

Objective 1. Compact and Connected Communities

Growth should prioritise compact, connected and complete communities that enable people to live closer to jobs, education, services and recreation. Compact urban form supports public transport, walking and cycling, reduces emissions, lowers infrastructure costs, improves the long-term affordability of council services for ratepayers, protects productive land and natural environments, and creates more vibrant and resilient communities.

Key outcomes include:

- Growth focused within existing urban areas before expansion into greenfield land.
- Protection of productive land and native ecosystems from unnecessary urban expansion.
- Mixed-use communities with access to employment, education and services.
- Public transport-supportive urban form.
- Safe and attractive walking and cycling networks.
- Efficient infrastructure investment and reduced long-term maintenance costs.
- Reduced congestion and transport emissions.
- Growth patterns that improve the long-term financial sustainability of councils and reduce future burdens on ratepayers.

Workshop Notes

- Different socioeconomic groups.
- Diversity in age, culture, ability and other realms.
- Ensure planning is inclusive and connective.
- Mixed communities.
- Start with our neighbours before building out.
- Mixed community.
- Develop where the amenities already are, city centre, Cameron road corridor
- Connect intercity rail to Tauranga city and build density around stations.
- Ferry service from the city to the mount connection for intercity.
- Support city centre to thrive by getting people to live there.

Objective 2. Protect and Restore Nature and Water

The natural environment is a defining asset of the Bay of Plenty and should be protected, restored and enhanced through all growth and infrastructure decisions. Healthy ecosystems support biodiversity, cultural values, community wellbeing, economic prosperity and resilience to environmental change.

Key outcomes include:

- Restoration and protection of rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries, coastal ecosystems and harbours.
- Protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity.
- Recognition and restoration of ecological corridors and habitat connections.

- Protection of regionally significant coastal environments, natural landscapes and surf breaks.
- Improved freshwater and coastal water quality.
- Mana whenua-led environmental restoration and stewardship initiatives.

Workshop Notes

- Put our environment before profit.
- Spare for future generations.
- Developers should be obligated to protect and restore nature.
- Grow food (public).
- Avoid and protect areas of significance.
- Increase the amount of space allocated to nature.
- Value of planting and preserving indigenous forests.
- Plant lots of trees (native) and vegetation.
- How do we incentivise families into townhouses?
- Density versus urban sprawl.
- Water reticulation for every house/business.
- Solar.
- Catalogue biodiversity without destruction.
- Produce high-quality productive land.
- Do we ever need to utilise all greenfield land?
- Upgrade existing infrastructure to support infill housing.
- Inhabitability.
- Predator-Free Mauao or Otanewainuku.
- Fence off all waterways and stop using them commercially.
- Grow what and where best suits the environment.
- People need to reconnect with nature.
- Transport should support these spaces.
- Greater communal and public spaces.
- Areas cannot be both pollution traps and filtered, clean, green environments.
- Future land use should limit any additional pollution from new industry (especially industrial activities).

Objective 3. Climate Resilience

Communities and infrastructure should be planned and designed to adapt to the impacts of climate change and increasing natural hazards. Growth should occur in locations that reduce risk and support the long-term resilience of communities, infrastructure networks and natural systems.

Key outcomes include:

- Avoidance of development in areas exposed to significant natural hazards.
- Climate adaptation planning incorporated into growth and infrastructure decisions.
- Increased resilience to flooding, coastal inundation, erosion, drought and extreme weather events.

- Nature-based solutions that improve environmental and resilience outcomes.
- Infrastructure systems capable of adapting to future climate conditions.
- Strategic retreat, hazard mitigation and adaptation responses considered where appropriate.
- Ban lawns!
- Ramps, Braille etc.
- More greenspaces.
- Fruit trees instead of ornamental ones.
- Space for water.
- Better cycleways.
- Connected walkways / paths.
- Street lamps → safer and more inviting.
- More third spaces so we can better **connect**.
- For youth especially.
- If youths have no place to be, then how do people expect us to get off our phones?
- Bringing diverse ages and cultures together.
- More trees, reserves, vegetation and waterways.
- No lawns – vegetate.
- Native forests / bush along motorways – Waikato has done this well.
- Informal / semi-formal multipurpose zones (e.g. waterfront).
- Public transport!
- In high-density population areas allow space for night vendors etc. to provide services and economic initiatives (e.g. night markets).
- Education / Awareness.
- Stay adaptive.
- Keep awareness around rules.
- Respect the native regional natural environment.
- Clean energy transition – agree.
- Support solar + wind.
- Using natural fuel/resources.
- Follow Singapore's lead with how they deal with flooding / moving rain off.
- Follow other countries' lead.
- Green roofs.
- Increasing wetlands & regional trees.
- Let's go electric – and/or hydrogen.
- Biophilic cities.
- Let's be world leaders in climate resilience.
- Have a regenerative community with green streets.
- Large gutters & downpipes to capture it.
- Every house needs to have a rainwater tank to collect and circulate water through toilets, etc.
- Quality insulation, solar.
- Harvest + recycle water.
- Consents for building on flood plains?
- Risk of natural hazard exposure.
- Modelling a much wider range of random nature events.
- Climate-related flooding.
- Isolated flooding spread.
- The main risk is that the infrastructure is not able to adapt and is spread too thin.

Objective 4. Quality Places and Healthy Environments

Growth should create attractive, healthy and distinctive places that people are proud to live in, work in and visit. Successful places support community wellbeing, foster social connection, reflect local identity and culture, provide access to quality public spaces and amenities, and ensure that activities are located in places that are appropriate to their function and effects.

Key outcomes include:

- Well-designed town centres and neighbourhoods.
- High-quality public spaces, parks and community facilities.
- Housing and development that contribute positively to the surrounding environment.
- Places that are accessible, inclusive and welcoming for people of all ages and abilities.
- Recognition and celebration of local history, culture and identity.
- Vibrant centres that support community life and economic activity.
- Land use patterns that minimise conflicts between residential, industrial, commercial and recreational activities.
- Protection of communities from avoidable noise, air pollution and other adverse environmental effects.
- Protection of strategic industrial and employment land while ensuring environmental and health impacts are appropriately managed.
- Improved air quality and reduced exposure to harmful pollutants.