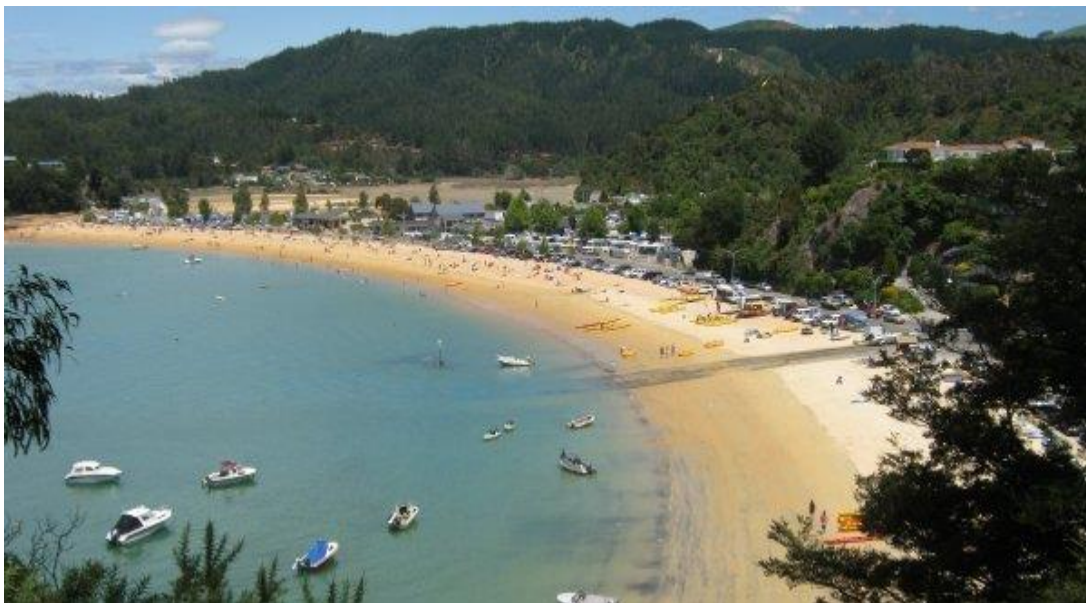

Long Term Plan 2018-2028

What is planned for Kaiteriteri?

1.0 Introduction

The following information provides an overview of significant projects Council has planned for the Kaiteriteri settlement in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028. These projects aim to address anticipated growth in demand, improve the services provided, and ensure that existing public infrastructure is maintained and fit for purpose. We've also included relevant growth information and the conclusions reached for the Kaiteriteri settlement in the development of Council's Growth Model 2017¹. All information is current as at 1 July 2018.

Between 2018 and 2028, Kaiteriteri's resident population is projected to grow by 2%².



¹ Council's Growth Model is a District-wide, long term development planning tool which informs the programming of a range of services, such as network infrastructure and facilities (through the Long Term Plan), and district plan reviews.

² Based on Stats NZ Subnational Population Projections 2013(base)-2043 update (released 22 February 2017), using the medium series for all years for the Kaiteriteri area unit.

2.0 Settlement outline

2.1 Urban form and function

Kaiteriteri contains a high proportion of second homes estimated in the Tasman growth model at approximately 60%. It is a very popular holiday destination, and gateway to Able Tasman National park, with significant peak visitor demands.

The bay is used by Abel Tasman National Park transport operators, as well as by recreational users and private and commercial boat operators. One of the challenges is to ensure that commercial and tourist activities are provided for, in appropriate locations that minimise adverse environmental effects within the settlement.

A large portion of the flat land at Kaiteriteri is owned by the Department of Conservation and administered by the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board. The recent commercial development next to the beachfront campground, by Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board, has consolidated facilities for the small settlement, together with providing traffic calming measures. The new facility created a two-storey building with mixed commercial and residential use.

A large tourist service zone is sited at the end of Martins Farm road, which is currently used primarily for accommodation services.

Kaiteriteri marks the end/start of Tasman's Great Taste Trail; and the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park has become a popular destination for mountain bikers.

2.2 Environmental opportunities and constraints

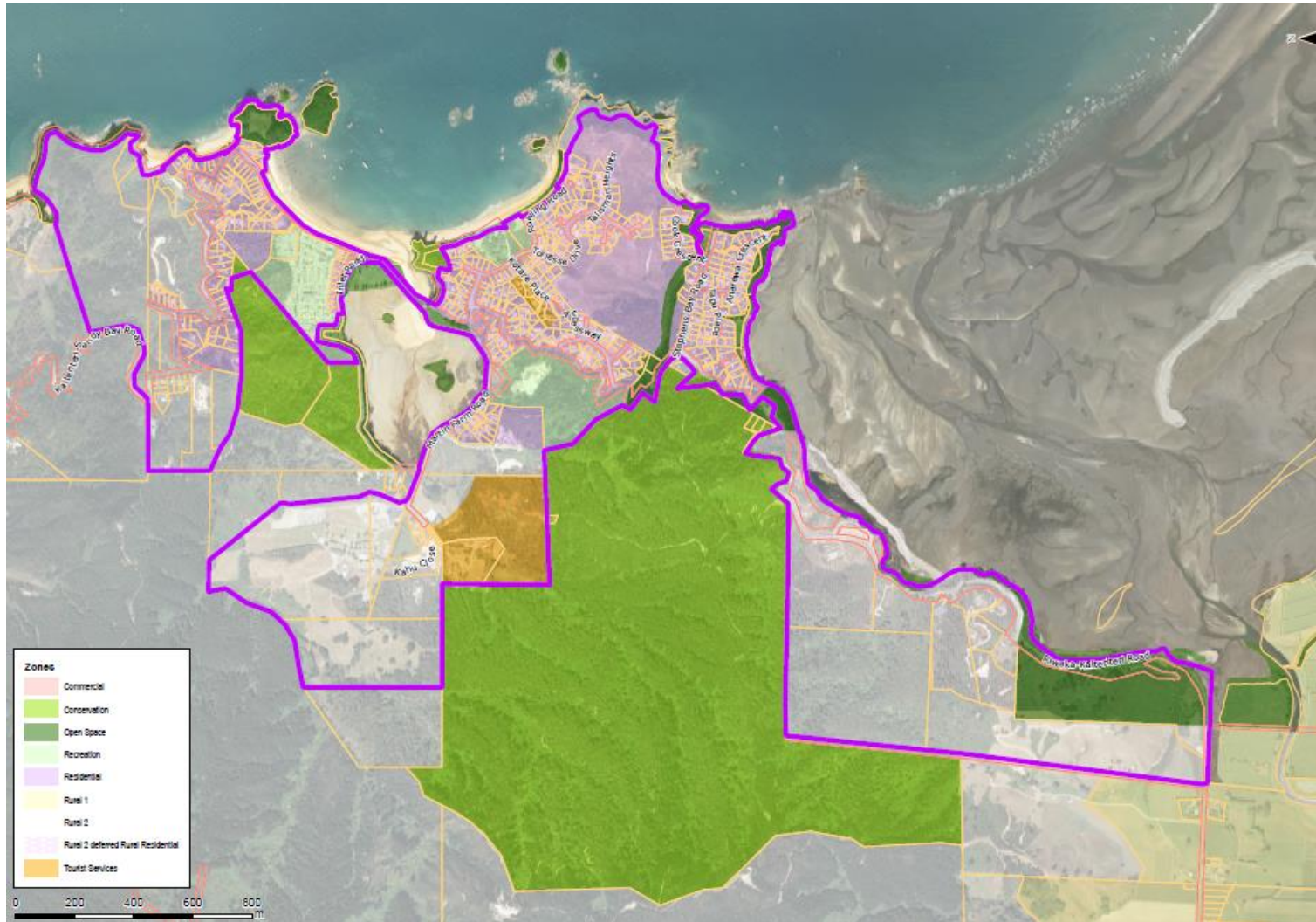
Environmental constraints include natural hazards such as slope instability, coastal erosion and fire.

Conservation of natural features is important, such as wetlands, native forest remnants and archaeological sites – defended pā sites exist at Kaka Point, Anawhakau and Pa Point. There are also wāhi tapu sites within the settlement area. The scenic qualities of Kaiteriteri also need to be preserved with any development.

Much of the land at Kaiteriteri is highly erodible Separation Point granites that require particular care when earthworks, water discharge and vegetation removal activities are undertaken.

Roading constraints may limit development of some locations.

2.3 Zoning as at 1 July 2018 (note: the settlement outline in purple is for planning purposes and doesn't indicate the extent of future development. For updates and details on planning zones under the Tasman Resource Management Plan, please refer to [Top of the South Maps.](#))



2.4 Current infrastructure provision

Infrastructure is the name for physical assets that Council provides and owns in order to provide water supplies, stormwater, wastewater, rivers and flood control, and transportation services.

Council provides water, wastewater and stormwater services to the Kaiteriteri settlement, as well as a well-connected road network and limited footpath network.

2.5 Parks, reserves and facilities

Much of the open space within the Kaiteriteri settlement area is owned by the Department of Conservation. Council administers the Alex Ryder Memorial Reserve, Kahu Close Reserve, Anarewa Cres Reserve and esplanade reserves at Stephens Bay, Tapu Bay and Little Kaiteriteri and the Pukekoikoi Historic Reserve.

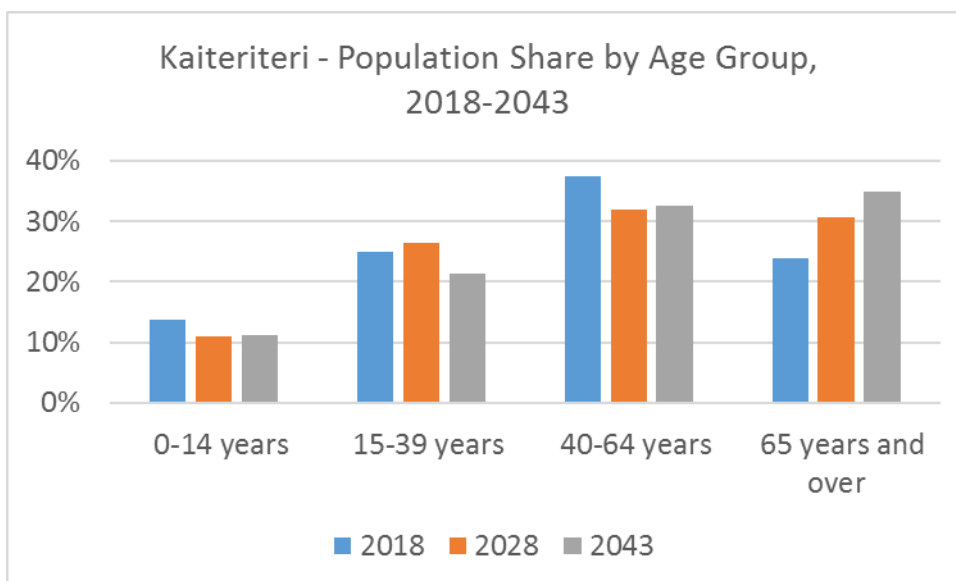
The settlement is serviced by the community rooms at Motueka Hall, the recreational facilities at the Motueka Recreation Centre and by a subsidy for the pool at Motueka High School.

The settlement is serviced by Motueka and Riwaka (Trustee) Cemeteries along with the various sportsfields and neighbourhood parks. There are two playgrounds at the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve. There are seven toilets on existing reserves. The development of Tasman's Great Taste Trail to Kaiteriteri and the development of the Kaiteriteri Mountainbike Park by the Department of Conservation have added to the existing levels of service for cycleways.

3.0 Future Demographics³

The resident population of Kaiteriteri is projected to increase from 417 in 2018 to 426 in 2028 and then decrease to 408 by 2048. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 24% in 2018, to 35% by 2043. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.3 people per household in 2018 to 2.0 people per household by 2043. There is a significant proportion of holiday homes, and a corresponding increase in the population during holiday seasons.

³ Based on Stats NZ Subnational Population Projections 2013(base)-2043 update (released 22 February 2017), using the medium series for all years for the Kaiteriteri area unit.



4.0 Growth

4.1 Anticipated development

Based on the above demographic trends, Council has estimated the following numbers of residential dwellings and business lots will be required. This is based on the best information at the time and is not intended to be an exact forecast of when and where development will actually occur. Population projections will be updated following the 2018 Census to reflect any significant population changes.

The number of residential dwellings required also allows for demand for dwellings for non-residents, such as holiday houses.

Council anticipates that the supply of residential development will generally exceed that demand. This is based on an assessment of feasible development capacity, landowner intentions, consented developments and feedback from the development community.

	2018/19-2020/21 Short term (Years 1-3)	2021/22-2027/228 Medium term (Years 4-10) ⁴	2028/29 – 2047/48 Long term (Years 11-30) ⁵
Number of residential dwellings required	13	17	26
Number of residential dwellings anticipated	13	24	57
Number of business lots required	0	1	0
Number of business lots anticipated	2	0	0

⁴ Years 1-10 represent life of LTP.

⁵ Years 1-30 accord with life of Infrastructure Strategy and the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

4.2 Development options

Subdivision and development at Kaiteriteri has been modest since the last Long Term Plan, with subdivision of land occurring primarily on the headland between Little Kaiteriteri and Dummy Bay. Developments tend to be marketed as holiday homes.

Growth in Kaiteriteri is recommended in the Tasman Growth Model to be accommodated on land already appropriately zoned for urban development. No new rezoning of land is expected in Kaiteriteri for either residential or business.

4.3 Growth-related infrastructure

The level of growth projected for Kaiteriteri can be accommodated within the existing networks. Water is supplied to Kaiteriteri from Riwaka and the network has enough capacity to provide for projected growth.

Wastewater is disposed via a new pumping main that runs from Kaiteriteri back to the Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plant. The network has capacity to provide for the level of growth predicted within Kaiteriteri, as such no further upgrades are planned. The existing stormwater network operates relatively well with only minor ponding issues observed in Little Kaiteriteri. Council expects that the projected growth will not make this situation worse, and has therefore not planned to intervene.

4.4 Parks, reserves and facilities

New reserves and walkway connections will be identified as subdivisions develop.

5.0 Improvements and Renewals

This section covers projects which are primarily to improve the services already provided (improvements) and/or ensure that existing public infrastructure is maintained and fit for purpose (renewals).

5.1 Infrastructure improvements, replacements and renewals

There are some existing safety issues along Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road that are present due to the tight and narrow nature of the road alignment. Additional traffic created by increasing tourism and residential development will increase the risk associated with these issues. Council has planned to undertake isolated corner improvements in 2022/23.

Project Description	Project Purpose	Start Year - Completion Year	Total Cost
Water Supply Projects			
Kaiteriteri Reticulation - Reservoir Improvements	Existing reservoir roof and liners require upgrading	2022/2023	\$90,800
Kaiteriteri Source - Bore Upgrade	Drill a new bore to replace existing structure and	2018/2019	\$90,000

Project Description	Project Purpose	Start Year - Completion Year	Total Cost
	alleviate risk of contamination		
Kaiteriteri Reticulation - Pipe Work Upgrade	Connect booster pump station to existing reticulation	2019/2020	\$36,000
Wastewater Projects			
Kaiteriteri Vessel Dosing System Replacement	Provide liquid dosing for odour control and increase storage	2018/2019	\$87,500
Transportation Projects			
Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road Safety Improvements	Undertake a number of safety improvements to the Riwaka-Kaiteriteri road to improve safety and access for larger vehicles	2021-2023	\$990,000

5.2 Parks, reserves and facilities

Projects planned for Kaiteriteri up to 2028 include the upgrade of walkways in the Tapu Bay/Stephens Bay area, the upgrade of picnic area facilities in Tapu Bay Reserve and continued support for the Coastcare projects at Little Kaiteriteri and Stephens Bay.

Council has budgeted \$593,943 over 2018-2028 to provide public recycling around the District, including for Kaiteriteri.

Note: Although the full project costs are included in Council's budget, funding can be from a variety of sources, including targeted rates (for projects which serve a specific area), development and financial contributions, government funding, as well as general rates.

All future project costs are in current prices and have not been adjusted for inflation.