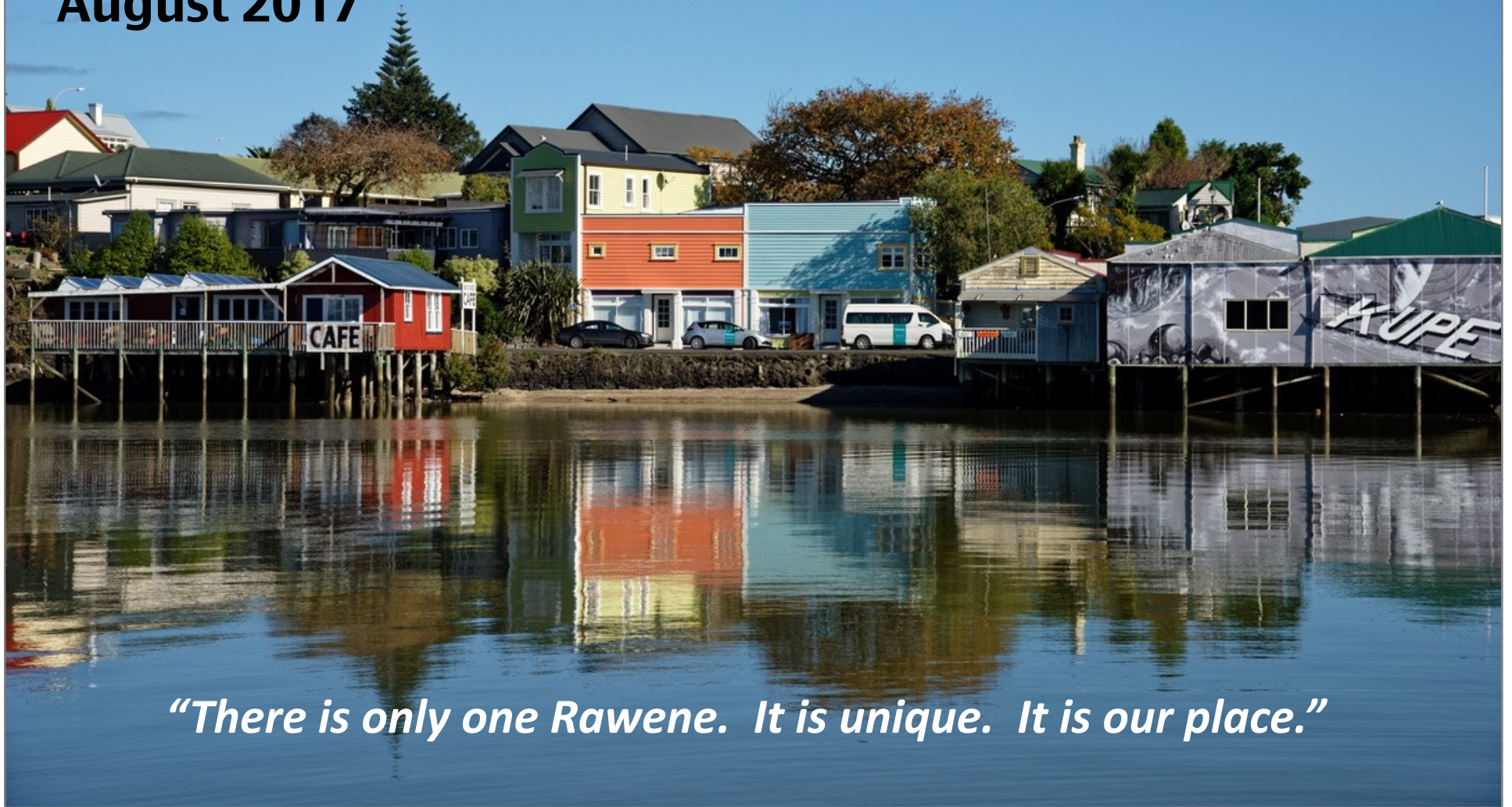


Rawene Community Plan

August 2017



“There is only one Rawene. It is unique. It is our place.”

<u>ABBREVIATIONS</u>	
CBEC	Kaitaia-based family of environmental and community businesses
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
DoC	Department of Conservation
FNDC	Far North District Council
FNEC	FNEC EcoCentre, Kaitaia
HEPG	Hokianga Environmental Protection Group
HHET	Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust (Hauora Hokianga)
MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment
MfE	Ministry for Environment
NINC	Northland Inc.
NRC	Northland Regional Council
RAD	Rawene and Districts Community Development Inc
RARA	Rawene Area Residents Association
RCP	Rawene Community Plan



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Acknowledgement: The Rawene Community Plan Working Group acknowledges all the people who contributed to this Plan. This includes the more than 30 people who attended at least one Working Group meeting and/or collected information at stalls and through surveys; the 100 or more who attended at least one of the four Town Hall meetings; and the many more who completed questionnaires, contributed their thoughts at stalls, by email, by phone, or by stopping and chatting in the street. We are indebted to you all.

The purpose of the plan is to provide a guide for Rawene as we set about “future-proofing” our community without letting go of the past and the present.

... Rawene does not exist in isolation from the rest of Hokianga. A number of hapū are acknowledged as having historical and contemporary links and shared mana in the Rawene area. The principal hapū are:

- Te Māhurehure (Waima);
- Ngāti Hau, Ngāti Kaharau (Omanaia);
- Ngāti Here, Ngai Tūputo (Motukaraka);
- Te Hikutu (Whirinaki);
- Te Popoto (Utakura).

Rawene is the base for Hokianga Hospital, the NorthTec tertiary education learning centre, fire brigade, ambulance, police. Its retail centre, hotel, cafes and galleries service the wider community. It is also the southern terminal for the Hokianga Ferry, which links the two sides of the Harbour and provides a through route to and from Kaitaia.

The Plan envisages a caring, sharing, co-operative community that values sustainability and living in harmony with the natural environment. It sets out the “guiding principles” for future development of Rawene, with an emphasis on Goals and Process (“Key Actions”) as well as specific activities, events and projects.

The Rawene community is nestled in a unique and beautiful natural setting.

It is a place where people, and the trust and relationships that flow between, are nurtured, and the community works in a spirit of togetherness to ensure the wellbeing of all.

Introduction

Rawene is a town of about 470 people on a peninsula in South Hokianga. It has a long history of Māori occupation. Europeans arrived in the Hokianga in the 1820s, and Rawene is often described as the “third oldest European settlement in NZ”. However, it did not develop as a town until after the Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840. Today the population is about 68% Māori [see *Appendix One: Rawene: Present & Past*].

This Plan covers the area from the Ferry Landing to the intersection of Rawene Rd and SH12, while acknowledging that Rawene does not exist in isolation from the rest of Hokianga. A number of hapū are acknowledged as having historical and contemporary links and shared mana in the Rawene area. The principal hapū are: Te Māhurehure (*Waima*); Ngāti Hau, Ngāti Kaharau (*Omanaia*); Ngāti Here, Ngai Tūputo (*Motukaraka*); Te Hikutu (*Whirinaki*); Te Popoto (*Utakura*).¹

Rawene is the base for Hokianga Hospital, the NorthTec tertiary education learning centre, fire brigade, ambulance, police, and its retail centre, hotel, cafes and galleries service the wider community. It is also the southern terminal for the Hokianga Ferry, which links the two sides of the Harbour and provides a through route to and from Kaitia.

The Plan

Work began on this plan in 2013 when a Working Party of volunteers was formed at a public meeting called by the Rawene Area Residents Association. A facilitator was appointed to guide the process, funded by the Far North District Council. In 2014 the process was reviewed, and work continued on the plan. The first phase was guided by Wendy Ferguson, and the second by Council Community Development Officer Ken Ross. We thank both for their contributions and guidance.

The purpose of the plan is to provide a guide for Rawene as we set about “future-proofing” our community without letting go of the past and the present. It is also a tool to inform local, regional and central government and all of their agencies about our aspirations, so that they can match their own priorities and goals to ours.

The Plan envisages a caring, sharing, co-operative community that values sustainability and living in harmony with the natural environment. It sets out the “guiding principles” for future development of Rawene, with an emphasis on Goals and Process (“Key Actions”) as well as specific activities, events and projects.

The plan is presented as five focus areas: Natural & Modified Environment; Built Environment & Infrastructure; People & Community; Culture, Heritage & Arts; Economy. Each of these sections outlines umbrella “policies & principles”, followed by more specific goals. Where specific groups and/or individuals are named as leaders and support partners this is an invitation to become engaged, rather than a request for commitment.

Appendix 1 is a snapshot of Rawene’s Present & Past.

Appendix 2 records the information collected in the first rounds of consultation and shows how the ideas put forward fit within the five focus area format..

1. Claire Kaahu White; *Not for oneself but for all - Ehara mōku, mō te katoa; The past 150 years of schooling in Rawene*; ISBN 978-0-473-14701-3

Sign welcoming guests and visitors to the Rawene Primary School 150th anniversary celebrations



Actions that underpin the success of the Plan

The Focus Areas and Goals include ideas to increase our knowledge, skills and mental and physical health and wellbeing. Putting these ideas into effect in the early stages of breathing life into the plan will build the foundations for success. Some of the key ideas are:

- Create absolute “bottom lines” for acceptable harm to our places, people and environment.
- Foster a sense of pride in our shared bicultural history. Encourage people to learn Te Reo Māori.
- Celebrate our differences but break down the enclaves (*what’s broken is the ‘we’ and ‘us’*).
- Celebrate people, their origins and beliefs.
- Encourage volunteerism and construct succession programmes for those who are volunteers.
- Focus on invitation and deliberate inclusion.
- Create the right spaces and tailor events and meetings to the needs of the many.
- Support and maintain those organisations that create and confer ‘richness’ to the community.
- Support local schools and community education – they are anchor institutions that imbed communities.
- Develop a community data base/directory of facilities, services, equipment, skills, organisations and clubs, events, education courses, general resources.
- Create a community collective or cooperative to work toward community ownership of local businesses.
- Run Basic Business Skills (for start-up businesses, trusts and charities) and Health and Safety programmes for contractors.
- Run awareness programmes to broaden community ‘commercial/economic’ understanding.
- Create a ‘Local Work’ Hub as a Community Collective or Cooperative.
- Provide basic office services for local business.
- Explore and identify economic opportunities.
- Create suitable outdoor (open) and sheltered spaces for people to meet, share time and spontaneous conversation.
- Encourage nutrient-dense home food production and community gardening.
- Ensure there is help for those with addictions, depression and mental health issues.
- Ensure everyone has affordable, healthy housing.



Rawene School reunion.

Meeting in ‘Town Square’.



Guiding Principles for the Rawene Community Plan Working Group

- We acknowledge, respect, honour and celebrate the heritage of this place, and in particular its culturally significant areas and heritage values.
- As a community we plan, work and live together in the spirit of Manaakitanga, Whanaungatanga and Kaitiakitanga.
- In our decisions and actions, we take a sustainable approach and acknowledge the challenges of climate change.
- We recognise the diverse richness in our community and acknowledge that everything is interconnected.
- We welcome and involve everyone who wants to be a part of the group and value the diversity of voices.
- We show respect toward others and we trust each other to respect our different viewpoints and approaches.
- We work with courtesy, integrity and honesty, and will be open and transparent in all our communication and actions, bringing a level of impartiality to the work so we can provide a balanced perspective.
- We resolve conflict peacefully, utilising appropriate conflict resolution processes.

Pou representing Jane and James Clendon, entrance to Clendon House. Carver: Nopera Pikari



Rawene
Christmas
Carnival.



The Vision Framework for Rawene Community Plan

“There is only one Rawene. It is unique. It is our place.”

The Rawene community is nestled in a unique and beautiful natural (Hokianga) setting. It is a place where people, and the trust and relationships that flow between us, are nurtured, and the community works in a spirit of togetherness to ensure the wellbeing of all.

Natural Environment	Built Environment & Infrastructure	People	Culture	Economy
<p><i>We embrace our role as stewards of our natural and modified environments, and we preserve and enhance healthy lands, fresh water, wetlands, sea and atmosphere, using ecologically regenerative practices.</i></p>	<p><i>We value the unique character of our heritage precinct and its buildings. We enjoy and appreciate the availability of affordable housing and the provision of infrastructure that is efficient, affordable, effective, serviceable and environmentally friendly.</i></p>	<p><i>We are a vibrant, caring, connected and healthy community, renowned for its friendly and welcoming approach. We create many opportunities to uplift and support our people.</i></p>	<p><i>We acknowledge the place of Tangata Whenua Māori in our community and aspire to a greater understanding of our respective cultures. As a community we accept our role in maintaining our unique cultural heritage and take pride in celebrating our shared history.</i></p>	<p><i>We value what we have and what we can develop in a regenerative manner to build a strong and diverse local economy, to improve the quality of our lives.</i></p>

Natural (and Modified) Environment Focus Area

We embrace our role as stewards of our natural and modified environments, and we preserve, restore and enhance healthy lands, rivers, sea and atmosphere, using ecologically regenerative practices.		
As stewards of our natural and modified environments	To achieve this ...	To achieve this ...
Preserve, restore and enhance healthy lands, landforms, soils.	We recognise areas and iconic landforms and landscapes of the Hokianga, and those places considered treasures and of significance to our community. We ensure all conservation (and other) activity enhances soil ecosystems and soil integrity.	We encourage the use of regenerative land management (RLM) practices on farms and in production forests of our areas of interest. We discourage the use of biocide sprays in built, modified and natural environments in our areas of interest. We protect iconic land and seascapes.
Preserve, restore and enhance healthy and biologically diverse fresh water rivers, streams, wetlands and aquifers.	We maintain our rivers, streams, aquifers and wetlands to drinkable, swimming and fishing standards.	We reduce the entry of sediments and leachates into our river through the wise use of fertiliser, the reduction of polluting discharges and through protective riparian plantings and other methods.
Preserve, restore and enhance healthy and biologically enhanced sea, coasts, harbours and estuaries.	We will clean and protect our coastline by removing sources of pollution, including sewerage, of our harbour and sea. We create buffers of reeds, sand plants and other appropriate flora to retain sediments & pollutants. We maintain the integrity of seas and harbours in our areas of interest and restore them to swimming and fishing standards. This is our goal.	
Preserve, restore and enhance healthy and biologically enhanced atmosphere, including climate change issues.	We discourage the burning of noxious materials and the use of chemicals that produce harmful particulates and aerosols. We encourage the use of new clean technology. We provide and promote the safe disposal of inorganic waste.	
General Understandings and Conditions.	We adopt National Policy Standards as our minimum baseline, and take the following stances: We are Nuclear Free, GMO Free, and declare ourselves to be free and exempt from any political actions or government legislation that is at odds with the aspirations and desires of our community. We want no Fracking, Oil Drilling, Prospecting or Toxic Mining in our areas of interest. We encourage the control of weeds, pests (including animals) and diseases using methods that are environmentally friendly and humane.	

Natural (and Modified) Environment Goals

Goals	Key Actions	Led By	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Preserve iconic landforms, views and 'places' of Hokianga.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and assess iconic landforms, views etc. 2. In collaboration with Tangata Whenua, create a hydrodynamic model of the Hokianga Harbour. 3. Establish appropriate restoration mechanisms. 		NRC. DoC. FNDC. Landcare Trust. NIWA. Central government. Local Authorities. Iwi authorities. Tangata Whenua. Key interest parties.	Reconnect Northland. Heritage NZ. MfE. DoC Community Fund. FNDC. NRC. Northland INC.	Short to long term.
Ensure soil ecosystems and soil integrity are enhanced.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discourage use of biocides (all types). 2. Encourage regenerative practices. 3. Establish plants that protect/enhance soil. 	Hokianga Environmental Protection Group (HEPG).	NRC. DoC. FNDC. Soil and Health. Tangata Whenua. As above.	NRC. MPI. WWF/Reconnect Northland.	Short to long term.
Maintain integrity of streams and wetlands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify, map and assess issues. 2. Encourage and support riparian planting and other enhancing practices. 	HEPG and Community Projects.	NRC. DoC. Tangata Whenua. Primary School. As above.	NRC. FNDC. Enviro Schools. Philanthropic Trusts.	Short to long term.
Clean and protect coastline and waters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean up the waters and coastline with community working bees. 2. Plant to reduce erosion and runoff problems. 3. Establish an inorganic waste recycling system or transfer Station. 4. Establish a public education system. 	Community Groups and Primary School.	Project Crimson. Land owners. NRC. DoC. Tangata Whenua, FNDC. As above.	Project Crimson. Reconnect Northland. NRC. Keep NZ Beautiful.	Short to long term.
Discourage production of harmful particulates and aerosols.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct educational campaign to reduce the burning of wastes and vegetation. 2. Promote alternatives like recycling. 3. Create green waste mulching and composting system. 		NRC. Hokianga Health. Tangata Whenua. As above.	NRC. Hokianga Health.	Short to long term.
Encourage Regenerative Land Management and regenerative/ ecological practices on farms and in production forests.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate on benefits of positive practices. 2. Educate on impacts of negative practices. 3. Establish 'best practice' models in the district. 	Kevin Rasmussen.	Tangata Whenua. Landcare Trust. Soil and Health. MfE. As above.	MfE. Soil and Health. MPI.	Short to long term.

Built Environment and Infrastructure Focus Area (1)

We value the unique character of our heritage precinct and its buildings. We enjoy and appreciate the availability of affordable, healthy housing and the continuing provision of infrastructure and services that are efficient, serviceable, adaptable and environmentally friendly.			
	Important/valued/appreciated features	How can we ensure on-going provision	Who do we partner with?
We value the unique character of our heritage precinct, its buildings and other local sites of significance.	<p>The Heritage Precinct is a collection of historic buildings, objects and sites encompassing the commercial heart of the town and its immediate context, and is defined in the District Plan. Some of the buildings are also included on the NZ Heritage List compiled by Heritage New Zealand. There are additional buildings and sites outside the precinct that warrant identification, recognition and protection, eg churches.</p> <p>The architectural character, history, and scale of the buildings and their context are important and valued.</p> <p>The relationship of the town and the buildings with the water is a special characteristic and is particularly valued, along with the sea views. The glimpse views between buildings are valued.</p> <p>The pace of life in the town is valued: the pedestrian friendly environment and social interaction that this facilitates.</p>	<p>Retain and strengthen the heritage controls in the District Plan to ensure protection of the heritage precinct and other heritage resources in the town.</p> <p>Provide realistic incentives to support owners of heritage resources, eg. No fee for resource consents for individually scheduled buildings, discounts for buildings in the heritage precinct and small grants for restoration works.</p> <p>Develop a resource inventory that includes the significance and state of each item and use this to ensure these are appropriately protected.</p> <p>Ensure the Council leads by example with the heritage buildings and sites it owns as managers and administrators on behalf of future generations.</p> <p>Develop complementary relationships with other bodies such as Heritage NZ, DOC, NRC to achieve positive outcomes for heritage resources. Take a problem-solving approach and ensure owners are encouraged to consult early to receive appropriate guidance.</p> <p>Work with the NRC to ensure the buildings over the water are recognised and protected as an integral part of the heritage precinct.</p> <p>Retain the scale and architectural character of the buildings by controlling height and guiding the design of new development.</p> <p>Retain glimpse views between buildings.</p> <p>Actively manage change so it is slow/ incremental rather than fast/ wholesale.</p> <p>Ensure the town centre is pedestrian-friendly and slow-pace. Encouraging social interaction, not car dominant. The road should be shared space.</p> <p>Promote the precinct as a destination rather than a place to pass through.</p> <p>Develop self-guided heritage walks including appropriate information signs to showcase the heritage of the town.</p>	<p>FNDC.</p> <p>Heritage New Zealand.</p> <p>Northland Regional Council.</p> <p>DoC.</p> <p>Archaeological Association.</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi.</p>

Built Environment and Infrastructure Focus Area (2)

We value the unique character of our heritage precinct and its buildings. We enjoy and appreciate the availability of affordable, healthy housing and the continuing provision of infrastructure that is efficient, serviceable, adaptable and environmentally friendly.			
	Important/valued/appreciated features	How can we ensure on-going provision	Who do we partner with?
We enjoy and appreciate the availability of affordable and healthy housing.	We aspire to the goal of having all people in our community living in houses that are affordable, healthy and environmentally friendly.	Assist with the application of the 'Warrant of Fitness Programme' across all dwellings. Assist people with need for adequate insulation, heating and curtains.	Iwi Authorities and hapū. CBEC. He Iwi Kotahi Tātou Trust. FNEC. Clean Green Machine Co.
We enjoy and appreciate the provision of affordable, efficient, serviceable, functional and environmentally friendly infrastructure.	Water and Energy provision, Drainage and Sewerage servicing, Solid Waste treatment, Communications, Roading & Ferry service, FNDC Service Centre, Schools, Policing, Health, Education (including Tertiary level), Fire and Ambulance Services. Recycling.	The community of Rawene and Districts aspires to a greater level of control of their facilities and infrastructure through ownership or official designation as stewards and guardians of those facilities and items of infrastructure, facility and service. Ensure Council leads by example with the infrastructure works it carries out in the town such as footpaths, seating, planting, tree management, lighting, signs and other infrastructure. Seek more effective, environmentally friendly, sustainable and resilient methods of fresh water provision and human waste disposal.	FNDC. Top Energy. NRC. Government Departments in general. Local Rawene Community. Adjacent Māori Communities / Hapū.

Rawene peninsula viewed from de Thierry St, looking North West.



Built Environment and Infrastructure Goals (1):

Goals	Key Actions	Led By	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Maintain and enhance the historic precinct and the wider Rawene area, and ensure new development is in keeping with existing District Plan.	Maintain existing District Plan (seek changes as necessary via consultation and submission process). See S12.5a District Plan; and “Rawene Design Guidelines” http://www.fndc.govt.nz/services/the-far-north-district-plan/heritage/Rawene-Design-Guidelines.pdf	FNDC. Heritage NZ. RARA.			
Wāhi Tapu – Protect significant Māori cultural and spiritual sites.	Refer Appendix One as a guide to identified sites.	Tangata Whenua – relevant Hapū. C. Nathan. FNDC.	Tangata Whenua – relevant Hapū. FNDC.		
Affordable, liveable and healthy homes are essential to our community. Provide more homes.	Work with Hauora Hokianga, Social Housing Providers, real estate agents, Rawene School. Identify suitable sites. Encourage and incentivise rainwater storage tanks.	C. Nathan. Garry Clarke.	Housing NZ. Te Puni Kōkiri. Hapū & Iwi.	Te Puni Kōkiri.	
Provision of affordable, efficient, serviceable and environmentally friendly infrastructure.	Rawene community will ensure their externally provided infrastructure, facilities and services are retained, maintained and enhanced in accordance with community wishes. Promote ‘Ferry as Road’ across harbour.		FNDC, Heritage NZ. Kohukohu Community.		
	The community will actively engage and work collaboratively (with appropriate agencies) to ensure the infrastructure and facilities they collectively own are well maintained and utilised in an appropriate manner				
	The community preserves the current network of paper roads in the Rawene area to ensure adequate access to property in the future, and seeks greater provision for vehicle parking in the town centre.				



The Rawene Ferry, Kohu Ra Tuarua

Built Environment and Infrastructure Goals (2):

Goals	Key Actions	Led By	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Provision of affordable, efficient, serviceable and environmentally friendly infrastructure.	The community will explore the feasibility of community-owned collective electricity generation and energy self-sufficiency systems, including the provision of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.				
Make provision to support economic and social initiatives and provide employment.	Explore and identify opportunities, eg providing and maintaining infrastructure and services; use of community buildings; extension of cycle trail; mobile shops; pop-up shops; pontoons; containers; low-cost accommodation for visitors; “mine” ideas in other Plan kete for economic opportunities. Create a local ‘Information Centre’.	Dave West. Paul Bowker.	As part of “value, enjoy and appreciate” (refer to the Economic section also). Awanui Information Centre.	This item could also be in the Economic section.	
Create indoor and outdoor social spaces to expand market days; encourage musical events; make use of open spaces.	Provide covered open-air space (eg Matakana market) and stage for performances (Town Hall Square revamp with covered/shaded area and small stage); pub carpark; improve use of existing community buildings (e.g. improve internal layout of Rawene Service Centre.	Arts/Music groups. Market day organisers. Garry Clarke. (Eru Wano).	Part of “value, enjoy and appreciate”. (refer to the Economic section of the plan also).	This item could also be in the Economic section.	



Looking up the Waima River.
across the Rawene Domain.

People and Community Focus Area (1)

We are a vibrant, caring and healthy community, renowned for its friendly and welcoming approach. We create many opportunities to uplift and support our people.			
	What qualities are important, valued, and/or appreciated?	How can we ensure continuation?	Who do we engage, work and/or partner with, to achieve this?
We are a vibrant community.	We have a creative, innovative and collaborative community, rich in community events. We ensure that the voices of our children, youth and elders are heard.	We foster a sense of community and collective responsibility. We support collaboration between groups to run local events with broad community involvement.	Hokianga Environmental Protection Group (HEPG). School. All activity groups. Hokianga Community Education Trust. Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust.
We are a caring community .	We are rich in volunteers and have a culture of community contribution, interdependence and caring, which we strive to pass on to the next generation. We are strong in volunteer services such as Fire Service, St John, Hokianga Hospital Auxiliary.	We value our volunteers and show this by celebrating them and fostering community cohesion. We help those in need, for instance through sharing resources such as transport or food.	RARA. RAD. Community members. Volunteer organisations. Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust.
We are a healthy community.	We are fortunate to have a community-governed health trust which operates according to the four well-beings: wairua (spiritual), tinana (physical), hinengaro (mental) and whanau (social); and a community which values healthy lifestyles. We create spaces and opportunities for rehabilitation and regeneration.	We promote healthy lifestyles by living healthily and share these values with others through education and events. We listen to and address the concerns of children, youth and elders.	Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust. Alternative/preventative health. Community members. HEPG.
We are a friendly, welcoming and connected community.	Everyone knows one another and people greet each other by name in the street. We maintain and improve ways of keeping people informed, e.g. the Rawene Newsletter; local Facebook Pages; websites; Noticeboards.	We welcome residents to our town with personal letters, newsletters, invitations to meetings and events. Welcome visitors to community events.	RARA. RAD. Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust. Whole Community (see Directory).
We uplift and support our people.	We are rich in organisations which offer opportunities for learning and personal growth, such as our schools, Polytech and local clubs.	Support ongoing provision of services such as Polytech courses, mental health support groups.	School. Northtec. Hokianga Community Education Trust. Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust. Arts/sports/education groups.

People and Community Goals

Goals	Key Actions	Led By	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Creating a Vibrant Community.	Encourage & support events and ‘happenings’. Create suitable outdoor (open) and sheltered spaces for people to meet, share time and spontaneous conversation. A ‘Village Green’ or place with trees, shelter and seating, this could be the ‘Town Hall Square’.	RAD and Community Collective.	FNDC. HEPG. HCET. HHET.Hokianga Tourism Association.	FNDC.	
Creating a Caring Community.	Honour volunteers and set time aside for their recognition. Encourage volunteerism and construct succession programmes for those who are volunteers.	Everyone is needed. Everyone is welcome. Find a role for every one.	Community Directory work is key to this. RAD, RARA, HHET.		
Creating a Healthy Community.	Encourage nutrient dense, home food production and community gardening. Ensure provision of adequate addiction help. Promote healthy eating events/programmes. Ensure there is help for those with depression and mental health issues.	HEPG (Food Day), plus Gail and Kevin.	Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust, HEPG.		
Creating a friendly, welcoming and connected community.	Celebrate our differences but break down the enclaves (<i>what’s broken is the ‘we’ and ‘us’</i>). Celebrate People, their origins and beliefs. Focus on invitation and deliberate inclusion. Create the right spaces and tailor events and meetings to the needs of the many.	RAD, RARA, HHET, all community clubs and organisations.	Film Festival organisers.		
Uplifting and Supporting People.	Support and maintain those organisations that create and confer ‘richness’ to the community. Treasure and support local schools – they are anchor institutions that imbed communities.	Schools, HCET, Polytech, HHET, all local clubs and organisations.	Sport Northland.		

Culture, Heritage and Arts Focus Area (1)

We acknowledge the place of Tangata Whenua Māori in our community and aspire to a greater understanding of our respective cultures. As a community we accept our role in maintaining our unique cultural heritage and take pride in celebrating our shared history.			
	What features are important, valued, and/or appreciated?	How can we ensure on-going provision	Who do we engage, work and/or partner with, to achieve this?
We acknowledge the place of Tangata Whenua Māori in our community.	The place of Tangata Whenua Māori within our community is acknowledged through the respect which residents show in following the protocols taught by local kaumātua through participation in activities such as pōwhiri and tangihanga. The marae at the health trust is located on a site of cultural significance, Pou Kara Ariki Whenua, and shares its name.	Support the bicultural kaupapa promoted by our community health trust, the four wellbeings, and use the bicultural resources created by the community development team. Care for local Māori sites of significance such as the Okura Māori reserve near the motorcamp and the Jean Irvine historic place.	Local iwi, hapū, kaumātua. Te Rūnanga A Iwi O Ngāpuhi (TRAION). Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust community development team. Heritage NZ.
We aspire to gain greater understanding of our respective cultures.	Our local community offers opportunities to gain understanding of our indigenous culture, and the cultures which have arrived through immigration.	Support existing initiatives such as kōhanga reo, te reo Māori classes, weaving classes, waka ama, waiata roopu, traditional Māori gardening, art galleries, film competitions, book festivals, music events, food days and historical celebrations.	Kōhanga Reo. Playcentre, School. Northtec. Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. Hokianga Community Education Trust. HEPG.
We accept our role in maintaining and enhancing our unique cultural heritage.	We maintain our unique cultural heritage through sharing cultural experiences and knowledge and through continuing local traditions, and striving to protect local places linked to our cultural heritage.	We participate in cultural events as a community. We celebrate the Māori new year (Puanga / Matariki) with hākari, social events for our elderly, other events. We support traditional Rawene community events such as wānanga, Christmas in the Park, horse racing and film festivals. We preserve our historic buildings and places.	Te Rūnanga o Te Roroa. Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa. Te Rūnanga A Iwi O Ngāpuhi (TRAION). Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust. Heritage NZ, Churches.
We take pride in our shared history.	The collective history of Rawene, including the traditional stories, songs and activities associated with places of significance. (Need for archives and displays). The history of early associations between Māori and Pākehā, including the Treaty, and the colonial history of Rawene including Clendon House and the library. All aspects of Rawene history are recognised as contributing to the unique character of the area, and are proudly shared with visitors and locals alike.	Create a local archive for historical film and photographs which may partly take the form of an online portal to enable access to historical resources. This could include early colonial photographs and documentation, information about local historical buildings and sites of significance, the 1940's documentary about Rawene hospital, local iwi information from Te Māhurehure Roopu Whenua Taonga, more recent footage of Ngāpuhi treaty claim hearings & Pou carving. Develop a historical walk with information displays.	Te Whakaminenga o Te Māhurehure, Te Māhurehure Roopu Whenua Taonga Trust, Tangata Whenua of Whirinaki, Omanaia, Waima & Taheke as key interest groups. Alexander Turnbull Library. Hokianga Community Education Trust. Rawene Library. Local iwi.

Culture, Heritage and Arts Goals

Goals	Key Actions	Led By	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Creation of more visible signs of Māori history and connection on the Rawene Peninsula.	<p>Identification of sites of significance in consultation with hapū.</p> <p>New site for the “Rawene Waka”.</p> <p>Creation of interpretive signage & plaques for traditional sites.</p> <p>The use of Pou, carvings, murals etc. for appropriate sites and ‘story telling’.</p> <p>Celebrations of key dates and events.</p>	<p>Local Iwi/Hapū and Kaumātua.</p> <p>RARA & RAD.</p>	<p>Hokianga Historic Society.</p> <p>‘Cook 250 year Celebrations’.</p>	<p>Community Board Placemaking Fund.</p>	
Gaining a greater understanding of the contributing cultures.	<p>Continue support for existing events, celebrations and initiating organisations.</p> <p>Write historical accounts (Women of Rawene, People behind place names etc.)</p> <p>Establish better Rawene Web presentation.</p> <p>How can Rawene lead on ‘Bicultural’ and ‘Partnership’?</p>	<p>Community members and organisations.</p>	<p>Ventnor group.</p> <p>Local Iwi/Hapū and Kaumātua.</p> <p>Hokianga Historic Society.</p>		
Accepting our role in maintaining and enhancing our unique cultural heritage.	<p>Establish Puanga / Matariki – as an annual, locally relevant cultural celebration.</p> <p>Uphold the integrity of the Hokianga.</p> <p>Seek ‘Conservation Heritage Precinct Status’ for the relevant portion of the Rawene Peninsula.</p> <p>Encourage new, and re-establish ‘lost’ events (e.g. horse racing, book & film festival).</p>	<p>Iwi, hapū.</p> <p>Individuals with knowledge and wisdom.</p> <p>Hokianga Historic Society.</p>	<p>Iwi, hapū.</p> <p>Individuals with knowledge and wisdom.</p>		
Taking pride in shared history.	<p>Research and record (in book and film) the traditional and the untold stories of Hokianga.</p> <p>Archive and display the Hokianga stories.</p> <p>Create a museum where all aspects of Rawene / Hokianga history can be displayed.</p> <p>Respect & recognise Clendon House as a unique Victorian home. Preserve, protect and promote it (and all heritage sites) as a landmark site and important visitor attraction.</p>		<p>Hokianga Historic Society.</p> <p>Heritage NZ.</p>		

Economy Focus Area (1):

We value what we have and what we can develop in a regenerative manner to build a strong and diverse localised economy, to improve of the quality of our lives.			
Our actions	What do we have of value?	How do we express that valuing?	Who will lead this and who can help?
Valuing what we have.	Our community and retail facilities. Our infrastructure, roads and ferry. Our Government services and facilities (especially Health services). The 'flow' of tourists, our climate & natural environment. Our people, our history and culture.	By supporting (physically and financially), caring for and maintaining these facilities and services and supporting established businesses. By consistently valuing and valorising our people and their gifts. By encouraging events that highlight our treasures eg Clendon House, Jean Irvine sacred place.	Refer to 'Natural Environment' and 'Built Environment and Infrastructure' sections of the RCP for specific detail. Heritage NZ. Gain FNDC support for a 'Buy Local' campaign.
	What can be developed regeneratively?	How can we develop and localise?	Who will lead this and who can help?
Valuing what we are able to develop regeneratively.	Horticulture, agriculture & other regenerative land management (RLM) systems (e.g. Permaforests for timber, honey, pharmaceuticals etc.) Social capital - the 'human resource'. The sea and coastal resources. Explore new business opportunities e.g. flax, medical marijuana, fibre, water, bees, trees. We reject extractive industries such as mining and oil drilling.	Through education & awareness raising. Expand our local market, encourage new business opportunities, barter exchange, expanding our market day. Using what is produced locally (e.g. elephant grass to biofuels) Working with Iwi and hapū. Use of Timebanks and cooperatives. See challenges as opportunities – e.g. the lack of childcare facilities.	South Hokianga REIG.
	What makes a strong, diverse, localised and regenerative economy?	How can we develop those features in the economy of Rawene?	Who will lead this and who can help?
Building a strong, diverse, localised and regenerative economy.	Gaining access to local resources & ensuring that these are not depleted or exploited. Build motivation for 'buy local'. Increase circulation of local \$'s (increase multiplier effect). Create diversity & build links between economic elements. Advocating for quality IT infrastructure. Turning unproductive land into productive land eg water supply & delivery businesses.	By creating small enterprise case studies, laboratories & incubators. Start with informal co-ops and links and work toward formal cooperatives as the system develops. Ringfence community resources and require community engagement before any large-scale commercial ventures are approved eg water bottling plants. Encourage young people into economy. Work with organisations to improve access to online economic opportunities.	South Hokianga REIG. Local education organisations such as school, polytech, wānanga. Local Māori & community.

Economy Focus Area (2):

	What factors should we consider, measure and monitor?	How can we improve on those factors, for all people?	Who will lead this and who can help?
Improving our quality of life.	Decreasing dependence on benefits. Decreasing dependence on drugs. Reversal of current economic and demographic trends. Improved health education, eg healthy eating, healthy initiatives. Healthy homes, and increasing home ownership (less renting).	Education and awareness. Don't just focus on the 'Money In' side of the economy. Broaden understanding of 'community commerce' and balance the approach with 'Money Circulation and Money Out approaches'. International students opportunities – cultural exchange.	Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust, MSD, Hau Ora Groups. Hokianga Tourism Assn. Schools. All of us.

Rawene race day.



Economic Goals: “Develop a high level of economic self sufficiency for Rawene and the South Hokianga Region”

Goals	Key Actions	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Re-localise the community commerce (through awareness raising).	“Buy Local” promotions. Profiling people, organisations, businesses, innovations and events.	RAD, Community Newsletter and Calendar.	FNDC. NRC.	Start immediately. This is integral to creating the Community Collective.
Promote community ownership of local business.	Reactivate South Hokianga REIG. Set up a Rawene Timebank as part of the District-wide Timebank now being developed. Create a community collective or cooperative (use the CBEC model).	FNDC. FNEC. NRC. Ākina Foundation.	FNDC. NINC. Foundation North, Tindall Foundation, other funders.	Activate REIG immediately. The Rawene Community Collective is key to future development.
Remove or minimise barriers to development in Rawene.	Physical: Access, parking, traffic flow problems and space (in general). Financial: Lack of seed & development funding. Skills: Raise skill levels across the board. Costs: Electricity, Compliance, IT, transport & fuel.	FNDC.		
Create a ‘Community Collective’ (RCC) (Rawene’s equivalent of CBEC) as a Social Enterprise.	Run Basic Business Skills (for start-up businesses, trusts and charities) plus Health and Safety programmes for contractors. Conduct Business Opportunity research (especially for primary industries). Run economic awareness programmes to broaden community ‘commercial/economic’ understanding.	NorthTec, CBEC. Ākina Foundation. NINC, SCION, MBIE, Callaghan Inst., etc.	Draw on Social Enterprise funding from DIA.	
Promotion and support of the Local Market.	Encourage greater numbers of stall holders, growers, crafts people and artists. How to replicate the Matakana Market in Rawene??	Market support group.		
Improve the ‘quality of life’ by reducing dependence on benefits, drugs & alcohol.	Provide education and awareness programmes. Create meaningful work that is valued by the community. Promote healthy eating and exercise facilities & programmes.	HHT, RCC.		
Improve the ‘quality of life’ by revaluing and redefining work.	Build a community economy with strong cooperative networks, and a functioning Timebank around basic product and service provision in the community.	REIG and Community Collective.		

The Rawene Community Library (formerly the Courthouse and Jail) and Masonic Hotel (right).



Economic Goals (2)

Goals	Key Actions	Support Partners	Potential Funding	Timeframes
Develop a community database/ directory.	Of facilities, services, equipment, skills, organisations and clubs, events, courses, general resources and points or sources of energy etc. Measure and monitor the things we value.	RCC.		
Ringfence the natural and developed resources of the area.	Identify natural and developed resources at risk. Discuss protection measures with current owners. Create a variety of protection mechanisms to safeguard	Iwi. DoC. NRC. Local land owners. Business Owners.	MBIE.	Short to Medium.
Secure the Polytechnic facility as a community-owned and run resource for the Hokianga.	Start ownership/control discussions with NorthTec Secure funding for Hokianga Education Trust Create a series of programmes (as per above/below) Build pool of tutors, trades people and mentors	HCET Local Hapū. NRC. NorthTec.		As soon as possible.
Promote Tourism. Expand Hokianga Tourism Association or form a Hokianga Tourism Co-op that offers (next column, right):	Opportunities in Cultural Tourism, Eco- Tourism, Adventure Tourism, History and Heritage Tourism experiences, Authentic Rural Life Experience. Art, Craft, Wine, Organic Food and Homestead Trails.	Hokianga Tourism Association. Local B&B and Air B&B. Kohukohu Businesses and Galleries.		
Extend By-Ways Project & Cycle Way opportunity. Consider Heritage Pubs, Horse Treks and connect to Ventnor Trail.	Create stories and journeys that build extensions to the Opononi and Hikurangi end points of current 'By-way' journeys. Create 'Pathways to Rawene' Journeys. Link Twin Coast Cycle and Ancient Kauri Trails through Rawene. Investigate adventure & heritage cycling opportunities. Align with Ventnor Trail & Kohukohu Heritage Trail.	NINC. NRC. FNDC.		
Create a 'Local Work' Hub as a Community Collective or Cooperative.	Train local people in the skills necessary to take over public works and create labour and housing co-ops to undertake general construction work. Develop online resources. Secure Council contracts. Build modular, affordable, co-op owned housing. Provide basic office services for local business.	MBIE. NINC. FNDC. REIG. NorthTec.		

Economic Goals (3)

Attract International Students.	High school students to experience rural life. Aotearoa University students for rural and environmental practicum. Community 'live in' experience for students of art, film, music, martial arts, boat building, Tikanga & Te Reo (Ngāpuhi dialect) etc. Mental Health and Addiction Training at NorthTec Campus.	DIA. NINC. FNDC. Hokianga Tourism Association. NorthTec.		
Increase and retain the working-age population of Rawene.	Attract working-age families with children to the area with job creation and/or 'work from home' packages and suitable housing, day care/preschool and schooling opportunities.	RCC. FNDC.		

Hokianga Hospital, Rawene.



Rawene – Present & Past

[Also known as Herd's Point or Okura]

To the Māori, Rawene-Okura was a religious centre, sacred from time immemorial. For the Pākehā it was to become a commercial and administrative town, catering for the scattered and struggling rural population, that relied at first on the extractive kauri timber trade, and then on pastoral production.

Township of Rawene; Jean Irvine



About Rawene

Rawene is administered by the Far North District Council. It is in the South Hokianga Riding of the Kaikohe-Hokianga Ward, the area covered by the three Ridings of the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board. The Riding elects two members to the Community Board. The Ward as a whole elects one district councillor, and is also a Constituency of the Northland Regional Council, providing one Regional Councillor.

Access

Two roads provide access to Rawene from the North and the South. Access from the North is by vehicle ferry, owned by the Far North District Council, which contracts-out operations and management. Both roads are vulnerable to subsidence and flooding. Rawene is dependent on these routes being open for delivery of all food, goods and services.

The Natural Environment

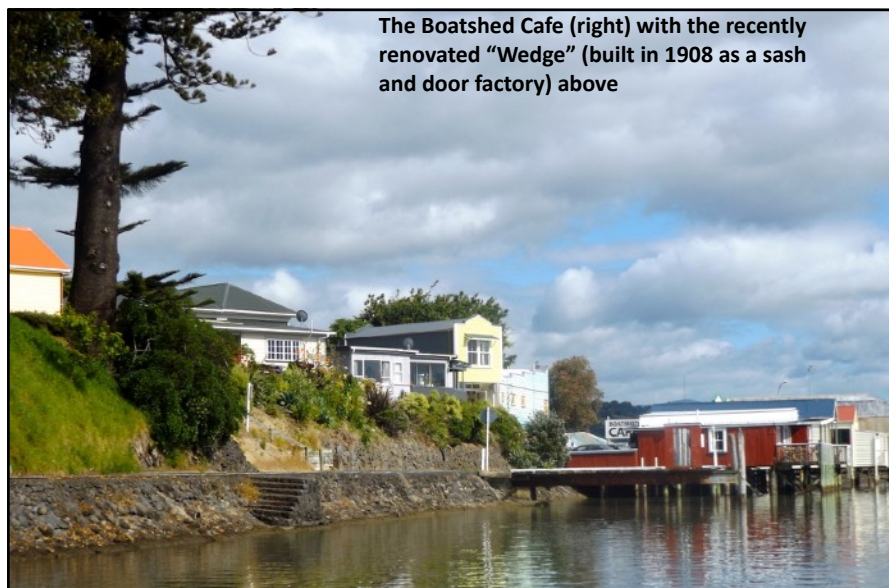
The harbour, rivers and streams carry a heavy burden of silt. The Rawene peninsula and most of the hills on the east bank of the Waima River and the west bank of the Omanaia River have been stripped of their native vegetation. There is a small scenic reserve in Rawene, with a remnant of native bush.

The area is generally regarded as sub-tropical. Temperatures can drop to zero in winter, and reach 30+ in summer. Rainfall is spread throughout the year, with generally heavier falls in winter. Summer drought and dry winters are not uncommon. Strong gusty winds are common.

Soils are predominantly clay, becoming water-logged in wet weather and hard in dry conditions.

Land Use

Most land is privately owned. The Crown, the Far North District Council, the Department of Conservation, the Māori Trustee, the Ministry of Education, the School Board, the Hokianga Health Enterprise Trust and other agencies are among those who own land in the area. The area from the Hospital to the Ferry Landing has a population density about the same as a small city's outer suburbs. The land from the Junction of Rawene Rd and



The Boatshed Cafe (right) with the recently renovated “Wedge” (built in 1908 as a sash and door factory) above

SH12 to the Hospital is a mix of pasture and exotic forestry, with a few residences.

Public Infrastructure

The “urban” area is steep, and is serviced by relatively narrow formed roads branching to both sides off a central main road. Only the main road and a small stretch of one side road have footpaths. The District Council maintains these, and also maintains the Town Hall, Service Centre, Library, and the Children’s Playground and public toilets. The Council also administers the Rawene Domain Reserve, most of which is leased for grazing, with a portion being developed as a horse arena.

The Council also operates reticulated water, wastewater and stormwater systems. The

potable water supply is unable to meet demand in times of drought.

There is a weekly domestic rubbish pickup and limited recycling, paid for through rates.

Most properties are dependent on the reticulated electricity grid for energy. The lines network is managed by Top Energy, which is governed by an elected community trust. There is some use of bottled gas and solar energy, and some properties have wood fires and wood ovens

Education, Social & Support Services

There is a primary school, a Kōhanga Reo, and a Playcentre, and some home-schooling. Some primary pupils come into Rawene from other places, and others go to primary schools outside Rawene. The school hall and playing fields are available for public use. Secondary school children are bussed to other towns. A campus of the regional Polytechnic (NorthTec) offers a small range of courses. The Hokianga Health Trust runs the Rawene-based Hokianga Hospital, primary health clinics, and a range of mental health, public health and community health services.

Volunteers run many of the town’s amenities and facilities, among them the Town Hall, Community Library, Golf Course & Club House, Bowls Club, a Community Information & Resource centre, a multi-purpose building housing the Sailing Trust, Coastguard and Community gym.

The Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service are voluntary, and the Primary School is run by an elected volunteer Board. There is also a Police Station. Community groups also run a range of other educational, sports, cultural and social services and activities

A number of Government agencies, Iwi, religious and community groups provide a range of social services in Rawene, including budget advice, tax advice and a range of information and advocacy services. Other services are delivered from, and often provided in, towns outside Rawene.

There are three Church buildings and a Masonic Lodge.

Telecommunications

The phone network is copper wire to roadside cabinets and then to an exchange, and fibre-optic cable from the exchange. This limits the speed and capacity of internet connections. There is also a line-of-site wireless internet and phone service. Most television is via satellite. Cellphone communication is generally available.

Economy

There are many people with skills, knowledge and experience contributing to most facets of life in Rawene.

Historically, Rawene developed as Hokianga's civic administration centre, with some timber milling, trading and shipping activity. Administration is now reduced to one local government staff member in an office open only two days a week.

There has recently been a revival of people restoring older buildings, including one now being used as an art gallery and cafe, and another with three retail spaces.

Rawene has a small retail sector, comprising a general store; a fruit and vegetable shop that sells some fresh local produce and also sells its own baked goods, preserves and frozen foods; three cafes, including one that also exhibits and sells local arts and crafts; a takeaway food shop; a pharmacy; a 2nd-hand shop; a laundromat; a commercial fishery with a licence to sell fresh fish locally; a Service Station and Mechanical Workshop and an Opp Shop.

There is a Hotel with public bar, cafe and accommodation; a Motor Camp; a boutique bed & breakfast and a few private B&Bs; a hat-maker, a dressmaker, a felter selling garments, hats and other items. and a furniture maker. Some people, including real estate agents, work from their homes, mostly as sole-traders. Others travel to work daily in other towns. There are few resident tradespeople and contractors. There are no legal,

accounting, financial, insurance, business advice, architectural or other professional services.

Rawene's major employers are all heavily dependent on Government funding, key among them the Hokianga Health Trust, the Rawene Primary School, the Rawene Learning Centre of NorthTec, the Kōhanga Reo and the Police. A relatively large number of people are dependent on National Superannuation, Government benefits and/or Working for Families payments. The many voluntary community groups are dependent on Government and philanthropic funding to do their work.

Almost 50% of the population lives in rented accommodation, and many owner-occupied properties are mortgaged. Most rental and mortgage payments are made to people and/or organisations based outside Rawene.

The median wage in Rawene is considerably lower than in most parts of NZ and there is a relatively high level of unemployment and underemployment.

Almost all essential supplies, such as food, energy (electricity, gas, petrol, diesel), clothing, building materials, household goods and appliances etc are "imported" from other parts of NZ or overseas. Prices are generally higher here, because of the cost of freighting food and goods into town, and many people "bulk shop" in other towns to help keep their costs down.

There is comparatively little "discretionary income" available to help support community initiatives. There is little processing or manufacturing that "adds value" (and therefore wealth) to local or imported raw materials.

Tourists and visitors are the other major source of "outside income", but Rawene is not a tourist destination. Regular events include an annual Country Music Festival, and Book and Film Festivals in alternate years. There are very few other activities or attractions to bring people into Rawene and encourage them to stay overnight. Few of the touring drama and musical groups perform in Rawene, preferring instead to go to Omapere. Opononi & Omapere are the preferred venues for touring "pub bands" and other acts. There is only one Rawene-based business offering visitors a "harbour experience" (kayaking) and no opportunity for exposure to Māori culture. Our one major existing attraction, Clendon House, is only open part-time.

We have many talented performers, artists and musicians among us, but few opportunities or venues for them to display their work or perform.

"Rawene," said our late elder, "is a very spiritual place. You will become rich there spiritually, but you mustn't expect to make money there."

Township of Rawene; Jean Irvine

About Rawene: Population

[Source: 2013 Census Quick Stats about Rawene]

Population

471 people usually live in Rawene; 222 are male, 249 female. The median age (half are younger, and half older, than this age) is 43.5 years. 20% percent are 65 years and over, and 24% percent are under 15 years. 64% are Māori, 48% are European, 8% are Pacific Islanders, and Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American African and Others make up 2%. Note that the total is more than 100% because many people stated more than one ethnicity.

27.7% speak Te Reo Māori and 66.7% speak only one language.

Households

There are 198 occupied dwellings and 30 unoccupied dwellings in Rawene.

One-family households make up 54.0% of all households. One-person households make up 38.%. The average household size is 2.3 people.

54% of households in occupied private dwellings own the dwelling or hold it in a family trust.

Families

Couples with children make up 23% of all families in Rawene; couples without children make up 38%; 41% are one parent with children.

Work

16.9% of people over 15 are unemployed.

Income

The median income (half the population earns more than this, half earn less) is \$18,100. 6% have no income; 20% earn less than \$10,000pa; 43% earn \$10,000-\$30,000. 25% receive a welfare benefit and 27% receive National Superannuation or another form of pension.

Education

70.3% of people aged 15 years and over have a formal qualification. 14.9% of people aged 15 years have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Phone, Fax & Internet

46% of households have access to the Internet. 68% have access to a cellphone. 6% have no access.

Access to motor vehicles

52% of households have access to one motor vehicle; 25% have access to two; 3.3% have access to three or more. 14% have no access.

About Rawene: Timeline 1800-1900

1819: Samuel Marsden journeys to Hokianga, down the Uta-kura River to Motiti Island near Kohukohu, then on to Whiria at Pakanae, out to the heads, then to Whirinaki, and on to Rawene (which Marsden refers to as Wetewhahetee, and names its chief as Tarawheka). A party of 50 then sets off up the Waima River (then known as the Punakitere).

1820: Marsden joins a party sent by Captain Skinner, of the Dromedary, tracing his earlier route. A member of the party reports "a very large Pah on a point of land which jutted out into the river forming one of the Heads to the entrance". This Pah is generally believed to be Tahere, on the hill above where the Hospital now stands.

Early 1800s: Timber Mill and Shipyards established in Hokianga.

1822: Captain Herd visits Hokianga on the Providence, the first trading ship to enter the Harbour, and loads spars and masts.

1826: Herd returns with the Rosanna and another vessel, Lambton, commanded by Captain Barnett, bringing sawyers and tradesmen with the intention of settling them in Hokianga. The voyage is funded by E. G. Wakefield via a company that was the precursor of the New Zealand Company.

1827: On 26 January Herd purchases Rawene from Muriwai, an influential chief from Uta-kura, for the Wakefield Company. Herd returns to Sydney on 11 February after being warned that an attempt was to be made to seize his ship. One settler remains, and three others later join him.

End of 1830s: Most land sales are upriver of Rawene, and comparatively small areas of land have passed out of Māori hands below Rawene. Most of the 200 or so European settlers in Hokianga are also based upstream of Rawene.

1837-1838: William White, an "unfrocked" Wesleyan missionary, has a house built for him at Rawene while he is on a visit to England. It seems he never lived in this house himself. At this time Rawene "had failed to attract Europeans".

1839: William Wakefield inspects the land purchased by Herd and decides it is not suitable for NZ Company purposes.

1840s: No claim of ownership of the Rawene land purchased by Herd is lodged with the Old Land Claims Commissioners. Mohi Tawhai, Arama Karaka Pi

(Māhurehure chiefs) and Papahurihia (Omanaia) have previously claimed an interest in the land, but do not dispute Muriwai's interest.

1841-1843: McDonough (or McDonogh) in possession of White's house and acting as Resident Magistrate and Postmaster. Later appointees are based in other places. There is no record of "subsequent functionaries" having lived in Rawene until about 1861.

Late 1840s: Rawene apparently has no permanent European inhabitants, and the focus of social and commercial activity is still in the upper harbour. Downstream from Rawene European commercial and social activity remain minimal.

1850s: Government initiates action to lay out a township on Herd's Point. Tawhai, Pi, Papahurihia and others assert their rights to different areas within the settlement.

1851: Morton-Jones (an officer on the survey ship Pandora which charted the Harbour in 1851) reports that only "two or three sawyers with very ruinous residences at present hold quiet possession" in Rawene.

1858: Ownership of Rawene "resolved" when the Crown decides that Māori title had been extinguished by Herd's deed. Tawhai and Pi reluctantly accept (Land Commissioner) Bell's offer of three acres each.

1859: William Clarke surveys occupations of Rawene land, showing occupations by Mohi Tawhai and Arama Karaka Pi 'on the Point'. Papahurihia is in possession of a small settlement on the south side of the peninsula, at Te Raupo. It is generally acknowledged at the time that the Rawene district comes within Māhurehure tribal territory.

1861: Sir George Grey convenes meeting of 1500 Māori at Rawene. Decision to locate a Resident Magistrate in Rawene.

1862: J. R. Clendon appointed resident magistrate. There is neither a home for his family nor a courthouse from which to operate. At Rawene only a few squatters are present, one of who is Bryers, with whom the Clendons apparently live for a time.

1862-1880s: After "unraveling the tangled skein of its Hokianga land acquisitions in exchange for scrip" the Government ignores Hokianga. The Montefiore Grant (416 acres), on the Omanaia River just south of Rawene, is the only approved purchase not exchanged for scrip.

1864: F. E. Maning reports only one European woman in Hokianga. All European settlers are married to Māori women or women of Māori descent.

1904: Dives and Ramsay build and open a sawmill, later taken over by Union Box and Timber Co, (an Australian company) which also operates a joinery factory at Rawene. Lee refers to an earlier mill at Rawene, but no dates are given. Mill closes in 1920s. Dairying and gumdigging ensure the survival of Kohukohu, Rawene and Opononi as the timber industry declines, and Rawene becomes the main centre of Hokianga, largely because it is the administrative hub.

1864: William Clarke surveys Rawene and sets out the Town of Rawene, which extends from the end of the Point to Tahere Pa, just south of the present hospital. One section in every block is set aside for education purposes. This area is now known as the Town of Rawene and the Suburbs of Rawene.

1866: Clendon granted an acre of land and builds his house.

1870s: A time of fast growth in Rawene. Six pre-fabricated cottages arrive from Auckland. The Court-house, Post Office, Methodist Church and Masonic Hotel are established. Herd's Point Hotel is also open. Clendon (d.1872) holds license to sell beer and spirits.

1870: Spencer von Sturmer appointed Resident Magistrate, based at Rawene, under the Resident Magistrate's Act which gives him summary jurisdiction over both Māori and Europeans. Clendon retires with the passing of the Act. He has a reputation for fair dealing with disputes between the two races.

1871: John Webster, then a magistrate, reports that relations in the North between Māori and Pākehā are "poor", despite assurances given to the Governor a year earlier.

1875: Post Office established.

1876: Local Government comes to Hokianga under the Counties Act. Boundaries of County of Hokianga established, with two Ridings, Waihou and Waima.

1878: Rawene population stands at 59; 32 males and 27 females.

Early 1880s: Most public buildings erected, including school, Post Office, County Hall and Offices. Government pursues a programme of land settlement in Hokianga in light of serious unemployment in Auckland.

1890s: Rawene described as a "small administrative residential village only, had little industry until the sawmill opened there after the turn of the century".

1894: Lester Bros open General Store opposite Rawene Wharf.

1898: Hokianga County writes formal letter to Government complaining that it is not taking the threat from rebel Natives seriously, and denying that settlers are supplying dissident Māori with arms. Hauhau sympathisers, including Māhurehure hapū of Waima, are "procuring and concealing firearms and ammunition", in response to a recently imposed "dog tax" by-law. This is described as "the last organised violent protest in the North by Māori people, "who had in such a short space of time suffered the ignominy of transformation from landlord to tenant by the activities of their erstwhile guests".

Muriwai sells Rawene to Herd in 1827. The sale covers land from the Point to south of Tahere Pa. Muriwai, from Te Popoto hapu at Utukura, was one of the most influential people in Hokianga at the time.

Te Mahurehure (Waima) chiefs Mohi Tawhai and Arama Karaka Pi, and Omanaia chief Papahurihia, say they should at least have been consulted over the sale, as they had legitimate claims to the land as well.

Herd purchased the land for the NZ Company, which turned it down in 1837. Tawhai and Pi say they will either buy the land back or simply repossess it, because Maori custom is that land has to be occupied to be claimed.

Ownership of the land was not resolved in the 1840 Old Land Claims hearings. Despite this, some portions changed hands many times until the 1858 Old Land Claims hearings in Rawene, when the Government took possession of Herd's "title" and Tawhai and Pi were offered 3-acre blocks each. The land was surveyed in 1858, creating the sections and street layouts for the first time.

Tawhai's block was later reduced to one acre, and in the 1950s the Council took the land for unpaid rates and built the pensioner housing there.

Papahurihia (also known as Te Atua Wera), settles at Te Raupo where he has family connections, in 1845. He is affiliated to Ngati Hau, Te Hikutu, Ngai Tawake, and Te Waiariki, and is regarded as the spiritual leader of Ngapuhi. An early map shows seven dwellings there.



Early 19th Century: Tawhai brings his granddaughter Katarina Kohu (Mrs Joseph Bryers) and her family back from the Bay of Islands to take charge of the Mahurehure gardens at Tahunahuru (approximately where the mangrove walkway is today) and to continue the occupation there. Katarina has mana whenua status in Rawene through her mother, Moehuri.

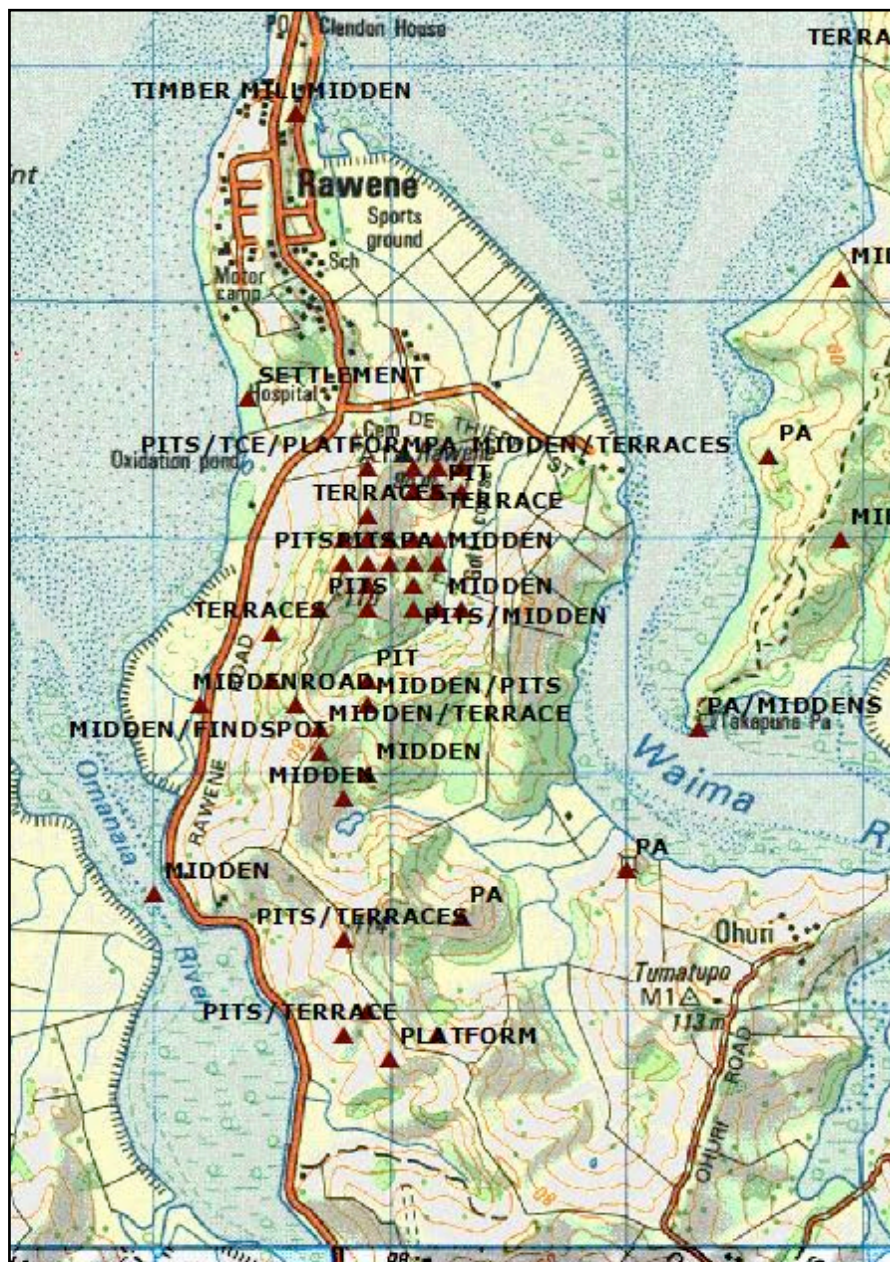
Mahurehure also regularly hunt and fish around Rawene.

Tahunahuru is also the spot where the koiwi (bones) were sent off in waka to their final burial place around the harbour after the appropriate ceremonies had taken place.

In 1862, J R Clendon and his wife Jane live with the Bryers until they are granted an acre of land and build their own house. Jane is the daughter of Takatowai Te Whata of Utakura and Dennis Browne Cochrane, a pioneer settler.

Okura, where the Motor Camp is today, was an early name for Rawene. It is a place of deep spiritual significance, where significant ceremonies took place and peace was brokered in times of war between hapu from all over Hokianga. It was also a whare wananga, where tohunga would instruct selected boys in special teachings and rights. Hokianga chiefs met there to discuss signing Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and continued to meet there well into the 20th Century.

* This reference is from *Hokianga*, by Jack Lee, p21. He sources it to Smith, S.P.; *Supplement to the Journals of the Polynesian Society*, Vol 5, p29. Other accounts differ.

Rawene Sites of Archaeological Significance

ArcGIS Mapping

1550-1560: Formative period of Ngāpuhi iwi.

Rahiri marries Whakaruru (Ngātiawa?) at Rawene, and moves to Whiria (at Pakanae), which becomes the citadel of Ngāpuhi. Rahiri was born at Whiria and is the son of Tauramoko, a descendant of Nukutawhiti, and Hauaangiangi, daughter of Puhī. “... all Ngāpuhi of importance trace their descent” to Rahiri.

[See Hokianga; Jack Lee p21]

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NRC water quality reports

ArcGIS Mapping

Google Maps

From *Rawene Past & Present*; David West, October 2013; updated June 2017

Ideas generated during
public consultation



Tony Bridge

Ideas generated during public consultation

There were several rounds of public consultation before the planning process was reviewed in 2014. Some initial analysis was done of the hundreds of ideas put forward. One format grouped ideas (“Items”) into the following categories: Arts; Education; Facilities; Amenities; Environment; Economic Opportunities; People; Recreation & Sport; The Town; Events; Young People.

The following Table shows how these categories fit within the “Focus Area” format adopted after the plan process was re-started, and as presented in this Plan. This is followed by the original tables listing the ideas put forward.



Guests and visitors at the Rawene Primary School 150th anniversary. Children’s sailing day (left).

The Vision Framework for Rawene Community Plan

“There is only one Rawene. It is unique. It is our place.”

<p>The Rawene Community Plan Structure</p>	<p><u>Natural Environment:</u> <i>We embrace our role as stewards of our natural and modified environments, and we preserve and enhance healthy lands, rivers, sea and atmosphere, using ecologically regenerative practices.</i></p>	<p><u>Built Environment & Infrastructure:</u> <i>We value the unique character of our heritage precinct and its buildings. We enjoy and appreciate the availability of affordable housing and the provision of infrastructure that is efficient, serviceable and environmentally friendly.</i></p>	<p><u>People and Community:</u> <i>We are a vibrant, caring, connected and healthy community, renowned for its friendly and welcoming approach. We create many opportunities to uplift and support our people.</i></p>	<p><u>Culture, Arts & Heritage</u> <i>We acknowledge the place of Tangata Whenua Māori in our community and aspire to a greater understanding of our respective cultures. As a community we accept our role in maintaining our unique cultural heritage and take pride in celebrating our shared history.</i></p>	<p><u>Economy:</u> <i>We value what we have and what we can develop in a regenerative manner to build a strong and diverse local economy, to improve the quality of our lives.</i></p>
<p>The ideas and structure that emerged from initial rounds of consultation</p>	<p><u>Environment</u> Harbour, Land Use.</p>	<p><u>The Town</u> Heritage Precinct, Buildings, Streets, Taonga, History. <u>Facilities</u> Transport, Maintenance, Rubbish. <u>Amenities</u> Water, Sewerage, Stormwater, Electricity, Energy, Broadband.</p>	<p><u>People</u> Relationships, attitudes, community contribution and development. <u>Education</u> School, Kohanga Reo, Playcentre, Polytechnic, St John Ambulance. <u>Recreation, Sport, Keeping Healthy</u> Sailing, golf, horse riding, karate, bands, walking, swimming, bowling, dancing. <u>Events</u> <u>Young People</u> (Excluding education) <u>Services</u> Police, Fire, Hospital. Ambulance, Coastguard.</p>	<p><u>Arts</u> Visual arts, film-making, music, drama, dance, poetry, literature. <u>Maori Culture & Heritage</u> <u>Pakeha Culture and Heritage</u></p>	<p><u>Economic Opportunities</u> Business, Tourism, Education.</p>

type	No.	ITEM	value
A		ARTS • Visual Arts • Film making • Music • Drama • Dance • Poetry • Literature	
A	1	VISUAL ARTS: Galleries, artist workshop in Rawene for selling artwork &c	
A	2	MUSIC: Sing together. A community choir - Big Sing, Ceilidhs, Music Festivals, open mike nights. +V	
A	3	FILM: Movie theatre, Film Festivals, Outdoor movies. +V	
A	4	Radio/TV/Recording studio	
A	5	Create a performance space / events centre with stage & awesome sound system	
A	6	Sponsor competitions for sculptures for public spaces	
A	7	Declare the Hokianga a national Sculpture Park	
A	8	Get a film made/set in Rawene like "The Piano"	
A	9	Arts Festival next year: Janine McV is happy to revive HCET to umbrella it +V	
A	10	Brand Rawene as an Arts Centre	
A	11	Permanent Art School in Rawene +E	
A	12	Promote Rawene as the Arts Hub of Northland	
A	13	Build an Arts Attraction	
A	14	Revival of the Arts Course +E	
A	15	Arts based interventions/ arts therapy	
A	16	Maori Culture/ Arts Centre	
A	17	More Maori Art / Sculptures in the town	
A	18	Music workshops for young people... access to a recording studio once a month. Music lessons +E	
A	19	Bring back Applied Arts Courses and our wonderful tutors +E	
A	20	Blessed with talents singers with beautiful voices.. need more opps to showcase musicians and artists.. Create forums to showcase.	
E		EDUCATION • School • Kohanga Reo • Playcentre • Polytechnic • St John Ambulance	
E	1	High School & Alternative Schooling	
E	2	School Holiday Programmes, OSCAR	
E	3	Increase Adult Literacy, Numeracy, Tourism and Hospitality	
E	4	Free courses for youth/adult self sufficiency, i.e. solar/ water/ wind power – skills to set up and maintain water lines included	
E	5	Make more use of Northtec, to benefit both students and township	
E	6	Resource Northtec so that it becomes sought after.	
E	7	Free Northtec courses - no more student loans	
E	8	Training – focus on making this commercially viable	
E	9	Step up education resources, management, governance structures, sustainability	
E	10	Lost a lot from North Tec.. they have monopoly.. need new provider more community programmes	

E	11	Improve education- community re:processes,structures, create awareness -reality checks with action	
E	12	Oscar Programme at school hall.. currently undertaking survey to get 10 kids. Need a consistent number to make viable..... ...improve access for Rawene kids to Opononi school holiday programme..which is well resourced. glenis pav@xtra.co.nz. 405 8895	
E	13	Notice Board for NorthTec and school for their events so whole community can come to support local students/ kids	
E	14	Rawene School: Please help our school to keep community facilities operating with our sports complex. It would be great to help by ...keeping the fields mowed, upgrading the courts when needed, keeping the swimming pool running, keeping the hall up to standard. ...Any assistance in these would be greatly appreciated as these are community facilities also and well used by the community.	
F		FACILITIES • Transport • Maintenance • Rubbish	
F	1	Improve Public Transport: perhaps a link bus to Kaikohe or further	
F	2	Bring back the bus to Rawene	
F	3	Ferry Extended hours, improved service - run more often and for longer	
F	4	Ferry, Own it and Run it	
F	5	A harbour-wide Launch Service (subsidized by NRC) would be very popular with visitors and locals. +O	
M		AMENITIES • Water • Sewerage • Storm water • Electricity • Energy • Broadband	
M		<i>can we create a set of community values regarding community or local resources ?</i>	
M	1	Upgrade Utilities, amenities, services – stormwater, sewerage, drainage	
M	2	Improve Council maintenance – locally held contracts	
M	3	Improve links with FNDC / Community Boards	
M	4	Address water needs, waste management, water cleanup, poo ponds	
M	5	Information Centre (maybe expand RAD centre's role)	
M	6	Energy: Talk about our energy resources – power generation, solar power	
M	7	Run our vehicles on distilled alcohol	
M	8	Get Community Audit of energy needs	
M	9	..an information board down town	
M	10	Lights at boat ramp	
M	11	Park bench on hill (Dave Williams will sponsor)	
M	12	An information bill board downtown	
M	13	Water is expensive..where does it come from what other options do we have.. Subsidies to put in rain water tanks?	
M	14	Encourage responsible landlords, promote healthy houses also T17	
M	15	Poo ponds and silt in rivers is concern	
N		ENVIRONMENT • Harbour • Land use	
N	1	Healthy Whenua/Healthy Harbour : increase respect for the land, harbour and environment in which we live	
N	2	Create Kaitiaki Unit – hard core protection & conservation.	

N	3	Environmental Awareness to a high degree throughout the rohe	
N	4	Better use of our environment	
N	5	No pollution in our harbour: let's have a healthy, clean harbour	
N	6	Utilise our Harbour in a sustainable way	
N	7	More native tree planting and riparian planting. No pine trees within 2kms of harbour. Nurture the roadway planting.	
N	8	Replant the Hokianga Kauri forest.	
N	9	Encourage Pride in our Town - the rubbish may not be thrown out into gutters.	
O		ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES • Business • Tourism • Education	
O	1	GROWTH: Determine what we mean by growth – perhaps it is not growth in the terms of money and opportunities for consumerism, but in the valuing. . . . of what we have, and what we can do in developing our potential as a small town reflecting the values of a bicultural community	
O	2	TOURISTS: could hire or use bikes to explore the bottom road/mangrove walk or just the views.	
O	3	Lobby to bring the planned cycleway through Rawene to build on existing tourism: maybe include cycle stands and shelter near the ferry	
O	4	Tourism - 5 months of the year	
O	5	We must let the tourist see the beauty of Rawene – not just the dreary part	
O	6	Gold coin ferry queue collection - community project fundraiser?	
O	7	Attract independent tourists – that is better than mass tourism. Be careful about opening up Rawene to big tour operators & buses	
O	8	Ambassador on ferry: give out mementos	
O	9	"RAWENE" sign when ferry arrives at ramp	
O	10	Fly flags on flagpoles (make a Rawene flag)	
O	11	Encourage businesses that support our ideals.	
O	12	Do more shopping locally	
O	13	More home stay type accommodation is needed so visitors can stay longer	
O	14	"Discover" a Loch Ness monster in the Hokianga	
O	15	Local Council Contracts: employment for local people	
O	16	Create local industries – aquaculture, food production, honey jobs, local industry. Maori art and crafts.	
O	17	Create our own employment bartering system	
O	18	Jobs for leaving Northtec students and other youth/adults	
O	19	Attract overseas investors to create jobs	
O	20	Set up an employment trust where young people can be trained then when working can pay the trust back	
O	21	*Kiwiyo Ice Cream parlour (*suggested by tamariki)	
O	22	*Pet shelter/zoo because it would be fun to see the animals, because the zoo can teach us how to look after the animals	
O	23	*Supermarket so we can buy cheese, eggs, nuts, bread and fruit	
O	24	*Bakery so we don't have to drive all the way to Kaikohe bakery	

O	25	Some type of green dollar / skill share scheme to reduce our need for money	
O	26	People Need Jobs! Investment and promotion of existing tourism, educational and hospital facilities to encourage more employment and financial return ie. Things for tourists to do, improve Northtec connections etc. Generate employment opportunities.	
P		PEOPLE: • relationships, • attitudes, • community contribution and development	
		<i>Community development is an ongoing process of building relationships and understanding, as well as the implementation of ideas, activities, events and projects (IAEP), and the development of infrastructure. Under this "model" IAEP will be successful when people in the community have a general sense that the time is right and there is general support for them.</i>	
P	1	Marae justice, restorative justice, community justice	
P	2	Neighbourhood Watch, community security, looking out for each other	
P	3	How do we hold on to what we already have! Support the assets we have.	
P	4	Keep facilities we have by coming together. Need funding.	
P	5	Aim for a shared sense of history that we can acknowledge and understanding of what we can celebrate	
P	6	Get on the same waka, start rowing together	
P	7	Get Maori and Pakeha right first, everyone get in behind	
P	8	Understand our history and present from both Maori and European points of view	
P	9	Become truly bicultural by giving full effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi	
P	10	Ensure that both Maori and NZ-European world views shape our future	
P	11	A day of coming together to understand Te Tiriti o Waitangi: what it meant, and means now. RAD ran one a few years ago and it was very helpful.	
P	12	Do things that foster deep connection & understanding eg. A gathering in the old Methodist church where people share their stories. with regard to what happened to land on the peninsula	
P	13	Te Mana Motuhake o Hokianga	
P	14	Whakakotahi	
P	15	Start Listening to each other - respecting differences.	
P	16	Talk to people you don't know. Hook up – communicate, relate, smile	
P	17	Work together	
P	18	Learn Te Reo	
P	19	Work towards becoming a truly bi-cultural town	
P	20	Rawene based marae	
P	21	Hear stories about tangata whenua, land	
P	22	Value Maori experience, knowledge	
P	23	Visible celebration of biculturalism	
P	24	Rediscover Maori place names (as T6)	
P	25	Recognise and use the potential we have in the history, non monetary resources, and people	

P	26	The growth of a people & community which is proud of who they are & where they live, not ascribing value on the basis of monetarism & consumerism	
P	27	Using our own resources to identify and resolve our own problems	
P	28	Work out how we make the whole community resilient / self sustaining	
P	29	Conceptualise the concept	
P	30	Follow through with it till it's up and running and sustain it	
P	31	Encouragement of existing organisations and co-operation between them	
P	32	Encourage more people to take part in Town affairs	
P	33	Create safe spaces and forums where everyone can mingle and talk freely, openly and honestly	
P	34	Ensure everyone is invited to participate in decisions about our town	
P	35	Act on our own decisions rather than expect "someone else" to do it for us	
P	36	Hokianga and its people are the bottom line. The rest of the country should operate on our incomes.	
P	37	Develop an ethos of "together we can"	
P	38	Be aware of the quadruple bottom line: is an action right environmentally, economically, socially, culturally?	
P	39	Community based pae pae (gathering place)	
P	40	..a group who casually checks up on our elderly... Neighbourhood safety..clusters of houses that can ring each other if frightened or something happens.	
P	41	To make our community stronger we need to take a huge step backward	
P	42	Dog owners need to be responsible..barking/ rushing/ killing other peoples pets.	
P	43	Litter... educate and build pride so people don't litter. Local people do the clean up..creates employment...or community work for offenders.	
P	44	Need better communication with council and different groups. Shared information.	
P	45	Come to agreements so we all on the same page...no more division..listen to each other	
P	46	Look forward find ways to work together	
P	47	Partnership based on Treaty..	
P	48	we are all teachers as well as learners.. have different strengths and weaknesses. Raise consciousness/build awareness and respect	
P	49	E.g. New youth justice putea announced.. wants community to come up with programmes... ... but how do we sustain in long term so initiatives don't end when govt funding does.	
R		RECREATION, SPORT, KEEPING HEALTHY • Sailing • Golf • Horse Riding • Karate • Bands • Walking • Swimming • Bowling • Dancing	
R	1	Sports Complex build it down on the rugby reserve	
R	2	Sports Facilities: Leisure Centre, Sports Centre	
R	3	Indoor Swimming Complex New Community pool – salt water	
R	4	Sports Complex- Weight watchers	
R	5	Help needed for sports complex	
R	6	Community facility such as a gym that's accessible with motivational support/ hauora/ supportive of community wellbeing.....	
R	7	Educational workshops on nutrition/ classes to stimulate elderly (tai chi) ..help them with better quality of life	

R	8	Sport for duffers. Social Sports	
R	9	Encourage us to think how we look after ourselves.	
R	10	Gym or health centre.	
R	11	Healthy Living Centre. A social centre providing indoor facilities for exercise and swimming to suit all ages, with professional individual guidance on diet, exercise and lifestyle to be available. Could Rawene create a model? <i>(this covers R1 to R10)</i>	
R	12	Healing Centre. Rongoa Clinic with mirimiri	
R	13	Hospice/Respite. Sauna steam room.	
R	14	Bowling club: Vision is starting twilight bowls. Need working bees to support those who are toiling away to keep this facility alive for Rawene. Help is desperately needed to keep the bowling club going. Any help or suggestion welcome. Look around and find out how one can help in this case. the Rawene Bowling Club – desperate to hold on to this facility for Rawene. Social bowling afternoons with live music. Bowls tournament.	
R	15	We need support to revive outdoor bowls in Rawene, a facility youth & retired can enjoy. Having people come to play bowls. A facility we don't want to lose.	
R	16	Adventure Park because it can bring more children over to Rawene	
R	17	Small Rainbows End so you can drop your child off there and go and do what you want.	
R	18	Mullet farming X 2: for food Health(omega 3) mental health	
R	19	Promote and encourage sustainable living	
R	20	Holiday programme centre, youth programmes	
R	21	Awareness of dangers of wi fi, mobile phones and cordless phones. Work towards ways of limiting damage to ourselves and especially children	
R	22	More horse riding...support Rob Pink	
T		THE TOWN • Heritage Precinct • Buildings • Streets • Taonga • History	
T	1	Using the resources we have (people and environment) to emphasize the history within the town, the peninsula (including the hospital) and the harbour - ensuring that all who live here know, respect and have pride in what we have inherited.	
T	2	Consider the pre-European life of the peninsula and what it could mean for us, and how it might be reflected today.	
T	3	Clendon House – when does it open? “son et lumiere”, picnics, poor access	
T	4	Waka house for Waka Tetehau O Rawene. Currently outside chemist but needs to be situated somewhere else... by the water	
T	5	Encourage proper restoration of historic buildings	
T	6	Re-discover Maori place names <i>(as P 24)</i>	
T	7	Seating for people walking up the hill	
T	8	Boardwalk between Vicki's shop and Boatshed Cafe and thence to small jetty.	
T	9	Walkway from end of Russell Esplanade to Fire Station Road (Gundry Street)	
T	10	Form beach between jetty and toilets with grass – seats – trees etc.	
T	11	Upgrade facade of 4-Square shop	
T	12	Beach safety enclosure (illustration provided). The current can be strong.	
T	13	Using resources we have (people and environment) to develop a system of well-maintained walking tracks on paper roads allowing for horses & people	

T	14	A "men's shed" for making stuff, sharing skills and increasing confidence and connection	
T	15	Beautify the town : using the resources we have (people and environment) to develop the potential we have in the beauty of the peninsula, planting more roadsides, outlawing the dropping of rubbish, cleaning beaches etc.	
T	16	Using the resources we have (people and environment) to review waste land, unoccupied buildings and land not cared for, with a view to recognising. and developing the potential they have	
T	17	Encourage responsible landlords, promote healthy houses <i>also M14</i>	
T	18	Get together with Northtec to use the horticulture course to grow plants/flowers/trees that could be used to improve the look of the town centre and gardens	
T	19	Encourage street gardens, paint historical buildings	
T	20	Spruce the whole town from the wharf to the school	
T	21	A tree inventory should be made (see Robin's Hillsboro DVD)	
T	22	The existing park and environs around the ferry terminal could include more local artwork/provision for the community	
T	23	Community Gardens/Local Food Production : using the resources we have (people and environment) to develop a system of . . . community gardens & edible forests	
T	24	To become self-reliant in terms of food, fuel, fibre and fun	
T	25	Need to increase local organic food production, community participation, education and food distribution	
T	26	Rawene could once again be knowledge centre for local food production / plant and seed collection	
T	27	Raw milk available using own bottles	
T	28	Fix up all our shops and town places, utilise them. Empty shops, historic places restrict use, work with them to get good outcomes	
T	29	No Loading Zone outside the old butchers shop. This is not a good place.	
T	30	Open a Car care do-it-yourself complex	
T	31	Tap water in toilets at the boat ramp	
T	32	A town clock	
T	33	Too much elephant grass and pampas to clean up, waterways too. Lights	
T	34	Twin historic towns of Kohukohu and Rawene... joint advertising	
T	35	Rawene is lovely historic village.. needs to keep traditions alive. Council needs to recognise the special qualities and character and support.	
T	36	Kiwibank.supermarket growth. Mobile EFTPOS for visiting townies.	
T	37	Public playground +Y	
T	38	Broadwalk CLOGS?	
T	39	Trees in Rawene... some cause asthma..tobacco weed/ privet/ what else.. can we eliminate.	
T	40	Why are so many homes and businesses for sale?	
T	41	Too many dogs to walk streets safely	
T	42	Dog problem: danger to traffic and makes walking unpleasant	
T	43	Track from main road to McDonnell Street is dangerous..well used as shortcut by kids and students.. needs some maintenance	

T	44	*Bridge to Kohukohu because it means you won't need to worry about missing the ferry, you won't waste as much petrol . . . (*tamariki)	
V		EVENTS • Organised happenings	
V	1	Family oriented gatherings, have events you can do as a couple/whanau	
V	2	Family events that get parents out and kids active. Great space to hold events.	
V	3	More events..love the local flavour	
V	4	Friday night food market down by the boat ramp followed by open mic- poetry and music	
V	5	Sports days and horse events.. promote more widely.	
V	6	Annual Regatta with sailing and waka races, food music etc	
V	7	Annual Raft Race combined with Picnic Day to meet other residents	
V	8	Annual Community Dinner together, picnic in the park, a Rawene day a special celebration of Rawene	
V	9	Organise package "learn to paint" holidays	
V	10	Have an annual Hokianga Treasure Hunt.	
V	11	Annual Kapa Haka fundraising event	
V	12	Need to link training to jobs in the town..how do we create employment with new skills developed at Northtec.. nowhere to go with it... need to invest in... ...programmes to make them sustainable after govt funding runs out... currently all goes into individual salaries & bonuses not into programmes	
V	13	Family oriented activities.. big picnic day..encourage all surrounding schools to come as everyone related. Kids can meet and play with cousins.	
V	14	Encourage young people to participate in sports/ arts .. activities between 3 and 6..somewhere to go and positive things to do.	
V	15	Biannual concert: community fundraiser	
V	16	Invest in our children/our future... give them a passion early on for running community events	
V	17	'Fashion in the field' both men and women any era Competition on Race Day	
Y		YOUNG PEOPLE (excluding education)	
Y	1	Computer/homework centre so we can do our homework on the computer	
Y	2	Encourage our young people to help beautify the area through paid work	
Y	3	Stop the exodus. How do we help people to stay here – our youth?	
Y	4	Ask young people what they think about local issues	
Y	5	Youth Club; create activities that can be sustained for our young people e.g. horse stables, waka, youth club, sports centre	
Y	6	Youth Hub 4 employment – opportunities/local/performance/sport	
Y	7	Create opportunities for our young people to stay here for education & recreation; leave when they are ready; and return to a positive future	
Y	8	More sports activities for kids to do..social/whanau soccer and athletics currently... need netball/softball etc..Have to go to Kaikohe or Kerikeri to play (see R11)	
Y	9	Places for kids to play outdoors under the eyes of their parents	
Y	10	Drop in centre for younger people	
Y	11	Encourage use of the Library especially by young people.	
Y	12	More early childhood facilities. Kohanga is booked out and Playcentre 2 days week.	

Y	13	*Skate Park by Barry Andrewes; so people stop crashing into each other (<i>*these suggestions by tamariki</i>)	
Y	14	*BMX track we can do tricks because it would be fun, we can show everyone that we're cool, we can see our friends, we can go really fast, we can learn... ... tricks, we can get fit and healthy, we can have races, we can get together	
Y	15	*A Horse School so we can learn to ride horses, we can have a community horse race, we can ride the horses to the shop, school and to our poppa's	
Y	16	*Roller Coaster because more people can have fun, it will bring more people all over, have scary rides, so everyone can scream.	
Y	16	*Water Academy surfing, standup paddle-boarding, waka-ama, kayaks	
Y	17	*Motor Bike Track – because you can teach the kids how to ride on them, we can do jumps on them, we can do tricks we can race on them	
Y	18	*Swings so the little kids can play on some like the big kids.	
Y	19	*Water Slide for everyone to play on and have a turn one at a time.	
Y	20	*Flying Fox	

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+V, +E etc. = can also be considered under another section

- A 20
- E 14
- F 5
- M 15
- N 9
- O 26
- P 49
- R 22
- T 44
- V 17
- Y 20

Total 241

Vehicles disembarking the Ferry, Lower Parnell St.





Rawene: "Where the sun rises and the sun sets"

