Ko te maomao heke ki tua o
    nukutaurua e kore e hokia
The maomao that swims beyond
    nukutaurua will never return

Taipa, Oruru, Parapara, Paranui & Peria
Community Development Plan 2010 - 2030

Preface

The Purpose and Value of the Taipa/Oruru/Peria/Parapara/Paranui (TOPPP) Community Development Plan.

The Taipa/Oruru/Peria/Parapara/Paranui (TOPPP) Community Development Plan came about because a series of issues had arisen in the area that needed community input and required addressing in a coordinated manner. The Far North District Council offered the community the opportunity of creating a Community Development Plan which would include the township of Taipa and the catchment communities of the Oruru river. The TOPPP Community Development Plan will eventually form part of a trilogy of plans for the whole of Doubtless Bay.

A Community Development Plan is a document created by a community. It is an expression of the community's vision and aspirations for their land, waters and people for the medium term future. As such, it firstly has to seek those visions and aspirations. In the case of this plan, that work took place in a series of public meetings held through 2009. Secondly, there is then the task of designing the goals and specific projects that will deliver the vision and community aspirations, and the process of formulating these into a realistic roadmap (plan) the community can use to 'negotiate' its way forward toward through each of the goals to the final, overall vision. In the case of the TOPPP Community Development Plan, that work was conducted by a 'Working Party' from the community between November 2009 and May 2011.

For convenience, this plan has been divided into obvious sections, or 'Focus Areas' to make the writing, reading and actions arising from the plan, more 'do-able'. In reality, we know that social, cultural, environmental and economic issues invariably overlap, but for convenience, issues, goals and projects have been packaged in a manner which makes them more understandable and achievable. Less obvious is another form of 'packaging' or categorising. This plan has three other 'categories' for the goals and activities that become more obvious as the plan unfolds. Firstly, the plan has goals that relate to the community's relationship with the Far North District Council, and the Council's responsibility for the TOPPP Community. Secondly, the plan has goals that relate to the community's relationships with many other agencies (e.g. NRC, Department of Education) and the responsibilities they have for the TOPPP Community. Finally, the plan has goals that are specific and internal to this community – goals that the community can achieve for itself, like it has done so many times in the past.

The purpose and value of this plan is therefore threefold. One, it informs FNDC of the community's aspirations and intentions, somewhat like a communal submission to Council's own planning, so the community can contribute to its own development via FNDC processes and activity. Two, it informs all other relevant agencies whose activities and responsibilities impact on the community, what the TOPPP Community want in their future. Three, it serves as a roadmap for the community itself, coordinating and timing community projects and activities that will deliver the desired vision for TOPPP. The compiling of this plan is the first step in a 25 year journey. The plan must stay a living document. The community must nurture and up-date this plan, carry out its projects and stand behind it. The baton for its care and outcomes must be passed from one to another in that process, so the plan can serve the community who created it, else all its purpose and value will be lost.

Terminology:

The words 'sustainable' and 'sustainability' are used synonymously in this document. Where used, they indicate an approach or range of practices that are best defined by the 'strong' or 'ecological' model of sustainability. The use of the word firstly acknowledges that much of the land and water management, commercial and industrial practices of western economies are 'unsustainable' – that is, they cannot continue indefinitely in a finite system because they are inherently predicated on growth and expansion. Having accepted that position, it is understood that a great deal will need to change for our practices and 'economy' to become sustainable – in other words to continue to meet the 'needs' of future generations as the United Nations definition of 'sustainability' suggests. To assist and strengthen this concept of 'sustainable' practices meeting the 'needs' of future generations, we use the concept of 'Human Needs' as defined by Manfred Max-Neef. Material on the work of Manfred Max-Neef and CEPAUR, the Chilean Centre for Development Alternatives (aka The School of Human Scale Development Theory) is included in the appendices of this document.

THE VISION, VALUES, OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

"A vibrant community with a thriving economy, unspoilt natural environment, and cultural values based on Ngati Kahutanga".

The original vision was based on the following concepts:

UNSPOILT NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:

RIVER & ESTUARIES PROTECTED WITH PLANTED RIPARIAN MARGINS. ENHANCED MARINE ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL FORESTS PROTECTED. ALL FARMLANDS AND PRODUCTION FORESTS MANAGED SUSTAINABLY

VIBRANT COMMUNITY:

ACTIVE, DIVERSE, FRIENDLY AND CO-OPERATIVE

CULTURAL VALUES:

BASED ON NGATI KAHUTANGA VALUES

THRIVING ECONOMY:

BALANCED AND VARIED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN A WIDE RANGE OF BUSINESS AREAS

INFRASTRUCTURE:

SAFE, EFFICIENT AND WELL MAINTAINED AMENITIES AND SERVICES

Goals identified include:

➢ *An environment that is clean, safe and sustainable.*

➢ *To focus on infrastructure requirements and look at feasible, sustainable and creative solutions.*

Unspoilt Natural Environment *Clean rivers & catchment management* *Marine protection and enhancement*	*Our community values the taonga of our natural environment and resources (kaitiaki):* **Future projects:** ○ Support Doubtless Bay projects that align to this plan ○ Implement an independent and regular monitoring programme ○ River and estuaries are protected and include riparian margins ○ Enhance and protect marine areas ○ Community are kaitiaki of waterways: awa and moana ○ Ensure significant areas of native vegetation have adequate protection ○ Encourage sustainable management practices on farms and in production forests
Vibrant Community *A community has a range of community facilities* *A Sense of Belonging and Place*	*Our community is active, diverse, friendly and cooperative* **Future projects:** ○ Create a multifunctional recreation, arts and event centre ○ Improve existing toilets and changing facilities ○ Establish new assets e.g.: bus shelters and beach showers etc ○ Explore opportunities for coastal family camping facilities ○ Identify cycle and walkways that link Peria to Taipa; Taipa to Parapara e.g. Artist trails, horse treks, heritage walks ○ Identify ways of creating and/or maintaining the friendly, co-operative atmosphere
Cultural Values *Cultural Centre* *Recognize Maori heritage*	*We celebrate the richness of our cultural diversity* ○ We acknowledge and celebrate the cultural diversity and richness of our community and in particular, encourage the sharing of Ngati Kahutanga ○ As a community, we acknowledge Ngati Kahu as Tangata Whenua, Mana Whenua, Iwi and Kaitiaki of this rohe ○ Maori sites of cultural significance are protected and recognized using interpretative signage ○ Initiatives that encourage and promote Ngati Kahutanga are embraced by the wider community

Thriving Economy	**Create balanced and varied employment opportunities in a wide range of business areas focusing on the following:**
	
	Future projects:
	
	    o Encourage tourism growth
	    o Promote, develop and support events
	    o Nurture creativity by supporting, encouraging and assisting a wide variety of business opportunities involving arts, crafts and cultural aspects
	    o Create, encourage, grow and support business opportunities
	    o Encourage business opportunities which promote local food production and processing that also benefit the wider community.
	    o Encourage other businesses that utilize primary products of the region, in a sustainable manner

Safe & Efficient Infrastructure
 	
Improved facilities
	Our community has services and amenities that are efficient and well maintained
	
	    o Waste water and storm water systems, treatments and disposal processes are environmentally sound
	    o Local transport networks are well planned and accessible, and are safe for the community to use and enjoy
	    o Self sufficient energy supplies are supported, reliable and encouraged
	    o Communication infrastructure is accessible and up to date
	    o Personal water supplies meet necessary health standards
	    o Appropriate signage is displayed
	    o Ensure all roads in the area are safe and fit for purpose.

APPENDIX ONE – GOALS, KEY ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

Goals	Key Actions	How achieve	Primary Responsibilities	Potential Partners	Timeframes
Unspoilt natural environment	Clean rivers and catchment management	➤ Through the introduction & on-going monitoring of an independent water quality testing programme.	Doubtless Bay Catchment Plan Environment Centre		
		➤ Implement an independent, regular environmental monitoring programme.	Land owners	NRC, FNDC, DHB Ngati Kahu Hapu	
		➤ Riparian planting scheme implemented.	Land owners	Community, NRC Environment Centre	
	Marine Protection and Enhancement	➤ Marine protection and enhancement considering the possible use of mataitai, rahui or reserve status.	Marine Protection Group	Ngati Kahu Hapu	
		➤ Investigate the banning of commercial fishing.			
		➤ Marine protection and enhancement through tools such as educational programmes			
		➤ Care for the marine environment through educational tools such as and in partnership with: o Existing catchment programmes o Schools o Community organisations o Study programmes			
	Compliance	➤ Ensure illegal rubbish dumpings are dealt with as part of a clean up programme.			
		➤ Monitor and ensure compliance with district and regional environmental standards and planning requirements.	FNDC	NRC, Community	
		➤ To advocate and / or support the community to ensure compliance improvements.			
	Accessible open spaces	➤ Protect and enhance public open spaces that are accessible to the community, especially those with disabilities.			
	Modified environments (Farms and Forests) and soils are managed with ecologically sustainable practices	➤ Landcare and other environmental groups work with land owners to achieve high levels of soil conservation and sustainable land management practices.	NRC	Community groups and land owners	

Goals	Key Actions	How achieve	Primary Responsibilities	Potential Partners / Key Stakeholders / Agencies	Timeframes and Priorities
Vibrant Community	Establish a multi-functional, recreation complex for the Eastern Bays.	Establish a project for a multi purpose sports complex including a swimming pool, outdoor activities.	Eastern Suburbs Sporting Organisation	FNDC, Taipa Area School, other sporting clubs e.g. soccer, league, netball	
	Cycle paths	Identify suitable locations & opportunities for establishing cycle paths that benefit the community, tourists & take into account culture, heritage & tell stories e.g.: Taipa – Bush Fairy Dairy.	Community		
	Walking paths	Identify suitable locations & opportunities for establishing walking paths that benefit the community, tourists & take into account culture, heritage & tell stories e.g.: river sides that complement the riparian planting programme.	Community		
	Public library	Investigate the feasibility of a community library.			
	Civil Defence Emergency Management	Establish a TOPPPs Community Response Plan re Civil Defence Emergencies.	Community	FNDC	
	Family camping coast	Investigate the possibility of establishing a 'family' camping facility in the Taipa area.	Ngati Kahu		
	Education & schooling	Meet the needs of the children, so families want to send their children to local schools.			
		Ensure schools are a part of the community and the school community has a sense of belonging.			
		Look at projects that enable the schools and community to work together.			
	Families	Work with families to lift aspirations enabling a sense of pride and belonging.	Community	Agencies	
	Communication	To make use of the media and other communications tools to disseminate information that keeps the community informed and up to date.	Community	Taipa Area School MoE	
	Health	To ensure an effective health service is provided in the TOPPP area.	District Health Board		
		To cater for emergency situations, instead of being transported to Kaitaia or Whangarei Hospitals.			
	Successful sustainable land management	Provide tools and information that encourages and rewards non-polluting land and living use practices.			
		Acknowledge, highlight and showcase environmental friendly practices.			

Goals	Key Actions	How achieve	Primary Responsibilities	Potential Partners / Key Stakeholders / Agencies	Timeframes and Priorities
Ngati Kahutanga	Cultural centre	Investigate the possibility of a Ngati Kahu Cultural Centre on Iwi land.	Ngati Kahu		
		Identifying cultural sites of significance and ensure captured within appropriate documentation.	Ngati Kahu		
	On-going recognition of Maori heritage of the area.	To ensure such sites are appropriately protected and if necessary, have appropriate signage / information included.			
		Suggest & support appropriate place name changes to reflect the original Maori names.			
		Capture and promote, where appropriate cultural sites of significance e.g.: Pa sites.	Ngati Kahu	Community	
	Ngati Kahu Festival	Support the bi-annual (every 2 years) Ngati Kahu festival.	Ngati Kahu		
Thriving Economy	Tourism opportunities	Liaise with appropriate agencies / businesses to ensure economic benefits from Tourism are captured within the TOPPPs area.	Destination Northland	Te Hiku Tourism Ngati Kahu Tourist providers	
	Events	Encourage and support events that benefit the community.			
		Establish an events calendar.			
	Nurturing creativity	Attract other Artisans to participate and visit the area.			
		Encourage, if not provide art & / or craft workshops, courses, including cultural aspects such as waka, raranga and story telling.			
		Nurture, support and assist local Artisans.			
		As per cycle and walking paths.			
		Marine Reserve proposal e.g.: glass bottom boat tours.			
	Social Responsibility	Promote social responsibility in business.			
		Encourage companies / individuals to accept and promote social responsibility in their businesses. This is in relation with customers, people in the community and the environment.			
	Creating business opportunities from the natural resources	Supporting local and buying local.	Community		
		Focus on businesses that are small, boutique and unique.	Community		
		Attract new businesses that complement the culture of the area.			
	Strengthening businesses	Encouraging local people to establish own business opportunities.			
	Establish a local 'Farmers Market' operation	Encourage an expansion of local horticultural produce and processing opportunities utilizing co-operative business principles	Community	FNDC, KBA and DBBA	

Goals	Key Actions	How achieve	Primary Responsibilities	Potential Partners / Key Stakeholders / Agencies	Timeframes and Priorities
Safe and Efficient Infrastructure	Waste water (sewerage)	Ensure operational standards of the sewerage system are being maintained and Council properly monitors Contractors performance via appropriate KPI's.			
		To advocate improvements to the current and proposed waste water systems focused on treatment and disposal practices.	FNDC / NRC	MfE, Transfield, Community	
		To investigate and recommend other alternative waste water solutions e.g.: compost toilets.			
		To establish an independent quality testing / monitoring programme.			
		To improve septic tank compliance.			
		To review, research and influence By-Laws concerning waste water.			
		To provide educational programmes.			
		To minimise, if not eliminate storm water infiltration.			
	Taipa Bridge on SH10	Investigate and monitor NZTA's progress with regards to maintenance and possible upgrade to the bridge including the possible installation of temporary traffic light controls.	NZTA		
	Reliable electricity supply	To investigate self sufficient options for the individual, hapu through to community.	Environment Centre		
		To investigate alternative power supply options such as wind, water and solar possibilities.	Environment Centre		
		Monitor Top Energy's short and long term plans for improving the reliability of power supply.	Top Energy	Community	
	High speed communication	Work alongside other agencies to ensure high speed communication facilities are implemented within the TOPPPs area.	Government	Telecom, FNDC, Community	
	Better facilities	Identify suitable locations for assets such as bus shelters, cold water showers, trees to act as shades etc.			
		Establish an improved toilet & changing facility along Taipa Beach for recreational purposes.	FNDC		
	Fresh water supply	Given that there are no town provided water supplies, ensure water supplies provided for personal use meets the required health standards.			

	Roading maintenance	Investigate safety requirements for Peria Road and implement the necessary solutions.			
		Complete the Fairburn Road sealing programme.			
		Ensure all roads in the area are safe and fit for purpose – especially those carrying school bus traffic	FNDC, NZTA		
		Appropriate signage erected outside schools, Marae, churches and appropriate community facilities.			
	Pedestrian crossing	Install a pedestrian crossing on SH10 outside the Taipa Area School.	NZTA	School Community FNDC	
	Bypass for SH10	Monitor and update the community on the progress concerning the proposed by-pass for SH10.	NZTA	FNDC Community	
	Flooding	Ensure regular inspection and preventative maintenance of trouble spots.			
		Ensure proper storm water management will be put in place to prevent flooding reoccurrences.			

Who are we …

The 2006 estimated population for the Taipa Bay – Mangonui was:

Age	0 – 14 years	15 – 39 years	40 – 64 years	65 years and over
Male	160	140	280	190
Female	150	160	320	210

Estimated total 2008 population

Age	0 – 14 years	15 – 39 years	40 – 64 years	65 years and over
Male				

Total population
1,566 people usually live in the Taipa - Mangonui area. This is an increase of 21 people, or 1.3%, since the 2001 Census. Taipa - Mangonui has 1.1% of Northland's population (148,470).

Number of occupied dwellings counted
There are 759 occupied dwellings. For Northland, there are 55,932 occupied dwellings.

Age
25.2% of people are aged 65 years and over, compared with 14.5% of the total Northland population. 19.1% of people are aged less than 15 years, compared with 23.4% for all of Northland.

Ethnic groups
The most common ethnic group is European, compared with European for Northland (68%). European 70.3%: Māori 24.7%. Statistics NZ allow multiple ethnicities, so can add up to more than 100%.

Birthplace
17.9% of people in the area were born overseas, compared with 14.2% for Northland. For people born overseas and who are now living in Taipa - Mangonui, the most common birthplace was the UK and Ireland.

Languages spoken
English is the most commonly spoken language. 7.9% of people speak Māori, compared with 9.8% of people in Northland. 86.2% of people speak only one language, compared with 83.7% of people for Northland.

Education

39.6% of people aged 15 years and over have a post-school qualification, compared with 35.3% of people throughout Northland. In Taipa - Mangonui, 30.2% of people aged 15 years and over have no formal qualifications, compared with 31.9% for all of Northland.

Work

The unemployment rate in Taipa - Mangonui was 5.7% for people aged 15 years and over, compared with 6.5% for Northland. **Note** that the unemployment rate is 2006 and does not reflect the current recession. The most common occupational group is 'Managers'. .

Income

For people aged 15 years and over, the median income (half earn more and half less than this amount) is $18,300. This compares with a median of $20,900 for Northland. 54.5% of people aged 15 years and over in Taipa - Mangonui have an annual income of $20,000 or less, compared with 48.4% of people for Northland. In Taipa - Mangonui, 11.2% of people, aged 15 years and over, have an annual income of more than $50,000, compared with 13.0% of people in Northland.

Phone/Fax/Internet

51.4% of households in Taipa - Mangonui have access to the Internet, compared with 51.8% of households throughout Northland. In Taipa - Mangonui, 71.8% of households have access to a cellphone, compared with 70.8% of households for Northland.

Housing

In Taipa - Mangonui, 52.6% of households in private occupied dwellings own the dwelling, with or without a mortgage. For Northland, 56.7% of households in private occupied dwellings own the dwelling, with or without a mortgage.

Projected Population to 2021
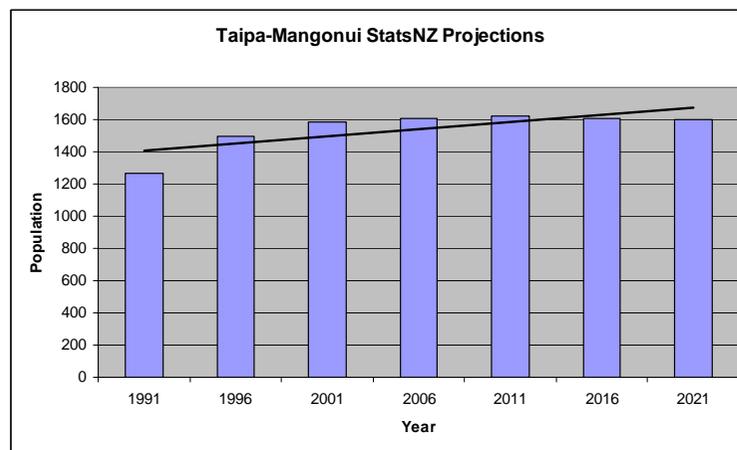
Development Profile

The mainstay of the Taipa economy is tourism, which has a strong accommodation sector and associated services industries to serve the needs of tourists. This has positive spin-offs for the local economy and residents alike. Additionally, the rural economy also plays a significant role in the Taipa economy.

Retail

Commercial activities in Kaeo include a variety of a bakery, Shell Service station, a Laundromat, a general supermarket, 100% Electrical and Whiteware and hardware store.

Tourism

The Taipa Bay Resort offers 32 spacious suites and apartments which are tastefully decorated in a relaxing Mediterranean style. Facilities include restaurant, café and in house bar facilities to the spa and pool area for that cooling dip or even a tennis court for the more energetic.

Taipa Area School is a composite (years 1-15) school with a roll of 423. The school claims to be the only one in New Zealand to have a team of students who are qualified surf lifeguards patrolling beach activities during terms 1 and 4.

Power supply - Top Energy
Built over previous decades, particularly during the 1960s and 1970s, the Far North's electricity network capacity has recently experienced significant increases in demand, so that additional capacity is now required to be constructed. For electricity supply growth to continue, there is a pressing need to invest substantially in the network, to both expand the volume of power which it can handle and to improve the system's reliability. This investment will not only ensure sufficient new capacity for local residents but will also encourage new businesses to the region. Top Energy is also working with Transpower to upgrade its two Kaitaia transformers and have already signed supply contracts for new transformers. They have about a 16 month lead time to delivery and then commissioning will follow that. On the transmission side, consumers rely on a single Transpower feeder and ageing transformers. Top Energy will need to increase network investment across the district by about $124 million, over and above the historic level of around $60m for a similar period.

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

Telecommunication
Mangonui, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach cabinets are due to be upgraded to **ADSL2+**, the new high speed (20 megabyte) internet connection, tentatively between November 2010 and January 2011. Telecommunication systems are:
- Telecom landlines
- Vodafone, 2degrees and Telecom mobile networks
- Satellite broadband
- Internet dial-up via landlines.
- Standard ADSL close to exchange

Growth
While there are no other major projects currently planned for this area by Council, this does not mean that new infrastructure ceases. Growth still causes a need to enlarge such things as sewerage, water services, particularly reticulation and treatment along with a need to increase the availability of recreational facilities such as libraries, reserves, improve the carrying capacity of the roading network and to provide all the facilities that a growing community needs.
New infrastructure can only be paid for in one of two ways. Either Council borrows the money and every ratepayer pays that cost, or the new developers that cause the need for the increased infrastructure, pay for it. The works that a developer undertakes are generally those that relate to the development itself rather than as an offset against the additional infrastructural demand caused by the growth. The types of works that may be required include the provision of reticulation, footpaths, internal or access road works, street lighting etc within the subdivision.

Transport
- Council maintains 27.7 km of roading in the Taipa – Mangonui area. Of this, 25.2 km in total is sealed leaving 2.5 km unsealed. The state highway (SH 10), 8.95 km, is controlled by the New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA).

Stormwater Catchment
Council owns and operates urban public stormwater systems serving parts of the Doubtless Bay urban area.
The East Coast urban area is situated within Doubtless Bay from Mangonui in the south to Taipa in the north and includes the townships of Coopers Beach and Cable Bay. State Highway 10 extends through all of the urban areas. The management of the East Coast urban stormwater catchment is divided into multiple sub catchments comprising approximately 361.7 ha and each catchment either discharges into a piped network or drains into the local coastal environment. The scheme services 1334 properties and 44

businesses. The public system provides for the collection and conveyance of stormwater from roads and from developed areas. Typically runoff from roads, driveways and properties is collected via kerb and channel, catch pits, open drains and conveyed through a limited piped network to discharge to open drains, streams or rivers.
Council is responsible for:
- Maintaining the road drainage system (not including SH 12), kerb and channel and culverts
- Providing for and maintaining the public stormwater drainage system that receives stormwater from individual properties, reticulation (pipes), catch pits, manholes, inlets/outlets, detention dams/ponds
- Maintaining public watercourses, open drains, and overland flow paths.

Wastewater Disposal

Council supplies a full reticulation (10.7 km^2) and sewerage system suitable for all household and most commercial purposes. The Kaeo area of benefit services 556 people and has a total of 156 connections. The annual discharge of 590 m^3 is treated by oxidation ponds and wetlands. In the township of Whangaroa, there is a 0.7 km^2 system with an area of benefit that services 150 people and has a total of 10 connections.

Water

Council does not own or manage a public water scheme in the Taipa-mangonui Area. Water is supplied by Doubtless Bay Water Company to parts of - Mangonui, Coopers Beach, Cable Bay, Taipa.

Transfer Stations

Taipa/Peria/Mangonui/Coopers Beach/Oruaiti -On the corner of Paranui Road and Oruru Road (3km south of Taipa)
Mon to Fri   7.30am - 5pm
Sat & Sun   9am - 5pm

Human Needs Defined.

Any discussion of the concept of long term or 'ecological' sustainability comes up against the concept of human 'needs'. Most documents fail to define what is meant by 'human needs'. For the purposes of this plan, a decision was made by the group who created the plan to use the 'ecological' definition of sustainability, and the concept of 'basic human needs' as those proposed by Manfred Max-Neef of CEPAUR

While there are several approaches to human needs theories (the most famous is that of Maslow), we have chosen to base our approach on that of the Chilean development theorist and economist Manfred Max-Neef, in the belief this approach is the most appropriate for the area of the plan, and the most likely approach to deliver sustainable outcomes. Max-Neef, creator of Human Scale Development theory (in terms of which humans and not material things are the subject of development) lists nine categories of basic human needs:

- Subsistence
- Identity
- Participation
- Understanding
- Protection
- Affection
- Creation
- Idleness
- Freedom

Whereas Maslow arranges his needs in a hierarchical pyramid, Max-Neef says that apart from the need for subsistence - water, food, shelter, etc., which is a sine qua non for existence, these needs are not hierarchical. Instead they must be understood as a system and seen as interrelated and interactive. He makes two postulates: First that fundamental human needs are finite, few and classifiable. Secondly that fundamental human needs are the same in all cultures and in all historical periods. What changes over time and through cultures is the way or means by which needs are satisfied. In other words these needs are universal.

Needs are also defined according to the existential categories of being, having, doing and interacting, and from these dimensions, a 36 cell matrix is developed.

Need	Being (qualities)	Having (things)	Doing (actions)	Interacting (settings)
subsistence	physical and mental health	food, shelter, work	feed, clothe, rest, work	living environment, social setting
protection	care, adaptability, autonomy	social security, health systems, work	co-operate, plan, take care of, help	social environment, dwelling
affection	respect, sense of humour, generosity, sensuality	friendships, family, relationships with nature	share, take care of, make love, express emotions	privacy, intimate spaces of togetherness
understanding	critical capacity, curiosity, intuition	literature, teachers, policies, educational	analyse, study, meditate, investigate,	schools, families, universities, communities,
participation	receptiveness, dedication, sense of humour	responsibilities, duties, work, rights	cooperate, dissent, express opinions	associations, parties, churches, neighbourhoods
leisure	imagination, tranquillity, spontaneity	games, parties, peace of mind	day-dream, remember, relax, have fun	landscapes, intimate spaces, places to be alone
creation	imagination, boldness, inventiveness, curiosity	abilities, skills, work, techniques	invent, build, design, work, compose, interpret	spaces for expression, workshops, audiences
identity	sense of belonging, self-esteem,	language, religions, work, customs,	get to know oneself, grow, commit	places one belongs to, everyday

	consistency	values, norms	oneself	settings
freedom	autonomy, passion, self-esteem, open-mindedness	equal rights	dissent, choose, run risks, develop awareness	anywhere

The above matrix allows for an wholistic and integrated assessment of human needs both within, and apart from, the sustainability context.