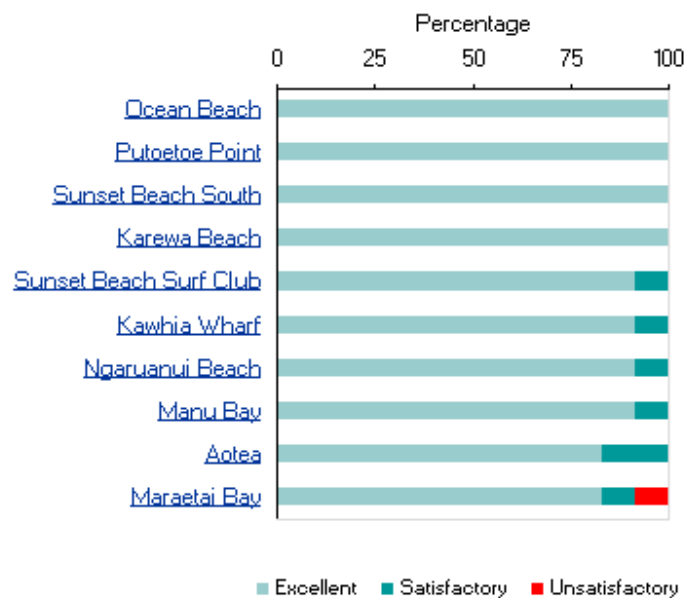
Environment

Aotea

The graphs show how well the water quality meets our guidelines for contact recreation:



How does this site compare with other sites in this zone?



Social Aspects

Age Profile

At the 2001 Census:

- 24.3 percent of people in Kāwhia Community were under the age of 15 years, compared with 22.7 percent for all of New Zealand.
- 20.1 percent of people in Kāwhia Community were aged 65 years and over compared with 12.1 percent for all of New Zealand.

Age distribution (years)

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
0-15	24.3%	22.7%
15-64	55.0%	65.3%
65+	20.1%	12.1%

Education

At the 2001 Census:

- 18.1 percent of people aged 15 years and over in Kāwhia Community had a [post-school qualification](#), compared with 32.2 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

Highest qualification

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
No qualification	53.2%	27.7%
School	28.7%	40.1%
Post-school	18.1%	32.2%

Families

At the 2001 Census:

- There were 120 [families](#) in Kāwhia Community.

Family type

	Kāwhia Community	New Zealand
Couples with child(ren)	27.5%	42.1%
Couples without children	42.5%	39.0%
One parent with child(ren)	27.5%	18.9%

Households

At the 2001 Census:

- The average [household](#) size in Kāwhia Community was 2.4 people, compared with 2.7 for all of New Zealand.
- 83.1 percent of households in Kāwhia Community had access to a telephone, compared with 96.3 percent for all of New Zealand.
- 11.9 percent of households in Kāwhia Community had access to the internet, compared with 37.4 percent for all of New Zealand.

- 90.0 percent of households in Kāwhia Community had access to a motor vehicle, compared with 89.9 percent for the whole of New Zealand.
- There were 198 [households](#) in Kāwhia Community.
- For dwellings that were rented, the average weekly rent paid for [permanent private dwellings](#) in Kāwhia Community was \$96, compared with \$174 for New Zealand as a whole.
- 65.5 percent of dwellings in Kāwhia Community were owned with or without a mortgage, compared with 67.8 percent for all of New Zealand.

People receiving benefits

In December 2003 there were 105 beneficiaries (excluding those receiving superannuation) in Kāwhia. When comparing this figure with the total population aged 15 years and over in Kāwhia in 2001¹, 21% were receiving a benefit (excluding superannuation). At a national level, there were 365,938 receiving a benefit (excluding superannuation) in December 2003, or 10% of the New Zealand population aged 15 years or over in 2001.

Details of the benefit types and numbers receiving them as at December 2003 were as follows:

Benefit	Number receiving benefit
Sole Parent	35
Emergency Benefit	-
Invalids Benefit	30
Independent Youth	-
Orphans Benefit	1
Sickness Benefit	8
Unemployment Benefit	23
Unemployment Benefit Training	3
Unsupported Child Benefit	3
Widows Benefit	2

Health

1. GPS

Pinnacle PHO	Kāwhia	John Burton
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2. Other NGO health providers

Provider name	Services provided	Location
Kāwhia Health Centre	Diabetes Education and Management, Community Asthma Services, Rural - Reasonable Roster Fund	Kāwhia
Order of St John - Community Care	Community Transport Services - Patient Transport & Accommodation	Kāwhia Otorohanga private Physiotherapy
Rural Dental Services	Oral Health Services Agreement, Shared Care Dental Project - Standard Oral Health Services, Additional Oral Health Service, Dental services for mental health patients in residential services	Otorohanga private Te Kuiti hospital, and private hospitals

¹ The 2001 Census provides the most recent figures on population numbers

3. Health Waikato Outpatient Clinics

Service area	Clinic name	Frequency	Duration of clinic session	Location
Dietetics	Dietetic clinic	2/month	Full day	Otorohanga
Physiotherapy	Otorohanga physiotherapy	2/week	Half day	Otorohanga private
Rehabilitation	Otorohanga/Te Kuiti	1/month	Half day	Te Kuiti Hospital, and private hospitals

4. Mental Health

Maternal Mental Health	Otorohanga	Weekly	Work closely with Plunket
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5. Breast and Cervical Screening

Twice a year – mobile screening unit for breast
Health promotion re Breast and Cervical Screening services through community contacts

6. Family Health Teams

Family health teams are multidisciplinary and provide services in people's homes, schools, workplaces, marae, community settings and mobile clinics. Staff are based in towns throughout the region and report to area managers (a list of services is being prepared)

Kāwhia Regional Museum Gallery

The table below details the number of visitors through the Kāwhia Regional Museum Gallery in the last five years.

Numbers of visitors to Kāwhia Regional Museum Gallery

Year	Number
1999	7935
2000	7115
2001	7151
2002*	6682
2003	6837
Total	35,720

*There was a marked drop in overseas visitors after September 11th 2002 and the SARS scare.

Only about 30 – 40% of visitors to Kāwhia go to the Kāwhia Regional Museum Gallery. Other visitors may attend the marae's, go on charter boats, fish, or attend golf and bowls tournaments and other activities.