



URENUI STRUCTURE PLAN



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The New Plymouth Coastal Strategy provides a framework for developing structure plans in New Plymouth District. A structure plan is a broad physical plan (or map) with supporting text that identifies areas of land use, protection, parks and other infrastructure and community requirements over the next 20 years. The purpose of the Urenui Structure Plan is to integrate the protection, use, management and development of land and resources in the local area. The Structure Plan describes how to implement the vision of the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy at a local level. Consultation with the community and iwi groups, combined with numerous reports and studies have contributed to the development of the Urenui Structure Plan. The following is a summary of the Urenui Action Plan found in Section 5 of this document, and how the actions are related to the Urenui Structure Plan map.

- Future residential development will be directed to the southwest of existing residential area. This development will occur at a similar density to the existing residential area. Future residential development is indicated on the map.
- The natural character of the coastal area is important to the community. The coastal area overlay, as indicated on the map, will place controls on the height, scale and form of developments in these areas to ensure they fit into the landscape character.
- Improve access to the beach and recreational assets for pedestrians and vehicles. Indicative potential pathways are included on the map.
- New small-scale businesses to locate in existing commercial area. The rural village centre is to remain in the same location as indicated on the map.
- Identify where additional reserve lands are needed, and develop pathways along the coast and the river. The existing and potential reserves, esplanade strips and protected open spaces have been indicated on the map.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to effectively manage the coastal erosion in Urenui. Erosion management is indicated at the mouth of the Urenui River and along the coastline of the camping area and golf course as indicated on the map. The community have secured funding in the Community Plan to develop a seawall. However, any erosion treatment must be managed in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. Further in-depth studies are suggested in the Structure Plan.

I. Introduction

I.1 Coastal Strategy Aims

New Plymouth Coastal Strategy

In October 2004, New Plymouth District Council (the council) commissioned Beca Carter Hollings and Ferner (Beca) to help them prepare a Coastal Strategy for New Plymouth District. The Coastal Strategy was adopted in April 2006. The Coastal Strategy establishes a strategic, integrated framework for managing the protection, use and development of the coastal environment within New Plymouth District. The district-wide vision for the Coastal Strategy is:



To achieve this vision, the Coastal Strategy is made up of goals and actions, and implementation plans. Seven coastal communities including Urenui are identified in the Coastal Strategy, with their own local vision, goals and actions.

A key part of the local implementation of the Coastal Strategy is to provide for more detailed planning within local communities according to the identified priorities. Structure plans are one of the tools used to implement planning at a community level.

I.2 Structure Plan Aims

The council have commissioned Beca to prepare a Structure Plan for the settlement of Urenui and the surrounding area that forms the Urenui community. The Structure Plan will reflect the community vision that was formulated in the Coastal Strategy process. This vision is a 'guiding image' for the future and provides a direction for the community. Urenui's vision is:

What are Structure Plans?

“... a rural village and seaside holiday destination accessible for all”

The purpose of a structure plan is to integrate the protection, use, management and development of land and resources in a local area. A structure plan is a broad physical plan (or map) with supporting text that identifies areas of land use, protection, parks and other infrastructure and community requirements over at least the next 20 years. The Urenui Structure Plan describes how to implement the vision of the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy at a local level.

1.3 Structure Plan Implementation

Structure plans can be implemented by incorporating the community's visions and ideas into existing policy and plans of New Plymouth District Council and other stakeholders, such as the Department of Conservation (DoC) and Taranaki Regional Council (TRC). Future management direction is given statutory weight in documents such as the District Plan and Reserves Management Plans. All changes to policy and rules will need to follow statutory timeframes and processes that are prescribed in the relevant legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991.

New Plymouth District Council and its key partners will provide the main sources of funding for structure plan implementation. Funding of recommended actions in the Urenui Structure Plan, that are outside existing council budgets, will need to be considered further as part of the Long-Term Council Community Plan (Community Plan) process.



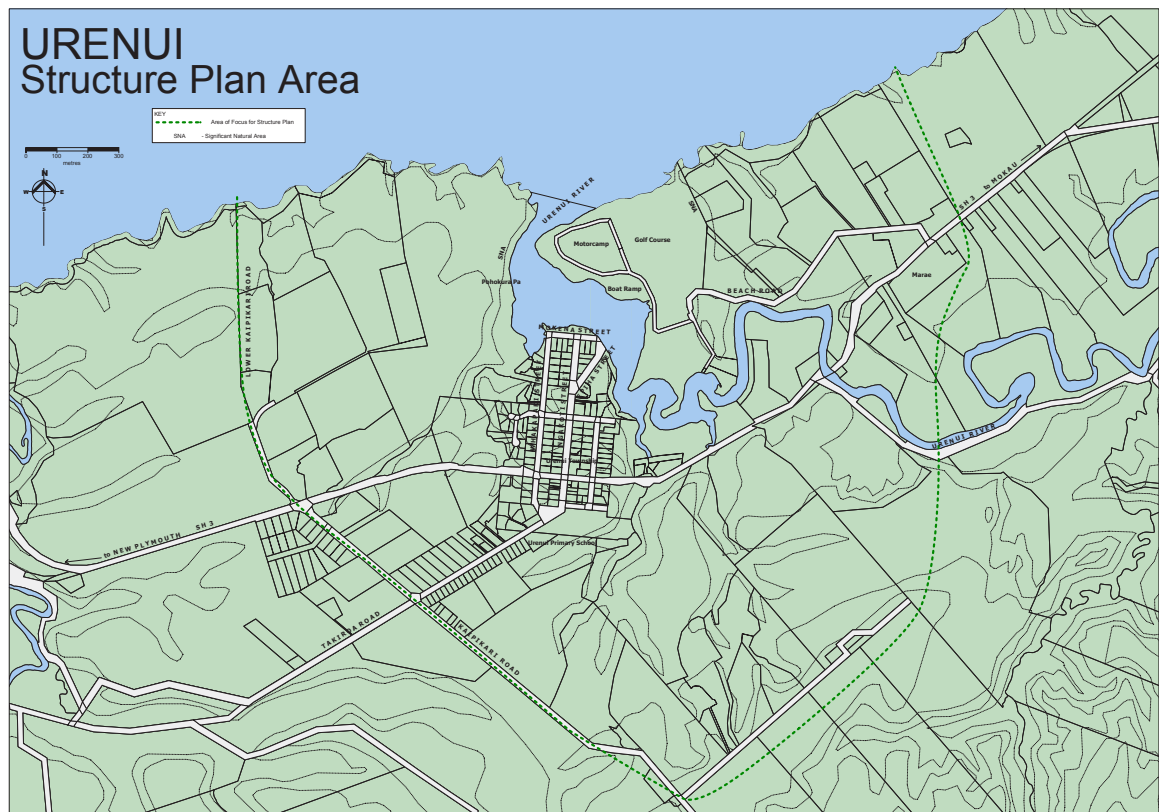
2. Urenui Structure Plan

2.1 Community Background

The Urenui Structure Plan has been prepared in a philosophy of partnership between the community and the council, as well as through consultation and participation with other key stakeholders.

What area is covered by the Structure Plan?

Urenui is a coastal community located approximately 28 km north of New Plymouth. The Urenui local community is generally defined from east of where Beach Rd joins Mokau Rd, to Wilson Rd in the south, to where Kaipikari Rd meets Main North Rd in the west. This encompasses the settlement of Urenui, the Urenui River and the foreshore area.



Urenui had a residential population of around 400 people in the 2001 census, with a large demographic of older residents. The village has a considerably higher population over the peak summer holiday months. The community is a seaside holiday destination that has provided numerous recreational activities and amenities for community members, bach owners and visitors for over a hundred years. Urenui is unique in that its main beachfront property is a recreation reserve. The recreation reserve, owned by the Ngāti Mutunga and administered by New Plymouth District Council, is a defining feature of the community and provides camping, golfing and leasehold baches.

Ngāti Mutunga are Mana Whenua for the area and their rohe covers the structure plan area. The Ngāti Mutunga iwi rohe is approximately 156,000 acres, and also incorporates the rural districts of Onaero, Okoki, Waitoetoe and Mimi. The cultural, historical and spiritual association of Ngāti Mutunga with their rohe has been established over centuries and their relationship with the land is evident in both the natural and geographical landscape. The stories and oral traditions, which link the past and present are the source of tribal identity, connection and continuity for those who have whakapapa links to this iwi.

The Urenui Structure Plan area is of great significance to the iwi, containing the site of their main marae Urenui, and incorporating the awa (river) of the same name. The name of Urenui derives from Tu-Urenui, the son of Manaia who commanded the Tahatuna waka and so named the area upon landing as an acknowledgement of his mana in the area. Also included in the planning area is the Urenui Domain, which is currently awaiting legislation in order to be returned to the iwi as part of their Deed of Settlement resulting from their Waitangi Tribunal claim. This area also has huge significance to the iwi as the birthplace of one of their most famous sons of the 20th century, Te Rangi Hiroa commonly known as Sir Peter Buck.

The council has committed to extending its wastewater network to the Urenui township in 2008/09. Although the Structure Plan is a separate process from the wastewater reticulation project, the implications on future development in Urenui as a result of the wastewater extension has been taken into account in the Structure Plan.

Urenui has a strong sense of identity. A great deal of the amenities enjoyed by local residents has been developed with the time and effort of local volunteers. The Urenui community values the landscape, views and amenity associated with the coast, as well as the untamed open spaces. The coastal marine area provides traditional resources for Ngāti Mutunga. The community's connection to the coast, accessibility to the beaches and river, the low-density 'village' atmosphere, and an appropriate level of facilities and services are important to the community.

2.2 Key Challenges and Opportunities

During consultation for the Coastal Strategy the community identified its key challenges and opportunities, which include:

- Recognising and celebrating the natural features that define the community (river, ocean, beach, bush etc).
- There is a demand for growth but concern about lifestyle development occurring in, and surrounding Urenui and the impact on natural, cultural and social values.
- There is a desire to promote the economic growth of Urenui in a manner that is consistent with the community values.
- There is some uncertainty about the permanence of residency and changing character of the motor camp.
- There is a demand for holiday accommodation and a growing concern regarding opportunities for affordable camping facilities.
- There is a desire by the community to see improved recreational opportunities on the coast and water. There are, however, impacts from existing use on resources, such as depletion of the mussel reef over summer periods.
- There are significant concerns relating to coastal erosion in Urenui and the need to find sustainable solutions.
- There are important Māori heritage sites within Urenui that are being degraded by development and other uses.



Urenui is identified as a high priority community in the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy. Community, cultural and natural character values in and around the settlement need to be appropriately managed from emerging pressures and demand. The community can best deal with these pressures by using sound planning practice, including the use of a structure plan.

The following provides a summary of the key stages involved in developing this Structure Plan.

2.3 Background Research

Background research was undertaken as part of the development of the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy. This included a review of technical information and consultation with technical experts in various topic areas relating to coastal planning, as well as consultation with local communities. This information has provided the groundwork for developing the Urenui Structure Plan.

Investigation already undertaken by New Plymouth District Council and other agencies (in particular DoC, TRC) has assisted in providing background research and reports on the issues within the community as listed in Section 6.

2.4 Community Participation

There were two main rounds of public consultation held for the Structure Plan process.

Round one of the consultation process focused on reviewing the issues, outcomes and visions identified in the Coastal Strategy. The Project Team held a community workshop at the Urenui Community Centre in November 2005 to introduce the Structure Plan and engage participants in a discussion of issues relating to land use, conservation, recreation, infrastructure, coastal hazard management and development. At this workshop, the participants described what they saw as a desired future outcome for their community and used local maps as a spatial tool to indicate where particular activities/facilities should (or should not) be located. From this a Concept Structure Plan (February 2006) was developed. Fifty community members participated in the first round of consultation.

The focus of round two of consultation, held in February 2006, was to gain feedback on the Concept Structure Plan for Urenui. The community gave their perspective on how the map and supporting text could be improved upon. The information gained at the workshop has assisted in making revisions to the Structure Plan. There were 23 participants in the second round of consultation.

The purpose of consultation was for the community and council to identify significant issues and particular actions sought for long-term development of Urenui with regards to future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being. It also provided an opportunity to continue to develop the partnerships between the community and council for managing the local coastal environment.

2.5 Mana Whenua Participation

A hui was held with members of the governance entity of Ngāti Mutunga on Wednesday, 1 February 2006 concerning the Structure Plan for Urenui.

The iwi have been represented during the Coastal Strategy process on the Mana Whenua Reference Group working with the Coastal Strategy Project Team. The Mana Whenua Mana Moana paper is the result of the work of this reference group containing the historical accounts of iwi and hapu, and strategic goals and actions and is available to the public.

One of the most common themes amongst all mana whenua groups has been the desire for their spiritual, historical and cultural heritage to be recognised, protected and preserved in accordance with tikanga Māori. This has been identified as a national priority in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement along with the recognition that mana whenua are the kaitiaki of the coastal environment.

Iwi would like the wider community to understand and recognise the above, and in doing so acknowledge that Ngāti Mutunga will continue to play the role of kaitiaki. It was indicated that as numerous waahi tapu (sites of special significance) are located along the coastline, proposed walkways, urban development projects such as subdivisions, and future reserves and open spaces, need to be established in areas that do not impact negatively on the characteristics of the coast. These characteristics have special value to mana whenua and it is important that development not interfere with this relationship.

Finally, as a number of participants at the general consultation meetings voiced, there is a need for some relationship building to occur between groups within the community. A desire that more of the history relating to mana whenua of Urenui be made available, and that the significance of these areas be communicated more widely was also expressed.

2.6 Stakeholders

A meeting was held with members of the Stakeholders Liaison Group in November 2005. This meeting allowed key stakeholders, who have a wider interest in the region, to attend and hear about the process of structure planning and the role of structure plans in the Coastal Strategy. Representatives from the District Health Board, Methanex, Port Taranaki, Contact Energy and New Zealand Historic Places Trust attended the meeting. There was an opportunity for an exchange of views, however, it was determined that the structure plans would need to be discussed with the stakeholders individually where relevant issues arise. An individual meeting was also held with Transit New Zealand who has an interest in the Structure Plans.

After the development of the Concept Structure Plans, stakeholders were again asked to make comments on the progress of the plans. Letters of comment were received from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Taranaki Regional Council and Powerco Ltd. All the comments have been reviewed, and the suggestions have been taken into consideration in the Draft Structure Plans developed for submissions.

2.7 Draft Structure Plan

Following the identification of the key issues and desired outcomes and actions for Urenui, the Project Team summarised the key themes and presented a Concept Structure Plan for Urenui in February 2006. The community's perspective on the relative importance or priority of the key structure plan outcomes assisted in the development of the Urenui Action Plan (refer to Section 5 of this report). Following consultation with the community in February, a Draft Structure Plan for Urenui has been developed. The Structure Plan for Urenui was released for public submissions from 20 May – 23 June 2006. Seventeen submissions were received to the Draft Structure Plan and a hearing of submissions was held on 24 July 2006. The Structure Plan was adopted by the council on 15 August 2006.



3. Consultation Overview

3.1 Coastal Strategy Topic Areas and Consultation Outcomes

There are a number of challenges and opportunities related to the management of the coastal environment in the Urenui area. These challenges and opportunities have been summarised under eight key topic areas. These topic areas overlap and provide a framework for the actions in the Urenui Structure Plan. The following is a summary of the issues discussed during consultation by the topic areas.

- **Population growth** - considers how the people of Urenui interact with their coastal environment and how changes in population distribution and settlement patterns will impact on the future management of this environment.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Increase the amount of land available for residential development and allow surrounding land to be used for small lifestyle lots close to the village.
- Maintain the lot size minimum of 700m² in the Residential C area after reticulated sewerage is available to the community.
- Make sure building heights are consistent with a 'village appeal'.

- **Sense of place** - considers how the community values the coastal environment, the natural character of the area and the special features that make Urenui a unique place.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Recognise the heritage features of the Urenui District and protect them for future generations.
- Maintain community identity and character by recognising the special features within the coastal community that make it unique.
- Make sure that views and outlooks are preserved.
- Recognise the need for restrictions and limitations on the types, size and character of residential development within the coastal area.

- **Infrastructure** - considers the need for provision of services and facilities that support people living and working in the coastal environment. Infrastructure includes roads, water, electricity, telephone service, and public transportation.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Maintain the water supply to the village at its current standard while also catering for growth within the community.
- Improve both pedestrian and vehicle access from the village to the beach and recreation domain.
- Improve pedestrian linkages and connectivity within the community with a particular focus on safety.

- **Economic development** - considers how people and businesses of Urenui promote the economic prosperity of the district, building on the natural assets provided by the coastal environment, and how this will be managed in the future.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Maintain the amount of commercial land available in Urenui and promote development of small-scale businesses.
- Provide for local employment opportunities in a small-scale, entrepreneurial and/or tourism capacity.

- **Recreation and open space** – considers the management issues associated with the use of, and demand for, coastal resources, now and in the future, for recreation as well as for maintaining reserves and open spaces.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Retain and enhance the recreational facilities that are already in place in Urenui.
- Provide for additional green/open space in the community and the surrounding area.
- Maintain and enhance the network of appropriately located walkways available for community and visitor use.

- **Mana whenua** – considers the protection, enhancement and management of the coastal environment and resources with respect to mana whenua aspirations and cultural values. The term mana whenua refers to people exercising their traditional status, rights and responsibilities of hapū (sub-tribe) as residents in their recognised territory.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Identify the birthplace of Te Rangi Hiroa (Sir Peter Buck).
- Prevent pollution of rivers and margins.
- Important heritage sites need to be recognised and protected.
- Place a rahui on the mussel reef.
- Protection of the characteristics which have spiritual, historical and cultural significance to Ngāti Mutunga in accordance with Ngāti Mutunga tikanga by establishing regulatory processes which recognise tikanga and establishing protocols for the control and distribution of sensitive information.

- **Environment** – considers the importance of our ecosystems, green spaces, rivers, climate and flora and fauna and the values placed upon them.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Protect the Urenui River and the estuarine environment to conserve the ecology of the river valley.
- The community does not want sand mining to occur in the coastal marine area offshore from Urenui.

- **Coastal hazards** – includes both natural and man-made events that threaten the health of coastal ecosystems and communities. Coastal hazards include, but are not limited to, erosion, cyclones, tsunamis, oil spills, harmful algal blooms, and pollution.

The key issues from consultation include:

- Assess the different options and implications for dealing with coastal erosion and make a choice on the most appropriate form of coastal protection.
- Erosion is an issue in areas along beaches, cliffs, and coastal walkways as well as along the Urenui River.



4. Action Plan

The Action Plan provides methods of implementation for achieving the directions set out in the Structure Plan for addressing the issues in the eight key topic areas.

It is important to recognise that there are a number of technical reports that are held by the council, which have also assisted in achieving the direction of the Urenui Structure Plan.

The Urenui Structure Plan expands on the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy and a number of technical reports written for NPDC. The consultation overview in Section 3, and the table in Section 5 provides a summary of key elements of the future actions sought for the protection, use, development and management of Urenui.

4.1 Prioritisation

To achieve the Urenui Structure Plan objectives, a timeframe must be developed for the actions to be carried out. Prioritising the actions has been done in consultation with the community and formed in conjunction with the Long-Term Council Community Plan in order for adequate funding to be available when it is required. Each action will be prioritised using the following methods:

High Priority	-	within next two to three years
Medium Priority	-	within next four to 10 years
Low Priority	-	beyond 10 years
Existing Priority	-	existing projects currently underway

4.2 Implementation

Implementing the Urenui Structure Plan is long term, as it is a 20 year programme of on-going work. It is important to remember the Structure Plan, in accordance with the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy, describes a partnership between New Plymouth District Council and the community and the implementation is the responsibility of all partners.

Regular monitoring of the Urenui Action Plan and implementation is important as the coast and activities in the coastal environment are dynamic and constantly changing. It is suggested that the following is put in place to guide the implementation of the structure plan to ensure its full potential is realised:

- An implementation plan will be developed as soon as possible following plan adoption that outlines expected timelines and responsibilities for the council to achieve recommendations in the Structure Plan.
- Structure Plan implementation should be considered as part of the Long-Term Council Community Plan review and updated every three years.
- A review of the Urenui Structure Plan should be undertaken no later than 10 years time.
- On-going monitoring of trends in the Structure Plan area should be undertaken and if required an earlier review initiated.

5. Urenui Action Plan

5.1 Population Growth

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
<p>PG1 Future growth in Urenui requires more land to be zoned for residential use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage residential development to occur in areas adjacent to existing residential activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area between the state highway and Takiroa Rd to be rezoned to Residential C Environment Area by a change to the District Plan. - Specialist reports will be required prior to rezoning of land to take into account technical issues associated with rezoning including but not limited to flooding, slippage, erosion, heritage, and landscape issues. 	<p>Medium</p>
<p>PG2 The existing housing density of Urenui should remain the same.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that extensions to the Residential Environment Areas are consistent and in keeping with the existing settlement patterns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply the Residential C rules in the District Plan to any extension to the Residential Environment Areas. - Provide further consideration to the importance of the “village character” of Urenui in the objectives and policies of the District Plan. Undertake a Plan Change if required once the wastewater has been extended to reinforce the importance of village character as a reason for the Residential C Environment Area. 	<p>Medium</p>



5.2 Sense of Place

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
<p>SOP1 Development occurring in the coastal area should be sympathetic to coastal values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development in the rural coastal area is consistent with the existing character of the coastal environment in Urenui. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate an overlay, as shown on the Urenui Structure Plan Map, within proximity to the coastline that places further controls on buildings. Use the existing Coastal Policy Area in the District Plan when considering the location of this area. Consider within the context of the review under Coastal Strategy PGA8. - Notify a Plan Change to require new buildings within the overlay coastal area to obtain resource consent. The matters of control could relate to height, scale and form of development. - Ensure that an effective implementation system is in place to monitor the effectiveness of the provisions controlling the development of buildings in this area. 	<p>Medium</p>
<p>SOP2 Native trees in Urenui need to be protected and maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the planting and maintenance of trees that are of community benefit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide advice and education on benefits of maintaining native tree species, and promote voluntary planting and preservation efforts. - Promote awareness of appropriate planting of trees to minimise future impacts on neighbouring properties. - Promote information on the district tree policy. • Undertake an assessment of trees of significance within the village and where they meet the criteria for notable status schedule in the District Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote incentives to protect notable trees in the area. - Notify a plan change to update the schedule of notable trees in the District Plan. 	<p>Medium Medium</p>
<p>SOP3 Unique cultural and heritage sites in Urenui should be recognised and protected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and protect cultural and heritage sites to preserve for the future. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update the schedule of heritage sites and items in the District Plan. This should be done in conjunction with Ngāti Mutunga and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (also refer to action MWI). - Monitor and review the rules in the District Plan relating to heritage sites. 	<p>Medium</p>

5.3 Infrastructure

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
IN1 A daily form of public transportation into New Plymouth City should be available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify whether there is enough demand to provide public transportation between Urenui and New Plymouth. Undertake a feasibility study into whether or not the community could sustain a form of public transportation in and out of New Plymouth on a daily basis. 	Low
IN2 The state highway is seen as a safety hazard in the community.	<p>Consult with Transit New Zealand to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install pedestrian crossings across the highway. Better control the speed of vehicles going through the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install a fixed speed camera. Improve signage to better indicate a change in speed zone. Develop Entrance Corridors that slow traffic down to 70km/h before entering the community's 50km/h zone. 	High Low Medium
IN3 The access by pedestrians and vehicles to the beach and recreational domain is inadequate and unsafe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve pathways and linkages for pedestrians. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install signs indicating location of pathways and improve the overall quality of the pedestrian linkages from the village to the beach. Improve linkages for vehicles to access the beach and the recreational domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen Beach Rd to improve traffic safety. Provide speed limit signage. 	Medium Low
IN4 A clean and safe water supply with adequate pressure should be available to the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that water supply is available year round, including the peak tourist season. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is enough reservoir capability to sustain the community (including the proposed area for rezoning), especially during the peak summer months. Ensure that the drinking water standard is maintained to the New Zealand Drinking Water Standard. 	High
IN5 Lack of space within the existing community cemetery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with the community options for providing for the future cemetery needs of Urenui. 	Low
IN6 The sewer capacity and location within Urenui.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align the sewer connection strategy to the actions in the Structure Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is adequate sewer provided to all residential areas as part of the rezoning process. 	Medium

5.4 Economic Development

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
ED1 There is demand for commercial land within the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable home based small-scale businesses to operate. - Ensure that District Plan rules that allow small-scale businesses, with minimal effects to operate in residential areas remain. 	Medium
ED2 Commercial activities should be kept at a small, “village” scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disallow large format retailers to locate in village. - Consider the appropriateness of including rules in the District Plan that allow buildings to be no greater than 300m². • Promote small-scale businesses to enhance village appeal and to promote economic development. - Promote small-scale business opportunities in Urenui. - Large scale and bulk retail businesses are not appropriate in the rural village. 	Medium

5.5 Recreation and Open Space

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
<p>ROS1 Access to the beach should be maintained for all people throughout the year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there are opportunities for public access to the beach and river for appropriate use and activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address appropriate uses and activities of waterfront reserves (e.g. Urenui Domain, Beach Rd Reserve and Mokena St Reserve) in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan. - Keep the existing recreational and camping facilities available. 	<p>Existing</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>ROS2 It is important to enhance, maintain and develop new and existing reserves within Urenui.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify additional reserve land needs for the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When developing the Open Space Strategy (RAI Coastal Strategy) for the district include an assessment of needs and opportunities for reserve areas in the Urenui area. • Develop walkways along the coast from Urenui to Onaero and along the river from the beach to the state highway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify land in the District Plan for walkways and cycle paths. • Improve the links between the village and the camping ground. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage pedestrian movement to the river mouth by improving signage within the town site, and making improvements to the walkways. 	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p>
<p>ROS3 The proposed new residential area should be linked by walkways into the existing village.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop walkways and linkages to the existing village. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a green belt adjacent to the state highway, to act as a buffer between the proposed residential activities and the state highway activities. This buffer will increase the amount of green space in the community and could be developed as a walkway. 	<p>Low</p>
<p>ROS4 The provision of recreational facilities in Urenui should be adequate to serve the village and holiday community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a feasibility study on the recreational needs of the community and develop goals to achieve the facilities needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage the existing recreational facilities so they are used to their maximum potential. - Look at existing recreational facilities that are under-utilised and use these more efficiently. 	<p>Low</p>

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
<p>ROS5 Recreational activities at the river mouth and along the river should be improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the potential for construction of a jetty at a location upstream of the boat ramp. - Undertake technical assessments and apply for resource consents to undertake work for this project. 	<p>Low</p>
<p>ROS6 The motor camp allows for affordable holiday accommodation near the sea and is an integral part of the identity of Urenui.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community seeks to maintain opportunities for public camping on the coast at Urenui. - In accordance with RA7 (NPDC Coastal Strategy) undertake a camping ground review that includes a review of existing motor camps, their location and activities within them. 	<p>Medium</p>

5.6 Mana Whenua

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
<p>MW1 There are significant sites for mana whenua that are not currently mapped in the District Plan and thus not afforded the protection needed.¹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Ngāti Mutunga and establish processes to identify further significant sites and establish processes for their protection, and where appropriate managed use. • Use updated New Zealand Archaeological Association data to map all sites in the District Plan. 	<p>High</p> <p>High</p>
<p>MW2 Protection and recognition of important heritage sites of Ngāti Mutanga.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In agreement with Ngāti Mutunga, promote opportunities to improve public knowledge of cultural heritage sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a heritage trail. - Provide information on the unique heritage of Urenui. • When developing new pathways and facilities take into account the effect on the significant sites of Ngāti Mutunga. 	<p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>

¹ The same symbol is used on the Structure Plan map for archaeological and waahi tapu sites, as many sites contain values of both.



5.7 Coastal Hazards

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
<p>CHI The threat from coastal erosion on facilities, amenities, and infrastructure located at Urenui. Erosion management areas are indicated on the Structure Plan map. The alternatives that have been considered are discussed in Appendix A.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance to the community of maintaining land amenity values on the foreshore is recognised. The council has passed resolutions to investigate options for appropriate erosion control mechanisms as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A In December 2005 the council passed a resolution to investigate requirements and costings for a rock seawall for the western part of the beach. This resolution has been progressed and a final report with cost estimates is imminent. B In April 2005 the council passed a resolution to investigate offshore erosion control structures as recommended by ASR (2005). The funding for this action was included in the Community Plan 2006-2016 for consultation. Funding was approved within the Community Plan to build a rock wall. <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council to implement the action described in 'B' above as approved in the Community Plan 2006-2016. • Where funding allows, undertake studies to investigate option 'A' and 'B' to determine the most appropriate long-term option. 	<p>High</p> <p>Low</p>

5.8 Environment

Issue	Action/Implementation	Priority
EN1 The protection of conservation values of the Urenui River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire esplanade reserves and/or strips along the Urenui River from the beach to the state highway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire esplanade reserves and/or strips through subdivision process. - Identify further land in the District Plan for esplanade reserves and/or strips. 	Medium
EN2 Potential for adverse effects if sand mining were to occur in areas along the coast of Urenui.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a watching brief on activities seeking consent for sand mining in the Coastal Marine Area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the constraints of the council's statutory role make information available to the public if appropriate. 	Low
EN3 Reduction of pollution of rivers and their margins.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the extent of pollution in the Urenui River. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek the assistance of the Regional Council to measure and record levels of pollution. • That Taranaki Regional Council liaise with Ngati Mutunga to discuss how pollution levels can be reduced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate and/or regulate to ensure that levels of pollution are reduced or minimised. 	Low Medium

6. Documents

- ASR Limited, March 2005, Urenui Beach: A Review of Coastal Management and an Assessment of Options.
- Beca Carter Hollings and Ferner Ltd, 2005, Camping Ground Survey 2004-2005.
- Department of Conservation, 1990, Coastal Resource Inventory.
- Gibb, JG, 1996, Sustainable Options for the Sustainable Management of Coastal Erosion along Urenui Beach.
- Mana Whenua Reference Group, 2005, Draft Paper Mana Whenua Mana Moana.
- New Plymouth District Council, 1989, Urenui and Onaero Domains Management Plan.
- New Plymouth District Council Parks Division, 1998, Coastal Asset Management Plan.
- New Plymouth District Council, November 2005, Application to the TRC to relocate sand from the Urenui Estuary to the Urenui Beach Foredune – Assessment of Environmental Effects. Prepared by MWH for NPDC.
- New Plymouth District Council, 1995, Coastal Zone Management Plan.
- New Plymouth District Council, August 2005, New Plymouth District Plan.
- New Plymouth District Council, December 2005, Draft Coastal Strategy for submissions.
- Ocel Consultants Ltd, 1998, Coastal Erosion Strategy.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2003, Taranaki – Our place, our future; report on the state of the environment of the Taranaki Region.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1997, Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2004, Report # 2004-10 Urenui and Onaero Motor Camps Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2003-2004.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1995, Regional Policy Statement.

Appendix A

Coastal Erosion Alternatives

The issue of coastal erosion is an important issue in the structure plan area where significant background work has already been undertaken.

In 2004/05, the council commissioned a study on alternatives for managing erosion at Urenui Beach. The report on this study, entitled Urenui Beach: A review of coastal management and an assessment of options, recommended a number of approaches for the council to consider. The alternatives put forward in the report are presented here and have been considered in the development of this Structure Plan.

Alternative 1 – Beach Armouring - extend the seawall

Implications:

- A) Retention of beachfront structures on the seaward side of the domain.
- B) In the short-term, sand on the upper shore is likely to be stripped away on occasions.
- C) In the long-term, further beach erosion is likely with loss of beach area as a recreational asset.
- D) Possible but undetermined impacts on the dynamics of sedimentation in the estuary and boating channel.
- E) High cost of construction.
- F) Ongoing maintenance costs.

Alternative 2 – Off-shore control structures that either:

- Reduce the wave height gradient along the beach (e.g. breakwater)
- Reduce alongshore current flows (e.g. groyne)

Implications:

- A) Protection of beachfront buildings may be achievable.
- B) Beach area maintained as a recreational asset.
- C) Ongoing beach nourishment required.
- D) Potentially high construction costs although lower than seawall construction.
- E) Ongoing maintenance costs.



Other Alternatives Assessed

- Soft Options (Dune stabilisation through the use of push ups and due plantings).

Implications:

- A) Reduced rate of loss of foreshore areas – new dynamic equilibrium expected in decades.
- B) Lowers the likelihood of loss of buildings along the roadside by 2026 (toilet block and front row of baches).

- Natural Re-alignment - Foreshore left to establish a natural beach alignment.

Implications:

- A) Beach area maintained as recreational asset.
- B) Loss of foreshore until beachfront stabilised over some decades.
- C) Eventual need to relocate buildings along the roadside (toilet block and front row of baches).

The council has passed two separate resolutions in relation to coastal erosion in Urenui. In April 2005 the council passed a resolution to fund a detailed study of coastal processes operating at Urenui Beach, develop a design solution and prepare an assessment of environmental effects of a preferred long-term sustainable management solution. This funding issue has since been deferred to the Community Plan process for 2006–2016. This study is necessary as part of a consideration of alternatives. In December 2005 a subsequent resolution was passed for the council to use existing funding to proceed with a project to undertake sufficient design and reliable costing for construction of a seawall.

