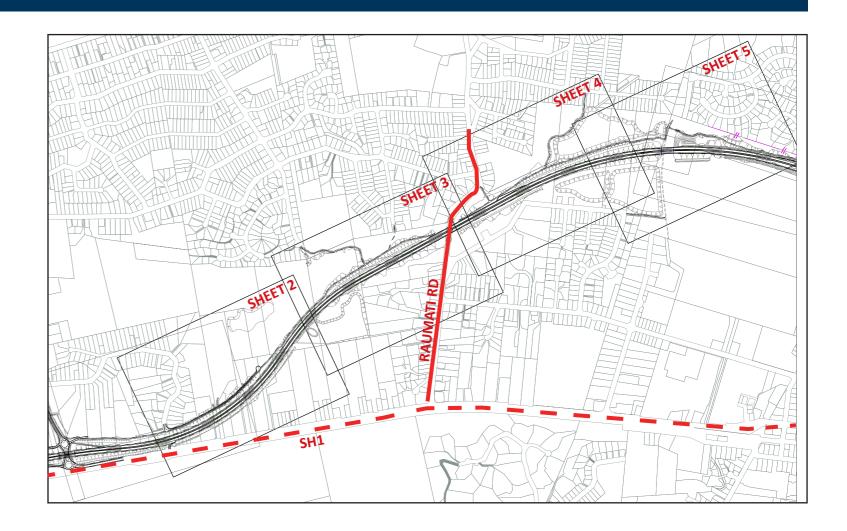
M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0002

Site Specific Management Plan 002- [sector 330-340-350] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

17 DECEMBER 2014 - REV C - CERTIFIED ISSUE





SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN - RAUMATI NORTH [SSMP 2 - SECTOR 330, 340, 350]

For the purposes of the SSMP certification it is assumed that the consent conditions for the MacKays to Peka Expressway, as determined by the Board of Inquiry under Section 149R of the Resource Management Act (1991) will be read in conjunction.

SSMP Exclusions or amissions:

. If there are discrepancies between master plans and the detailed planting plans the detailed plans take precedence.

| REVISION NO: | DATE: | STATUS: | ISSUED TO: |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| REV A | 22.08.2014 | Draft for review | KCDC |
| REV B | 14.11.2014 | Issue for certification | KCDC, GWRC |
| REV C | 17.12.2014 | Certification issue | KCDC, GWRC |

| PREPARED BY MIZPP ALLIANCE | NAME: | POSITION: | SIGNATURE: | DATE: |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|
| | Bron Faulkner | Landscape Architect | Bother. | 17.11.14 |
| | Frazer Baggaley | Urban Design | Bank | 17.11.14 |
| | Vaughan Keesing | Ecologist | 60 | 17.11.14 |
| | Stephen Fuller | Ecologist | SIL | 17.11.14 |
| | Boyden Evans | Landscape Architect | Ball | 17.11.14 |
| M2PP ALLIANCE APPROVAL | NAME: | POSITION: | SIGNATURE: | DATE: |
| | Doug Stirrat | Sector Manager | 2011 | 14.11.14 |
| | Peter Bradshaw | Design Manager | VKolle | 17.11.14 |
| | Dean Herrmann | Technical Director | P Die | 17.11.14 |
| | Malory Osmond | Consents/Compliance Manager | MW | 17.11.14 |
| CERTIFICATION | NAME: | POSITION: | SIGNATURE: | DATE: |
| Reviewed by Julia Williams, | Andrew Guerin | KCDC | B. | 15.12.14 |
| andscape, KCDC. Deyana Popova, Urban Design, KCDC and Adam Forbes , Ecology, GWRC | Al Cross | GWRC | 10 | 15.12.14 |

| DRAWING/PAGE TITLE: | DRAWING NUMBER: | DRAWINGS STATUS: | REVISION NO: | DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE: | ISSUED TO: | CERTIFIED BY: | DATE |
|--|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--|------------|---------------|-----------|
| SSMP 2 [330-340-350] - SHEET 2 Master Plan | | Revision/Update | D | Addition of reference note for footbridge and bund details - see Leinster Avenue Footbridge Addendum | KCDC | MRI. | 3.5.16 |
| SSMP 2 [330-340-350] - SHEET 29 - CWB sign type summary | M2PP-121-D-DWG-8901 | Revision/Update | D | Signs updated to include horse symbol - All CWB signs South of Fitcham to be updated as per this sheet | KCDC | MASI. | 3.5.16 |
| SMP 2[330-340-350]- Sheet 13 loise Wall Locations | M2PP-121-D-DWG-8602 | Revision/Update | D | Noise wall changed to bund. Noise Wall Location plan to supersedede relevant Masterplan wall design. | KCDC | Kropel | 3.5.16 |
| Leinster Ave to Raumati Rd Vegetation to be Retained Plan SHEET 6 | M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8706 | Revision/Update | 4 | Altered to communicate areas of Vegetation removed for bund construction with agreement from neighbors. | KCDC | 1 School | 3.5.16 |
| Raumati Rd to Wharemauku Planting Plan SHEET 1 | M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8201 | Revision/Update | 3 | Adjustment to planting to accomodate peat placement. | KCDC | 1899 | 3.2.16 |
| SSMP 2 [330-340-350] - SHEET 31 - Type 1 CWB entrance detail | M2PP-121-D-DWG-8802 | New Sheet added | A | CWB entrance structures- design change to precast units. To replace Type 1 on sheet 18 | KCDC | 'MPI | 3.5.16 |
| SSMP 2 [330-340-350] - SHEET 32 - Type 2 CWB entrance detail | M2PP-121-D-DWG-8803 | New Sheet added | A | CWB entrance structures- design change to precast units. To replace Type 2 on sheet 17, 18 | KCDC | MAN. | 3.5-10 |
| Wind Rain Bund Planting Plan | M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8221 | New Sheet added | 1 | To show planting around wind rain house bund | KCDC | MARI | 3-5-16 |
| Leinster Avenue Footbridge Addendum | | New document | A | Detail of the footbridge and ramps that were finalised after SSMP 2 had been certified. Separate Document. | KCDC | 100 | 18.9.2015 |

SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN RAUMATI NORTH DRAFT [SSMP2 – SECTORS 330, 340, 350] TABLE OF CONTENTS

| 1. | SSMP CERTIFICATION DETAILS | 2 |
|----------|--|----------|
| A. | Prepared by M2PP Alliance: | 2 |
| В. | M2PP alliance approval | 2 |
| C. | Certification | 2 |
| 2. 1 | NTRODUCTION | 3 |
| D. | Purpose | 3 |
| E. | General Project Description | 3 |
| F. | SSMP Existing Area Description | 3 |
| G. | Process | 5 |
| H. | Conditions of Consent [summary] | 6 |
| 3. (| CONSULTATION | 7 |
| 4. U | RBAN DESIGN | 8 |
| A. | Lighting | 8 |
| В. | CWB | 8 |
| c. | Retaining Walls and Noise Mitigation Structures | 8 |
| D. | Local Property Access | 9 |
| E. | Bridge Abutments | 9 |
| 5. L | ANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY | 9 |
| A. | Dunes and Dryland Vegetation | 9 |
| В. | Streams and Riparian works | 10 |
| C. | Wetlands | 11 |
| D. | Salvage | 11 |
| E. | Vegetation to be Retained | 11 |
| F. | Vegetation to be Cleared | 12 |
| G. | Indigenous fauna | 12 |
| Н. | Landforms Western d. Constitute and Boots matter. | 13 |
| l. | Wetland Creation and Restoration Stream Creation and Restoration | 13 |
| J. | Culvert Installation | 14 14 |
| K. L. | Mitigation Planting | 15 |
| L. М. | Planting methods and specifications | 15 |
| N. | Weed clearance | 16 |
| 0. | Ground Preparation | 16 |
| Ρ. | Mulching | 16 |
| Q. | Plant Supply | 16 |
| R. | Planting Programme / staging | 16 |
| S. | Plant Maintenance | 17 |
| т. | Pest Plant Management | 17 |
| U. | pest Animal Management | 17 |
| V. | Protection Requirements | 17 |
| w. | Landscape and Ecological Success Monitoring – Post Construction | 17 |
| Х. | Adaptive Management – Post construction | 18 |

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Plans and drawings

Appendix 2: Consultation, feedback, and responses

Appendix 3: Bridge summary
Appendix 4: Ecological mitigation areas
Appendix 5: Landscape specifications

SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN RAUMATI NORTH [SSMP 2 - SECTORS 330, 340, 350]

For the purposes of the SSMP certification it is assumed that the consent conditions for the MacRays to Pelia Depressway, as determined by the Board of Inquiry under Section 349H of the Resource Management Act (1991) will be read in conjunction.

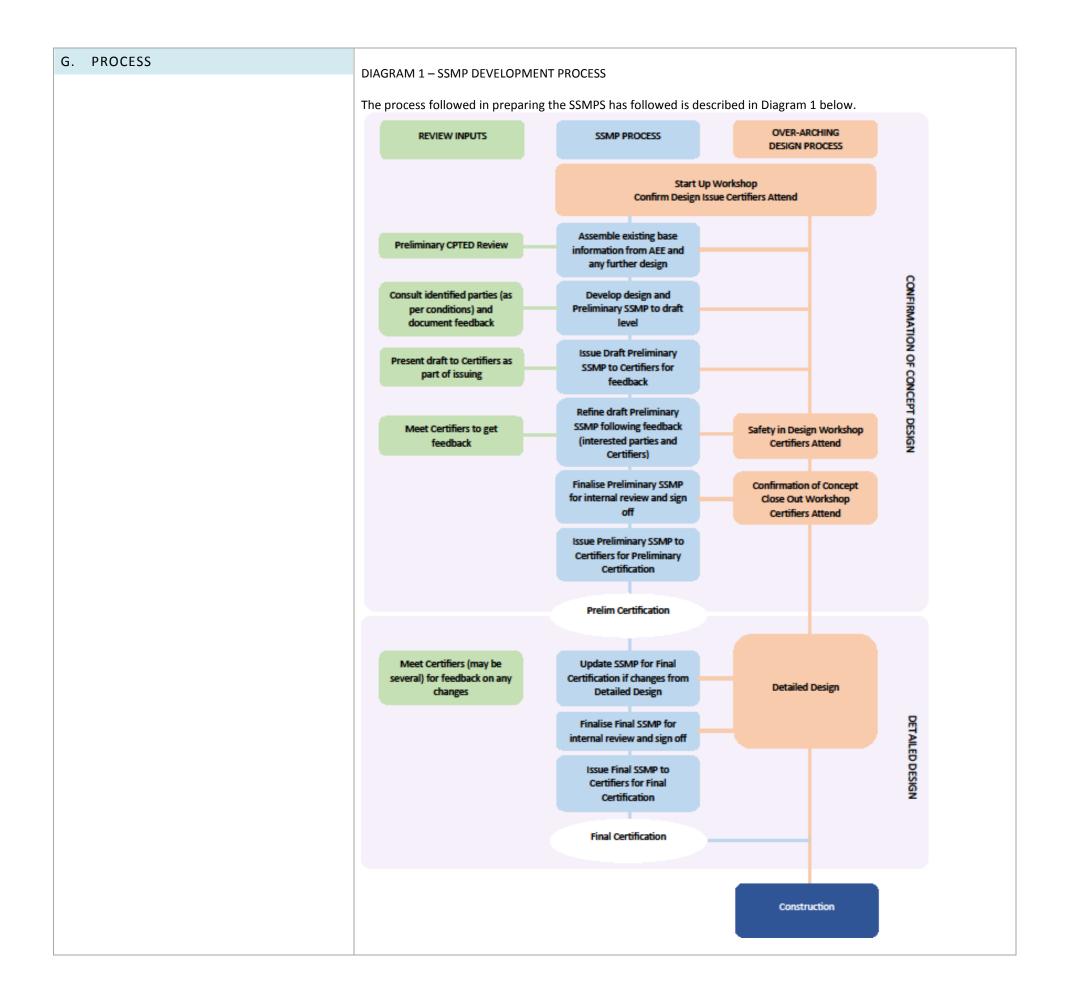
The pedistrian bridge over the Expression that is located at the couchers and of SSAP 2 is not addressed in this version of the SSAP, the bridge is still under development and will be covered in a subsequent time of this SSAP. An indicative location and alignment of the pediatrian bridge is shown.

| 2. SSMP CERTIFICATION DETAILS | | Signature | Date |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| A. PREPARED BY M2PP ALLIANCE: | Boyden Evans (Landscape Architect) | Elen | 17-11-14 |
| | Bron Faulkner (Landscape Architect) | 8 July | 13-11-14 |
| | Stephen Fuller (Ecologist) | St. L. | 17.11.14 |
| | Vaughan Keesing (Ecologist) | 6 | 17-11-14 |
| | Frazer Baggaley (Landscape Architect) | FROM | 17/11/14 |
| B. MZPP ALLIANCE APPROVAL | Doug Stirrat (Sector Manager) | 2011 | 14/11/19 |
| | Peter Bradshaw (Design Manager) | DRAGE | 17./1./4 |
| | Dean Herrmann (Technical Director) | DO DILLES | 17-11-14 |
| | Malory Osmond (Consents Manager) | NW | 17-11-14 |
| C. CERTIFICATION | Andrew Guerin (KCDC) [Nevlewed by Julia Williams, Landscape, KCDC and Deyana Popova Urban Design, KCDC] | go! | 15/12/14 |
| | Al Cross (GWRC) [Reviewed by Adam Forbes, Ecology, GWRC] | OC | 15/12/14 |

| 1A.REVISION HISTORY | | | 17 | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|----|
| | | | | |
| REVISION No | DATE | STATUS | ISSUED TO | P# |
| Rev A | 22.08.2014 | Draft for review | KCDC | |
| Rev B | 14.11.2014 | Issue for certification | KCDC | |
| Rev C | 17.12.2014 | Certified Issue | KCDC | |

2. INTRODUCTION The consent conditions for the MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway, as determined by the Board of Inquiry under Section 149R of the Resource D. PURPOSE Management Act (1991), set out the matters to be covered in the Site Specific Management Plans (SSMP). A total of 11 SSMPs will be prepared that address all the required sectors of the Expressway. The level of detail in the SSMP varies according to whether landscape, ecology or urban design aspects are being addressed and the nature of the environment the Expressway traverses at any particular point. The purpose of the SSMP is to assist the implementation of the applicable management plans by providing site specific detailed design and construction responses to address specific context and environmental conditions and circumstances of each applicable sector of the route and in accordance with the staging identified in the programme. Each SSMP must be consistent with, and be implemented in accordance with, the respective Management Plan and consent conditions. This document (including Appendix 1 Plans) incorporates four interrelated SSMPs, covering landscape, ecology, urban design, and cycle, walking and bridleway (CWB). The intention of combining these SSMPs is to ensure integration between all disciplines, maximise the benefits of mitigation works within each sector and to reduce reporting and monitoring requirements. The consent conditions (DC.64) also require the preparation of a Network Integration Plan (NIP). This SSMP shall address the requirements of DC.64 a) and b) ii) as they relate to the details of the CWB. SSMPs are to be prepared in consultation with various stakeholders including iwi, interest and residents' groups as directed by conditions. Appendix 2 describes the matters raised in consultation and the responses made. The SSMPs have been prepared through an iterative process to allow discussion between the Alliance and certifiers. This has included further advancement of design in response to feedback on the preliminary issue. The aim will be to establish and agree as much of the landscape, ecology, urban design and CWB design through the initial 'confirmation of design' phase to give the best possible definition to the Project design elements as early as possible. This SSMP covers the area of the Expressway from Leinster Ave to the south side of the Wharemauku Bridge. It includes a pedestrian/cycle overbridge at E. GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION Leinster Ave, the Expressway bridge at Raumati Road and a CWB bridge over the Wharemauku Stream. This does not include the Wharemauku REFER APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Expressway Bridge and associated works which are in the SSMP 3 (area to the north). It includes the following main components: Focus areas for ecological protection and mitigation planting, including wetland and riparian restoration. New flood storage areas and stormwater treatment areas at Raumati South and south of Wharemauku Stream. Retention of significant vegetation in the Raumati Manuka Wetland. Retention of portions of significant vegetation that form part of an area called 'Drain 7 Mahoe Forest' Retention of dune landforms and other dunes affected by earthworks to be reshaped to tie in with adjoining landforms. Three span Expressway bridge over Raumati Road with a total width of 30.6 m from side to side with piers. New CWB on the west side of the Expressway between Leinster Avenue and Wharemauku Stream, crosses Raumati Road on the Expressway bridge and continues to cross the Wharemauku Stream on a CWB bridge. CWB bridge over the expressway at Leinster Ave (not part of this SSMP at this stage, design still in progress) New CWB connections to Harry Shaw Way, Kiwi Road, Raumati Road and Rata Road, Bridleway link to Fincham Road. This area comprises a large extent of elevated remnant dunes interspersed with low-lying peatlands, a moderately-sized wetland (the Raumati F. SSMP EXISTING AREA DESCRIPTION Manuka Wetland) and a network of drains, including Drain 7, a tributary of the Wharemauku Stream. REFER APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2, 3, 4, 5 AND ULDF Drain 7 is a tributary of the Wharemauku Stream. Wharemauku stream is identified in Appendix 3 of the Regional Freshwater Plan which lists SECTION 3.10 'Water Bodies with Nationally Threatened Indigenous Fish Recorded in the Catchment'. In the case of the Wharemauku Stream, the species identified as present is banded kokopu. With the exception of the wetland and a few scattered mahoe and kanuka trees and regenerating shrubland, the vegetation is dominated by exotic vegetation (predominately gorse and blackberry south of Raumati Road to the residential properties of Leinster Ave and grazed pasture on the remnant dunes north of Raumati Road to the low-lying peat area south of the Wharemauku Stream. Residential development is located in a small enclave (Conifer Court) south of Raumati Road and along Rata and Kiwi Roads to the north. These areas have been established up to the boundaries of the designation, leaving a corridor of open space on the dunes. The open space is used for horse grazing to the north with informal walking tracks across the dunes. Raumati Road bisects this sector - an important secondary arterial road servicing Raumati South and linking SH1 to the coast.

| • | North of Raumati Road there is another large area of remnant dunes covered in pasture, grazed by horses, with scattered exotic trees and some |
|---|---|
| | indigenous vegetation on dune slopes. |
| • | A seasonally wet area with rank pasture and scattered wetland plants known as 'Kiwi Pond' lies on the south bank of the Wharemauku Stream |
| | resulting from construction of the stop-bank. |
| • | Existing paths along the dune crests north and south of Raumati Road are identified by KCDC in their CWB Strategy. |



MacKays to Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 2- Raumati

H. CONDITIONS OF CONSENT [SUMMARY]

General

Requirement to develop Site Specific Management Plans (SSMPs) for landscape and urban design purposes (DC.7), ecological purposes (G.42C), and CWB (DC.59A g).

Landscape

- Condition DC57(f) lists the matters to be provided and in summary includes:
 - Vegetation to be retained;
 - Vegetation protection measures;
 - Proposed Planting (including methods and stages)
 - Fernbird habitat created;
 - Maintenance standards;
 - Detailed specifications;
 - A maintenance regime;
 - Landscape treatment of any noise barriers;
 - Landscape treatment for pedestrian and cycle facilities.

Ecology

- Condition G42 outlines the extent of ecological mitigation for which SSEMPs are to be prepared.
- The areas of valued terrestrial vegetation and habitats are set out in Condition G41 i) ii). Those areas of terrestrial and wetland habitat between Leinster Ave and south of Wharemauku Stream include:
 - Raumati Kanuka (comprising kanuka forest and mahoe on elevated dunes south of Raumati Road);
 - Mahoe vegetation along Drain 7; and
 - Raumati Manuka Wetland.

_

- Condition G.42C(c) lists the matters the SSEMP is to include.
- Indigenous vegetation to be retained;
- Indigenous vegetation protection measures;
- Target Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) scores for all areas of mitigation riparian planting (refer to Condition WS.8);
- Plans of mitigation planting (terrestrial and riparian);
- Full landscaping details;
- Detailed specifications;
- Maintenance processes and standards;
- Monitoring and maintenance (including pest control) regime.

Urban Design

Condition DC.59A e) requires SSUDPs to be prepared for locations where the Expressway interacts with local vehicular and non-vehicular pedestrian/cyclist movement. For SSMP1, the locations include: (ii) Leinster Ave pedestrian bridge and for SSMP2 iii) Raumati Road.

- Condition DC.59A f) lists the matters to be provided and in summary includes detailed design for the benefit of pedestrians, cyclists and others:
 - Lighting;
 - Footpath and on-road cycle lane design (Provision for minimum dimemsions of 1.5m on road and 2.0m footpaths);
 - Safe crossing points for CWB;
 - Visual treatment of structures and landscape (retaining walls, noise mitigation structures and landforms);
 - Local property access;
 - Landscape treatment (LMP and SSMLPs);
 - Bridge piers and abutment design (location of piers, scale and materials);
 - Signage;

- Condition DC.59A g) requires preparation of a SSUDP for the Cycleway, Walkway and Bridal (CWB) path network and includes:
 - Final alignment and form of CWB.
 - Provision for a 3.0m wide two-way path
 - Connections to local street networks
 - Boardwalks;
 - Lighting, safety provisions for crossing of local roads
 - CPTED review.
- In addition, SSMP2 shall consider the following in relation to Condition 59A i) ii):
 - Leinster Ave pedestrian bridge Integration with CWB links to Queen Elizabeth Park, SH1 and future link to Matai Road and; bridge design to use landforms to minimize structural ramps and address potential future vehicle bridge connection; and

for SSMP2 in relation to Condition 58A i) iii)

- Raumati Road - Pedestrian safety in relation to bridge piers

Network Integration Plan

Condition DC.64 a) in relation to the CWB;

Condition DC.64 b) ii) in relation to lighting.

3. CONSULTATION

- Condition DC.57A a) i) and iv) requires consultation with residents whose properties are located close to the Expressway in the following Landscape Focus Areas
 - Leinster Ave; and
 - Conifer Court
- SSLMP, SSEMP and SSUDP (under Conditions DC.57 e), G42 d) and DC.59A j)) requires consultation with the following parties:
 - Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai;
 - Raumati South Residents' Association;
 - Friends of Wharemauku Stream;
 - Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC); and
 - Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC).
- The SSUDP condition (DC.59A j) viii) requires consultation with the following parties:
 - Kāpiti Cycling Incorporated and KCDC's CWB Advisory Group in respect of the CWB and any cycle or pedestrian connections.

| 4. URBAN DESIGN | CONDITIONS – URBAN DESIGN | RESPONSES – URBAN DESIGN |
|---|---|--|
| A. LIGHTING REFER APPENDIX 1 CPTED REVIEW COMMENTS ON SHEETS 2-5 | DC.59 f) i) Lighting for the benefit of pedestrians and cyclists DC.64 a), b), ii) DC.59A f) ii) and iii) and DC59A g), DC.59A i) xi) and | No lighting is proposed on the Expressway except at the main interchanges. However, the underside of the Raumati bridge will be lit to accentuate the architectural form of the piers and bridge structure. Lighting will be installed along the CWB, and CWB links to local roads, including at the thresholds where it links into local roads at the Leinster Ave extension, Harry Shaw Way, Raumati Road and Kiwi Road. Lighting will be located at main access points to clearly signal the CWB junctions and act as orientation 'nodes'. Light poles will be evenly spaced between junctions to help with way finding and safety. CWB parallel to Expressway on the west, comprised of a formed 3.0 m wide chipseal path and where practicable a grass |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17 & 18- ALSO REFER TO CPTED REVIEW COMMENTS ON SHEETS 2-5 | DC.57 c) DC.64 a), b), ii). Footpath and on road cycle lane on-road (2.0m and 1.5m) Intersection of the CWB and Local Roads to be safe for crossing Alignment of CWB Provision for a 3.0 m wide two-way path that is generally parallel with Expressway Locations for connections (immediate and future) Boardwalks Lighting and safety provisions for local road crossings CPTED review | verge of up to 1.0m wide for horse riders. The CWB is designed to provide access for maintenance vehicles, although this use will be infrequent. The CWB provides links to local roads - to Harry Shaw Way, at Raumati Road, Kiwi Road and to the Wharemauku Stream waikway; in addition, there will be a grassed bridleway link from the CWB to Fincham Road, south of Raumati Road An additional CWB link is provided at the north end of Rata Road, linking into the CWB at Wharemauku Stream. This link provides an alternative connection for cyclists wishing to head north on the CWB. It would encourage cyclists to turn right into Rata Road, thus avoiding the road crossing further along Raumati Road to access the CWB link at that point, where sight lines are not good. The CWB crosses Raumati Road on the Expressway bridge (western side). A 1.1m high concrete safety barrier separates the CWB from the carriageway. The bridleway link at Fincham Road is provided as an alternative access to divert horse-riders away from crossing the Raumati bridge (with appropriate signage). There is no safe access off the bridge prior to this point due to the steep terrain at the south-western abutment of the bridge, resulting in unsafe gradients where the CWB would meet Raumati Road. There are existing footpaths on both sides of Raumati Road and these run under the Raumati Road bridge. The CWB crosses the Wharemauku Stream on a bridge that spans approximately 18m. The bridge will accommodate the 3.0m wide CWB [SHEET 18]. The comments raised in the CPTED review of the Preliminary issue of this SSMP identified key design considerations. A subsequent CPTED assessment of this SSMP was undertaken (Frank Stoks, 8 September 2014) with items raised as follows. These have all been addressed through the design process. • No tall elements that could create 'outside rooms' or places to hide; • Clear sight lines at intersections; • Ensure clear views and lighting to exits of CWB; • Low planting adjacent to CWB (3-5m wide strip for the majority of the C |
| C. RETAINING WALLS AND NOISE MITIGATION STRUCTURES REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 12-15 & 16 | DC.59A f) iv) Retaining wall structures, in terms of their scale, and materials and noise mitigation structures and landforms in terms of their fit in the landscape and visual treatment. | Minimise access to culverts from the CWB. There are noise mitigation structures at various locations: There is an earth noise bund located on the western side of the Expressway, extending 450m from the Leinster Avenue extension to the new cul-de-sac to the north. A 2.0m high concrete noise wall on the eastern side of the Expressway adjacent to the southern-most residential properties in Conifer Court extending through to the Raumati Road bridge. |

| D. LOCAL PROPERTY ACCESS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2 & 8 | DC.59A f) v) Local property access to provide for existing and future needs | A noise assessment is currently being carried out at one location where a house that was going to be removed is now remaining (The Wind Rain House). A noise wall or bund may be required. A 2.0m high concrete noise wall on the western side of the Expressway extending from just north of the Raumati Road bridge. The concrete noise walls comprise of three components (refer SHEET 16): TL4 fair-faced concrete Expressway barrier at the road edge; Pre-cast 3.0m wide concrete panels with an exposed pattern on the Expressway side only; Painted steel H-pile posts to support the offset precast panels. The residential-facing side of the precast panels will be fair-faced concrete and soil will be ramped up to about 1.0m against the lower section panels to provide for planting. There are no noise fences or retaining walls in this SSMP other than the noise walls described above. A 470m long extension off the end of Leinster Ave provides access to properties with a SH1 address that have had access severed by the Expressway. The new extension will run north off the cul-de-sac arrangement at the end of Leinster Ave. Provision for future access is provided to one property to the south of Leinster Ave – refer SSMP1. |
|---|--|--|
| E. BRIDGE ABUTMENTS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEET 10 AND APPENDIX 3 | DC.59A f) iv) Bridge piers and abutments design to address the location of piers and the treatment of abutments to address their scale and materials | The Expressway bridge over Raumati Road is approximately 54m long with a 35 degree skew. It has a split deck with a gap of approximately 2.8m wide. The underside of the bridge is a minimum 6.0m above Raumati Road. There are two sets of bridge columns and spill-through abutments at either end. The bridge abutments will have precast panels with an exposed aggregate facing. The design approach is to show a transition from the smooth bridge forms to the abutment surface [SHEET 10]. The abutments are inclined to provide a wider and lighter space beneath the bridge than would be the case if there were vertical walls. The point at which the sloping abutments intersect with the local road at the back of the footpath shows a 1.0m high concrete toe wall which extends beyond the bridge abutment and ties in to the earth embankment This is a change from the NOR and Consent Package. |

| 5. LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY | CONDITIONS – LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY | RESPONSES – LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY |
|--|---|---|
| A. DUNES AND DRYLAND VEGETATION | The Raumati Kanuka Forest (comprising scattered kanuka with mahoe on elevated dunes south of | The Ecological Management Plan (EMP) outlines the loss of 0.35 ha of the Raumati Kanuka Forest (a small area of scatted kanuka forest and treeland with mahoe). Detailed design has resulted in additional loss of this area, which now totals |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2, 3, 4, 5 AND APPENDIX 4 | Raumati Road) and the Mahoe Vegetation along Drain 7 are identified as valued indigenous vegetation by Condition G.41 c). | 0.54 ha (as a result of increased embankment heights and noise wall requirements). Any residual kanuka or mahoe trees that can be retained through construction will be identified and protected during construction. This is a change from the NOR and Consent Package. |
| | Condition DC.57 f) specifies exotic trees to be retained. | Consent conditions allow for the loss of approximately 0.69 ha of the 0.85 ha area of the Drain 7 Mahoe Forest. As outlined in Appendix 4, detailed design has resulted in a slight reduction in vegetation loss than the consented Project Footprint, with 0.62 ha (6,200 m²) of this mahoe area now being lost as a result of redesign. This is a change from the |
| | Re-shaping of dune landforms disturbed by construction of the Expressway. | NOR and Consent Package. The remainder of the vegetation will be avoided. |
| | | As outlined in the EMP (page 30), several scattered mahoe trees regenerating within gorse and blackberry just north of the Raumati Manuka Wetland and on the raised dune west of Rata Road will also be removed. |

| | | All other indigenous vegetation shall be demarcated and suitably protected during construction. |
|---|---|--|
| | | Refer note below on surplus/shortfalls in ecological mitigation planting. |
| | | Exotic trees to be retained are identified on the 'Vegetation to be Retained' plans, which were certified by KCDC on 5 th March 2014 [SHEETS M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8701 – 8706. Also refer M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8701 – 8705, yet to be certified]. |
| | | Dune landforms are addressed under the Landform section below. Final contouring of disturbed dunes will be incorporated into earthworks to replicate natural dune forms. |
| B. STREAMS AND RIPARIAN WORKS | Condition G.42 b) requires specific lengths of stream | This SSEMP covers two large ecological mitigation areas as set out in the consent conditions and Ecological Management |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP- | mitigation. | Plan as follows: |
| 33R-D-DWG-8201-8206. ALSO REFER M2PP-35R-D- DWG-8201-8205, AND APPENDIX 5. | | SSEMP Raumati Manuka |
| | | • Approximately 2.07 ha of wetland formation and indigenous wetland planting mitigation requirements will be undertaken as part of the development of the Flood offset Storage Area OC. |
| | | • The linear extent of the riparian mitigation planting along Drain 7 will total approximately 330 lineal metres (located |
| | | on both sides of the Expressway). The riparian planting along Drain 7 will sum to approximately 1.14 ha. • Approximately 500 lineal metres of intermittent stream channel will be created within Flood offset Storage Area OC |
| | | to assist with water movement and provide habitat. This is a change from the NOR and Consent Package with more |
| | | detail below. Approximately 1.15 ha of indigenous terrestrial planting will be undertaken in this area to buffer the Raumati |
| | | Manuka Wetland and integrate the other areas of indigenous planting associated with Flood offset Storage Area OC and the Drain 7 riparian vegetation. This is a change from the NOR and Consent Package with more detail below. |
| | | and the Drain 7 riparian vegetation. This is a change from the NOK and consent Package with more detail below. |
| | | SSEMP Drain 7 |
| | | • Approximately 3.92 ha of wetland formation and indigenous wetland planting mitigation will be undertaken as part of the development of Flood offset Storage Areas 2 and 3A just south of the Wharemauku Stream. This wetland |
| | | planting will include areas of open water to provide seasonal habitat and vegetation community diversity. |
| | | • Approximately 1,560 lineal metres of perennial or intermittent stream will be developed with Offset Storage Areas 2 and 3A. |
| | | • The riparian planting in the Drain 7 mitigation area sums to approximately 6.32 hectares (based on an average width |
| | | of 20.0m either side of the watercourse along the approximately 1,560 lineal metres of created watercourse) – although this is subject to final detailed design and other property and service constraints within this area. |
| | | The SEV target score (validation of successful mitigation) for these tributaries are 0.67, as calculated in the AEE (wideway) |
| | | AEE/evidence. The riparian vegetation is to be planted as far as practical in 20m widths from the wetted bank edge and in some |
| | | areas of the Flood offset Storage Area OC that riparian vegetation will sit on raised bunds (subject to property and/or |
| | | service constraints). [REFER CS3 SHEET 6] The vegetation densities within the first 5.0m (0.44ha) of the riparian planting areas should be at least 1.0m centers |
| | | (10,000/ha) |
| | | The channel and flood plain structure of the developed waterways must not be straight and artificial in nature (see below). |
| | | The performance standard for wetland and riparian vegetation planting success is the same as that for terrestrial |
| | | vegetation (i.e. 80% canopy cover at time of Final Completion), as well as be sufficiently developed to affect the SEV measure. |
| | | |
| | | Note: As outlined in earlier correspondence with GWRC, KCDC and Friends of Raumati South's consultant ecologist, Melanie Dixon, the Raumati Manuka SSEMP area has been modified in response to a combination of contaminated site |
| | | issues, hydrological risks to wetlands and to improve long-term ecological outcomes for this area. This has resulted in the |
| | | move of the proposed Flood offset Storage Area OB (and associated 2.07 ha of indigenous wetland habitat development) from the Western side of the Expressway to the Flood offset Storage Area OC on the Eastern side of the Expressway. As |
| | | outlined further in this SSMP, this amendment has also allowed the development of an additional 500 lineal metres |
| | | |

| | | located approximately within Flood offset Storage Area OC that was not incorporated within the original Flood offset Storage Area OB. |
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| | | Consistent with the consent conditions, any ecological mitigation undertaken outside of the permanent designation will |
| C. WETLANDS | Condition G.42 b) requires specific areas of wetland mitigation. | <u>require associated covenants on Certificate of Title to ensure the permanent maintenance of these mitigation areas.</u> Consent conditions and the EMP allow for the loss of approximately 0.03 ha of the approximately 2.0 ha large Raumati Manuka Wetland. |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8201-8206. ALSO REFER M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8201-8205, AND APPENDIX 5. | integration: | As outlined in Appendix 4 detailed design has resulted in approximately 100 m ² less vegetation loss than the consented Project Footprint, with approximately 0.02 ha (200 m ²) of the edge of the Raumati Manuka Wetland now being lost as a result of redesign of the CWB and associated embankments. This is a change from the NOR and Consent Package. Notably, the 0.02 ha of wetland being lost comprises predominantly young regenerating manuka with scattered sedges and gorse within an area regularly mown by KCDC contractors. The remainder will be avoided. |
| | | The ongoing monitoring of hydrology within the Raumati Manuka Wetland will continue through the Groundwater Management Plan, which includes increased monitoring (data-loggers) on piezometers within this ecologically significant wetland as part of construction monitoring. |
| | | The new constructed wetlands within Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A will be designed to incorporate the required wetland and riparian planting as follows: |
| | | Wetland planting will comprise predominantly sedges, rushes and areas of manuka with scattered enrichment plantings of appropriate primary wetland species such as kahikatea etc. |
| | | • The new ecological mitigation wetlands within Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A will be designed to function as ecological wetlands (with riparian tributaries formed as outlined above), while recognising flood storage and landscape and visual mitigation requirements. |
| | | Note: The shortfalls and/or surplus of indigenous mitigation planting types will be addressed following detailed design in the other SSMP areas, focusing in particular on the extensive Kakariki / Smithfield Ecological Mitigation Areas. |
| | | Note: As outlined in earlier correspondence with GWRC, KCDC and Friends of Raumati South's consultant ecologist, Melanie Dixon, the Raumati Manuka SSEMP area has been modified in response to a combination of contaminated site issues, hydrological risks to wetlands and a desire to improve the long-term ecological outcomes for this area. This has resulted in the move of the proposed Flood offset Storage Area OB (and associated 2.07 ha of indigenous wetland habitat development) from the Western side of the Expressway to the Flood offset Storage Area OC on the Eastern side of the Expressway. The extent of ecological mitigation proposed in this SSMP compared with that set out in the EMP are |
| D. SALVAGE | Conditions G.34 m) and G.41 c) i) 1 set out the | addressed in Appendix 4. As far as practicable, all kanuka trees that are felled within this SSMP area shall be identified and stored for use as lizard |
| | salvage requirements for vegetation in SSMP 2. | habitat within the ecological mitigation areas. There are no other salvage requirements within this SSMP area. Larger woody debris from peat excavation and stream works shall be salvaged to assist with stream habitat enhancement. |
| E. VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED | Conditions: DC.57 f) i) and DC.42C c) i) and G.34m) – | Identification of vegetation to be retained, including retention of as many significant trees as practicable and areas of |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP- 33R-D-DWG-8701-8706. ALSO REFER M2PP-35R-D- DWG-8701-8705, AND APPENDIX 5. | identification of vegetation to be retained. Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.21 to 8.28 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction. Ecological Management Plan, sections 7.1 to 7.18. | regenerating indigenous vegetation and wetlands (see SHEETS M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8701 - 8706 for Sector 330, which were certified by KCDC on 5 th March 2014 as part of the 'Vegetation to be Retained' plans). Plans for Sectors 340 and 350 are included in Appendix 1, (SHEETS M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8701 – 8705) yet to be certified by KCDC. Three sites where consent conditions require best endeavours to minimise vegetation loss of Valued Vegetation were |
| | Three sites have been identified within the SSMP where consent conditions require best endeavors to minimise vegetation loss / valued vegetation. | identified as follows: 1. Raumati Kanuka Forest (comprising scattered kanuka with mahoe on elevated dunes south of Raumati Road). 2. Drain 7 Mahoe Vegetation (comprising mixed mahoe and tree lucerne and weedland along the raised dunes above Drain 7). 3. Raumati Manuka Wetland |
| | | Indigenous and exotic vegetation to be retained shall be defined by surveyor as part of topographic survey carried out prior to any work commencing in SSMP 2 and the extent and boundaries checked and confirmed on site by Project MacKays to Peka Expressway- Site Specif |

| | | Ecologist / Project Landscape Architect. Much of the exotic vegetation has already been removed as part of enabling works in this area, as well as some indigenous vegetation within the construction zone, consistent with the Vegetation to be Retained Plans certified by KCDC. | | | | | |
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| | | Vegetation clearance boundaries shall be delineated by marker tape pegs or by marking perimeter trees. Temporary fences around these areas shall be subsequently erected prior to earthworks machinery being mobilised on site and construction commencing. | | | | | |
| | | Exposed vulnerable edges of Valued Vegetation to be retained following clearing of adjoining vegetation will be identified by Project Ecologist/Project Landscape Architect and temporary protection measures installed (e.g. wind cloth or similar). | | | | | |
| | | Temporary fences shall be erected around individual trees to be retained to prevent disturbance or damage; fences to be aligned outside the tree 'drip zone'. | | | | | |
| | | Large woody debris shall be salvaged for incorporation into the newly formed channel beds within the Flood offset Storage areas prior to livening. | | | | | |
| | | Machinery, materials, fuel, and chemicals to be stored, even temporarily, well away, from fenced vegetation and wetland areas to avoid accidental spillage, contamination, and compaction. | | | | | |
| | | All areas of indigenous and exotic vegetation to be retained within the Designation shall be photographed and details recorded to form part of baseline information. | | | | | |
| F. VEGETATION TO BE CLEARED | Conditions: DC.57 f) i) and DC.42C c) i) identification of vegetation to be removed. | Project Ecologist and Project Landscape Architect to provide briefing to Constructors prior to vegetation clearance and protection work commencing; briefing to identify any hold points during vegetation clearance process. | | | | | |
| | Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.21 to 8.28 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction. Ecological | Vegetation to be mulched and stockpiled shall exclude aggressive weed species that could result in potential ongoing management problems (e.g. blackberry, gorse, Cape ivy, German ivy, <i>Convolvulus</i> and willows). | | | | | |
| | Management Plan, sections 7.1 to 7.18. | Stored mulch to be periodically inspected for evidence of aggressive weed species and if present sprayed with appropriate herbicide. | | | | | |
| | | The Project Ecologist/Project Landscape Architect shall observe any removal or modification of indigenous vegetation. | | | | | |
| | | All kanuka trees to be removed shall be stockpiled with ecological supervision for future use as part of ecological mitigation requirements. Depending on the time of removal, kanuka branches shall be retained for use as slash to assist with natural kanuka regeneration as part of buffer planting. | | | | | |
| | | Note: The Project Ecologist shall review the kanuka prior to clearance to determine whether there is any seed present. If seed is present, the kanuka slash shall be placed with ecological supervision in specific areas of kanuka planting to assist with natural regeneration. | | | | | |
| G. INDIGENOUS FAUNA | Conditions G.34 n) and the EMP (Appendix 3, section 7) - freshwater fish requirements for diversions and culverts in perennial and intermittent waterbodies | Within this SSMP there are two culverts within perennial or intermittent streams that require consideration of fish passage/fish rescue. These culverts are as follows: • Culvert 10, Upper Drain 7; and | | | | | |
| | (including drains). | • Culvert 11, Lower Drain 7; | | | | | |
| | There is a requirement to avoid disturbance of atrisk bird species in this area, which includes the grey duck just south of the Wharemauku Stream. | Immediately prior to any stream diversion / culvert installation, the section of stream to be reclaimed shall be isolated by coffer dams or bunds, and fish present will be safely captured for translocation by accepted methods as provided in the EMP. Note: this includes installation of temporary culvert installation/upgrades. | | | | | |
| | There are no other requirements for rare or threatened fauna within this SSMP. | Prior to livening of the temporary stream diversions and associated culverts, an extensive fish capture and removal will be required in accordance with the EMP. At least 5 working days prior to the livening of the new channel / culvert, a plan for capture and relocation of fish will be finalised and provided to GWRC in accordance with the EMP. | | | | | |

| | | All fish that are captured shall be transferred upstream to the nearest equivalent habitat to limit their exposure to any |
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| | | increased turbidity that is caused during the stream reclamation process / diversion / culvert installation. Any vegetation removal or disturbance within the Kiwi Pond area south of the Wharemauku Stream shall consider the EMP requirements to avoid disturbance of grey duck within the breeding season. Note: much of this vegetation has already been searched for grey duck prior to clearance of vegetation as part of enabling works and will be reported as part of Annual Report. |
| H. LANDFORMS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 1 – 7 and Standard details: Dune Rounding Detail M2PP-23R-D-DWG-8904 | Condition DC.57 c) - SSLMPs shall be consistent with the Landscape Management Plan, ULDF (Technical Report 5), the Ecological Management Plan, the relevant Site Specific Urban Design Plan, and the Network Integration Plan as relevant. | SSMP 2 includes areas of relatively unmodified remnant dunes. Several of these dunes will be modified to enable construction of the Expressway, and will need to be re-shaped to help integrate the Expressway and CWB into the surrounding landforms. Organic material (i.e. the limited topsoil development on the dunes and peat in the interdunal hollows) shall be stripped and stockpiled separately for future use. Contract documentation and the Landscape Specifications (Appendix 5) provide details on topsoil stripping and storage. The Project Landscape Architect will be involved in the design of final shaping of dune profiles to ensure 'natural' appearance. (REFER drawing provided 'FOR CONSTRUCTION': M2PP-23R-D-DWG-8904) Where seasonal conditions prevail, exposed sand areas will be hydroseeded once re-shaping is completed. Alternative treatment will be applied to exposed sand areas where hydroseeding is not feasible (eg polymer, organic mulch, straw / brush). All exposed sand areas will be temporarily protected with straw or proprietary materials during re-shaping to limit erosion from wind and rain and also to minimise dust issues in adjoining properties. The extent of earthworks will be pegged on site prior to construction providing an opportunity for KCDC's Landscape Reviewer to inspect the area. |
| I. WETLAND CREATION AND RESTORATION REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8201-8206. ALSO REFER M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8201-8205, AND APPENDIX 5. | Condition G. 41 c) ii) 4 - ecological mitigation wetlands within Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A created to mitigate permanent loss of wetlands | The creation of the three new ecological mitigation wetlands within Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A requires large-scale earthworks and removal of topsoil/peat areas and weeds to ensure fluctuating seasonal water levels and support wetland plant species with the following design requirements to ensure requisite ecological functioning: Semi-permanent water levels averaging between 50 - 100 mm deep during summer and up to 400 mm deep during winter (pending hydrology and geotechnical input and modeling). Shall include the creation of predominantly <i>Carex</i> and <i>Baumea</i> sedgeland with open water and scattered manuka habitat to represent as far as practicable wetland habitat being lost. Scattered enrichment planting of kahikatea, swamp maire and pukatea in specific areas to accelerate natural plant succession and habitat. Shall be integrated with the adjacent areas of riparian habitat within Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A and landscape planting on Expressway embankments. In addition to meeting ecological function, the final design and construction of the Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A shall consider hydrological, flood storage and landscape mitigation requirements. Wetland design and planting shall be supervised through the construction phase (and sign-off) by Project Ecologist, Project Landscape Architect and Project Hydrologist. Briefing at the outset of construction to contractors by Project Ecologist and Hydrologist. Briefings through final design, site layout and prior to final completion shall be undertaken with GWRC. This SSMP area also includes the development of a new stormwater treatment wetland within / adjacent to Flood offset Storage Area OC (SSMP 2), with pond depth and design to be developed in conjunction with Project Hydrologist. This does not form ecological mitigation requirements and has been designed to be separate to Flood offset Storage Area OC. |

J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION

REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8201-8206. ALSO REFER M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8201-8205, AND APPENDIX 5.

Condition G.42 and G.42C - creation of large areas of new stream within the new Flood offset Storage Areas 2 and 3A. Within this SSMP area, as part of the development of the new Flood offset Storage Areas 2 and 3A ecological wetlands, approximately 1,560 lineal metres of stream channel will be created and planted. In addition, approximately 500 lineal metres of new stream channel in Flood offset Storage Area OC will be created (<u>This is a change from the NOR and Consent Package with more detail below.</u>) This riparian habitat is integrated with the adjacent wetland planting as follows:

- New stream channels will be formed with associated riparian planting.
- The new stream channels shall maintain permanent water depth and shall form a 2.0m wide (average), 1.5m deep (average) straight sided water channel with an associated flood plain (as far as can be achieved with flood protection constraints) rising to the upper banks.
- New stream channels shall have a 'wetted' bank of 1.0m depth prior to a flood plain (5.0m) with a sloping bund.
- The riparian vegetation shall be established on both the flood plain and raising bund feature behind (see indicative cross section, SHEET 6).
- As far as practicable, new hard substrate material and other salvaged debris (e.g. logs, trunks etc. from peat excavation in this area) shall be incorporated into the stream channel design.
- The new channels shall incorporate a 'natural' meander with gentle curvature.
- If practicable, the new stream channel design shall allow for the incorporation of armouring using larger cobble and boulders if required for flood protection works e.g. on bunds and confluences.
- The design of the Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2 and 3A shall incorporate ongoing fish access for climbing species such as eel and banded kokopu into the adjacent Drain 7 and the Wharemauku Stream.
- Existing drains that will be planted should be modified to create a floodberm to maintain flood conveyance.

The current SEV score (Stream Ecological Value) of the Lower Drain 7 is 0.39. The SEV target for the approximately 1,560 lineal metres of new stream channels to be created in Flood offset Storage Area 2A and 3 is 0.58.

The current SEV score of the Upper Drain 7 is 0.48. The SEV target for the approximately 500 lineal metres of new stream channels to be created in Flood offset Storage Area OC is 0.67.

Sediment monitoring via in-stream loggers is required at diversion creation and livening as set out in the EMP. Fish migration movement is required to be monitored post diversion (as set out in the EMP).

Stream design and planting shall be supervised through the construction phase (and sign-off) by Project Ecologist, Project Landscape Architect and Project Hydrologist.

Briefing at the outset of construction to contractors by Project Ecologist and Hydrologist.

Briefings through final design, site layout and prior to final completion shall be undertaken with Regional Council.

Note: following from amendments to Flood Offset Storage Area OB and OC described above, the new design of Flood Offset Storage Area OC has allowed the creation of an additional 500 lineal metres of new stream channel to assist with flood storage capacity within this area. This additional 500 lineal metres has been added to the ecological mitigation spreadsheet attached as Appendix 4.

K. CULVERT INSTALLATION

REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5

Drain 7 (upper and lower) is a tributary of the Wharemauku Stream, a regionally significant stream listed in the Regional Freshwater Plan. The Wharemauku Stream and the Drain 7 tributaries have several recorded freshwater fish species present. The following permanent culverts require fish passage and associated fish rescue:

Culvert 10 – a 1.8 m diameter culvert of 60 metres long installed in the upper Drain 7 adjacent to the Raumati Manuka Wetland (AEE design: 60 m)

Culvert installation shall require the following in all culverts that require fish passage:

- Culverts shall not constrict the flow such that velocities are increased to more than 0.3m -1.0m per second to ensure fish passage for existing freshwater fish species is retained.
- Entrance and exit of culverts shall be below the stream invert, and ensure any hard substrates (head wall, steps etc) do not affect flow and swimming passage.
- During construction special attention shall be given to the protection of native fish within any section of stream being culverted.
- Where the existing channel is to be lost or drained as part of culvert installation, fish capture and transfer will be required prior to water loss in accordance with the EMP (Appendix 3 of EMP).
- All culverts in perennial or intermittent waterbodies shall be constructed either by installing a diversion around the work area and installing the culvert in the dry channel, or by constructing the culverts adjacent to the stream and then diverting water into the culvert on completion.

| | Culvert 11 – a 3.0 x 2.5 m box culvert of between 70 m length installed in the lower Drain 7 adjacent to Rata Road (AEE design: 100 m). A number of smaller culverts are also required to connect Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2A and 3 to the adjacent watercourses (Drain 7 and the Wharemauku Stream) that will need to provide for fish passage. Several smaller flow balancing culverts are required in this SSMP area that do not have fish passage or | Culvert installation shall be supervised through the construction phase (and sign-off) by Project Ecologist and Project Hydrologist. Briefing at the outset of construction to contractors by Project Ecologist and Hydrologist. |
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| L. MITIGATION PLANTING REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP- 33R-D-DWG-8201-8206. ALSO REFER M2PP-35R-D- DWG-8201-8205, AND APPENDIX 5. | fish rescue requirements. Conditions G.42 and DC.57 f) - Landscape and ecological mitigation requirements - | There are five planting types within this SSMP required for landscape and visual and ecological mitigation as follows: **Massed planting**: Massed planting in this sector comprises two types- a general species mix that is used extensively on the embankments along the route. Plant grades will be a mix of 0.5 and 1.0 litre grades planted at 1.0m centres. In places where areas of kanuka will be removed because they are under the footprint kanuka-dominant massed planting is proposed (ie 60% kanuka). **Massed planting with enrichment**: comprises a significant proportion of the planting in SSMP 2. Enrichment planting will occur in the following planting season after massed planting; enrichment species plant grades shall be PB 18 or equivalent. In places where areas of kanuka will be removed because they are under the footprint kanuka-dominant massed planting is proposed (ie 60% kanuka). **Ecological wetland and riparian mix**: Planting around existing wetland areas that are being retained shall include **Carex secta*, Coprosma propinqua*, Coprosma tenuicaulis* and manuka*. Plant grades will be a mix of 0.5 and 1.0 litre (or equivalent) planted at 0.75m centres. **Machaerina teretifolia* (syn.Baumea teretifolia*) is proposed to be included in the species mix for the riparian planting along Drain 7 in areas where there is permanent water present. **Trees and grass**: Planting various species of tall amenity tree species such as poplars, eucalypts and blackwoods are proposed along the Leinster Avenue extension to replace similar tall trees that have been removed in this area for construction of the Expressway. These fast-growing species will provide a buffer between the Expressway and the adjoining residential properties **Swales**: will be planted exclusively in oioi* (*Apodasmia similis*) |
| M. PLANTING METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | DC 57 f) and G.42C c) - planting methods and specifications Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.41 – 8.59 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1) | Landscape and ecological success mitigation planting requirements and approvals are covered in Sections M - S below. Planting shall be undertaken during 3 month planting window only (beginning June until the end of August). Planting may be carried out during a 2- week shoulder period either side of this but it will depend on environmental conditions (this is particularly likely for wetland and riparian planting to take account of high or low groundwater conditions). With the exception of wetland and riparian planting which may need to coincide with low groundwater levels in late spring, no planting shall be undertaken outside the June-August planting window unless approved by Project Landscape Architect. Planting substrate shall be a minimum of 300mm deep, consolidated, and free from rilling and erosion before mulch placement. Organic mulch shall be placed over the area to be planted at least 2 weeks prior to planting to allow for settlement. Note: organic mulch shall not be used within the areas of wetland, riparian planting and stormwater treatment planting that are subject to temporary or permanent inundation. For these areas, alternative plant protection techniques will be used (e.g. staking and proprietary matting mechanisms). No planting shall be undertaken until site is approved by Project Landscape Architect and Project Ecologist (with regard to ecological mitigation planting) to be free of aggressive pest plant species. Planting shall be delayed in areas where aggressive pest plants are detected until these are removed or sufficiently controlled. |

| | | Plant supplier to confirm all plants are well hardened off prior to planting. |
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| | | Species composition shall be in accordance with species percentages. |
| | | All indigenous plant set out and groupings to be random, but reflecting natural assemblages as directed by Project Landscape and Ecologist for the relevant mitigation requirements. |
| | | Plant selection shall take into account engineering and service constraints. |
| | | All planted areas shall be temporarily fenced to assist with plant protection. |
| | | Enrichment planting shall be undertaken in year 2 as directed by the Project Ecologist and Project Landscape Architect – and in response to mitigation success requirements as set out in the EMP and LMP. |
| N. WEED CLEARANCE | Conditions: DC.57 f) vii) B and Condition G.35 - weed | All invasive plants shall be controlled in planting areas prior to planting in accordance with the GWRC Regional Pest |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | control and clearance. Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.16 to 8.20 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 | Management Strategy (2002-22) and as directed by the Project Landscape Architect and Project Ecologist in relation to ecological and landscape mitigation areas. |
| O. GROUND PREPARATION | Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c) Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.35 | All areas to be planted shall be sprayed with a certified and approved herbicide. |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | to 8.40 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and | All areas to be planted shall be free of actively growing grass, weeds, and any extraneous material removed. |
| | Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1) | Any localised rilling or erosion of planted areas shall be remedied prior to placement of approved soil mix. |
| | | Project Landscape Architect to approve all finished earthwork areas prior to placement of approved soil mix. |
| | | Approved soil mix comprising salvaged peat, stripped topsoil, sand and compost shall be placed and lightly compacted to a depth of 300mm over all areas to be planted. |
| P. MULCHING | Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c). | 100mm of organic mulch shall be placed lightly over all areas to be planted (with the exception of temporarily or |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.41 – 8.59 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and | permanently inundated areas as outlined above). |
| | Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1) | Mulch shall be left for 2 weeks to settle prior to commencement of any planting. |
| Q. PLANT SUPPLY | Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c). | All indigenous plants shall be sourced from Manawatu Ecological Region, with a focus on the Foxton Ecological District. |
| REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.41 – 8.59 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1) | All plants shall be hardened off prior to planting. |
| R. PLANTING PROGRAMME / STAGING | Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c). Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.41 – | Planting shall be staged according to completion of construction works. |
| | 8.59 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. | No planting shall be carried out in areas where there is a risk of damage from adjoining construction activities. |
| | Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1) | Construction Manager shall confirm areas where construction is completed and area is ready for planting. |
| | (reconnect 1) | Planting shall be completed only within June-August planting window unless otherwise approved by Project Landscape Architect. |
| | | All areas to be planted shall be photographed and details recorded to form part of baseline information. |

| S. PLANT MAINTENANCE | Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c). | All planted areas shall be photographed on completion of planting and details recorded to be included as part of baseline |
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| S. PLANT MAINTENANCE REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.60 – 8.62 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Post-Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1) | Wetland and riparian planting shall be maintained for 4 years. Terrestrial planting, both indigenous and exotic shall be maintained for 3 years. Planting shall be maintained according to the maintenance plan as set out in the Landscape specifications (Appendix 4). Monitoring reports on plant survival and establishment and the frequency and success of the maintenance regime shall be completed by the Project Landscape Architect (in consultation with the Project Ecologist in relation to riparian planting) as follows: 1 month after planting completed and then 3 months 6 months 12 months 12 months 12 years; and Twice yearly thereafter until the end of the maintenance period. Monitoring reports shall include dates of visits, condition of vegetation, condition of fencing, issues arising, actions required, together with photographs. Monitoring reports on completion shall be provided to KCDC Landscape Reviewer. Monitoring reports shall cease to be prepared for those areas where the performance standards have been met ahead of the maintenance period. |
| T. PEST PLANT MANAGEMENT REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | DC.57 f), G.42C c) and G.43 d) – control of pest plants. | Weed surveys shall be carried out annually in spring to track the introduction of weeds and their spread and to recommend appropriate management in accordance with the GWRC Regional Pest Management Strategy (2002-22). |
| U. PEST ANIMAL MANAGEMENT REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | DC.57 f), G.42C c) and G.43 d) – control of pest animals. | Pest monitoring shall be carried out annually in spring to track the introduction of browsing animal pests and their spread and to recommend appropriate management in accordance with the GWRC Regional Pest Management Strategy (2002-22). |
| V. PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS REFER TO APPENDIX 4 | Condition DC.57 c) and G.43 d) – temporary and permanent protection. | Temporary fences shall be erected as part of the protection of valued vegetation to be retained. All areas of ecological and landscape mitigation planting within the operational designation shall be fenced following planting, maintained and protected in accordance with the consent conditions as outlined in the EMP and LMP. |
| W. LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL SUCCESS MONITORING – POST CONSTRUCTION | G.40, G.42C c), G.42A and DC. 57 c) - monitoring and adaptive management requirements to confirm landscape and ecological mitigation success has been achieved are as follows (as outlined in the EMP and LMP): DC.53 c), DC.57 f) and G.42 c) - 3 year Defects Liability and Maintenance Period for all terrestrial planting and a 4 year Defects Liability and Maintenance Period for wetland and riparian planting. Consistent with the EMP and LMP, monitoring of the success of wetland and stream formation will be undertaken in coordination by the Project Ecologist, | In relation to landscape and ecological mitigation planting, success measures are as follows: 80% canopy closure at the time of Final Completion whereby a sustainable plant community has been established and where plants have grown to create a canopy that shades the ground and suppresses weed growth. The total area of wetland, terrestrial and riparian planting as far as practicable reflects the indigenous habitat types lost and ecological functioning and is based on development of similar representative vegetation communities (G.42A). Invasive terrestrial weed species successfully controlled. Natural colonisation by other non-planted indigenous species. Shelterbelts and amenity rural tree planting shall require 100% plant survival, with 100% of trees in full leaf at the time of Final Completion. In-stream surveys within the representative sections of the new constructed stream channels within the Flood offset Storage Areas OB, 2A and 3 to confirm hydrological success shall be undertaken, with follow up SEV process to confirm |

SEV score (condition) as specified in the EMP (Condition G42C c) ii). The target Stream Ecological Values (SEV) for Landscape Architect, stormwater engineers and project hydrologist to ensure ecological remedial mitigation riparian planting are as follows: and mitigation works meet the project outcomes and objectives specified in conditions G.34 and G.38 Combination of riparian vegetation establishment and correct substrate, depth, flow, macrophyte and in-stream Post development of each diversion reach, a SEV measurement shall be undertaken to measure functional and DC. 57 c) and G.42C e) - at the completion of biological condition. planting, each area of ecological mitigation will be Measurements undertaken at year 3 (one year before the end of plant maintenance) and 5 year time frames. reviewed by the Project Ecologist in conjunction with Once the SEV (and other metrics) meet the standard for success (baseline measures), no further mitigation the Project Landscape Architect and a report success measurement in regard to the waterway diversions shall be required. prepared on the parameters above. Following construction (and in particular following the creation and livening of the new channel reaches within Flood offset Storage Areas 0B, 2A and 3), the success of the diversion created as aquatic habitat will require monitoring and potentially additional works to result in the anticipated aquatic biodiversity gains. As part of the SEV assessment, function shall be assessed via the SEV process which includes presence/absence of macroinvertebrates and fish as well as a range of physical habitat characteristics (including the success of the riparian revegetation). A Physical Habitat Assessment (PHA) shall be undertaken in accordance with Harding et al 2009 and the results compared to the original PHA scores and to a reference site of good quality. The new stream channels within the Flood offset Storage Areas OC, 2A and 3 identified in SHEETS 2-5 shall meet the forecast SEV potential between 0.67 and 0.58 outlined in the EMP (Appendix 4), but at least exceed the current SEV condition of the upper Drain 7 (0.48) and the lower Drain 7 (0.39). Condition G.40 – adaptive management and In the event that mitigation planting does not achieve the objectives within the consent timeframes, the Project Ecologist X. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT - POST condition DC.57 c) and Project Landscape Architect will prepare a report, including recommendations for remedial work or additional CONSTRUCTION mitigation, and ongoing monitoring and reporting through the Adaptive Management process.

6. REFERENCES

- Ecological Management Plan (EMP), July 2013.
- Landscape Management Plan (LMP), July 2013
- Urban and Landscape Design Framework, Technical Report 5, MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway
- Assessment of Landscape and Visual Effects, including Appendices A and B, Technical Report 7
- Assessment of Ecological Impacts Report, including Technical Reports 27 31 (Terrestrial Vegetation and Habitats, Herpetofauna, Avifauna, Freshwater and Marine),
- Assessment of Hydrology and Stormwater Effects, Technical Report 22.

M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0002

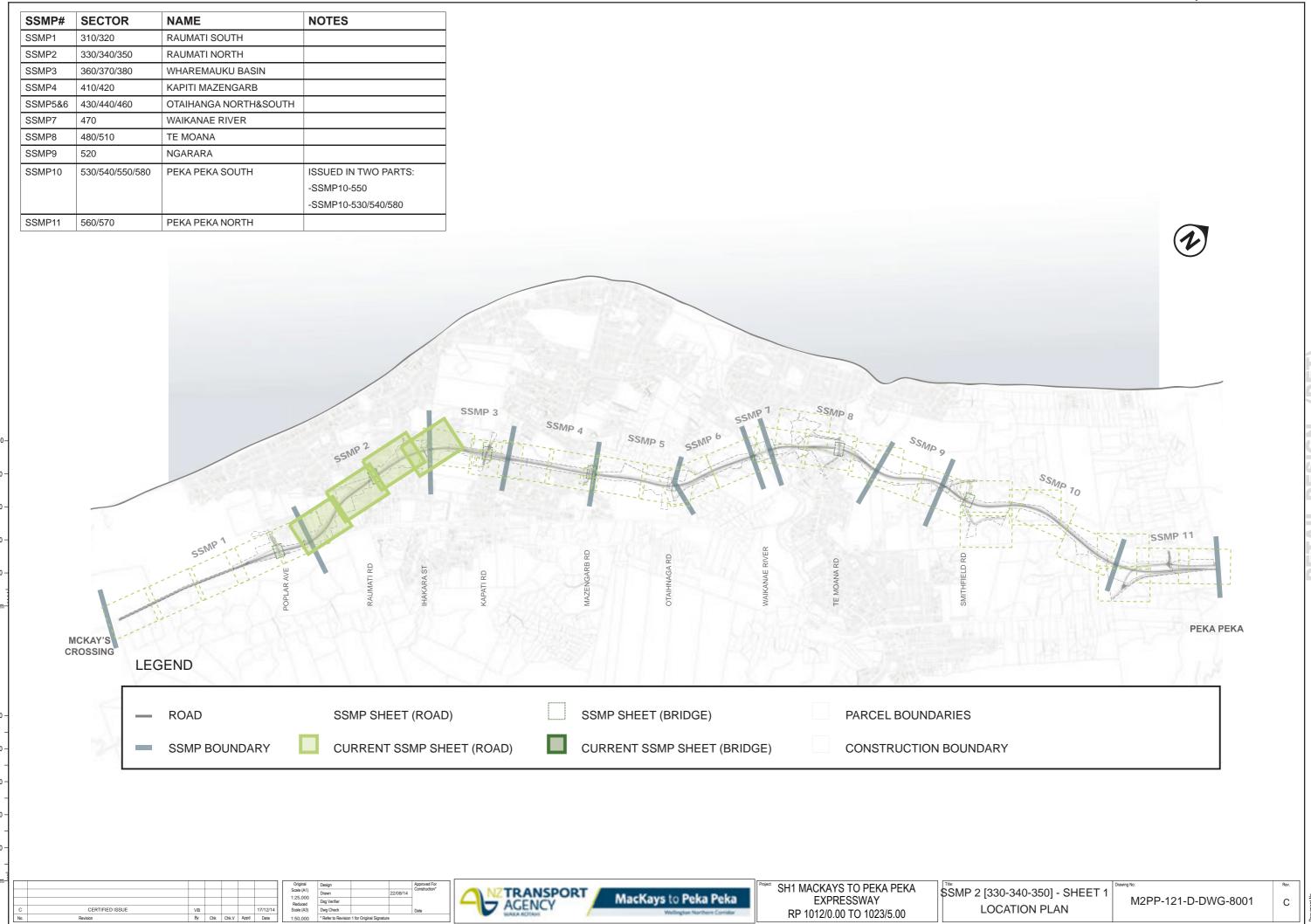
Appendix 1: DRAWING SET

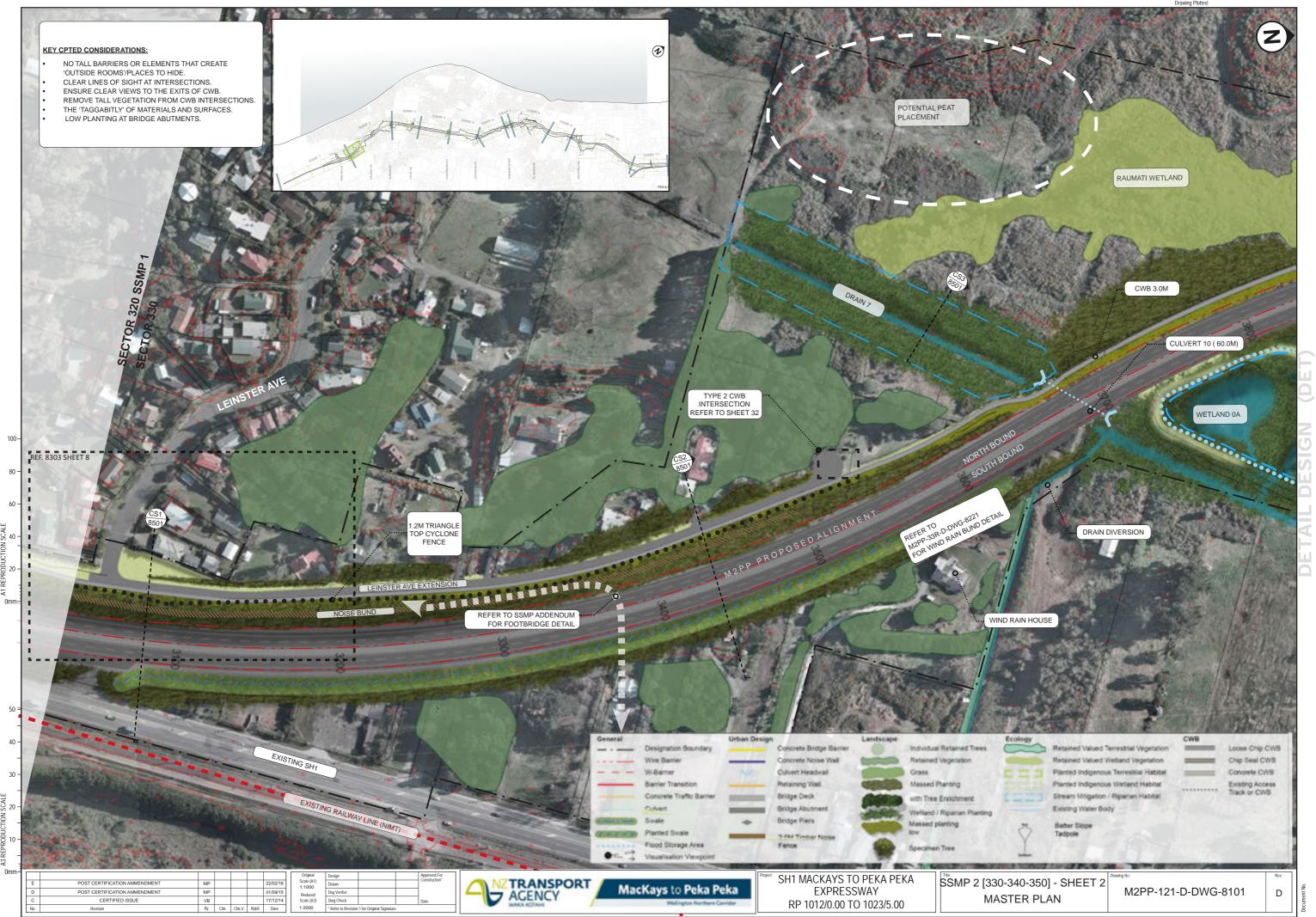
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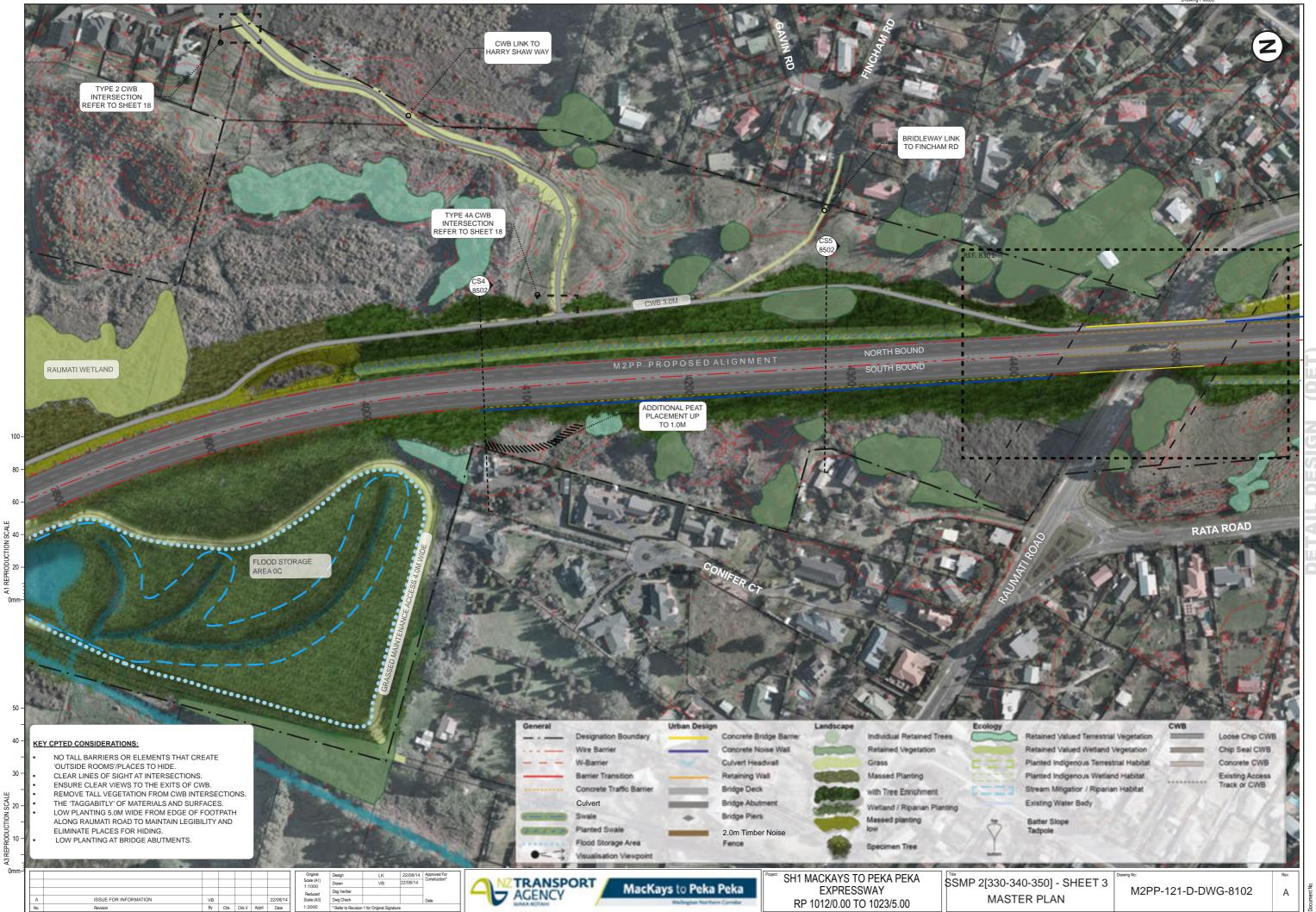
MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

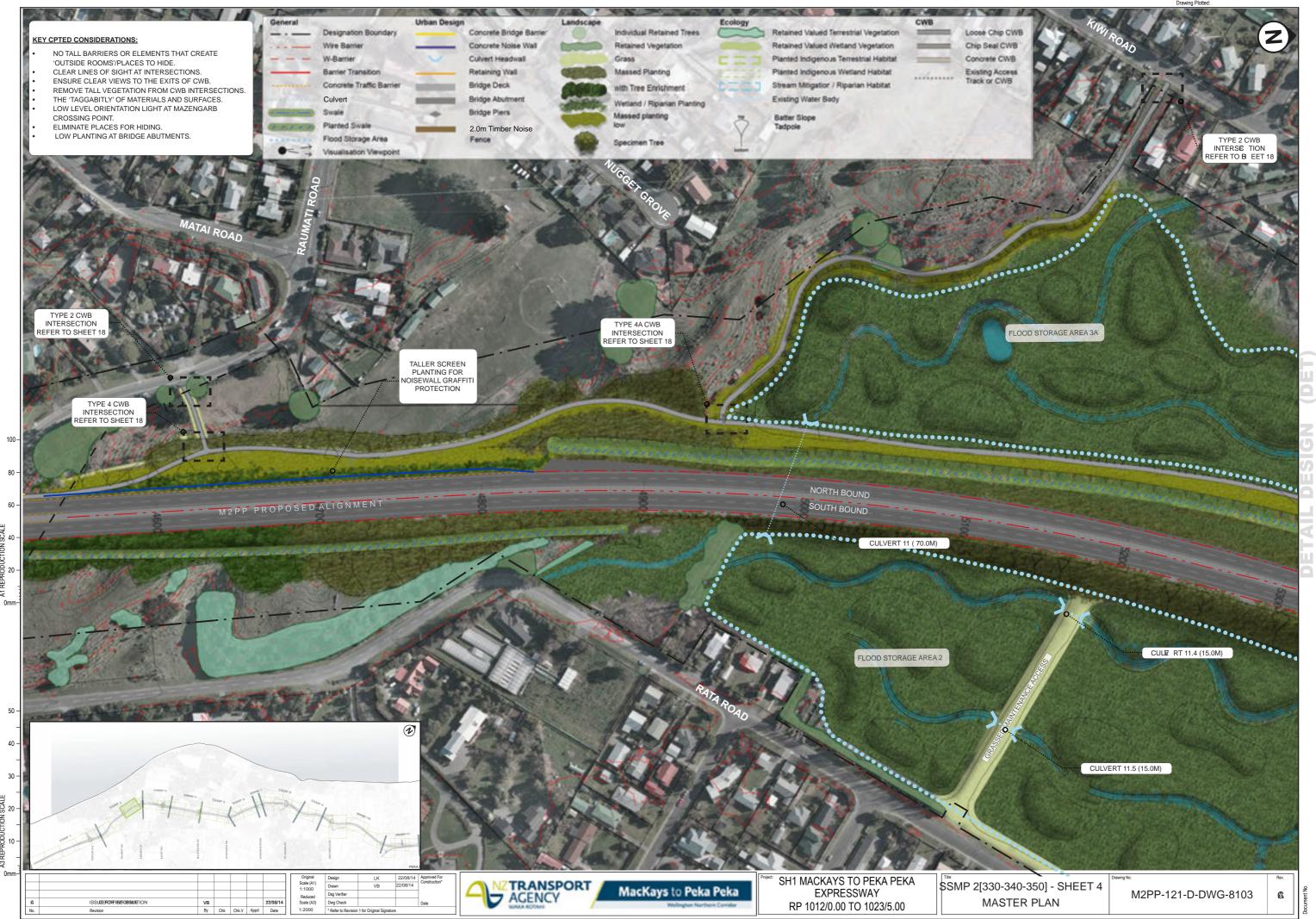
17 DECEMBER 2014 - REV C - CERTIFIED ISSUE

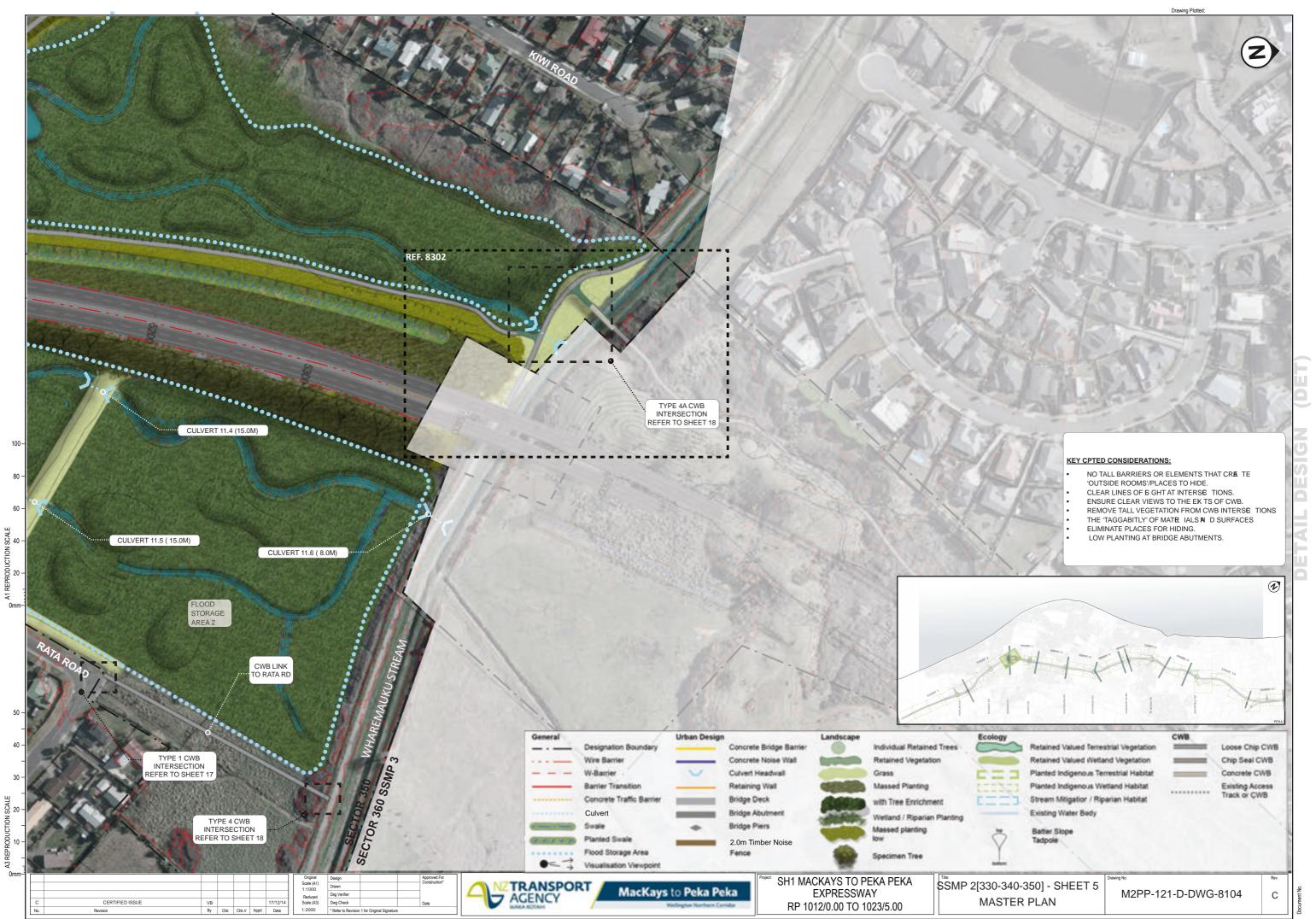


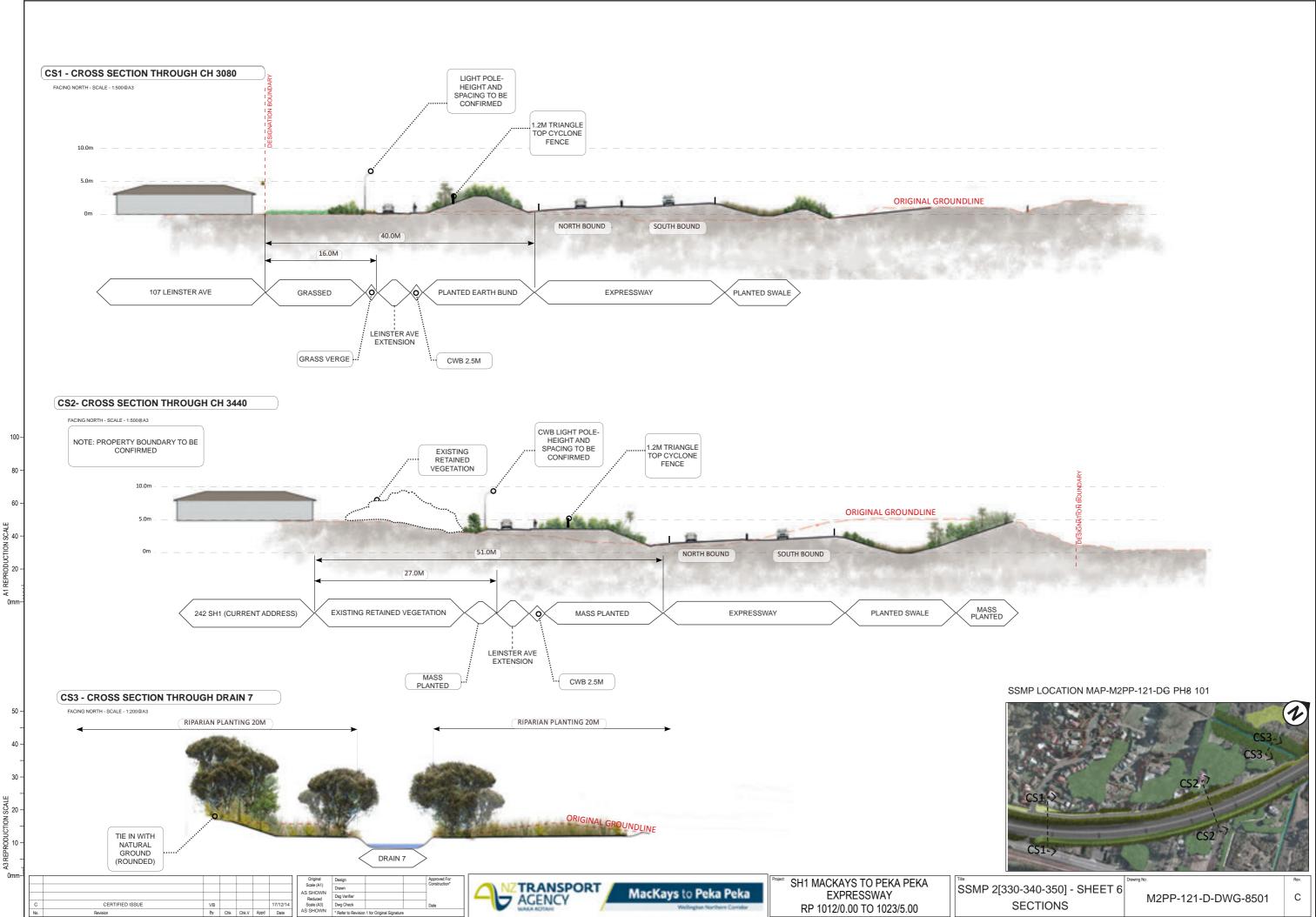




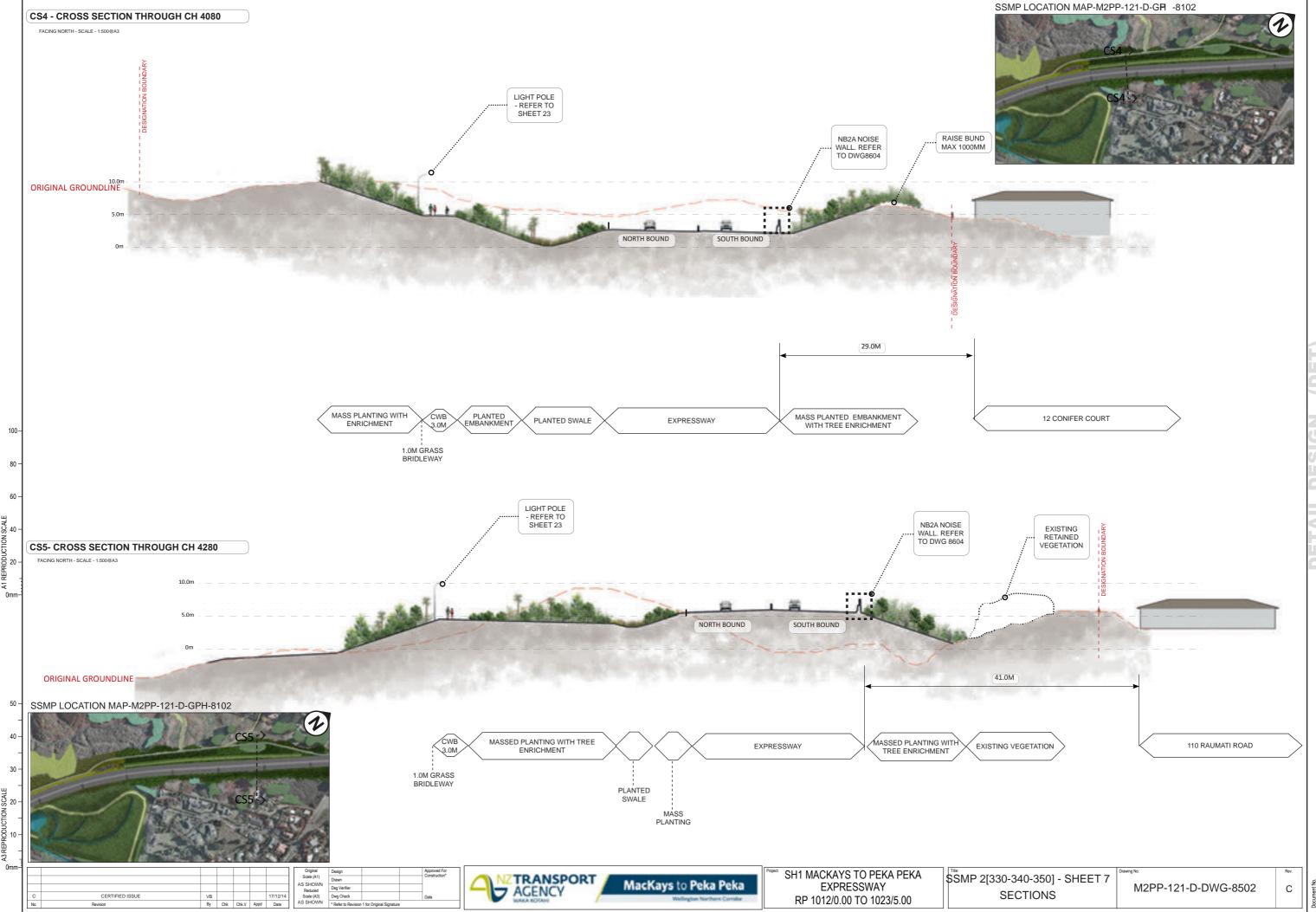


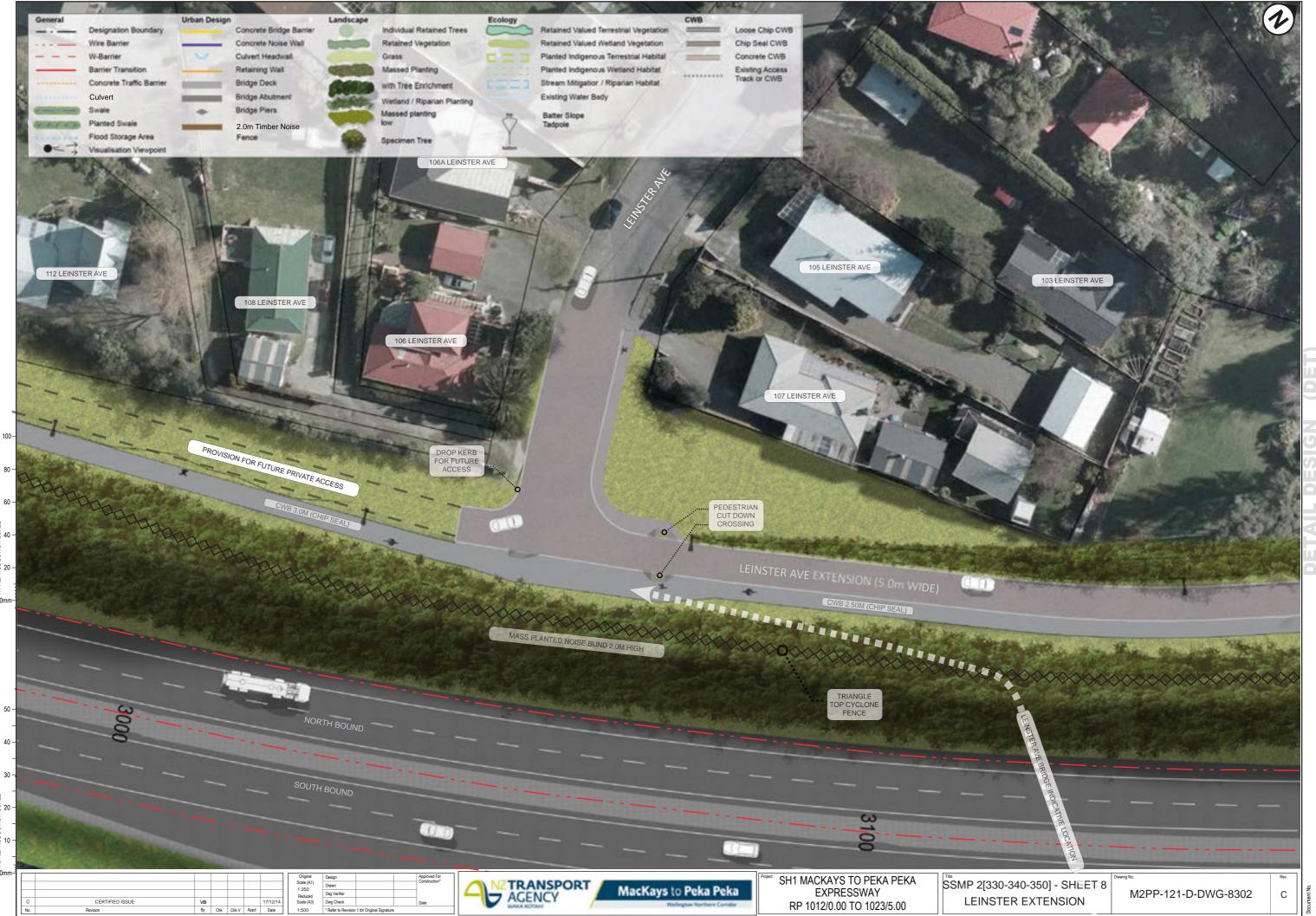


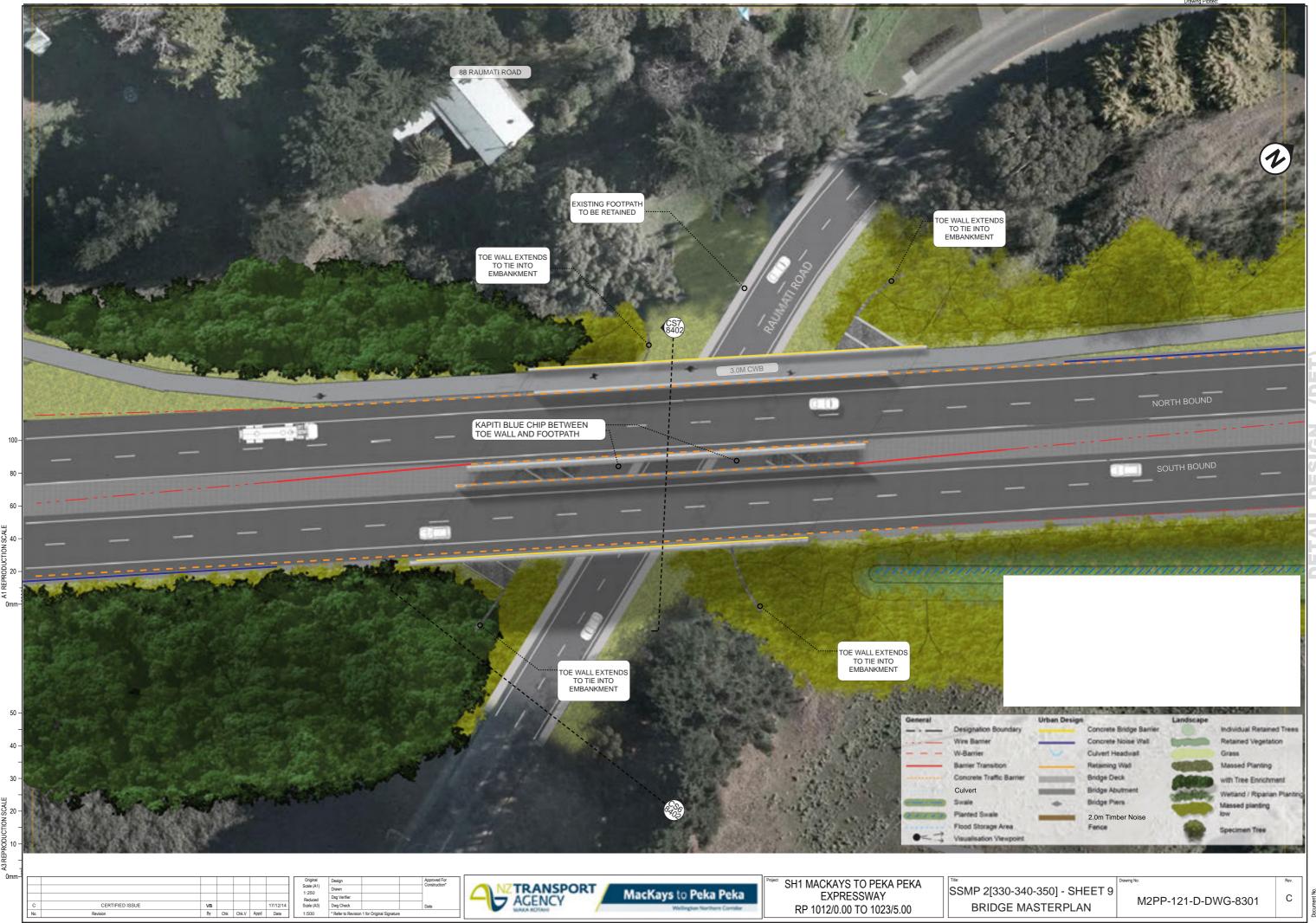




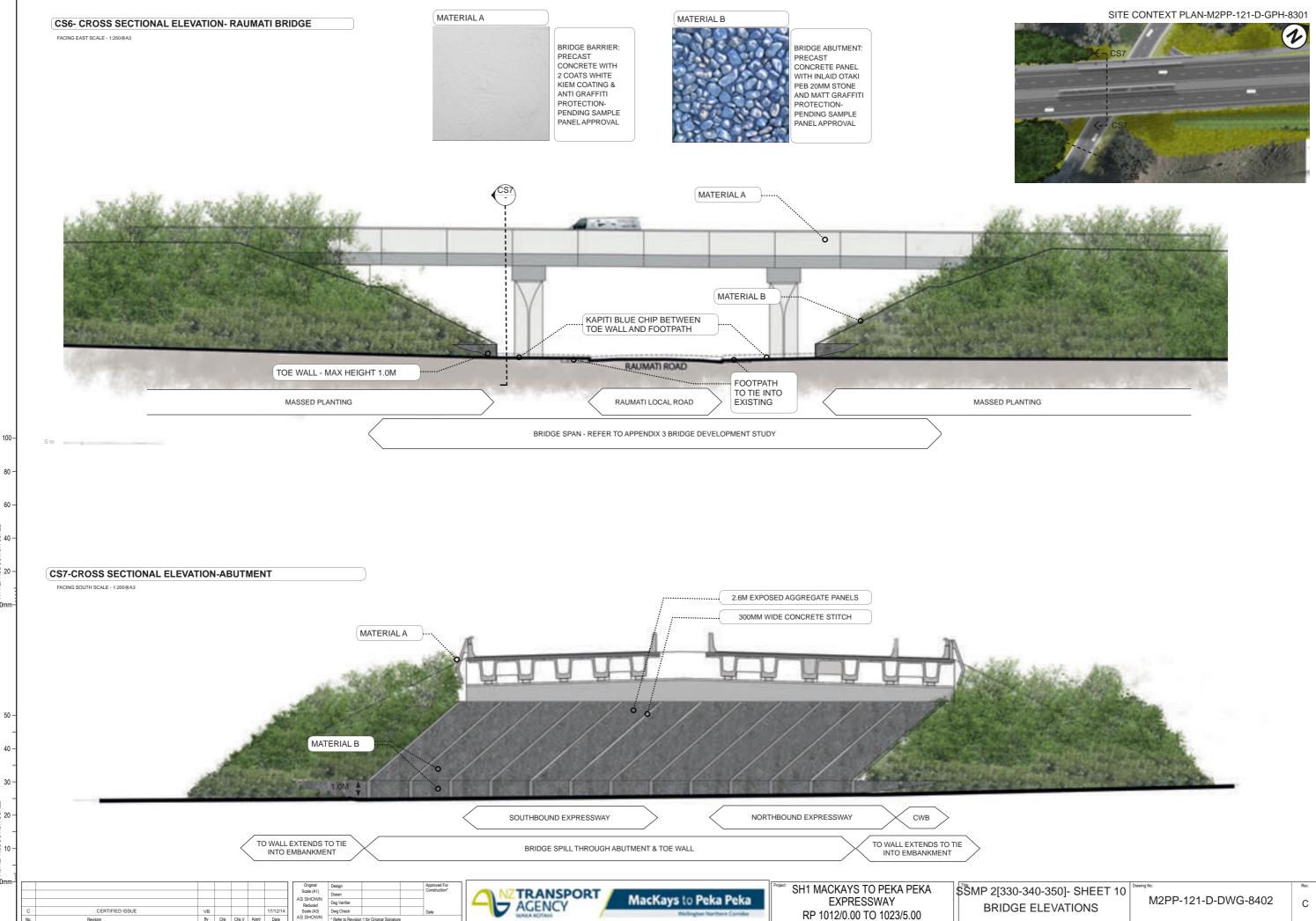




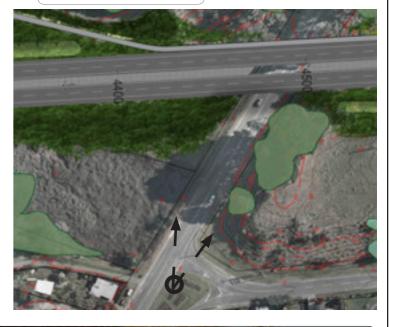








VISUALISATION CONTEXT





VISUALISATION - RAUMATI BRIDGE (EAST SIDE OF BRIDGE LOOKING WEST FROM RAUMATI ROAD)

| | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|---|---------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Г | | | | | | | | 1 | Original | Design | | | Approved For Construction* |
| Γ | | | | | | | | 1 | Scale (A1) | Drawn | | | Consuccion |
| Г | | | | | | | | 1 | AS SHOWN Reduced | Dsg Verifier | | | |
| Г | С | CERTIFIED ISSUE | VB | | | | 17/12/14 | 1 | Scale (A3) | Dwg Check | | | Date |
| Г | No. | Revision | Ву | Chk | Chk.V | Appd | Date | 1 | AS SHOWN | * Refer to Revision 1 for Original Signature | | | |

| MacKays to Peka Peka |
|------------------------------|
| Wellington Northern Corridor |
| |

SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA EXPRESSWAY RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

\$SMP 2[330-340-350] - SHEET 11 RAUMATI ROAD

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8801



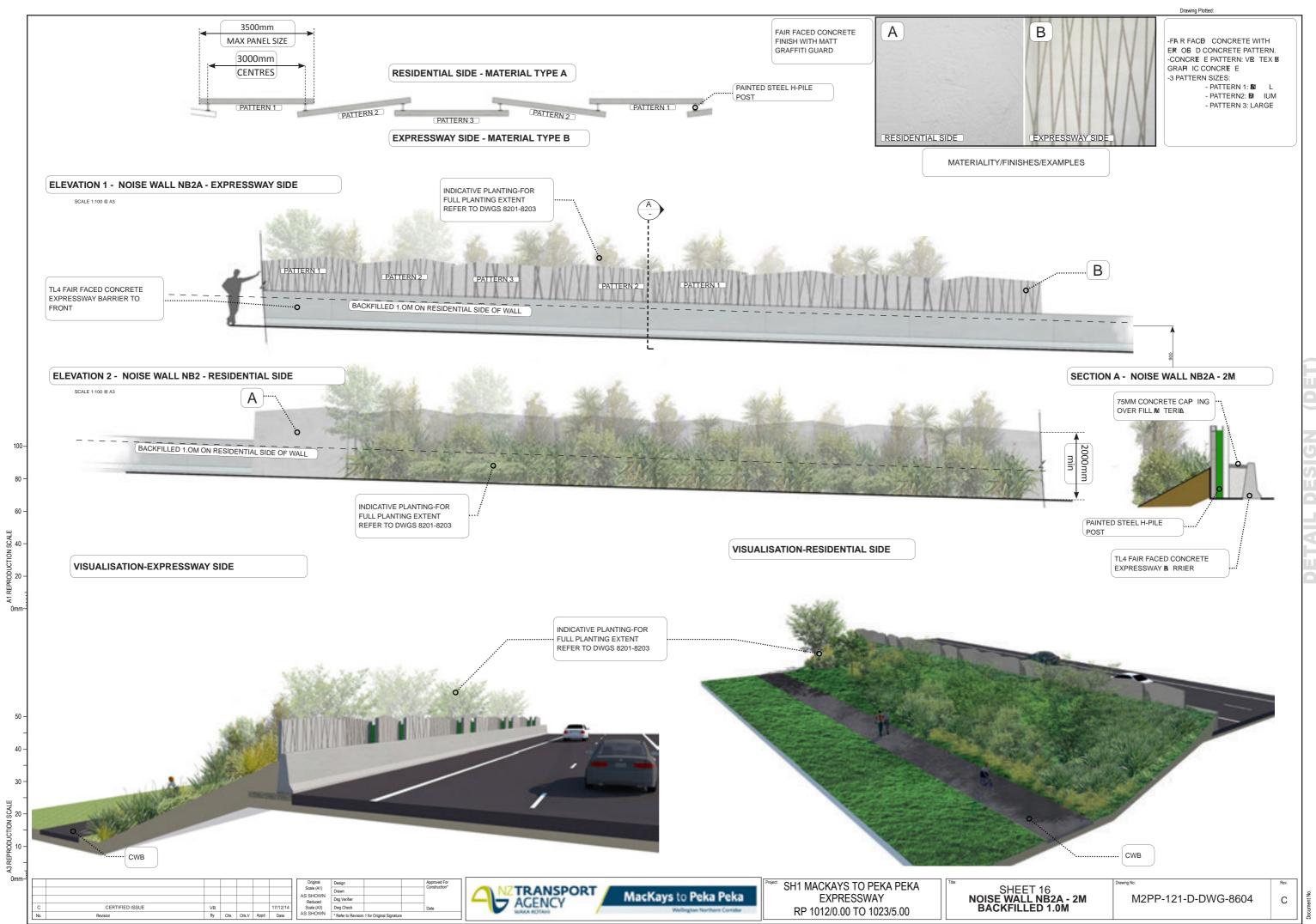
RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

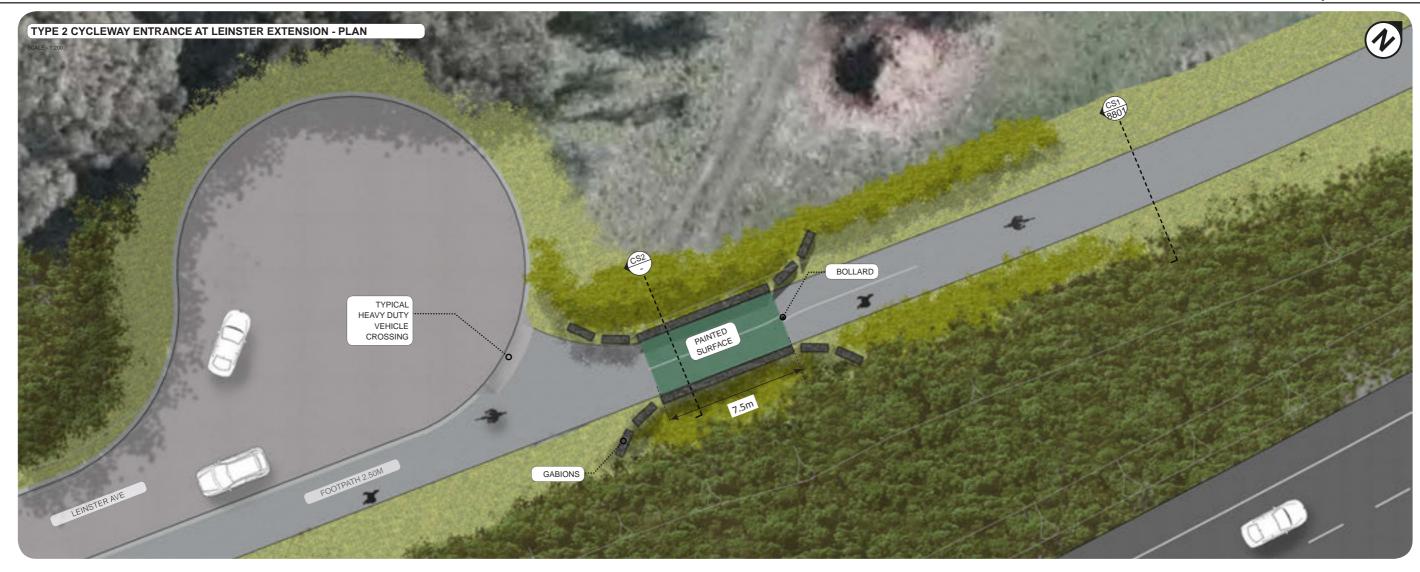


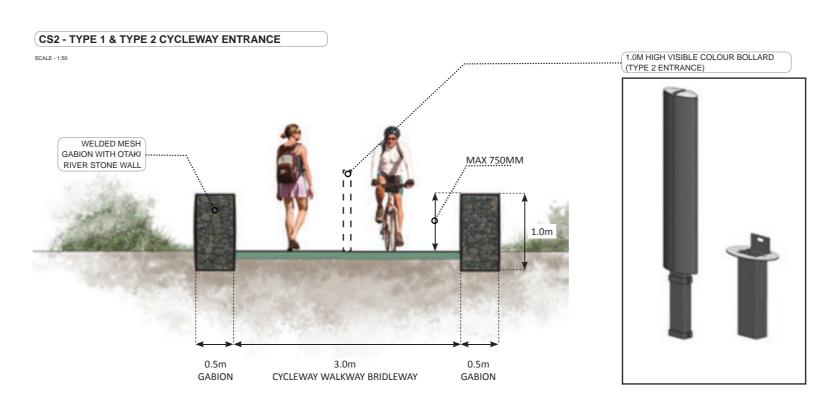












MacKays to Peka Peka

NZTRANSPORT AGENCY

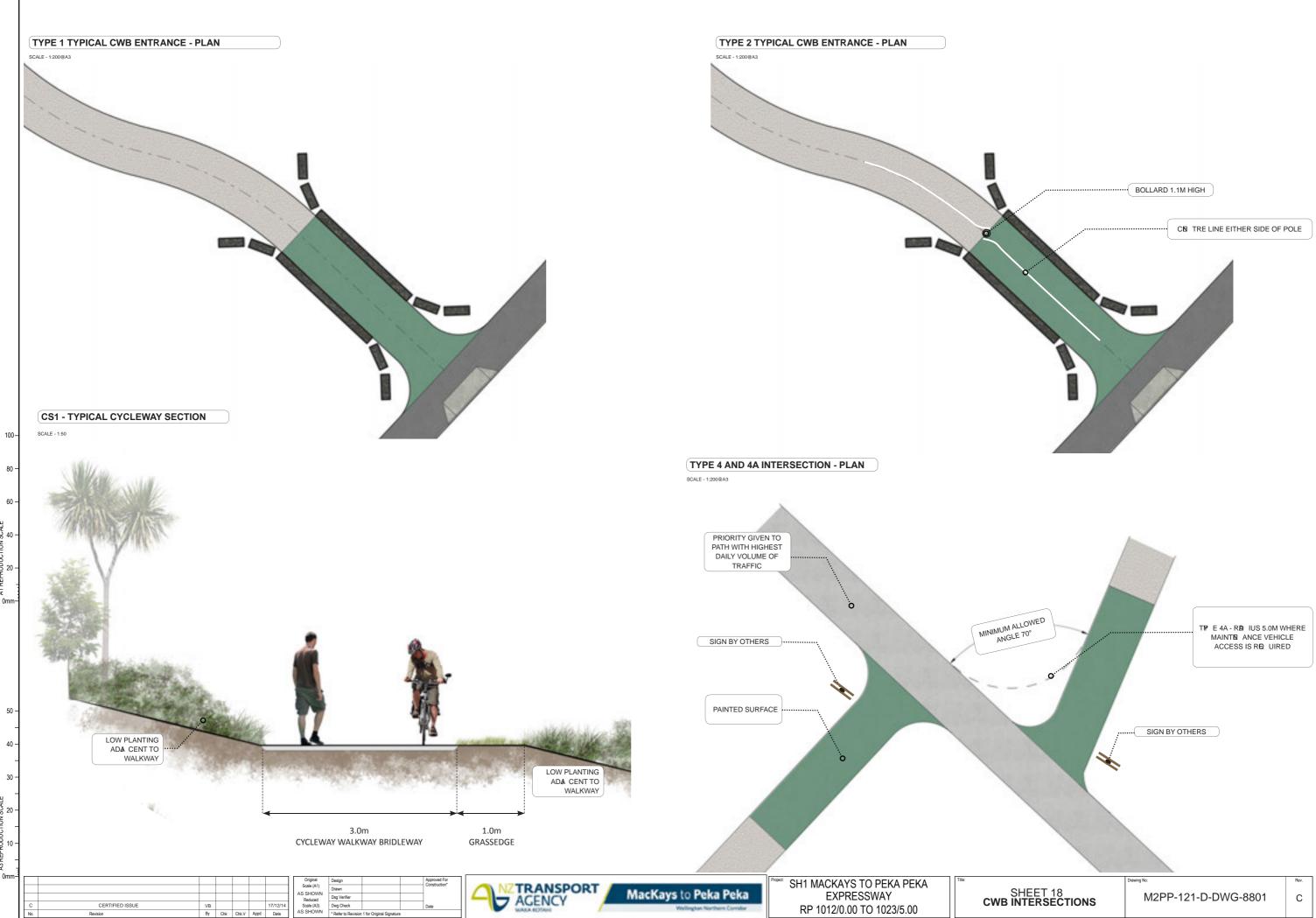
SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA

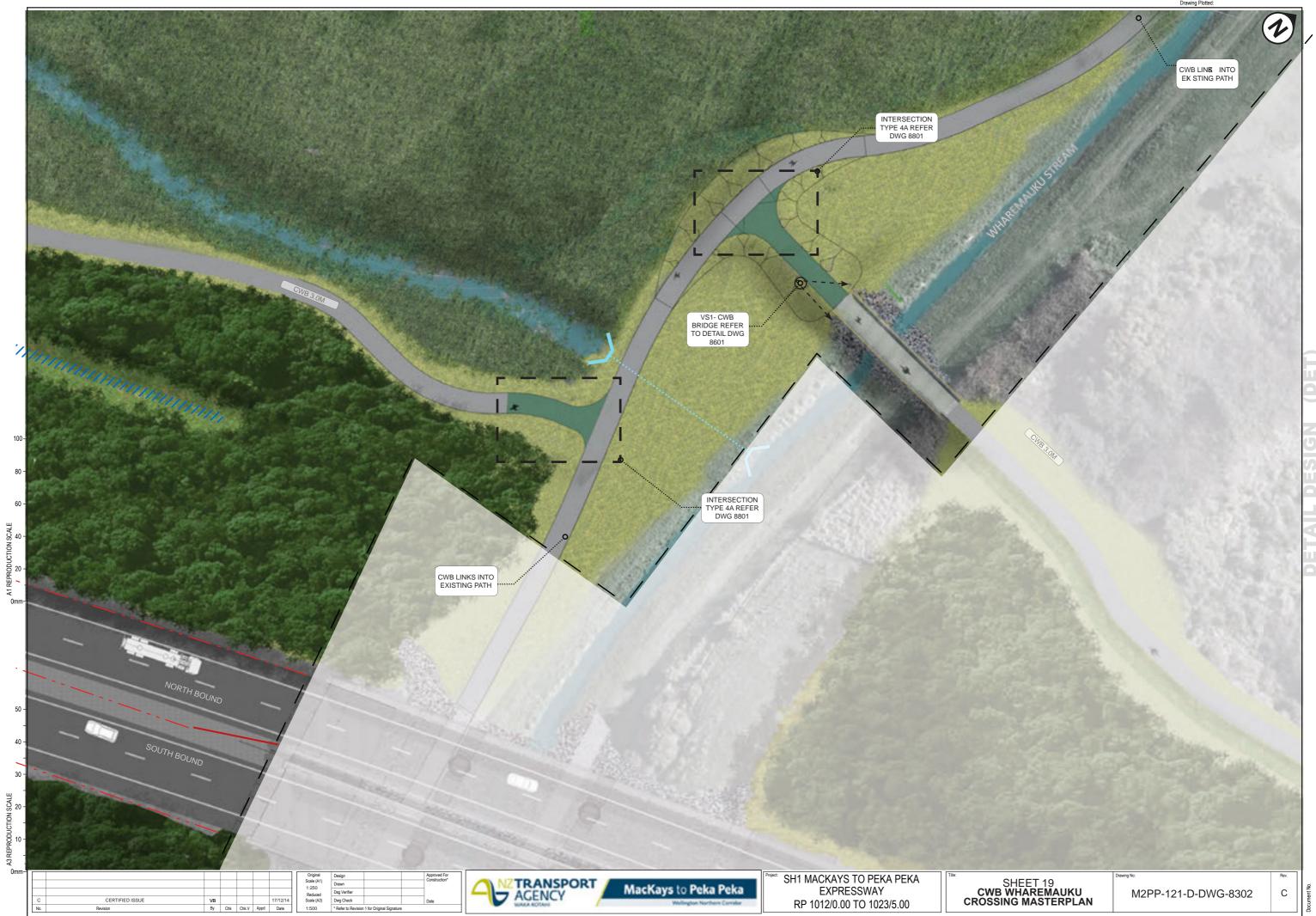
EXPRESSWAY

RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8801

SHEET 17
CWB INTERSECTIONS







VS1- PERSPECTIVE OF CWB OVER THE WHAREMAUKU STREAM



| | | | | | | | 1 [| |
|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|-----|----|
| | | | | | | | 11 | |
| | | | | | | | 11 | A: |
| С | CERTIFIED ISSUE | VB | | | | 17/12/14 | 11 | |
| No. | Revision | Ву | Chk | Chk.V | Appd | Date | 11 | A: |

| For on* | AGENCY MAGAZINE |
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MacKays to Peka Peka

SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA EXPRESSWAY RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

SSMP 2[330-340-350] -SHEET 20 Drawing No. WHAREMAUKU CWB BRIDGE

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8601





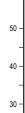


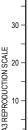




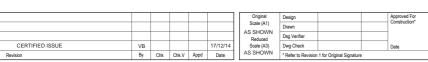












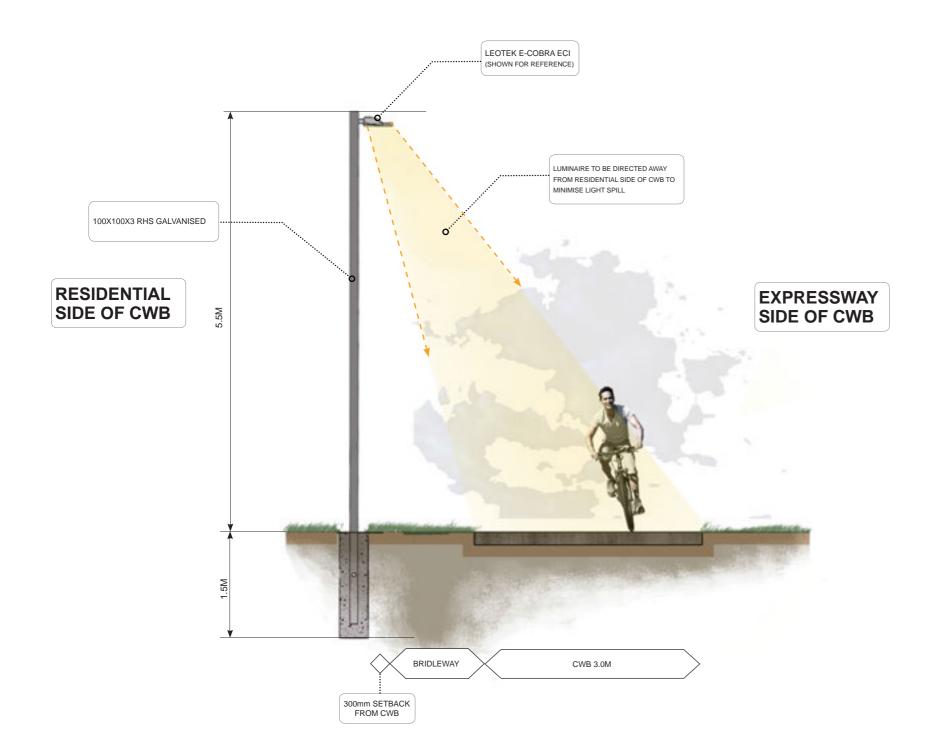




SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8703

SHEET 25 - INDICATIVE LIGHT POLE CONFIGURATION



| POLE HEIGHT | POLE SPACING | EXTRAPOLATED |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | PROJECT QUANTITY |
| 4.5M | 26M | 135 |
| 5.0M | 28M | 126 |
| 5.5M | 30M | 117 |
| 6.0M | 31M | 114 |
| 6.5M | 32M | 110 |

OPTIMUM POLE SPACING - COLUMN HEIGHT RATIO WITH SUGGESTED LUMINR (LEOTEK E-COBRA ECI)



VISUALISATION - RAUMATI BRIDGE LIGHTING (EAST SIDE OF BRIDGE LOOKING WEST FROM RAUMATI ROAD)

| | | | | | | | Original | Design | | Γ |
|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | Scale (A1) | Drawn | | Г |
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| | | | Pro |
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| | AGENCY AGENCY | MacKays to Peka Peka | |
| \dashv | WAXA ROTANG | Wellington Northern Corridor | |

SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA EXPRESSWAY RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

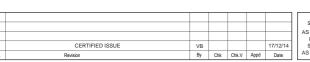
SHEET 26 - INDICATIVE BIRDGE LIGHTING

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8703



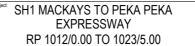


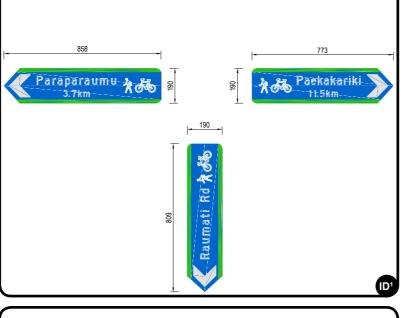




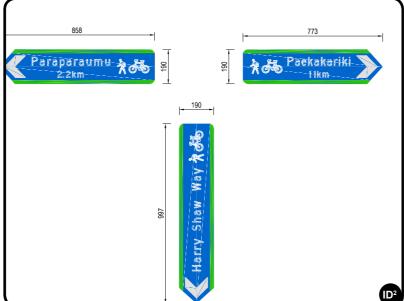


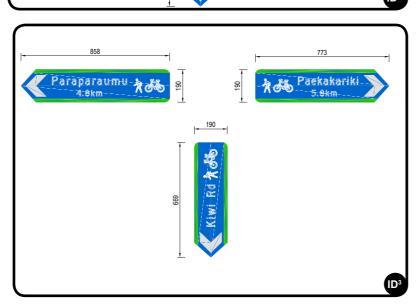






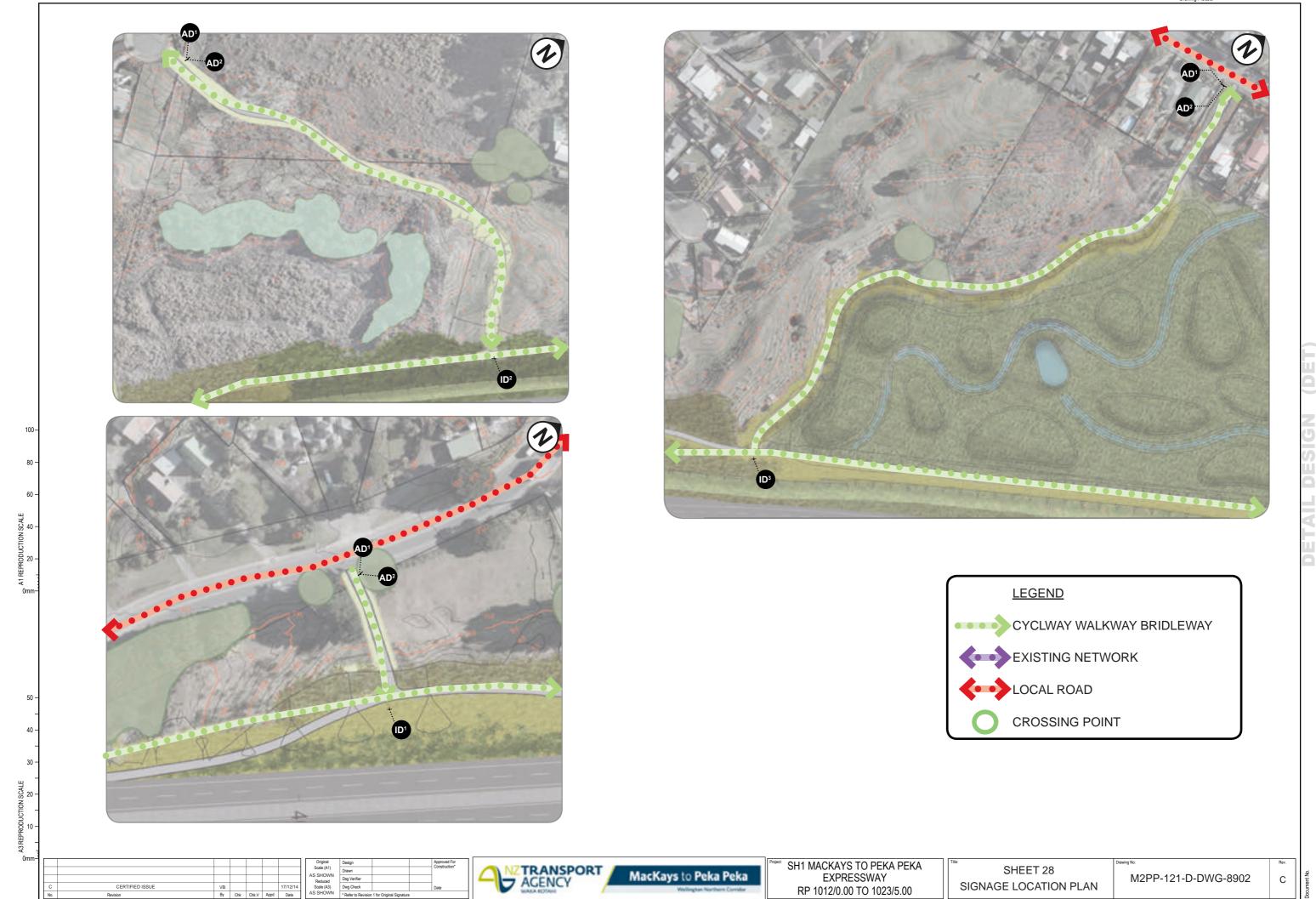
10:45AMWEDNESDAY17DECEMBER2014











TYPICAL SIGN TYPES:

100-

AI - ADVANCED INFO SIGNS

AT START OF ROUTE. INCLUDES:

- MAP & INFO
- LENGTH & DURATION OF RIDE / WALK

Al - Advance Information Signs are not an essential requirement for public access tracks or cycle routes, nor are they standardised in terms of their design and layout. These signs may, if desired and appropriate, be installed at or near the start point of the route to provide detailed information, such as a map and information about the length and duration to ride etc. These signs should be clearly visible from the road, allowing cyclists and pedestrians a safe place to stop clear of the roadway or cycleway to read the information.

BE - BEGINNING AND ENDING SIGNS





BE - Begins/Ends Signs are used to indicate the start and/or end point of a cycle route. They will include route specific information. Route Begins Signs should be installed on the left hand side of the CWB immediately beyond or adjacent to any advance information sign or at a logical starting point for the cycle route.

ID - INTERSECTION DIRECTION



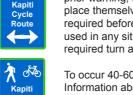
ID - The Intersection Direction Sign is located at or as near as possible to the actual intersection. Should include both Information about the destination and the distance.

Multiple sighs and destinations to be on one post

AD01 - ADVANCED DIRECTION SIGN - ON LOCAL ROAD APPROACHING CWB







AD - The purpose of the Advance Direction Sign is to give cyclists prior warning, to enable them to make decisions and, if necessary, place themselves in the best position to make any change in direction required before they reach the intersection. These signs should be used in any situation where the cyclist could easily miss making a required turn at an approaching intersection.

To occur 40-60m in advance of an intersection and should only include Information about the destination, not the distance.

CD - CONFIRMATION DIRECTION



CD - The Confirmation Direction Sign is used to confirm the direction/ destination of travel after an intersection it is intended to provide assurance to cyclists. The CD sign features a straight ahead arrow and should include both Information about the destination and the distance.

As a general rule of thumb, these signs should be installed; between 20-50m beyond an intersection where an Advance Direction Sign has been used and should generally be visible from that intersection;

Cyclists should see a CD sign at least every 15-30 minutes of typical cyclist travel, or every 5-10 km.

AD - ADVANCED DIRECTION - ON CWB





AD - The purpose of the Advance Direction Sign is to give cyclists prior warning, to enable them to make decisions and, if necessary, place themselves in the best position to make any change in direction required before they reach the intersection. These signs should be used in any situation where the cyclist could easily miss making a required turn at an approaching intersection.

To occur 40-60m in advance of an intersection and should only include Information about the destination, not the distance.

AGENCY

LOCAL ROAD INTERSECTION SIGNS



LR + GW - Local road (LR) and Giveway (GW) signs should to be used where the CWB crosses a local road. These are to be located at or as near as possible to the actual intersection. Where possible the LR should be kept to one per intersection and be able to be read by people on either side of the intersection. Both the LR and GW should share the same post and or be incorporateted onto an existing post.

| С | CERTIFIED ISSUE | VB | | | | 17/12/14 |
|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|
| No. | Revision | By | Chk | Chk.V | Appd | Date |

| Approved For Construction* | |
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| . | _ |
| Date | |

ZTRANSPORT MacKays to Peka Peka SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

SHEET 29 CWB SIGN TYPE SUMMARY

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8901 С

- This guidance does not negate the requirement for the landscape architect to sign off these works prior to spreading topsoil.
- The obligation to round earthwork cuts in the dune country, avoiding a geometric engineered finish, is a requirement of the consent conditions, the UDLF and the LMP (see below).
- Ideally, this shaping should have been incorporated into the earthworks design model, for implementation on site via the Trimble system. However, inclusion of flowing contours proved unworkable in the MX model so it was agreed that 'on site' instruction by the Design Team with the Construction Team was the best approach.
- Earthworks in sector 460 have been completed to a standard that meets the consent design requirements. Consequently, the dune shaping in 460 (depicted at right) is the design standard for 'dune rounding' for the entire M2PP project.

Consent Conditions

Condition DC.57 b) The purpose of each SSLMP shall be to help ensure detailed landscape design of the Project accords with the principles set out in the Urban and Landscape Design Framework (Technical Report 5) in order to achieve the outcomes and standards required under Condition DC.53C, having regard to the local character and context and ecological conditions within each sector or stage of the route. SSLMPs are required for all sectors/stages of the Expressway.

Condition DC.57 f) Each SSLMP shall include details of landscape design, including the following matters: xi) Consideration of:

A. The landforms and character, including streams:

UDLF(Urban Design and Landscape Framework)

The dunes are the 'signature' landforms encountered along the Expressway corridor. In the first instance the route alignment seeks to avoid significant dunes if possible. However, loss or modification of some dunes will be inevitable in places given the confined corridor available and the scale of the Expressway footprint. Integrating the Expressway linear form into the dune landforms is a key design objective.

Design Concept

The dune forms and other natural landform features have been avoided as best they can in the alignment of the Expressway. However, the Expressway will create change to landforms and the approach will be to 'naturalise' the changes as far as practicable, to integrate those changes with local topographical patterns.

Design Principles

The following principles will apply to the landform design:

- 3. Design or modify landforms to acknowledge and reflect the local topographical pattern (scale, orientation, profile).
- 5. Shape (roll off) the tops of cut/ fill faces so the faces integrate with the existing dune profiles as far as practicable and minimise risk of water
- 6. Shape visual and noise mitigation bunds to appear as 'natural' landform, avoiding engineered appearances unless these forms are a component of a designed 'land art' formation.

LMP(Landscape Management Plan)

Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures (pg.6)

Ensure finished earthworks physically and visually relate to adjoining landforms and that they reflect the Design Principles as set out in the Urban and Landscape Design Framework.

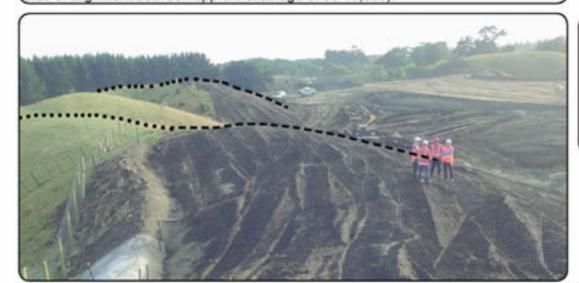
Shape noise and visual mitigation bunds to appear as 'natural' landforms where practicable.

Avoid unnecessary disturbance to natural landforms.

Re-shaping of dunes to achieve a 'natural' appearance is likely to require extending earthworks into surrounding topography

Best Practice Examples from Sector 460

Below are examples of successful dune rounding conducted in sector 460 (western side of alignment between approx. chainage 9700-10,000).



-Seamless blending with landforms beyond designation

-Rounding and gradients are a continuation of adjoining landforms



- -Dune rounding at edge of boundary fits with existing profile
- -Rounding and gradients are at a similar character and scale to surrounding landforms
- -Horizontal shaping and undulation with similar character to surrounding dune context
- During dune rounding, form a positive fall across the earthworks and ensure there are no ruts, sags or ground depressions to avoid water collecting and potentially destabilising the slope.



 Natural appearance. Avoid uniform, engineered profiles.

> ORIGINAL DRAWING IN COLOUR

FOR CONSTRUCTIO

| 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|
| ı | | | | | | | |
| ı | 2 | REVISED BASED ON GEOTECHNICAL INPUT | MP | MP | BF | DS | 07.08.14 |
| ı | 1 | FOR CONSTRUCTION | MP | GFB | DH | DC | 07.05.14 |
| ı | No. | Revision | Ву | Chk | Chk.V | Appd | Date |

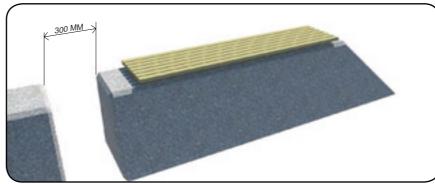
| inal | Design | B FAULKNER | 24.04.14 | Approved For Construction* |
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| (A1) IS | Drawn | V BILLETT | 24.04.14 | P BRADSHAW |
| iced | Dsg Verifier | B EVANS | 05.05.14 | F BRADSHAW |
| (A3) | Dwg Check | G F-B | 05.05.14 | Date 09.05.14 |
| rs | * Refer to Revision | n 1 for Original Signatur | 18 | |



SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

STANDARD DETAILS **DUNE ROUNDING DETAIL**

M2PP-23R-D-DWG-8904



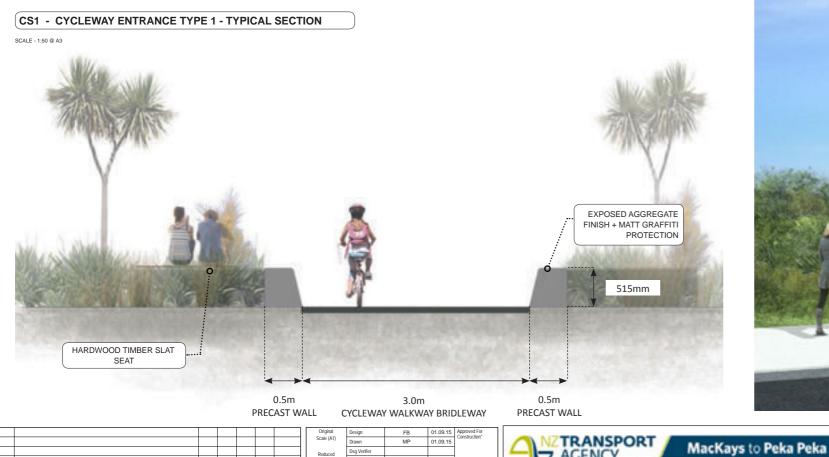
HARDWOOD TIMBER SLAT SEAT



HARDWOOD TIMBER SLAT SEAT EXAMPLE

GROUND LEVEL VIEW OF TYPICAL TYPE 1 CYCLEWAY ENTRANCE





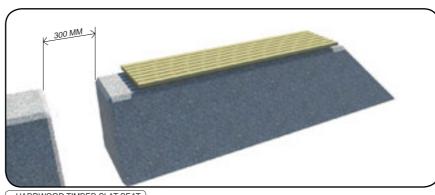
SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

SSMP 2 [330-340-350] SHEET 31 - TYPE 1 CWB ENTRANCE DETAIL

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8802

AGENCY





HARDWOOD TIMBER SLAT SEAT



HARDWOOD TIMBER SLAT SEAT EXAMPLE

GROUND LEVEL VIEW OF TYPICAL TYPE 2 CYCLEWAY ENTRANCE



| CS1 - CYCLEWAY ENTRANCE TYPE 2 - | TYPICAL SECTION | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | |
| V | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1.1M HIGH REFLECTORISED REMOVABLE BOLLARD |
| | | | EXPOSED AGGREGATE FINISH + MATT GRAFFITI PROTECTION |
| HARDWOOD TIMBER SLAT SEAT | | | |
| | 0.5m PRECAST WALL | 3.0m CYCLEWAY WALKWAY BRIDLEWAY | 0.5m PRECAST WALL |
| POST CERTIFICATION ISSUE FB | Original Scale (A1) Original Scale (A1) Original Scale (A2) Original Scale (A3) | Design FB 01.09.15 Approved For Construction* | NZTRANSPORT MacKay |

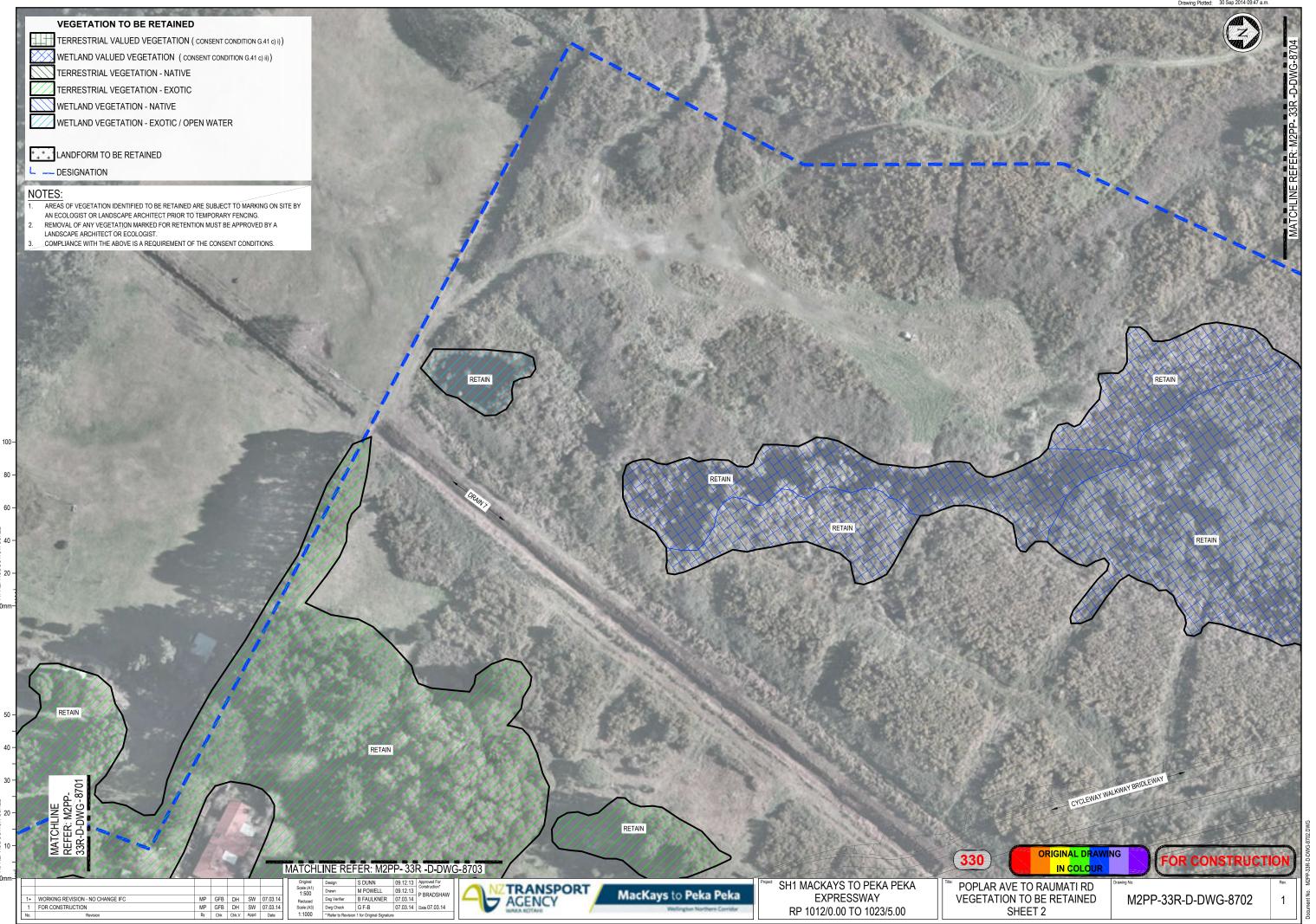
SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

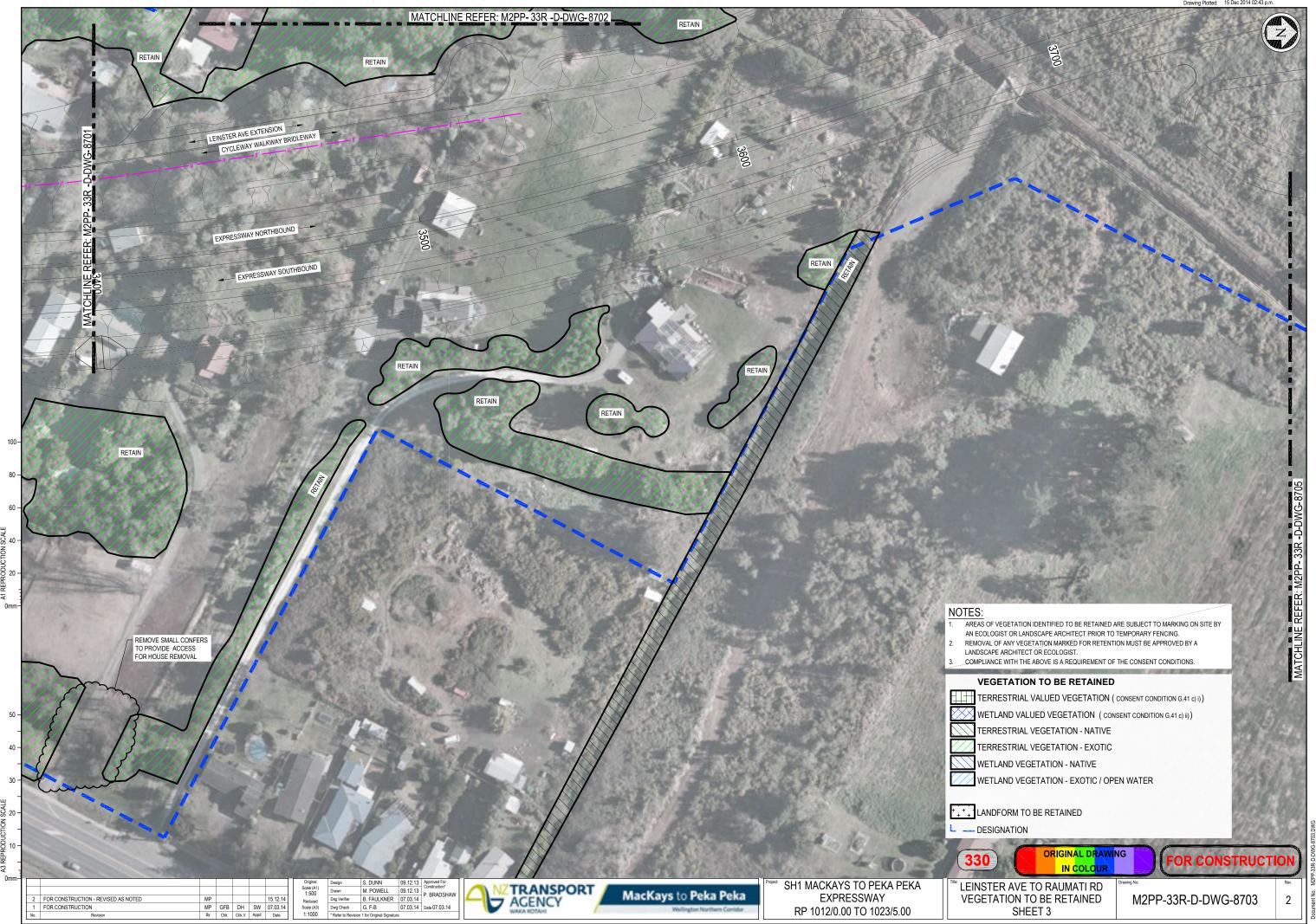
SSMP 2 [330-340-350] SHEET 32 - TYPE 2 CWB ENTRANCE DETAIL

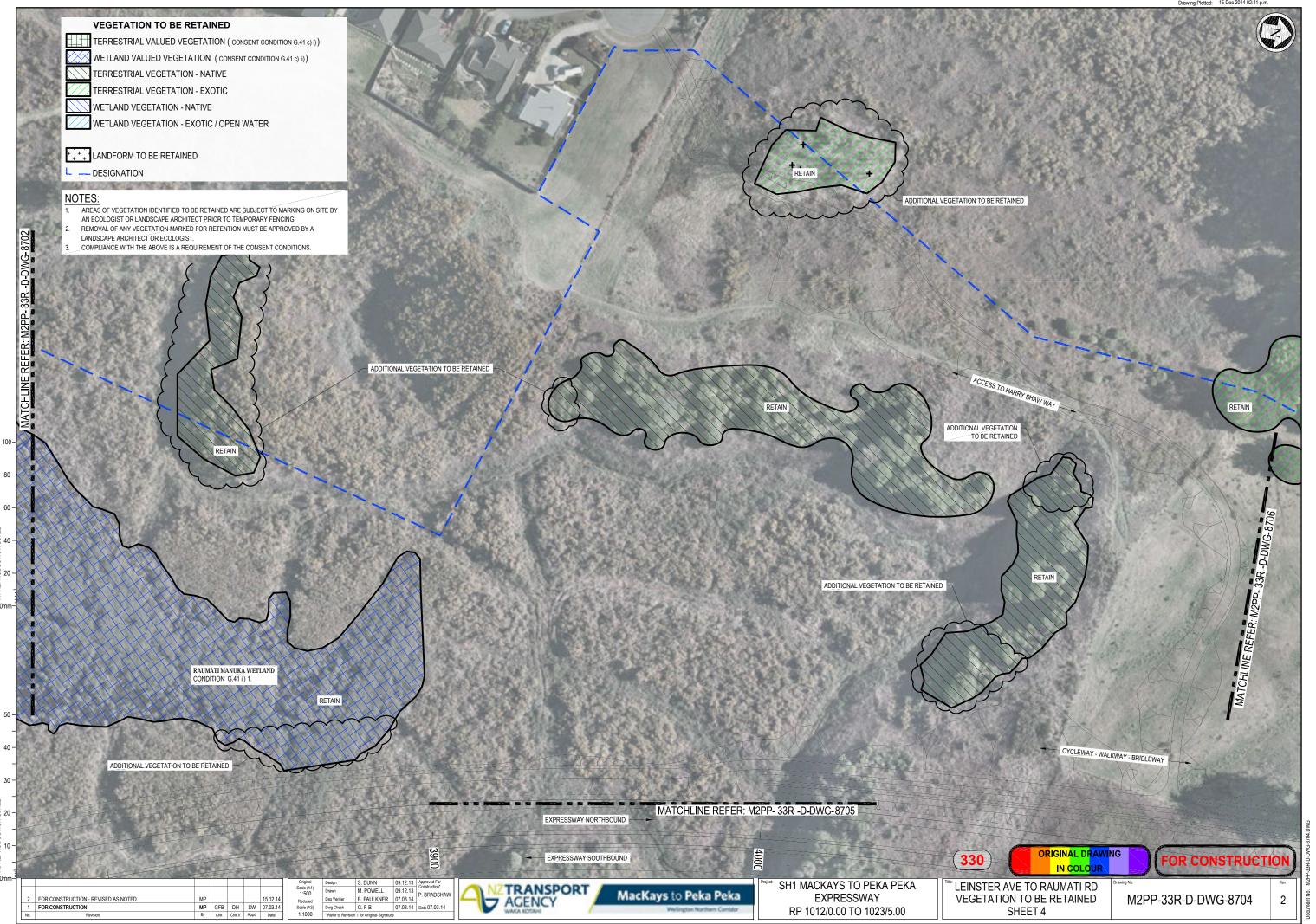
M2PP-121-D-DWG-8803

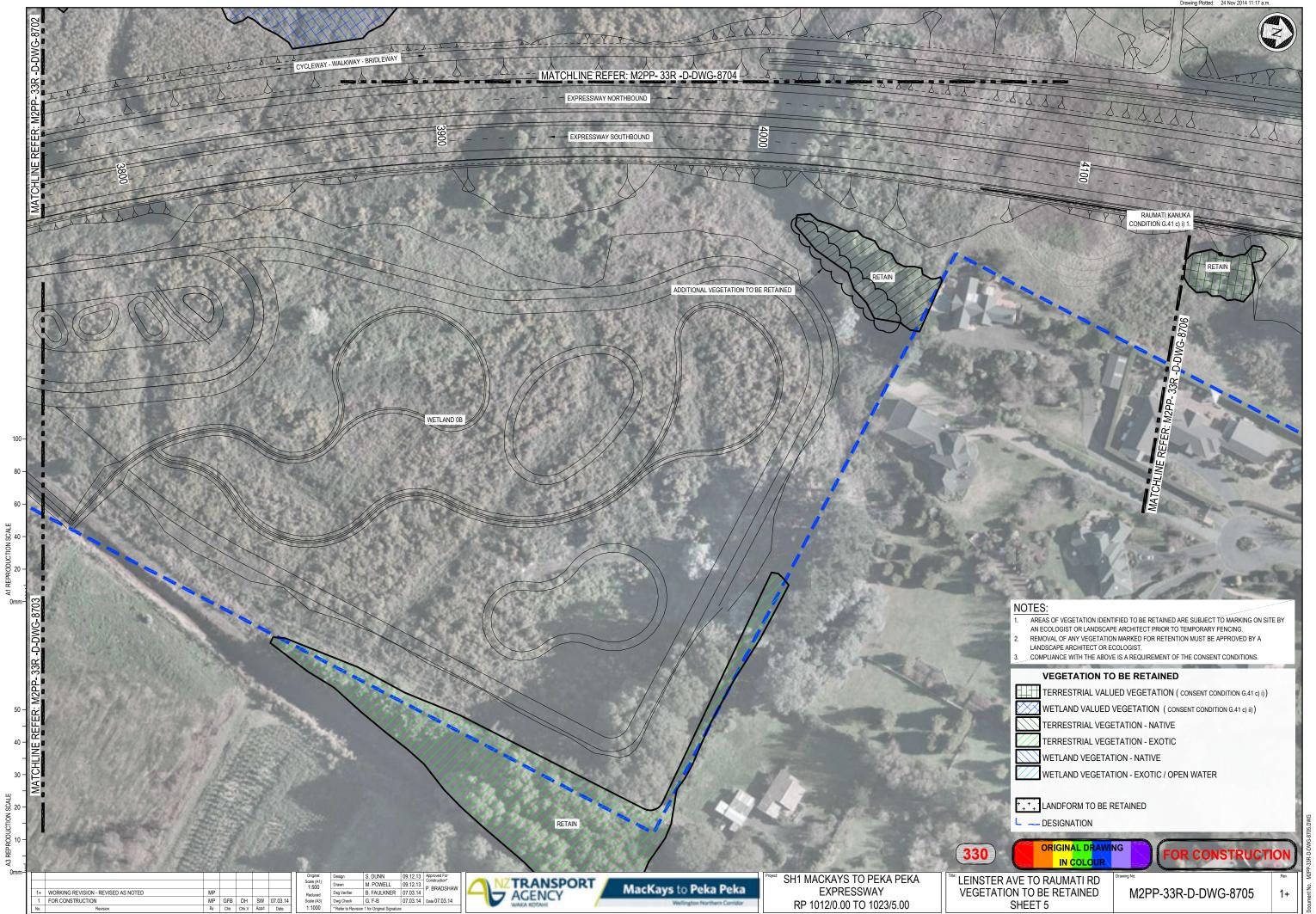
MacKays to Peka Peka











AGENCY

2 FOR KCDC CERTIFICATION - REVISED AS NOTED

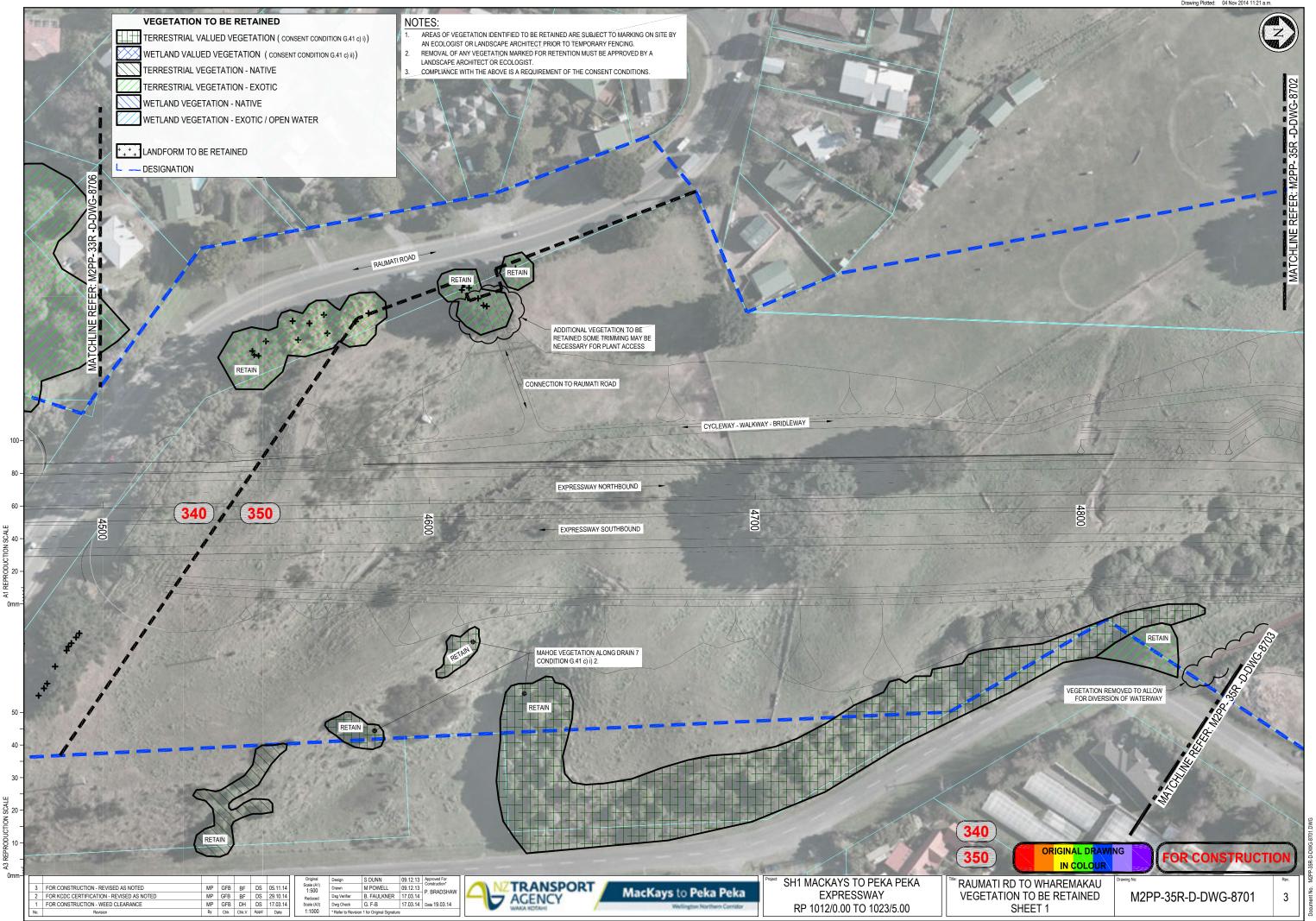
1 FOR CONSTRUCTION

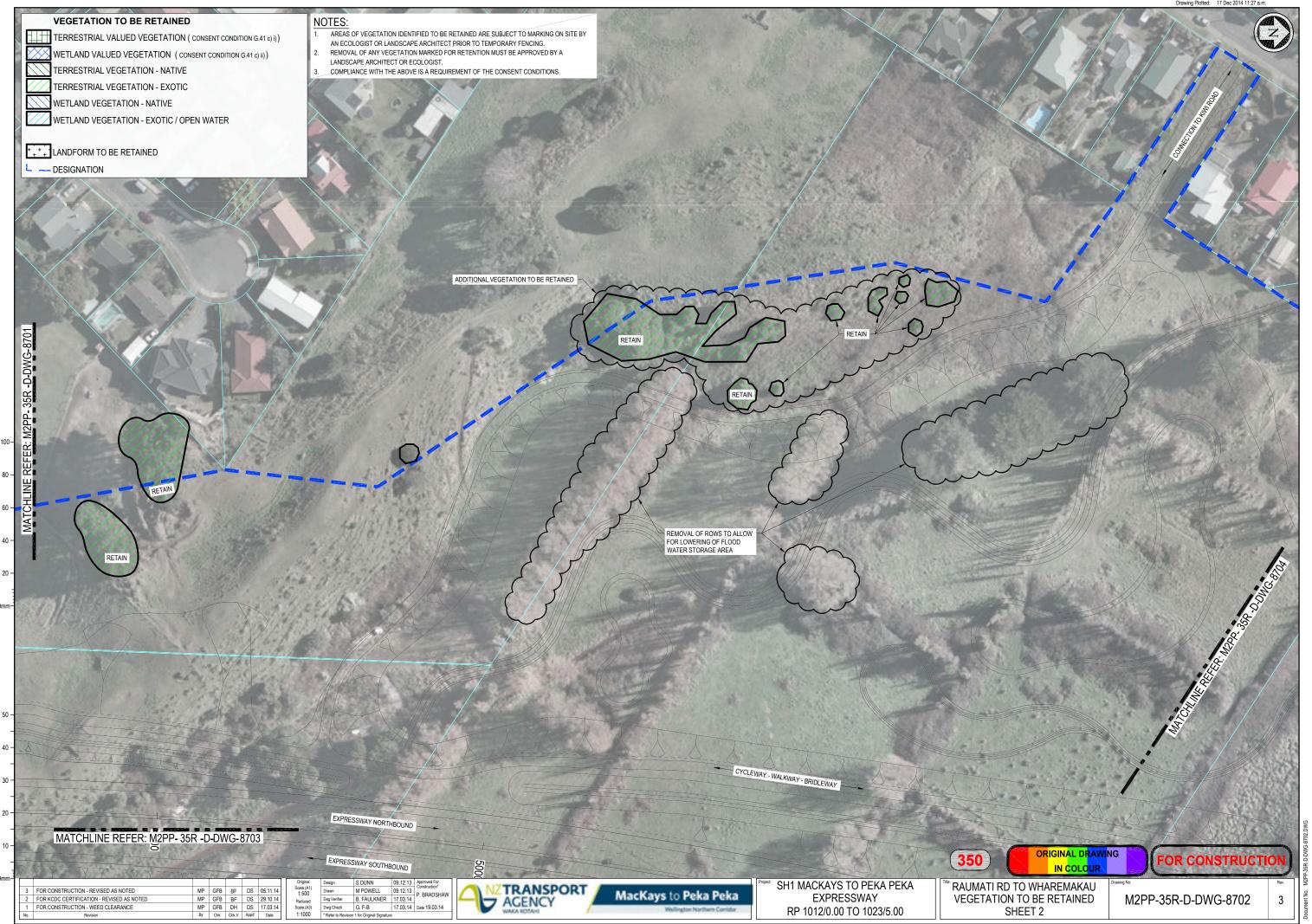
M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8706

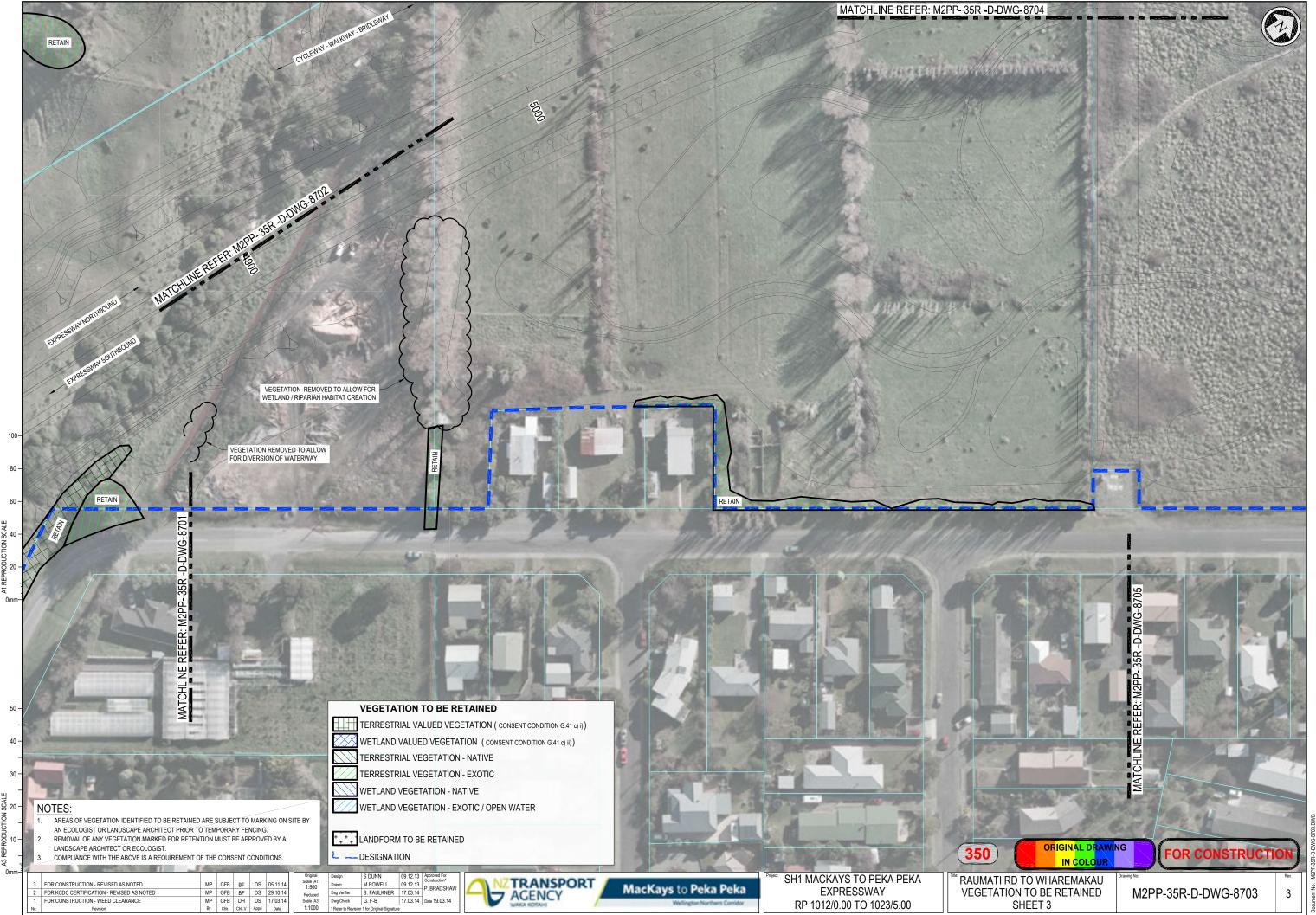
VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED

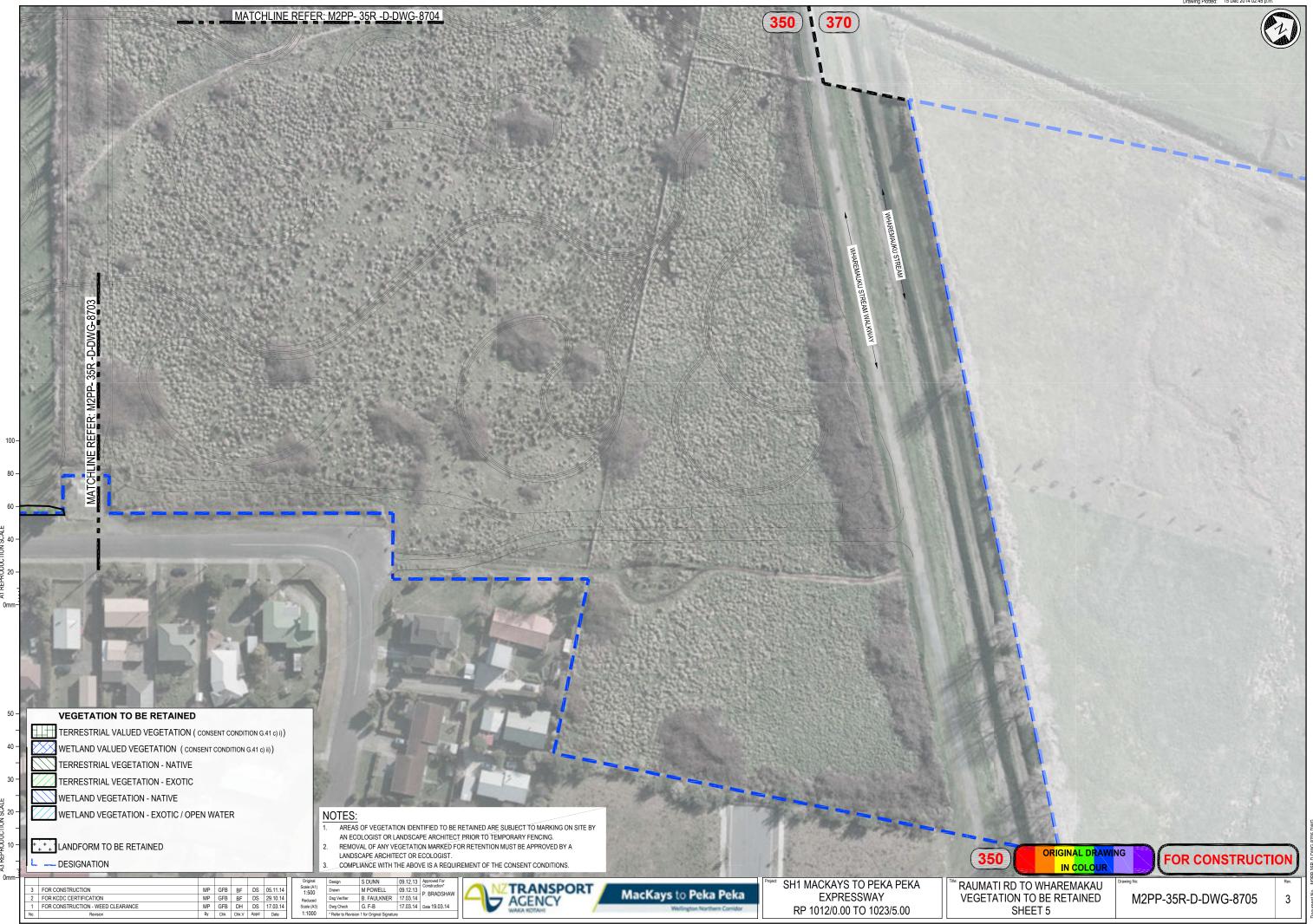
SHEET 6

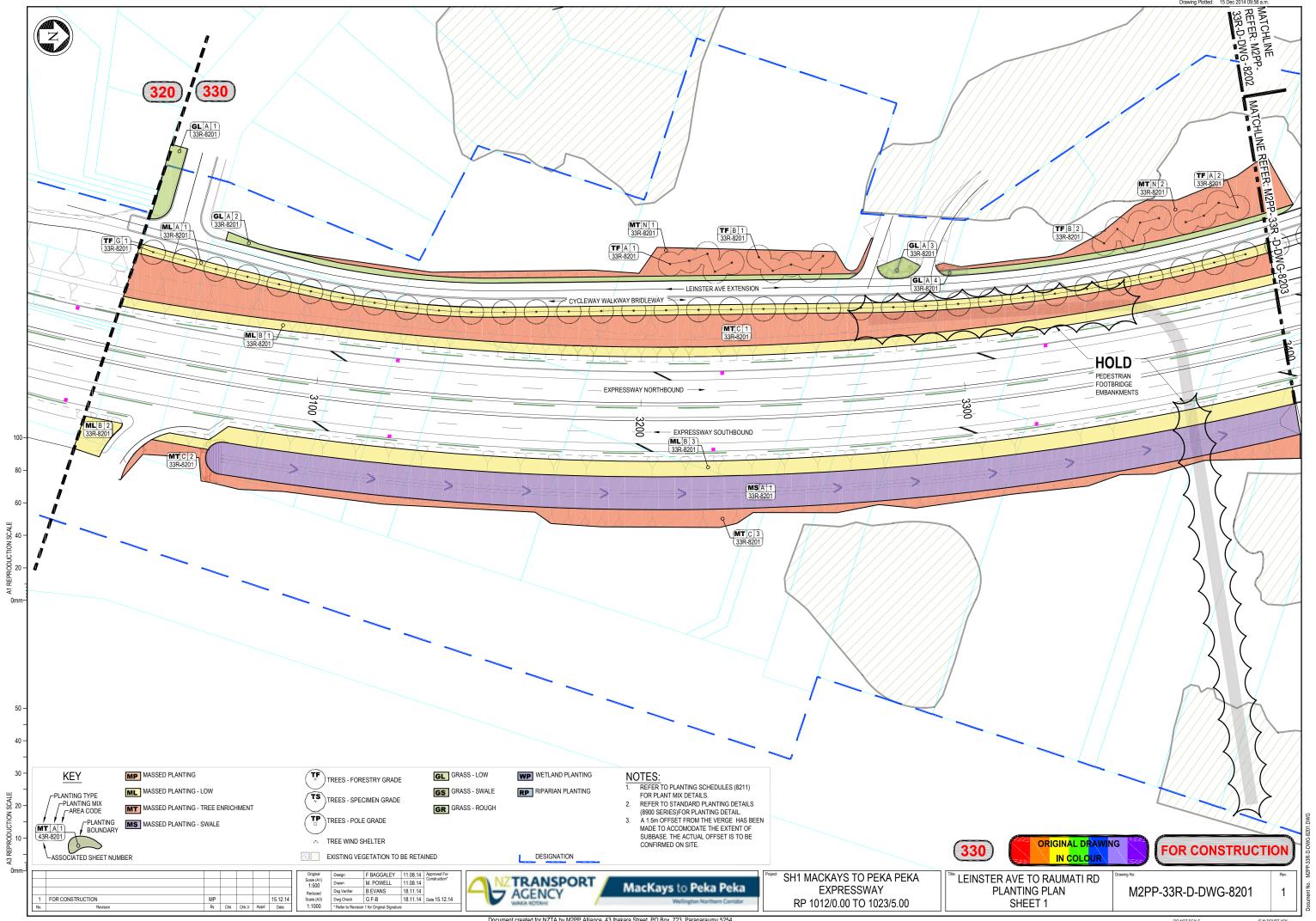
RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

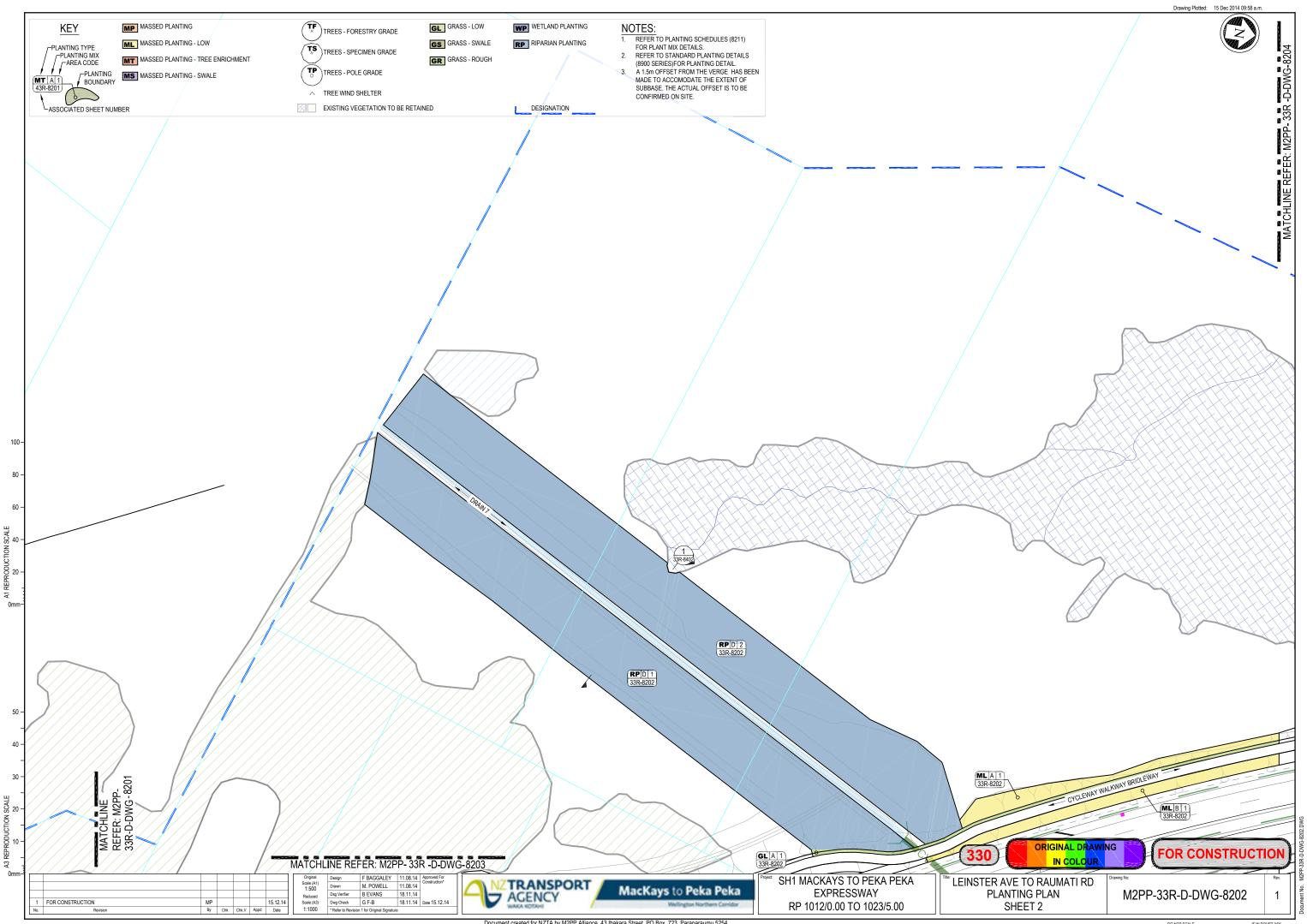


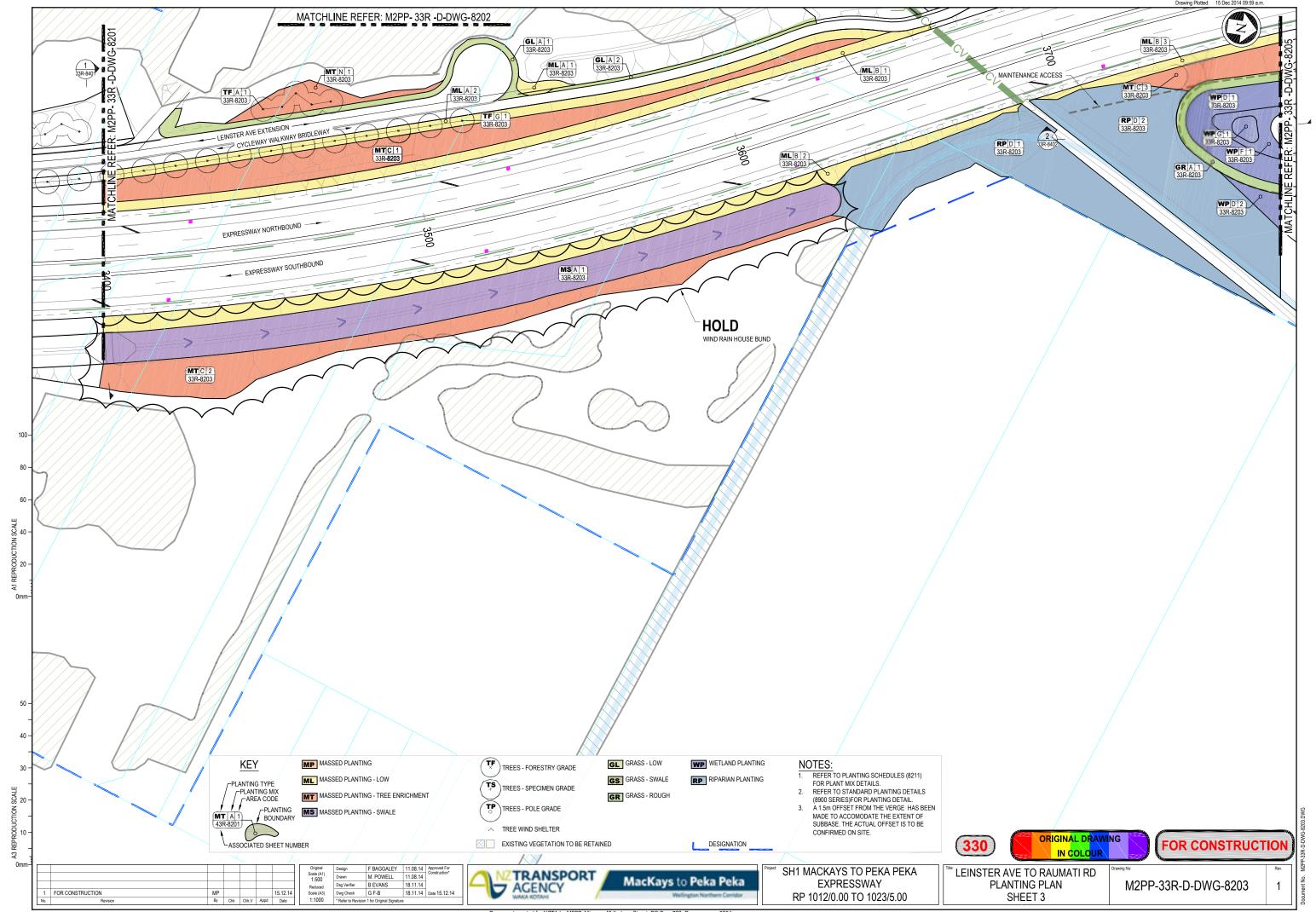


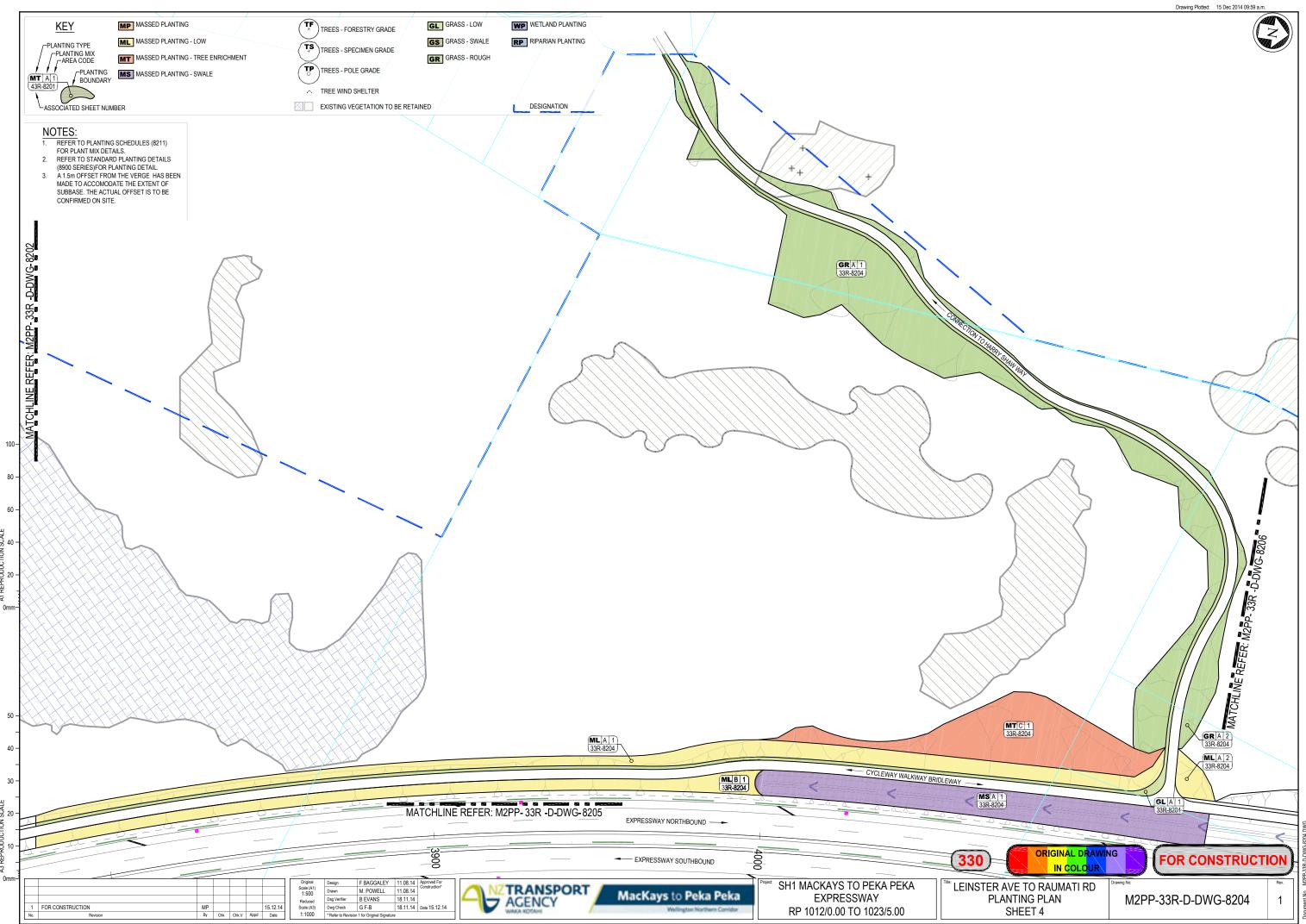


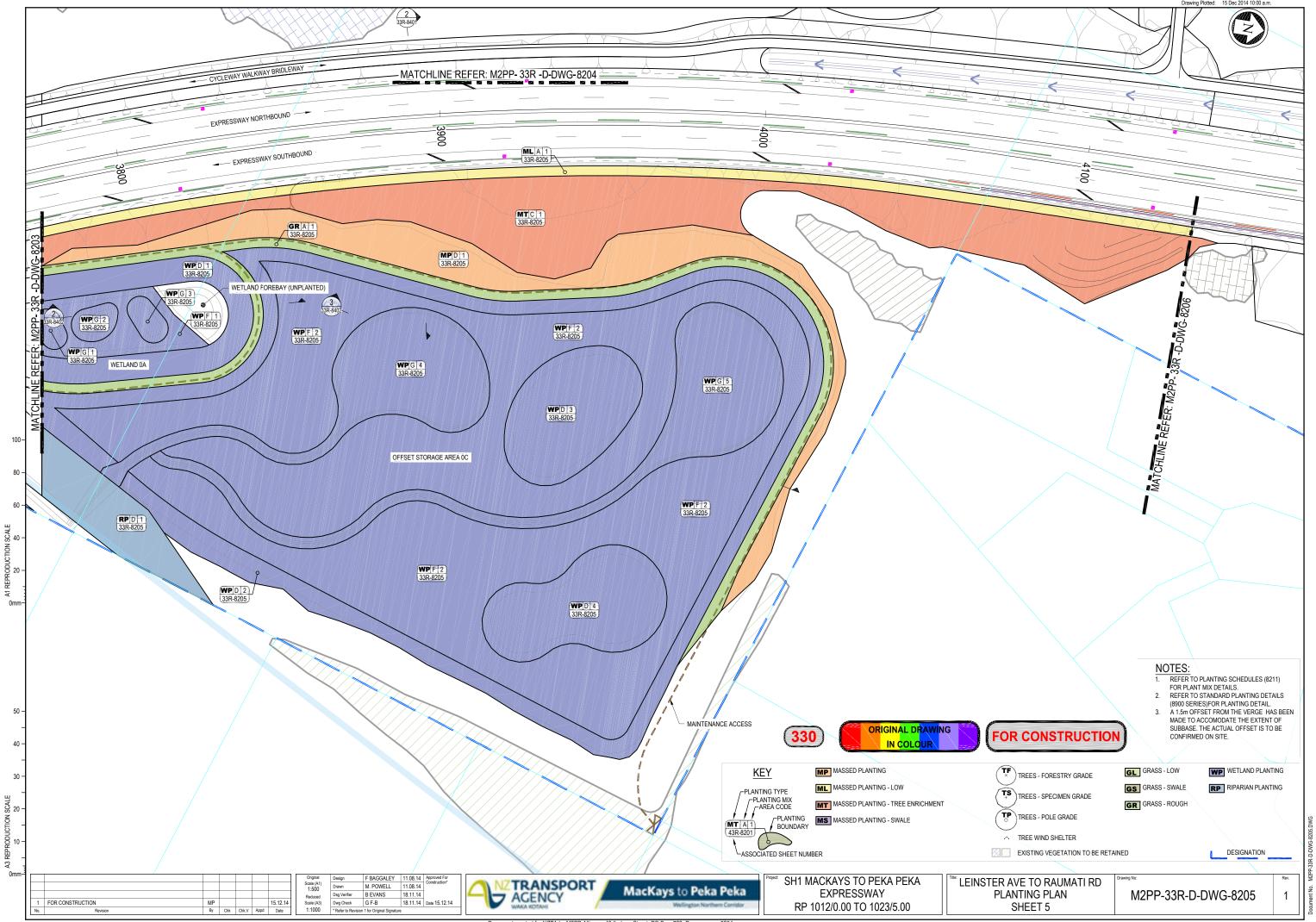


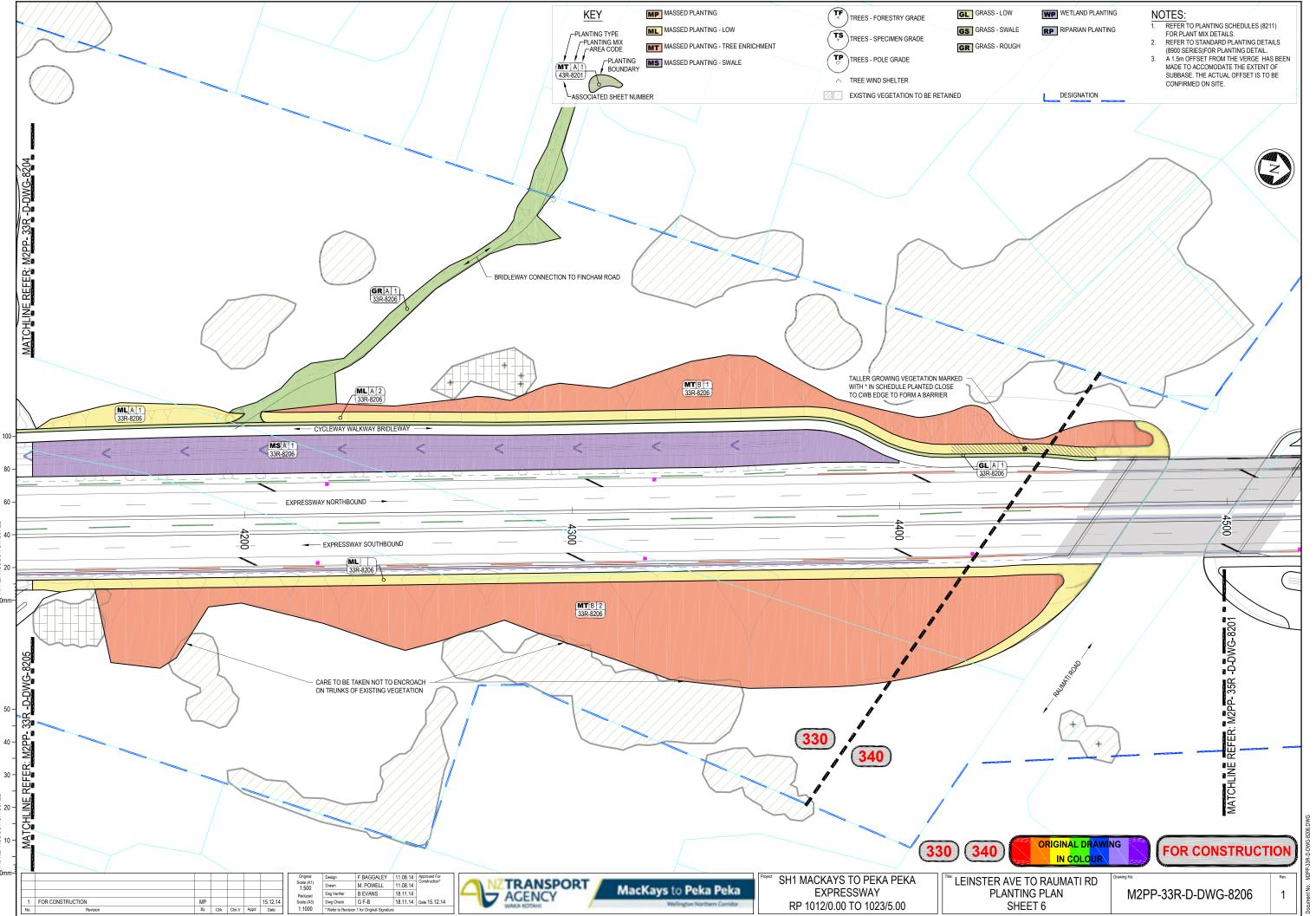


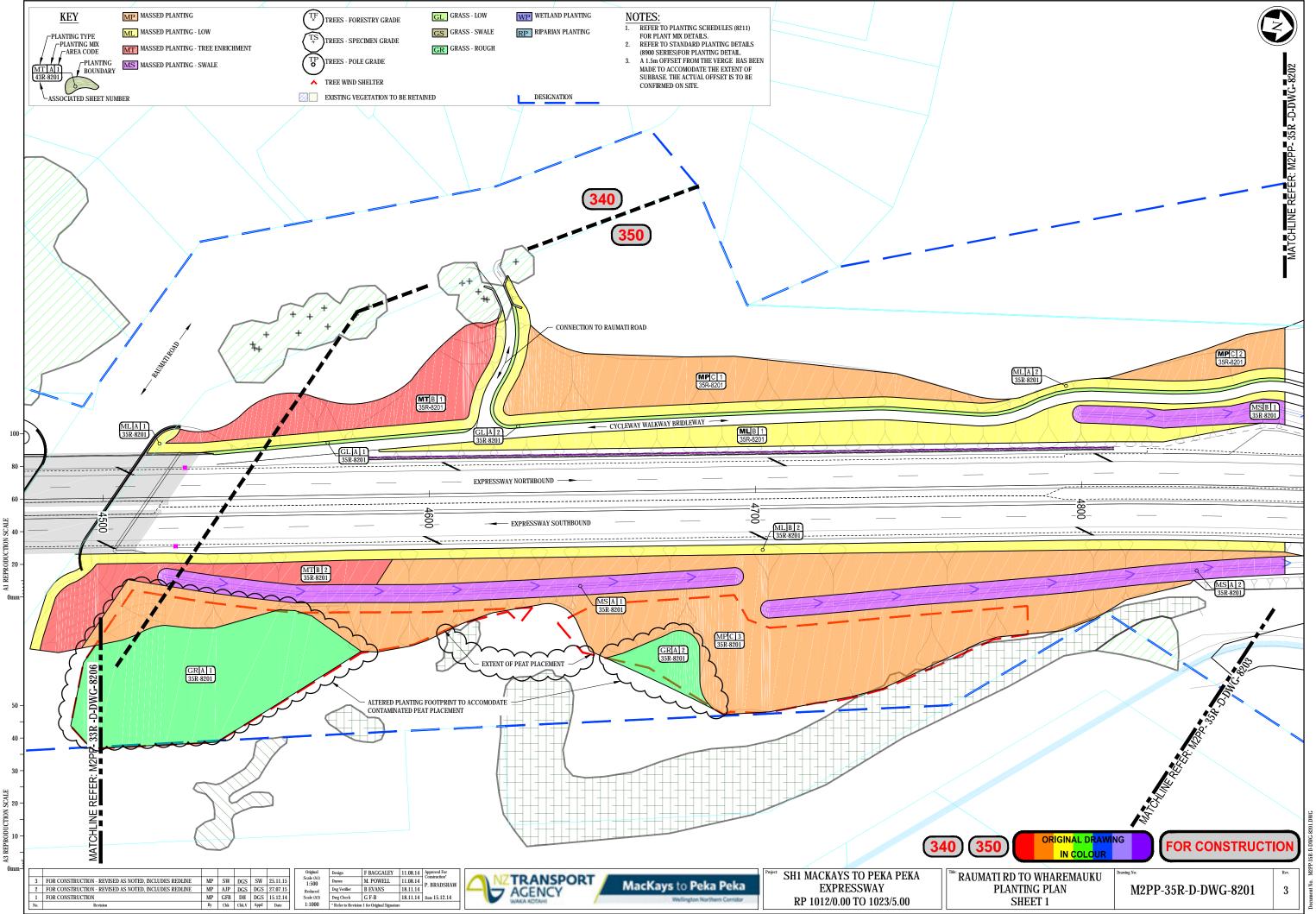


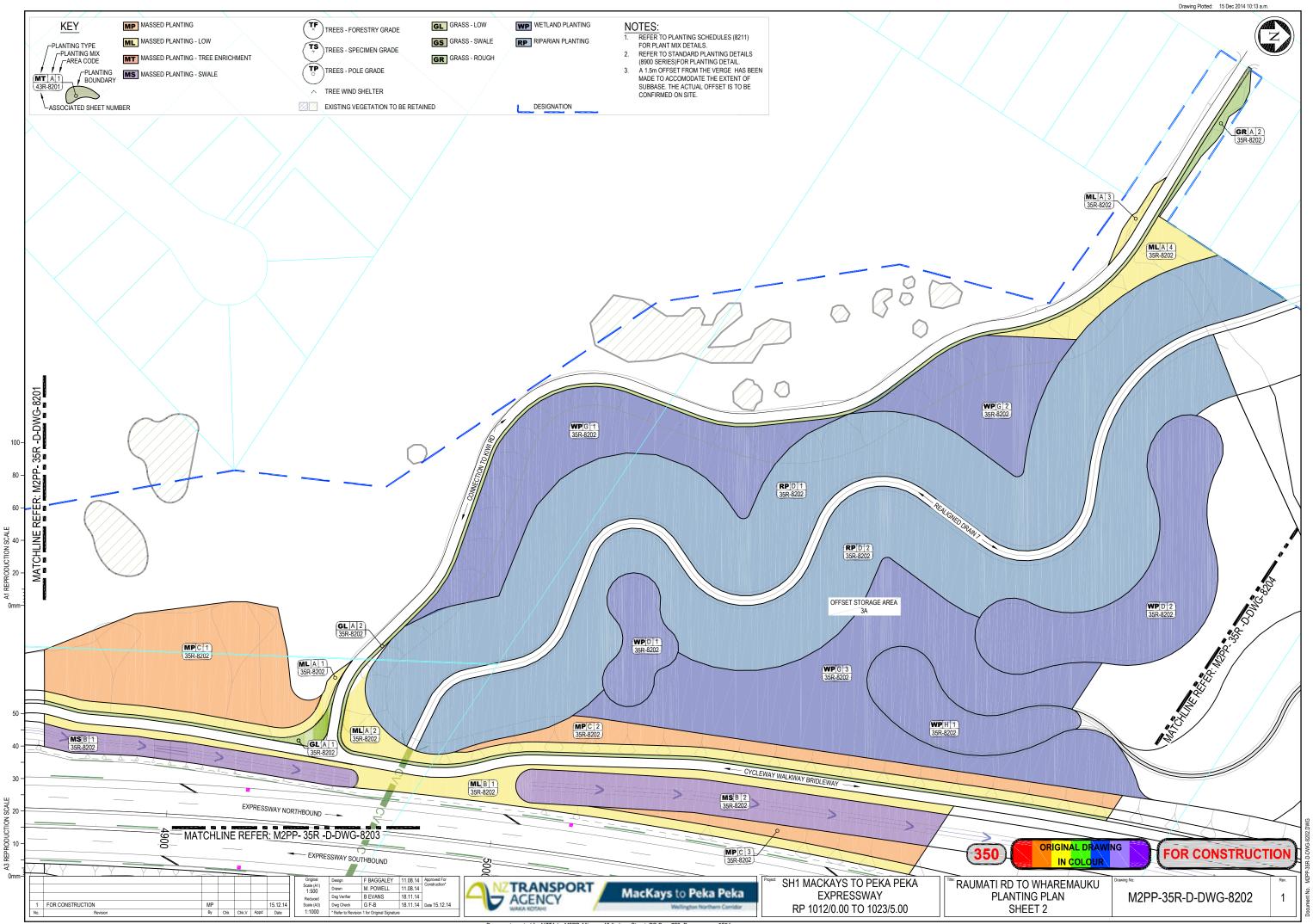


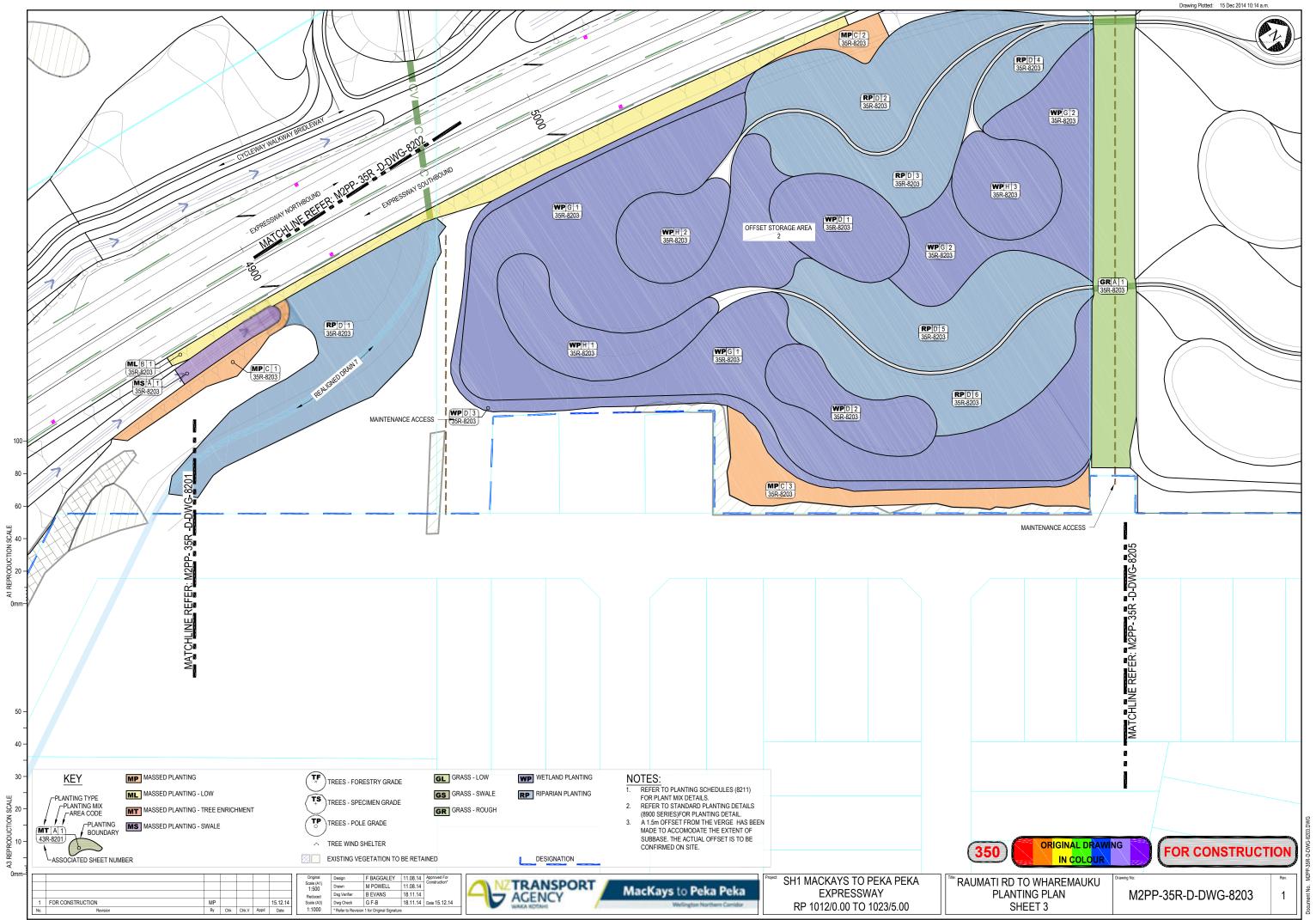


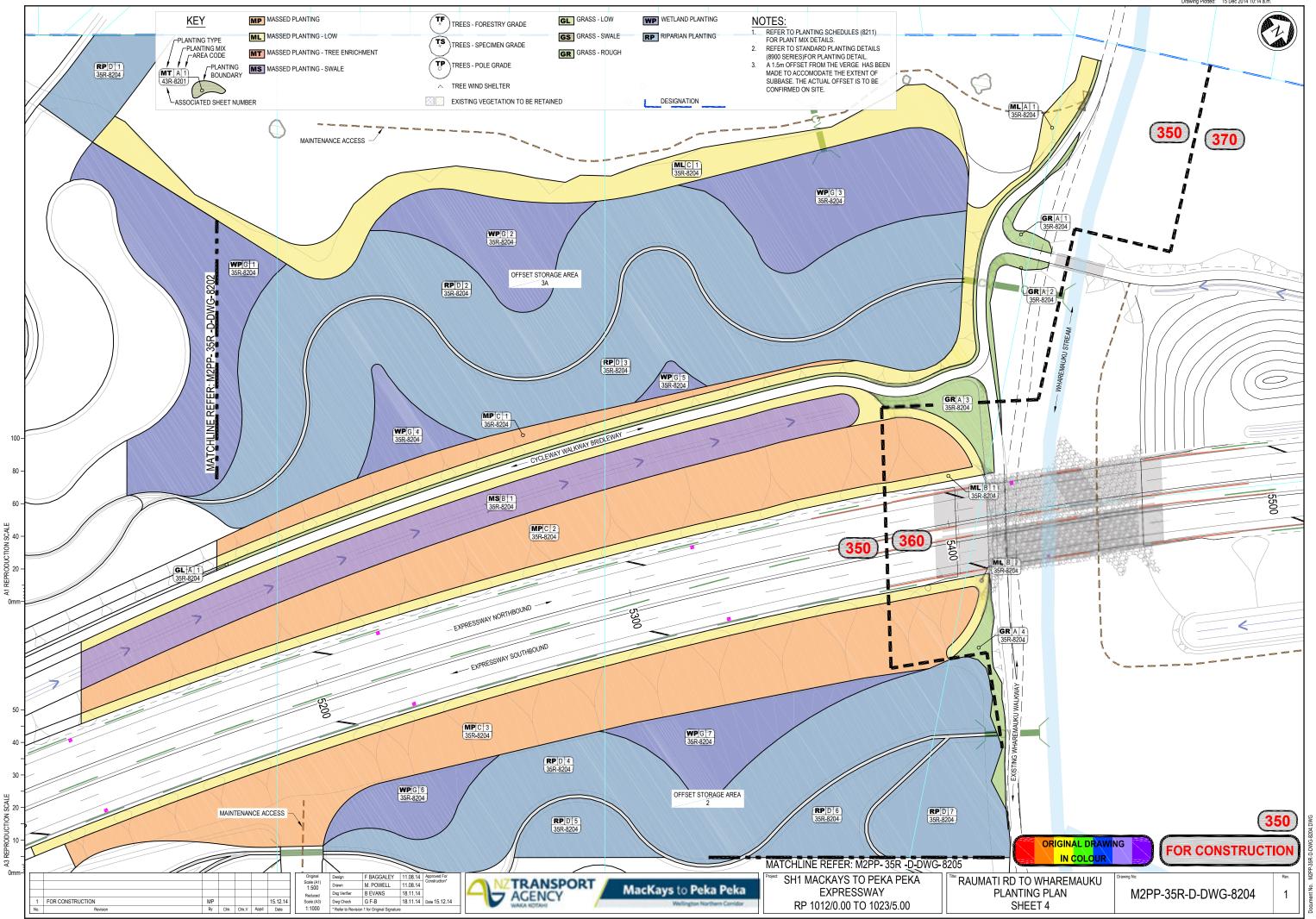


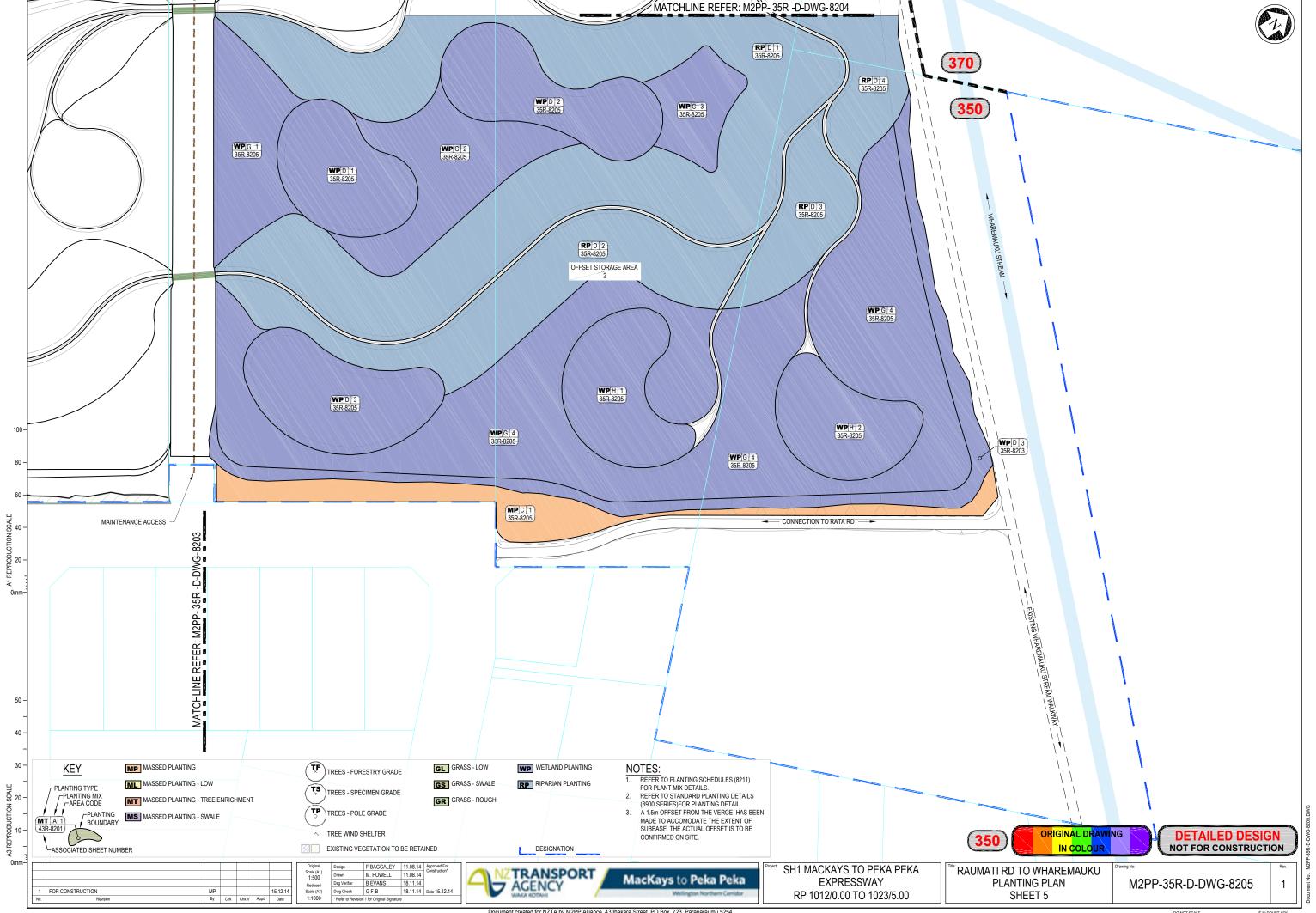


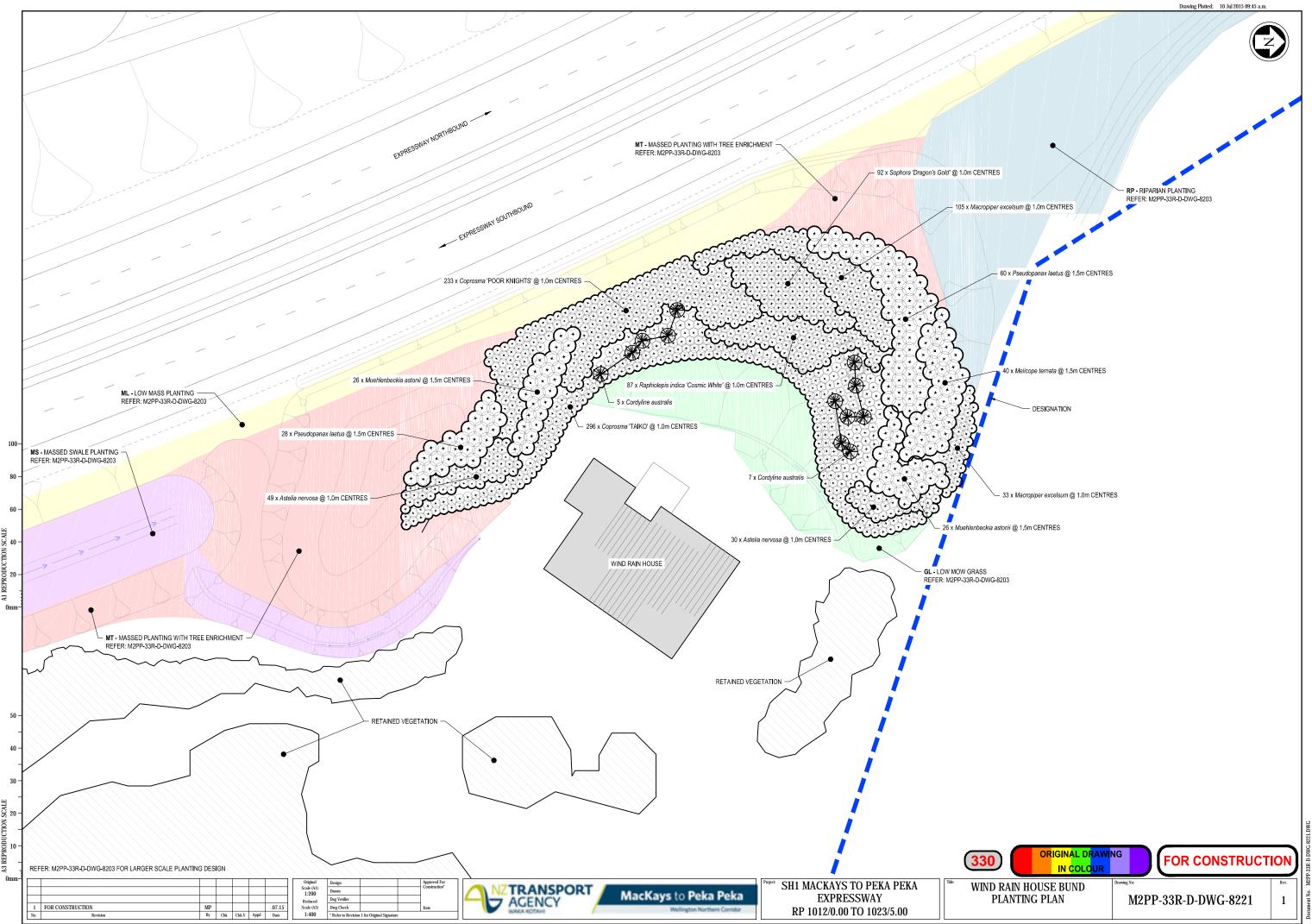












| | | | | | | | PLAN REFERENCE | al. | |
|----------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------|------------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | TOTAL | |
| | | | | | | | 4054 | <u>⊢</u> 93136 | 2 |
| | | | | | *55 | | AREA | 97648 | |
| | | MT | VIIX = 1.0M CRS MASSED PLANTING, EN | PICHMENT 16 | | A ADJUSTED FOR : ANT CENTRES (MA | | 97648 | m |
| | | 1411 1 | MULCH TYPE OM = ORGANIC MULC | | | | | | |
| | | N = NÔ ML | ILCH (IN RIPARIAN / WETLAND ZONES), | | | | | | |
| PLANT | PLANT | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | GRADE | % MIX | NOTES | | | |
| TYPE | MIX | | | | | | | | |
| | T T | LANTING - ADJACENT TO CYCLEWAY | I | | | 1 | | | |
| ML | A | Acaena novae-zelandiae | Red bidibidi | 1.0 litre | 10% | front edge | | 621 | |
| ML ML | A | Austroderia fulvida Carex dipsacea | syn Cortaderia, toetoe Teasel sedge | 1.0 litre | 10% | front edge | | 310 621 | |
| ML | A | Carex solandri | Forest sedge, Solander's sedge | 1.0 litre | 10% | front edge | | 621 | |
| ML | A | Carex virgata | Swamp sedge | 1.0 litre | 5% | mid back | | 310 | |
| ML | А | Coprosma areolata* | Thin leaved Coprosma | 1.0 litre | 3% | back | | 186 | |
| ML | А | Coprosma propingua* | Mingimingi | 1.0 litre | 5% | mid back | | 310 | No |
| ML | A | Coprosma repens | Taupata | 1.0 litre | 10% | mid back | | 621 | |
| ML | A | Ficinia nodosa | Wiwi, Knobby club rush | 1.0 litre | 10% | front edge | | 621 | |
| ML | A | Hebe stricta* | Koromiko | 1.0 litre | 10% | back | | 621 | |
| ML ML | A | Melicope simplex* Muehlenbeckia complexa | Poataniwha Pohuehue, wire vine | 1.0 litre | 2% | mid front edge | + | 124 1241 | |
| | | LANTING - ADJACENT TO EXPRESSWAY | Pondende, wire vine | 1.0 11(16 | 2076 | Iront eage | _ | 1241 | NU |
| ML | В | Acaena novae-zelandiae | Red bidibidi | 1.0 litre | 10% | front edge | | 788 | No |
| ML | В | Austroderia fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 1.0 litre | 5% | back | | 394 | |
| ML | В | Carex dipsacea | Teasel sedge | 1.0 litre | 15% | front edge | | 1182 | No |
| ML | В | Carex solandri | Forest sedge, Solander's sedge | 1.0 litre | 10% | front edge | | 7 8 8 | |
| ML | В | Carex virgata | Swamp sedge | 1.0 litre | 5% | mid back | | 394 | |
| ML | В | Coprosma acerosa | Sand Coprosma | 1.0 litre | 10% | front mid | | 788 | |
| ML ML | 6 | Coprosma areolata | Thin leaved Coprosma | 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | 2% | back mid back | | 158 788 | |
| ML | В | Coprosma propinqua Coprosma repens | Mingimingi Taupata | 1.0 litre | 10% 8% | mid back mid back | | 631 | |
| ML | 6 | Ficinia nodosa | Wiwi, Knobby club rush | 1.0 litre | 15% | front edge | | 1182 | |
| ML | В | Melicope simplex | Poataniwha | 2.0 | 5% | mid | | 394 | |
| ML | В | Hebe stricta | Koromiko | 1.0 litre | 5% | back | | 394 | No |
| MASSED PL | ANTING + | ENRICHMENT SHELTERED FROM NORTHER | LY, ADJOINS A WETLAND WITH ENRICH | MENT | | | | | |
| MP | D | Aristotelia serrata | Makomako | 1.0 litre | 10% | | | 249 | |
| MP | D | Austroderia fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 1.0 litre | 5% | + + | | 125 | |
| MP MP | 0 | Coprosma tenuicaulis Cordyline australis | Hukihuki, swamp Coprosma Ti kouka | 1.0 litre | 10% | + | -+ | 249 249 | |
| MP | D | Cyperus ustulatus | Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrel | 1.0 litre | 5% | + + | | 125 | |
| MP | 0 | Leptos permum scoparium | Manuka | 1.0 litre | 30% | | $\overline{}$ | 748 | |
| MP | ט | Melicytus ramiflorus | Mahoe | 1.0 litre | 5% | | | 125 | |
| MP | ט | Myrsine australis | Mapou, Matipo | 1.0 litre | 5% | | | 125 | |
| MP | D | Phormium tenax | Harakeke, Flax | 1.0 litre | 10% | 1 | | 249 | |
| MP | D | Pittos porum eugenioides | Tarata, lemonwood | 1.0 litre | 5% | + | | 125 | |
| MP MP | D | Pseudopanax arboreus Syzygium maire | Whauwhaupaku, Fivefinger | 1.0 litre | 5% | ans!-h | | 125 | |
| MP | D | Rhopalostylis sapida | Maire, tawake, Swamp maire Nikau | Pb18 Pb18 | 20% 50% | enrich | - + | 125 | No No |
| MP | 0 | Alectryon excelsus | Titoki | Pb18 | 30% | enrich enrich | -+ | | No |
| | | TREE ENRICHMENT - EXPOSED TO NORTHER | | | , -5,0 | , | | | |
| MT | 6 | Austroderia fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 1.0 litre | 5% | | | 423 | No |
| | В | Carex lessoniana | Cutty grass | 1.0 litre | 10% | | | 847 | No |
| MΠ | 1 - | Coprosma chamnoides | | 1.0 litre | 5% | | | 423 | |
| мт | В | Lead the annual to | Ti kouka | 1.0 litre | 10% | + | -+ | 847 | |
| MT MT | В | Cordyline australis | 1 | | 1 200 | 1 1 | - 1 | 2540 | INo |
| MT MT MT | B B | Kunzea ericoides | Kanuka | 1.0 litre | 30% | + + | | | |
| MT MT MT | B 6 | Kunzea ericoides Melicytus ramiflorus | Mahoe | 1.0 litre | 10% | | \dashv | 847 | No |
| MT MT MT MT MT MT MT | B 6 6 | Kunzea ericoides Melicytus ramiflorus Myrsine australis | Mahoe Mapou, Matipo | 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | 10% 15% | | | 847 1270 | No No |
| MT MT MT MT | B 6 | Kunzea ericoides Melicytus ramiflorus | Mahoe | 1.0 litre | 10% | enrich | | 847 | No No No |

| MASSED PL | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | TREE ENRICHMENT | B4a komaka | 1012 | E0/ | , | | No. |
| MT | c c | Aristotelia serrata Carex lessoniana | Makomako Cutty grass | 1.0 litre | 5% 5% | front | 685 685 | |
| MT | c | Carpodetus serratus | Puta puta weta | 1.0 litre | 5% | Tront | 685 | |
| MT | c | Coprosma propinqua | Mingimingi | 1.0 litre | 7% | | 960 | |
| MT | c | Coprosma robusta | Karamu | 1.0 litre | 10% | | 1371 | |
| MT | c | Cordyline australis | Ti kouka | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 685 | |
| MT | c | Griselinia lucida | Puka, Broadleaf | 1.0 litre | 2% | | 274 | |
| MT | С | Hebe stricta | Koromiko | 1.0 litre | 8% | front | 1097 | |
| MT | С | Kunzea ericoides | Kanuka | 1.0 litre | 12% | | 1645 | |
| MT | С | Macropiper excelsum | Kawakawa | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 685 | |
| МТ | c | Melicytus ramiflorus | Mahoe | 1.0 litre | 5% | 1 1 | 685 | No . |
| MT | С | Melicope ternata | Wharangi | 1.0 litre | 3% | | 411 | No |
| M | С | Myoporum laetum | Ngaio | 1.0 litre | 3% | | 411 | No |
| MT | c | Myrsine australis | Mapou, Matipo | 1.0 litre | 7% | | 960 | No |
| MT | c | Olearia solandri | Coastal tree daisy | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 685 | No |
| MT | С | Pittos parum tenui falium | Kohuhu | 1.0 litre | 8% | | 1097 | No |
| MT | С | Pseudopanax arboreus | Whauwhaupaku, Fivefinger | 1.0 litre | 2% | | 274 | No |
| MT | С | Sophora microphylla | Kowhai | 1.0 litre | 3% | | 411 | No |
| MT | С | Alectryon excelsus | Titoki | Pb 18 | 40% | enrich | 548 | |
| MT | С | Dysoxylum spectabile | Kohekohe | Pb18 | 40% | enrich | 548 | |
| MT | С | Knightia excelsa | Rewarewa | Pb18 | 15% | enrich | 206 | |
| MT | c | Podocarpus totara | Totara | Pb18 | 5% | enrich | 69 | No |
| | | TREE ENRICHMENT (EXOTIC) LEINSTER ROAL | | | | 1 | | |
| MT | N | Aristotelia serrata | Makomako | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 90 | |
| MT | N | Carex lessoniana | Cutty grass | 1.0 litre | 5% | + | _ | No |
| MT | N | Coprosma propinqua | Mingimingi | 1.0 litre | 10% | + | 181 | |
| MT | N N | Coprosma robusta | Karamu Puka Basadlasi | 1.0 litre | 10% | + | 181 | |
| MT MT | N N | Griselinia lucida Hebe stricta | Puka, Broadleaf Koromiko | 1.0 litre | 2% 20% | + | | No |
| | N | Kunzea ericoides | Koromiko | 1.0 litre | 12% | + + | 362 217 | |
| MT | N | Melicope ternata | Wharangi | 1.0 litre | 3% | 1 | | No. |
| MIT | N | Macropiper excelsum | Kawakawa | 1.0 litre | 5% | † | _ | No. |
| MT | N | Myrsine australis | Mapou, Matipo | 1.0 litre | 8% | | 145 | |
| MT | N | Olearia solandri | Coastal tree daisy | 1.0 litre | 5% | | | No |
| MIT | N | Pittos porum tenuifolium | Kohuhu | 1.0 litre | 15% | | 271 | |
| | | EXOTIC TREE ENRICHMENT | T. G. | 2.5 | 22.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TF | A | ł | Blackwood | o/g - 1.0 litre | | enrich | 14 | No |
| म | A B | Acadia melanoxylon Alnus cordata | Blackwood Italian alder | o/g - 1.0 litre | | enrich enrich | _ | No No |
| | | Acacia melanoxylon | | o/g - 1.0 litre o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | | | 10 | |
| ΤF | B G | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata | Italian alder | o/g - 1.0 litre | | enrich | 10 | No |
| ग ग | B G | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata | Italian alder | o/g - 1.0 litre | 5% | enrich | 10 | No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P | B G LANTING | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia | Italian alder Flowering gum | o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | 5% 35% | enrich | 10 47 | No No No |
| TF RIPARIAN P RP RP | B G LANTING D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus | Italian alder Flowering gurn Titoki | o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | | enrich | 10 47 660 | No No No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP | B G LANTING D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta | Italian alder Flowering gurn Titoki Karamu | 0/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | 35% | enrich | 10 47 660 4621 | No No No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP | B G LANTING D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida | Italian alder Flowering gurn Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 0/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre | 35% 10% | enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 | No No No No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP | B G LANTING D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile | Italian alder Flowering gurn Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe | 0/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% | enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 | No No No No No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP | B G LANTING D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood | 0/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% | enrich | 10 47 560 4621 1320 660 560 2641 | No No No No No No No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP RP RP RP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax | 0/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% | enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 660 2641 | No No No No No No No No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND | o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% | enrich enrich | 10 47 560 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 | No |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei | o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 0.5 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% | enrich | 10 47 560 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka | o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant | o/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 0.5 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% | enrich enrich | 10 47 560 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANNETT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge | 0/g - 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre ATION 0.5 litre 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 5% 15% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 6893 6893 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP WP WETLAND P WP WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea | 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre ATION 0.5 litre 1.0 litr | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 55% 25% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 6893 2068 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea | 0/g - 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 55% 15% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 689 2068 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND P WP WP WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae Leptospermum scoparium | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka | 0/g - 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 5% 15% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 689 2068 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP WP WP WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae Leptospermum scoparium Phormium tenax | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea | 0/g - 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 55% 15% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 689 2068 | No N |
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| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP WP WP WP WP WP WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae Leptospermum scoparium Phormium tenax - EMERGENT O.O TO O.3M WATER DEPTH Carex secta | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka Harakeke, Flax | 1.0 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 55% 15% 2% 3% 15% 10% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 6893 2068 276 414 2068 1379 | No N |
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| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP | B G LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax -SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zea landiae Leptospermum scoparium Phormium tenax -EMERGENT O.O TO O.3M WATER DEPTH Carex secta Carex virgata Cyperus ustulatus Machaerina rubiginosa (syn Baumea) | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax ANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka Harakeke, Flax Pukio, Purei Swamp sedge Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge | 1.0 litre 0.5 | 35% 10% 5% 5% 20% 10% 10% 50% 5% 15% 10% 24 3% 15% 10% 25% 25% | enrich enrich | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 1320 6893 2068 276 414 2068 1379 2397 5993 | No N |
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| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND P WP | B G CANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae Leptospermum scoparium Phormium tenax - EMERGENT 0.0 TO 0.3M WATER DEPTH Carex secta Carex virgata Cyperus ustulatus Machaerina rubiginosa (syn Baumea) Machaerina teretifolia (syn Baumea) Phormium tenax - 0.3 TO 0.6M WATER DEPTH Bolboschoenus fluviatilis Carex secta Eleocharis acuta Juncus edgariae (syn J gregifolius) TING | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka Harakeke, Flax Pukio, Purei Swamp sedge Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Common twig rush, pakihi sedge Harakeke, Flax Kukuraho, Marsh club rush Pukio, Purei Sharp spiked sedge Wiwi | 0.5 itre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 10% 10% 10% 10% 50% 5% 15% 15% 10% 3% 15% 10% 25% 15% 10% 30% 10% 25% 35% | enrich enrich waters edge waters edge | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 6893 6893 2068 276 414 2068 1379 2997 5993 5993 3596 3596 2397 2318 773 1932 2705 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP | B G CANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae Leptospermum scoparium Phormium tenax - EMERGENT 0.0 TO 0.3M WATER DEPTH Carex secta Carex virgata Cyperus ustulatus Machaerina rubiginosa (syn Baumea) Machaerina teretifolia (syn Baumea) Phormium tenax - 0.3 TO 0.6M WATER DEPTH Bolboschoenus fluviatilis Carex secta Eleocharis acuta Juncus edgariae (syn J gregifolius) TING | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka Harakeke, Flax Pukio, Purei Swamp sedge Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Common twig rush, pakihi sedge Harakeke, Flax Kukuraho, Marsh club rush Pukio, Purei Sharp spiked sedge Wiwi | 0.5 itre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 10% 10% 10% 10% 50% 5% 15% 15% 10% 3% 15% 10% 25% 15% 10% 30% 10% 25% 35% | enrich enrich waters edge waters edge | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 6893 6893 6893 2068 276 414 2068 1379 2397 5993 5993 3596 3596 2397 2318 773 1932 2705 | No N |
| TF TF RIPARIAN P RP RP RP RP RP RP RP RP WETLAND F WP | B G C LANTING D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D | Acacia melanoxylon Alnus cordata Eucalyptus ficifolia Alectryon excelsus Coprosma robusta Austroderia fulvida Dysoxylum spectabile Hedycarya arborea Leptospermum scoparium Melicope ternata Phormium tenax - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERN Carex secta Cordyline australis Cyperus ustulatus Dacrycarpus dacrydioides Laurelia novae-zealandiae Leptospermum scoparium Phormium tenax - EMERGENT 0.0 TO 0.3M WATER DEPTH Carex secta Carex virgata Cyperus ustulatus Machaerina rubiginosa (syn Baumea) Machaerina teretifolia (syn Baumea) Phormium tenax - 0.3 TO 0.6M WATER DEPTH Bolboschoenus fluviatilis Carex secta Leleocharis acuta Juncus edgariae (syn J gregifolius) TING Apodasmia similis | Italian alder Flowering gum Titoki Karamu syn Cortaderia, toetoe Kohekohe Porokawhiri, Pigeonwood Manuka Wharangi Harakeke, Flax MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND Pukio, Purei Ti kouka Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka Harakeke, Flax Pukio, Purei Swamp sedge Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge Kahikatea Pukatea Manuka Harakeke, Flax Pukio, Purei Swamp sedge Common twig rush, pakihi sedge Harakeke, Flax Kukuraho, Marsh club rush Pukio, Purei Sharp spiked sedge Wi wi Oioi | 0.5 litre 0.5 litre 0.5 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 1.0 litre 0.5 litre | 35% 10% 5% 5% 10% 10% 10% 10% 50% 5% 15% 15% 10% 3% 15% 10% 25% 15% 10% 30% 10% 25% 35% | enrich enrich waters edge waters edge | 10 47 660 4621 1320 660 2641 1320 6893 6893 2068 276 414 2068 1379 2997 5993 5993 3596 3596 2397 2318 773 1932 2705 | No N |

ORIGINAL DRAWING
IN COLOUR

FOR CONSTRUCTION

LEINSTER AVE TO RAUMATI PLANTING SCHEDULE

M2PP-33R-D-DWG-8211

| | | | | | | | lſ | |
|-----|------------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|----|--|
| | | | | | | | Н | |
| | | | | | | | Н | |
| 1 | FOR CONSTRUCTION | MP | GFB | DH | DGS | 15.12.14 | | |
| No. | Revision | By | Chk | Chk.V | Appd | Date | Н | |

NZTRANSPORT AGENCY

MacKays to Peka Peka

SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

| | | | | | | | , , | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|-------|----------------|---|--------|----|
| | | | | | | | PLAN REFERENCE | | |
| | | | | | | | PLAN | FOTAL | |
| | | | | | | | AREA | 160167 | m² |
| | | | | | ARE | A ADJUSTED FOR | SLOPE | 168115 | m² |
| | | | MT MIX = 1.0M CRS MASSED PLANTING, 8 | NRICHMENT 10 | | | | | |
| | | | MULCH TYPE OM = ORGANIC MU | | | - | | | |
| | | N = NΠ | MULCH (IN RIPARIAN / WETLAND ZONES | | | | | | |
| PLANT TYPE | PLANT MIX | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | GRACE | % MIX | NOTES | | | |
| MASSED L | OW EDGE F | LANTING - ADJACENT TO CYCLEWAY | | | | | | | |
| ML | ٨ | Acaena novae-zelandiae | Red bidibidi | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | front edge | | 450 | No |
| ML | Α | Austroder a fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 1.0 tre | 5% | back | | 225 | No |
| ML | Α | Carex di osacea | Tease sedge | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | front edge | | 450 | _ |
| ML | A | Carex solandri | Forest sedge, Solander's sedge | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | front edge | \perp | 450 | |
| ML | ٨ | Carex virgata | Swamp sedge | 1.0 Ttre | 5% | mid back | \sqcup | 225 | |
| ML | Α | Copros ma areolata | Thin leaved Coprosma | 1.0 tre | 3% | back | | 135 | No |
| ML | A | Coprosma propinqua | Ming mingi | 1.0 Ttre | 5% | mid back | | 225 | _ |
| ML | A | Copros ma repens | Taupata | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | mid back | | 450 | No |
| ML | A | Ficinia nodosa | Wiwi, Knobby club rush | 1.0 ∵tre | 10% | front edge | \sqcup | 450 | No |
| ML | A | Hebe stricta | Koromika | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | back | \sqcup | 450 | No |
| ML | A | Melicope simplex | Poataniwha | 10∵tre | 2% | mid | | | No |
| ML | Α | Muehlenbeckia complexa | Pohuenue, wire vine | 1.0 ∵tre | 20% | front edge | | 900 | No |
| MASSED L | OW EDGE F | LANTING - ADJACENT TO EXPRESSWAY | | | | | | | |
| ML | В | Acaena novae-zelandiae | Red bidibidi | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | front edge | | 829 | |
| ML | В | Austroderia fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 1.0 Ttre | 5% | back | | 415 | |
| ML | 8 | Carex di osacea | Tease sedge | 1.0 Ttre | 15% | front edge | | 1244 | No |
| ML | В | Carex solandri | Forest sedge, Solander's sedge | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | front edge | | 829 | No |
| ML | 8 | Carex virgata | Swamp sedge | 1.0 Ttre | 5% | mid back | | 415 | No |
| ML | В | Copros má aceros á | Sand Coprosma | 1.0 tre | 10% | front mid | | 829 | No |
| ML | В | Copros maiareolata | Thin Leaved Coprosma | 1.0 "tre | 2% | back | | 166 | No |
| ML | В | Copros ma propingua | Ming mingi | 1.0 ∵tre | 10% | mid back | | 829 | No |
| ML | В | Copros ma repens | Taupata | 1.0 ∵tre | 8% | mid back | | 663 | No |
| ML | В | Ficinia nodosa | Wiwi, Knobby club rush | 1.0 Ttre | 15% | front edge | | 1244 | No |
| ML | 8 | Melicope simplex | Poataniwha | 10 ∵tre | 5% | mid | | 415 | No |
| ML | B | Hebe stricta | Koromiko | 1.0 Ttre | 5% | back | | 415 | No |
| MASSED L | OW EDGE F | PLANTING, ADJACENT TO WETLAND | | | | | \perp | | |
| ML | С | Austroderia toetoe | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 0.5 Ttre | 10% | | \sqcup | 246 | No |
| ML | C. | Carex di osacea | Tease sedge | 0.5 Ttre | 20% | | | 492 | No |
| ML | C | Carex secta | Pukio, Purei | 0.5 Tre | 15% | 1 | 1 1 | 369 | No |
| ML | C | Carex virgata | Swamp sedge | 0.5 : 'tre | 15% | | \sqcup | 369 | _ |
| ML | c | Coprosma propingua | Ming mingi | 0.5 Tre | 15% | | \perp | 369 | _ |
| ML | C. | Cordyline australis | Ti kouka | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | | \vdash | 246 | _ |
| ML | C | Cyperus ostalatus | Toetoe upokotangata, Giant umbrella sedge | 0.5 ∷tre | 10% | | | 246 | No |
| ML | С | Phorm'um tenax | Harakeke, Flax | 0.5 ∷tre | 5% | | \sqcup | 123 | No |
| MASSED F | PLANTING + | TREE ENRICHMENT - EXPOSED TO NORT | HERLY, KANUKA DOMINANT | | | | | | |
| MT | В | Austroderia fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 1.0 ∵tre | 5% | | | 101 | No |
| MT | В | Carex lessoniana | Cutty grass | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | | \sqcup | 201 | No |
| MT | 8 | Copros mairhamnoides | | 10∵tre | 5% | | \sqcup | 101 | No |
| MT | В | Cordyline australis | Ti kouka | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | | igsquare | 201 | No |
| MT | В | Kunzea ericoides | Kanuka | 1.0 ∷tre | 30% | | | 604 | No |
| MT | В | Melicytus ramiflorus | Mahoe | 1.0 Ttre | 10% | | | 201 | No |
| MT | В | Myrsine australis | Mapou, Matipo | 1.0 Ttre | 15% | | igsquare | 302 | No |
| MT | 8 | Pittosporum tenuifo ium | Kohunu | 1.0 Tre | 15% | 1 | , I | 302 | No |
| MT | В | Podocarous totara | Totara | P518 | 40% | enrich | لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ | 80 | No |
| MT | В | Alectryon excelsus | Titoki | Po18 | 60% | earich | | 121 | No |

| MASSED | HANTING (| GENERAL MIX EXPOSED TO NORTHERLY, MA | AHOE BICH | | | | | Г |
|-------------|------------|---|--------------------------------|--|-------|--|-------|--|
| MP | C | Aristote ia serrata | Makomako | 1.0 litre | 5% | + | 1270 | No |
| MP | c | Carpodetus serratus | Putaputaweta | 1.0 litre | 5% | + + | 1266 | |
| MP | c | Coprosma propingua | Mingimingi | 1.0 litre | 5% | + | 1266 | - |
| MP | c | Coprosma ropusta | Karamu | 1.0 litre | 10% | + | 2532 | _ |
| MP | c | Condyline australis | Ti kouka | 1.0 litre | 5% | + | 1266 | _ |
| MP | c | Griselinia ucida | Puka, Broad eaf | 1.0 litre | 2% | + | 506 | _ |
| MP | c | Hebe stricta | Koromiko | 1.0 litre | 8% | front | 2026 | |
| MP | c | Kunzea ericoides | Kanuka | 1.0 litre | 12% | - Inon | 3039 | _ |
| MP | c | Melicytus ramiflorus | Mahoe | 1.0 litre | 20% | + + | 5065 | _ |
| | C | | | | | + | 760 | _ |
| MP | | Melicope ternata | Wharang | 1.0 litre | 3% | } I | 1 1 | |
| MP | С | Macrop per excelsum | Kawakawa | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 1266 | _ |
| MP | c | Myoporum laetum | Ngaio | 1.0 litre | 3% | | 760 | - |
| MP | C. | Myrsine australis | Mapou, Matipo | 1.0 litre | 4% | | 1013 | _ |
| MP | c | Pittosporum tenuifolium | Kohuhu | 1.0 litre | 8% | | | _ |
| MP | С | Ps eudopanax arboreus | Whauwhaupaku, Fivefinger | 1.0 litre | 2% | | 506 | _ |
| MP | C | Sophora microphylla | Kowhai | 1.0 litre | 3% | | 760 | No |
| RIPARIAN | PLANTING | | 1 | | | | | _ |
| RP | D | Alectryon excelsus | Titoki | 1.0 litre | 5% | \bot | 2816 | No |
| RP | D | Coprosma robusta | Karamu | 1.0 litre | 35% | | 19710 | _ |
| RP | D | Austroderia fulvida | syn Cortaderia, toetoe | 0.5 litre | 10% | | 5631 | No |
| RP | D | Dysoxylum spectabile | Kohekohe | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 2816 | No |
| RP | D | Hedycarya arborea | Porokawniri, Pigeonwood | 1.0 litre | 5% | | 2816 | No |
| RP | D | Leptosper num scoparium | Manuka | 1.0 litre | 20% | | 11263 | No |
| RP | D | Melicope ternata | Wharang [*] | 1.0 litre | 10% | | 5631 | No |
| RP | D | Phormium tenax | Harakeke, Fax | 0.5 litre | 10% | | 5631 | No |
| WETLAND | PLANTING | - SLOPING BANK AND HUMMOCKS TO PERM | MANENT WATER, OCCASIONAL INUND | ATION | | | | |
| WP | D | Carex secta | Pukio, Purei | 0.5 litre | 50% | waters edge | 10773 | No |
| WP | D | Cordyline australis | Ti kouka | 1.0 litre | 5% | | | - |
| WP | D | Cyperus usta atus | Toetoe upokotangata, Giant | | 15% | waters edge | 3232 | No |
| | - | 1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | umbrel a sedge | 0.5 litre | | | | ` |
| WP | D | Dacrycarpus dacrydioides | Kahikatea | | 2% | + + | 431 | No |
| WP | D | Laurelia novae-zealandiae | Pukatea | | 3% | | 646 | _ |
| WP | D | Leptosper mum scoparium | Manuka | 1 | 15% | | | _ |
| WP | D | Phormium tenax | Harakeke, Flax | 0.5 litre | 10% | + | 2155 | _ |
| | | - EMERGENT 0.0 TO -0.3M WATER DEPTH | marakete, r ax | 0.5 11(16 | 10% | + + | 2133 | INU |
| WP | , PLANTING | | Institute in the second | A : 115 | 1.00% | + + | 1677 | No |
| | - | Carex secta | Pukio, Purei | 0.5 litre | 10% | + + | _ | - |
| WP | F | Carex virgata | Swamp sedge | 0.5 litre | 25% | | | _ |
| WP | - | Cyperus ustaratus | Toetoe upokotangata, Giant | 0.5 litre | 25% | | 4192 | No |
| | 1. | | umbrel a sedge | 0.10 | 21.07 | + | | |
| WP | F | Machaer'na rubiginosa (syn Baumea) | | 0.5 litre | 15% | + | 2515 | _ |
| WP | F | Machaerina teretifolia (syn Baumea) | Common twig rush, pakini sedge | 0.5 litre | 15% | | 2515 | - |
| WP | F | Phormium tenax | Harakoke, Flax | 0.5 litre | 10% | | 1677 | No |
| | | - 0.3 TO 0.6M WATER DEPTH | 1 | | | | | ! |
| WP | 6 | Bolboschoenus fluviat lis | Kukurano, Marsh club rush | 0.5 litre | 30% | + | 15984 | _ |
| ₩P | G | Carex secta | Pukio, Purei | 0.5 litre | 10% | + | 5234 | _ |
| WP | G | Eleocharis acuta | Sharp spiked sedge | 0.5 litre | 25% | \bot | 13086 | - |
| WP | G | Juncus edgariae (syn Jigregifolius) | Wiwi | 0.5 litre | 35% | \bot | 18320 | No |
| | | - 0.6M TO 1.0M WATER DEPTH | 1 | | | + | | <u> </u> |
| WP | Н | Typha orientalis | Raupo | Cmited use | 20% | | 2337 | No |
| WP | Н | Machaerina articulata (syn Baumea) | Jointed paumea or twig rush | | 80% | | 9350 | No |
| MASSED S | WALE PLAN | TING | | | | | | \perp |
| M5 | A | Apodasmia similis | Oioi | 0.5 litre | 100% | 30 mu ch | 3845 | No |
| MASSED S | WALE PLAN | TING - WITH WOODY PLANTS AT TOP EDG | ES | | | | | |
| MS | В | Apodasmia similis | Oioi | 0.5 litre | 50% | pase and ower sides | 4628 | No |
| MS | В | Cordyline australis | Ti kouka | 1.0 litre | 10% | top slope and outer edges | 521 | No |
| MS | В | Leptosper mum scoparium | Manuka | 1.0 litre | 25% | top slope and outer edges | 1302 | No |
| M5 | В | Phormium tenax | Harakeke, Flax | 0.5 litre | 15% | top slope and outer edges | 781 | No |
| GRASS | | 1 | 1 | | | - | + | \vdash |
| GRASS GL | ٦, | General autoromina | town clote movi to 100 | 7 1 | | | + | , |
| | A | Grass low grow mix | sown, close mow to 100 mm | 50W | | 1 1 | 1515 | m- |
| GR | А | Grass rank - (ow grow mix) | sown, a lowed to grow rank, | sow | | | 2158 | $\overline{}$ |

| | | | | | | | ıſ |
|-----|------------------|----|-----|-------|------|----------|----|
| | | | | | | | П |
| | | | | | | | П |
| 1 | FOR CONSTRUCTION | MP | GFB | DH | DGS | 15.12.14 | П |
| No. | Revision | Ву | Chk | Chk.V | Appd | Date | Н |

| 1.14 | Approved For Construction* | |
|-------|-------------------------------|----|
| 1.14 | P. BRADSHAW | |
| 11.14 | F. BRADORAW | -1 |
| 11.14 | Date 15.12.14 | 1 |
| | | |
| | | |

NZTRANSPORT MacKays to Peka Peka
AGENCY
Willington Northern Corridor
Willington Northern Corridor

SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA EXPRESSWAY RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00 RAUMATI TO WHAREMAUKU PLANTING SCHEDULE FOR CONSTRUCTION

M2PP-35R-D-DWG-8211

Appendix 2: CONSULTATION, FEEDBACK AND RESPONSES

Site Specific Management Plan 002 [Sectors 330-340-350]

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

M2PP-121-D-PLNM-002

17 DECEMBER 2014 - REV C - CERTIFIED ISSUE



The following tables set out the responses to comments raised by reviewers and those parties consulted in regard to the preliminary SSMP. The project responses are either reflected in the certification issue to which this Appendix pertains, or have been directed to other processes for action, or have been considered but for the reasons noted not agreed to. The parties consulted are those identified by the consent conditions and for Raumati are:

- Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai;
- Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC).
- Greater Wellington Regional Council (GW)
- Kāpiti Cycling Incorporated and the Implementation Group of the Kāpiti Coast District Council Advisory on Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways in respect of the CWB and any cycle or pedestrian connections.
- Raumati South Resident's Association
 Relevant Landscape focus areas (Leinster Avenue& Conifer Court)

| KCDC REVIEWERS COM | ISSUE SSMP2: RAUMATI MENTS [JW=Julia Williams- Landscape Architect; DP = Deyana Popova-Urban 26.9.14, follow up feedback meeting 03.10.14, Draft comments received 9/10 | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Page | Reviewers Comments | Management Plan Author's response |
| | Note that the Noise wall for Wind Rain house still to be designed. | Noise walls are not required, however earth bunding is being designed to enhance the curtilage of the house. |
| | No underbridge lighting shown yet | Now shown in Appendix 2 |
| | Leinster Ave pedestrian bridge still to be designed. | Correct, this will be a separate design process. |
| | Require clarification on the following relating to the | The Kapiti Coast District Council will be contacted about land that is not needed for the operation |
| | future ownership and management of leftover land inside the current designation: | of the Expressway. Owners of land next to the expressway may also be contacted if proposed changes trigger Council planning processes. |
| | Land within designation surrounded by retained & valued vegetation areas where weeds have not been treated. Question planting & maintenance of areas west of Expressway (within designation) left between patches of retained vegetation eg just north of noise bund. These look as if they will have to be included within the final designation. What is ideal for these areas? Will weeds be killed off? How will it be maintained? Should the Council have some input? Concerns are reinforced by consultation comments from Conifer Court residents | The Alliance are still designing the expressway. When the design is complete (early 2015) the Transport Agency will know how much land is needed for roading operations and how much is left-over. Laws in New Zealand (Public Works Act 1981) set out how the Transport Agency must deal with land not required for the project. Before land can come to the market to be sold to an adjoining owner or the general public it must be firstly be offered to a number of parties such as but not limited to Council, former owner and lwi. If none of the parties pick the property up, only then can it be sold on the open market. If an adjoining property owner is interested in purchasing the property they need to make an offer through the open market sale process. On average, the entire disposal process takes approximately two to four years. |

| Until mid 2016, the M2PP Alliance is responsible for all land within the project site. After this time |
|--|
| the Transport Agency takes over responsibility. The Transport Agency will sometimes agree to |
| temporary occupation of land where this is formalised through a licence to occupy. The Alliance |
| are keeping a register of neighbours that are interested in left-over land parcels. |
| |

| Condition Reference | Condition Detail | Reviewer/ commenter | GWRC Reviewer's comment | reference in SSMP | Management Plan Author's response |
|------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|
| | B. Streams and Riparian Works. Note. | Flood offset storage area | Does the 'additional 500 lineal metres' referred to here, relate to riparian revegetation treatment length? Please clarify in text. | | The stream is primarily provided as stated, "Approximately 500 lineal metres of intermittent stream channel will be created to assist with water movement and provide (in-stream) habitat". In essence, the wetland will fluctuate seasonally but the deeper stream channels will provide persistent in-stream habitat through the year. In addition the stream channels will weave through dense wetland vegetation, this vegetation providing a diversity of riparian habitat from open pools, permanently wet wetlands, and ephemeral wetlands. However, there will not be raised areas with terrestrial vegetation within this Offset Storage area. Note that the length in the draft SSMP was based on an early design and is likely to be less than 500m. The final length will be detailed in the lodged SSMP and included in the mitigation tables. |
| | C. Wetlands. Note. | Mitigation shortfalls | Would like to discuss how current mitigation shortfalls can be accommodated within other ecological mitigation areas, in particular the Kakariki/Smithfield area. | | As discussed in previous correspondence (dated Wed 8-Oct-2014) this table does not yet include SSMP 2, 8, 10, or 11 which will contribute in the order of 80 to 90% of all mitigation. |
| | I. Wetland Creation and Restoration | GWRC briefings | Approximate timeframe for final design briefing? | | Because of the significant changes that have occurred to the layout in this sector our detailed design is running behind programme. If we can provide information prior to lodgement we will endeavour to do so. But there is a chance we will have to discuss once lodged. |
| | J. Stream Creation and Restoration | Fish access for climbing species | What will fish access for climbing species (ref. bullet 8) entail? | | This relates to ensuring connectivity between the formed channels within these constructed wetland systems to the drain 7 channel. |
| | J. Stream Creation and Restoration | GWRC briefings | Approximate timeframe for final design briefing? | | This may not be until the week of lodgement. |

| O. Ground Preparation | Approval of soil mix | Who will approve the soil mix, at which stage, based on which criteria/advice/evidence? | Details for topsoil (salvaged and/or manufactured) are in the landscape specification and must be signed off by the project landscape architect. |
|---|--|--|---|
| W. Landscape and Ecological Success Monitoring | Target SEV scores | Re. last paragraph – if mitigation success shall meet the forecast SEV score, then the second statement regarding 'at least exceed the current SEV condition' is redundant and should be deleted. | Yes we are trying to meet the EMP target. However, If we cannot achieve the EMP ratio at all sites within the SSMP for whatever reason, the mitigation must at least achieve the current SEV score so that we return at least as good a system as currently exists (no net loss). Any shortfall would then be considered in the context of the wider mitigation requirements for the SSMP and project, just as any surplus would. In effect we are trying to ensure there is some flexibility in how the targets are achieved that allow for unforeseen outcomes. |
| X. Adaptive Management – Post Construction | Report | Please clarify whether this report will be submitted to any external party (i.e., council(s)) for consultation or approval? | The EMP requires that any time an adaptive management process is triggered the remedial action required will be determined in consultation with the relevant council |
| M – V. | Reference to Appendix 4. | For all of these sections should reference to Appendix 4 actually be to Appendix 5 instead? | Thanks for picking this up. |
| Appendix 1 – Poplar Ave to Raumati Road Vegetation to be Retained – Sheet 6 | Terrestrial valued vegetation to be retained | It appears the roughly hour-glass shaped area of terrestrial valued vegetation to be retained is located within the construction footprint. Please clarify this vegetation's location with regard to the construction footprint and its status regarding retention. | This is a small patch of kanuka that may be able to be retained by tweaking the shared path. This is consistent with condition G.41 d) requiring detailed design to seek to minimise effects as far as practicable. The anticipated loss of this small group of trees is included in the overall mitigation package. |
| Appendix 1 – Poplar Ave to Raumati Rd Planting Plan Sheet 4 | Ecological mitigation planting on engineered batter slope | Does the comment here mean ecological mitigation planting (to mitigate loss of Raumati Kanuka) on batter slope? Or is this area not part of the terrestrial revegetation mitigation treatment? If being counted as terrestrial ecology mitigation, was this ecological mitigation always intended to occur on engineered soils? | The use of kanuka in this general area is to mitigate loss of the Raumati Kanuka and extend the local vegetation character. The focus of mitigation planting is around Raumati Road (sheet 6) but the vegetation type is extended further south to integrate this with the other vegetation; so it is a landscape response that is tied into the mitigation requirement. Yes; this terrestrial mitigation was always intended. No; the batter slopes will not be formed of engineered soils, but of consolidated sands. There is no practical reason that kanuka would not survive and thrive on these batter slopes any differently than they would on a consolidated dune face. |
| Appendix 4 – Ecological Mitigation Table | Ecological mitigation provision vs. requiremen ts | Re. indigenous terrestrial habitat requirements, where (and on which substrates) will the additional 1.18 ha of terrestrial mitigation be located? | See earlier response (dated Wed 8-Oct-2014) regarding completeness of the mitigation table. |

| | | Re. Table 1A – have culvert lengths shortened since Bol design? Re. Tables 2 & 2A – Row "Combined Total (G.42)", Column Wetland Habitat: what is rationale for reducing 9.5 ha to 9.2 ha? Where will the shortfalls in stream habitat freshwater (514.8 m) and riparian (0.32 ha) mitigation be made up? | |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| p s li | Planting plans and species ists/sched ules | Only very generic planting plan details are provided and species lists/schedules are not included. Inclusion of more detailed planting plans and species schedules would be preferable. | They will be provided to GWRC when available. |

COMMENTS ON PRELIMINARY ISSUE SSMP2: RAUMATI – draft issued for review feedback meeting 29.8.14 KAPITI CYCLING INC.[LS= Lyn Sleath] IMPLEMENTATION GROUP OF KCDC ADVISORY ON CYCLEWAYS, WALKWAYS AND BRIDLEWAYS: [JN= Jan Nisbet] **KCDC- CWB PLANNER** [SK Stuart Kilmester] Condition Condition Reviewer/ Comment reference in Management Plan Author's response Reference Detail commenter SSMP LS Further to my previous comments, we are No response required happy to accept the revised details involving lower gabions and with the pathway width maintained at 3.00 m. LS Suggest that at road crossings the design There are no road crossings in SSMP 2. The Alliance considers the CWB design, where it meets local roads, adequately signals to cyclists that a crossing is imminent. should follow the model used by KCDC at the NZTA and M2PP traffic safety auditors strongly oppose the use of bollards or Otaihanga Road crossing near Southwards, barriers on cycleways that can cause harm to cyclists. with grab rails, audible surfacing, and markings.

Relates to SSMP1

Ensure that the southern entrance to the

for signage and for groups to gather. No further comments (email 2.9.2014)

CWB (near Poplar Ave) has sufficient space

SK

LANDSACPE FOCUS AREA- DC 57A A) Conifer Court & Leinster Ave

COMMENTS ON DRAFT DESIGN DETAIL TABLED AT DROP IN SESSION 1.9.2014

FOLLOW UP ON-SITE MEETING WITH RESIDENTS AT THE END OF LEINSTER AVE 3.9.2014

DRAFT SSMP ISSUED TO IMMEDIATE OWNERS OF NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES FOR COMMENT 27.11.2014

| Condition Reference | Condition Detail | Reviewer/ commenter | GWRC Reviewer's comment | reference in SSMP | Management Plan Author's response |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------|---|
| DC 57A A) iv) | | Eric & Betty Cornick 12 Conifer Court | Requested an additional 6-800mm high noise bund to provide more separation between house and Expressway. (Currently perceive that finished road level will be similar to upper floor level of house.) | | To further reduce the visual impact of the expressway, up to 1m of fill to be placed on the ridge line opposing 12 Conifer Court that extends towards the expressway. The current eathworks have been designed to meet the noise mitigation requirements agreed at the Board of Inquiry (BoI) by noise experts. No changes required for noise mitigation. |
| | G.42C v) A & EMP 4.2 | Eric & Betty Cornick 12 Conifer Court | Concern about 'climbing asparagus' weed in bush to be retained adjacent to their south boundary on NZTA land. Offered to keep it under control if Alliance did initial clearance. | | AEE conditions & EMP methodology require identification and monitoring of existing weeds to determine any spread of weeds into newly disturbed areas and levels of control required. There is no requirement to remove existing weeds on NZTA land beyond the construction zone. |
| | G.42C v) A & EMP 4.2 | Eric & Betty Cornick 12 Conifer Court | Request that recently cleared gorse/blackberry is sprayed to control weed growth at western boundary. | | There is no requirement to control weeds or to plant areas beyond the immediate construction zone or what was shown on the plans discussed at the Bol. NZTA owned land surplus to the Expressway requirement may be sold once the Expressway is built. |
| | | Eric & Betty Cornick 12 Conifer Court | Safety concern about fencing wire being cut and flung across adjacent properties by mulcher clearing vegetation. Requested area be checked for fence remains prior to commencing work to avoid recurrence. | | Issue referred to H & S team for further action to avoid recurrence. |
| | | Eric & Betty Cornick 12 Conifer Court 7.11.2014 | Regarding the bund that is being created west of our property. We would like to see a covenant put on this area preventing any future earthworks that might take place on the sale of the land that is surplus to requirements by NZTA, compromising the effect of said bund. Preferably we would like first option on the sale/disposal of this land following the offer back to the previous | | NZTA have provided comments related to surplus land in response to KCDC questions (please refer to these in the tables above) |
| | | | owners if that is necessary. | | APPENDIX 2 |

| | | Also it would be in our best interests to extend the 2.0m high noise wall further to the south as there will be a slight incline towards the bridge over Raumati Road in that area. We are also pleased to see GWRC are going to monitor any noxious weeds that are likely to spread into the newly planted areas. This has virtually addressed our concerns previously noted – G.42C v) A and EMP 4.2. | The design (location length, height) meets the noise mitigation standards required in the project consent conditions. The noise wall will be built as it has been designed. |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| G.42C v) A & EMP 4.2 | Michelle & Chris Mc Donald 10 Conifer Court | Concern that existing vegetation is being removed right up to boundary with no allowance for replanting in this area. Requested mass planting near boundary that is dense and high (3-5m). | There is no requirement to control weeds or to plant areas beyond the immediate construction zone or what was shown on the plans discussed at the Bol. NZTA owned land surplus to the Expressway requirement may be sold once the Expressway is built. The existing macrocarpa hedge along this property boundary provides visual screening from the expressway, and in time the enrichment planting will add to this. |
| | Michelle & Chris Mc Donald 10 Conifer Court | Concern about dangerous situation with wire fence being flung beyond boundary by mulcher doing veg clearance. | Issue referred to H & S team for further action to avoid recurrence. |
| G.42C v) A & EMP 4.2 | David & Velma Knight 8 Conifer Court | Request planting on adjacent land now that area has been cleared. Request for tree planting and control of blackberry regrowth. | Vegetation within the designation adjacent to this boundary is being retained (refer vegetation retention plan sheet 8706) There is no requirement to control weeds or to plant areas beyond the immediate construction zone or what was shown on the plans discussed at the Bol. NZTA owned land surplus to the Expressway requirement may be sold once the Expressway is built. |
| | Caren Ashford 107 Leinster Ave | Would like to see cul-de-sac at end of Leinster Ave for turning vehicles before the Leinster Ave extension. Does not want extension to be a full road that extends off end of Leinster. Requests for traffic calming measures (speed bump) at start of Leinster Road extension to deter boy racers Request vegetation selection at end of Leinster to be attractive to native birds. | A turning area has been provided at the end of Leinster Ave rather than a cul-de-sac. This is the preference of KCDC who consider rounded cul-de-sacs encourage 'boy racer' behaviour. Traffic calming intervention was not considered necessary by KCDC. Leinster Ave extension is considered a narrow road which self manages traffic to drive slowly. Speed bumps or narrowing of the entrance into the road extension was also considered unnecessary, and KCDC note that these measures create more traffic noise with vehicles breaking and accelerating. |

| | Is the wire fence /trees beside driveways 108,110,112 staying/being upgraded /replaced? | The vegetation at the end of Leinster will be a mixture of native planting, designed with the objective of improving the local biodiversity. Refer to planting plans. The existing fence and vegetation will remain as is, no upgrading is planned. |
|---|---|--|
| Diane Benge 7/260 SH1 | Would like taller trees included in the Planting on both a) the noise bund itself; and b) on the western side of the proposed 'Lane' (Leinster Ave extension). Would like to see some already mature trees planted in these two areas (to give quick cover), along with trees that will ultimately grow to be tall and substantial, capable of reaching sufficient height (in a fairly short time-frame) to replicate the noise-abating qualities of the trees that have been removed in preparation for the road construction | Currently the planning of the noise bund and western side of the new Leinster Road extension is shown as massed planting which consists of a mixture of native species that would reach 3-5m heights. We agree that some taller tree species, as suggested could be incorporated into the planting to provide more height. This has been conveyed to the design team for inclusion during the detailed design process. 'Already mature trees' would not be planted, instead the typical grade of plants being used throughout the project would be used. While these are small when planted they have a much better success rate than large grade trees. |
| Martin Sutherland 108 Leinster Road 6.11.2014 | There is no comment about the meeting held on site with the residents of Leinster Ave about the cul-de-sac, and planting. Would like the end of Leinster Ave to be a cul-de-sac, with Leinster Ave extension coming off the end Is the wire fence/trees beside the driveways of 108, 110, 112 Leinster Ave staying? Being replaced? Being upgraded? Overall plan, details look great. Thank you | Reference to the site meeting has been added at the top of this table. The issues raised by residents at the meeting have been covered in the individual responses in this table. Request for cul-de-sac and traffic calming measures, inquiries about the type of planting and fences) A turning area has been provided at the end of Leinster Ave rather than a cul-de-sac. This is the preference of KCDC who consider rounded cul-de-sacs encourage 'boy racer' behaviour. The existing fences and vegetation will remain as is with no further upgrading. |
| Rachel Palmer 101 Leinster Ave 8.11.2014 | In reply to recent publications sent to neighbours of this section of m2pp; Q.1 Turning roundabout at the end of Leinster Avenue and a turning roundabout at the end of Leinster Extension (Lane). In affect does this mean there will be two roundabouts? | The turning area at the end of Leinster Ave is being provided by a 'T' turning arrangement rather than a round turning head (see Sheet 8 in the Management Plan). There is a turning head at the end of the Leinster Road extension (see detail on sheet 17). |
| | | Yes, 2.5m wide see sheet 8 detail |

| Q.2 Will there be a footpath beside the new Leinster Extension Road? | Approximately 500m long |
|--|--|
| Q.3 How long (in distance) will the Leinster Extension be? | (Assume this question refers to the 'vegetation retention plans') in which case 'Retain' refers to vegetation that will be retained. |
| Does RETAIN = Land form to be Retained? What is the idth of Walkways, Cycleways and Bridlepaths? Is there a standard width? | The main CWB (cycle walkway bridleway) is 3m wide along the entire length of the Expressway, some of the CWB links to local roads are 2.5m wide . Footpath widths vary depending on their location and have been approved by KCDC. |

| RAUMATI SO | RAUMATI SOUTH RESIDENT'S ASSOCIATION, meeting with Mary Campbell-Lee 26.8.14 and Information drop-in session 1.9.14 | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Condition | Condition | Reviewer/ | GWRC Reviewer's comment | reference | Management Plan Author's response | | | | |
| Reference | Detail | commenter | | in SSMP | | | | | |
| | | | Raised questions about the area of offset mitigation planting from area OB (West of expressway near Raumati Manuka) to area OC on the eastern side of the expressway (FWS OC) | | Detailed design has confirmed that there will be no wetland OB (west of the Expressway). Instead the ecological off set mitigation planned for this area will be located on Wetland OC. Greater Wellington Regional Council have agreed that this will achieve the required consent conditions. | | | | |
| | | | Wanted to know more about planting on noise bund beside Leinster extension | | Information now included in SSMP | | | | |

| COMMENTS ON SSMP2: TE ATIAWA KI WHAKARONGATAI | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Condition Reference | Condition Detail | Reviewer/ commenter | Comment | reference in SSMP | Management Plan Author's response | | | |
| GENERAL CON | GENERAL COMMENTS - TO BE APPLIED TO ALL SSMP'S | | | | | | | |
| 57 e) i | SSMP to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | M2PP Alliance | A workshop was held with Te Atiawa on the 23 October 2014. The workshop had two key focus areas: 1. Te Atiawa to review and comment on the SSMPs. | | Formal comment received for SSMPs 1-10 at the workshop held on 23 October 2014 | | | |
| | | | Provide formal comment. 2. Identify key opportunities for input into the design of the elements within the expressway with a focus on the | | In addition, the Alliance design team are working with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai to develop design of some elements along the expressway and CWB | | | |

| | General comment to be applied to SSMP 1 – SSMP 10 | | CWB and interpretation signage. Agree a methodology, deliverables and program. 3. Alliance to prepare a draft design framework by the end of November 2014 and hold a second workshop with Te Atiawa | Expressi underwa significa within the features | This work considers the whole way route. The first stage, currently ay, will identify the particular locations of nce to Te Atiawa. If these locations occur his SSMP area, landscape elements or swill be designed and incorporated into the rridor, in consultation with Te Atiawa. |
|------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| 57 e) i | SSMPs to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai and Takamore Trust General comment to be applied to all SSMPs | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | Te Atiawa request that in general terms the design of the expressway meets tangata whenua values. There is to be a particular focus on water bodies, terrestrial and wetland planting, however It is important to Te Atiawa that iwi expectations are also met in regards to: • Design/aesthetic values of built elements • Ecological values • Landuse and the physical environment • Cultural and historical values | | |
| 57 e) i | SSMPs to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai and Takamore Trust General comment to be applied to all SSMP's | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | Te Atiawa request input into the naming of new waterbodies created as part of the project. (such as the new wetlands to the south of the Wharemauku Stream currently referred to as flood storage area 2) | | |
| 57 e) i | SSMPs to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai and Takamore Trust General comment to be applied to all SSMP's | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | Where possible planting within the expressway is to consider lwi values in regards but not limited to: Maori customary practice, kaupapa Māori Flax cultivation (pā harakeke) Mahinga kai Planting for medicinal use rongoā māori Specific areas of interest, land use, planting type will be identified in individual SSMP comments. | | |
| SSMP 2 SPECII | FIC COMMENTS | | | | |
| Condition Reference | | Reviewer/ commenter | Comment | referen ce in SSMP | Management Plan Author's response |
| 57 e) i | | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atia ki Whakarongatai | Wharemauku named after a Pa Site at the mouth of the Wharemauku Stream. Te Atiawa would like to be involved with the naming of the CWI stream bridge. The name 'Wharemauku' could be included in the design of the Wharemauku CWB Stream bridge to acknowledge importance of the Wharemauku Stream to Te Atiawa. | B ie | |

| | | | | ı | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| 57 e) i | SSMPs to be prepared in | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atiawa | There is a good opportunity to provide interpretive signage that | | |
| | consultation with Te | ki Whakarongatai | identifies the numerous layers new and old within this area | | |
| | Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | | Ecology/wetland restoration, biodiversity, species protection | | |
| | | | Historical | | |
| | SSMP 2 specific comment | | Cultural | | |
| | 23/10/2014 | | Iwi Values | | |
| | | | Land use | | |
| 57 e) i | SSMPs to be prepared in | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atiawa | Te Atiawa would like to have input into the planting of the wetlands | | |
| | consultation with Te | ki Whakarongatai | south of the Wharemauku to ensure there are groupings/ areas of | | |
| | Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | | planting that meet iwi expectations/values with regard to: | | |
| | | | Flax cultivation (pā harakeke) | | |
| | SSMP 2 specific comment | | Mahinga Kai | | |
| | 23/10/2014 | | Planting for medicinal use rongoā māori | | |
| | | | Maori customary practice, kaupapa Māori | | |
| 57 e) i | SSMPs to be prepared in | Hemi Sundgren, Te Atiawa | Te Atiawa request input into the naming of the wetlands south of | | |
| | consultation with Te | ki Whakarongatai | the Wharemauku Stream. | | |
| | Atiawa ki Whakarongatai | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | SSMP 2 specific comment | | | | |
| | 23/10/2014 | | | | |

Appendix 3: BRIDGE SUMMARY- RAUMATI BRIDGE
Site Specific Management Plan 002 [Sectors 330-340-350]
MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway
M2PP-121-D-PLNM-002

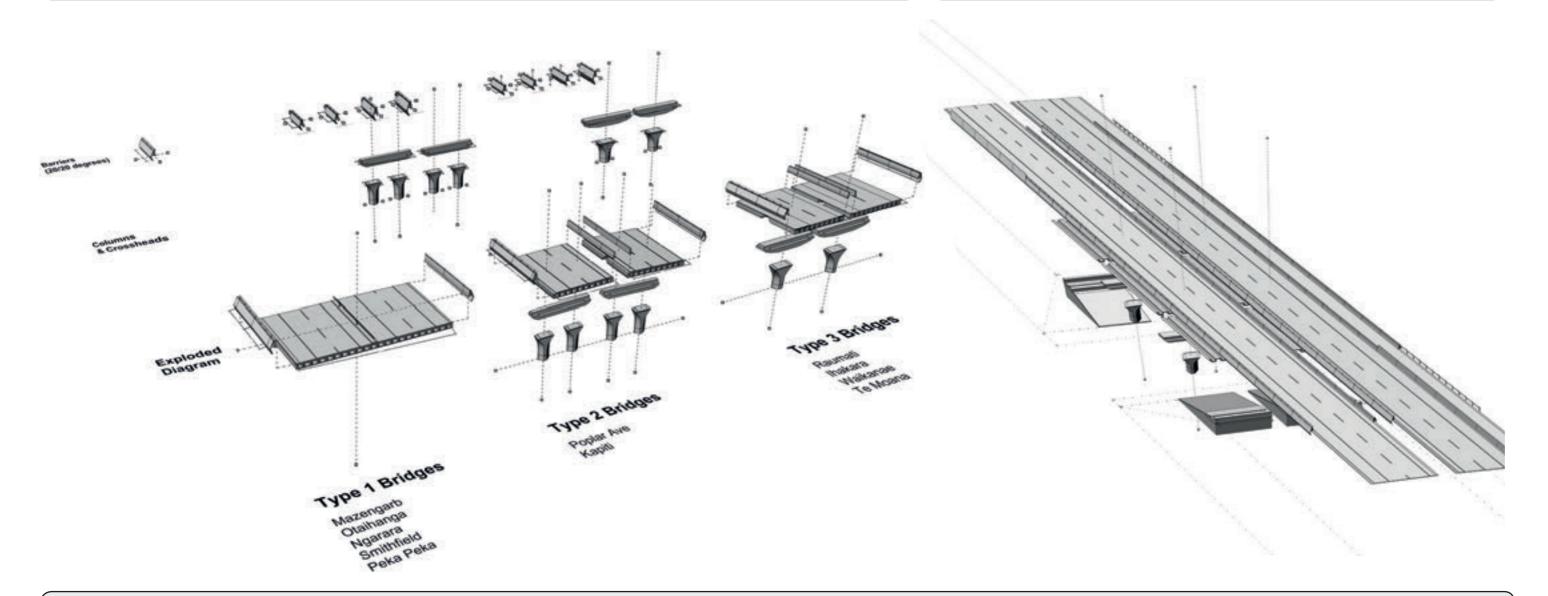
02 September 2014 - REV C



M2PP Bridge Design Objectives

Bridges as a series of components

Proposed Raumati exploded isometric



Design Objectives

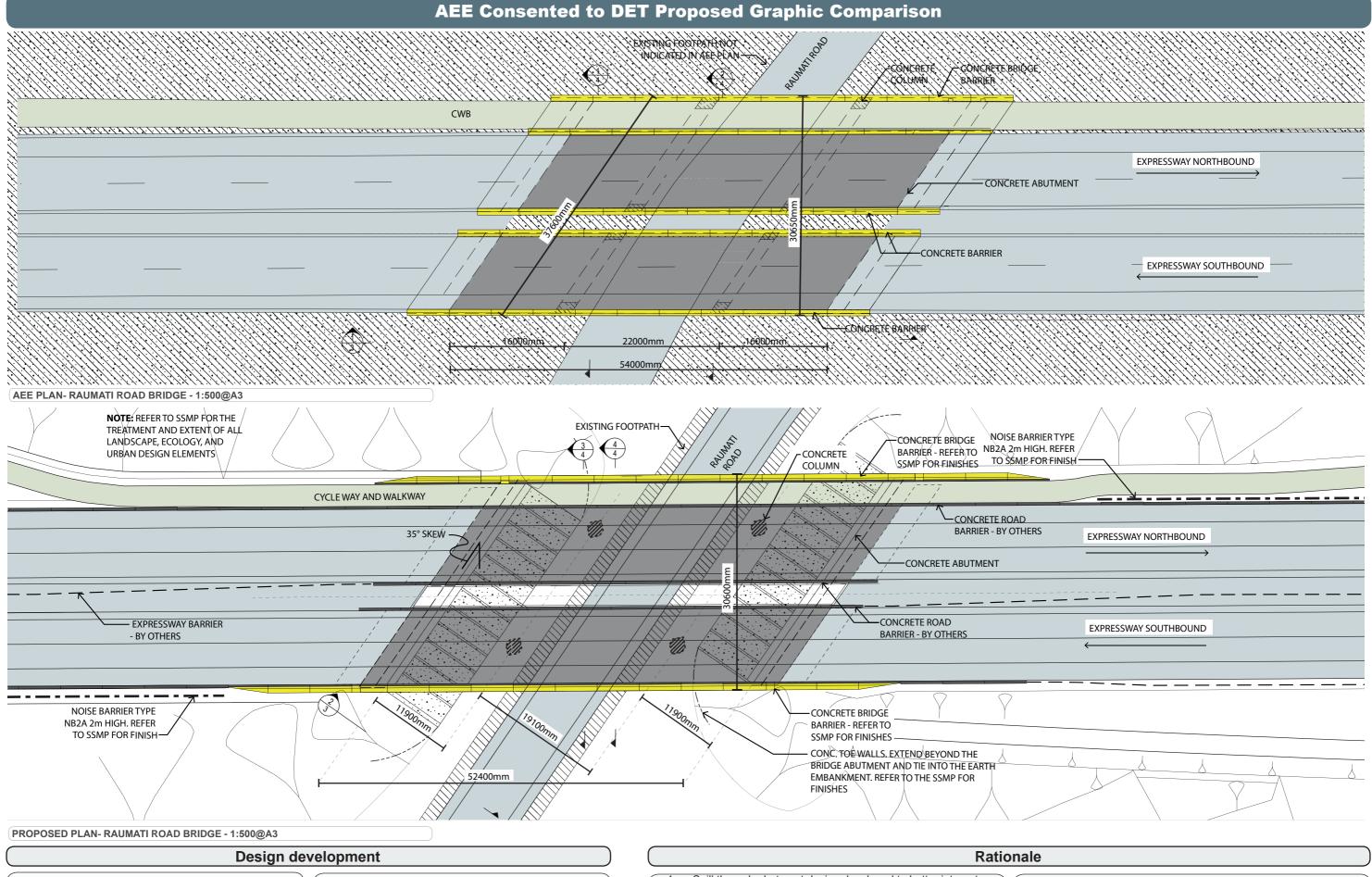
With reference to the Urban and Landscape Design Framework (Technical Report 5) (ULDF) there are four design objectives for the bridges and their respective contexts. These four objectives are overarching aims for the project and have been extracted from the Design Concept statements in two sections of the ULDF: Local Road Interface Design (section 5.7) and Bridge Design (section 5.8).

The purpose of extracting these objectives is to enable any changes to bridge structures and their context made through the concept and detailed design process to be considered at the highest level of the design intent. There are design principles in each of the sections as noted above and these too form a basis for considering the development of the designs for the bridges and their context.

As is typical in a design evaluation process, any aspects of design that do not align with the design principles would be elevated to consideration against the design objectives.

Design Objectives

- 1. The public spaces of the roads and streets take primacy over the experience of the Expressway users. Local people will be making slower movements and as a consequence the bridges will be more visually apparent to them than to people travelling along the Expressway.
- 2. As a new element in the landscape, the bridges respect the surrounding landscape and are expressed in terms of their horizontality, fluidity and simplicity because the landscape is relatively low key and low in scale; having several 'feature' bridges would become both visually complex and overwhelming in scale.
- 3. Bridges are formed as a whole from a single kit of parts, which allows the components to be repeated and a similar approach used at the multiple crossings to register as a 'family' of bridges because people will have multiple interactions day to day with the Expressway and this approach promotes simplicity and visual continuity
- 4. Utilise concrete prefabricated parts because this allows fine levels of quality control, cost benefits and significant improvements in construction time at the crossings and reduces disturbance to the area.

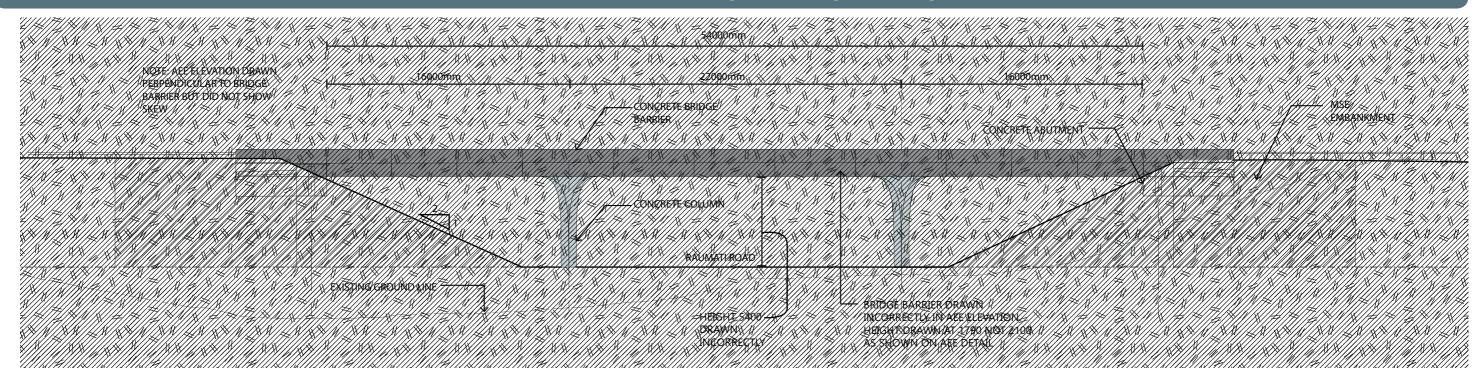


Further detail provided for abutment treatment.

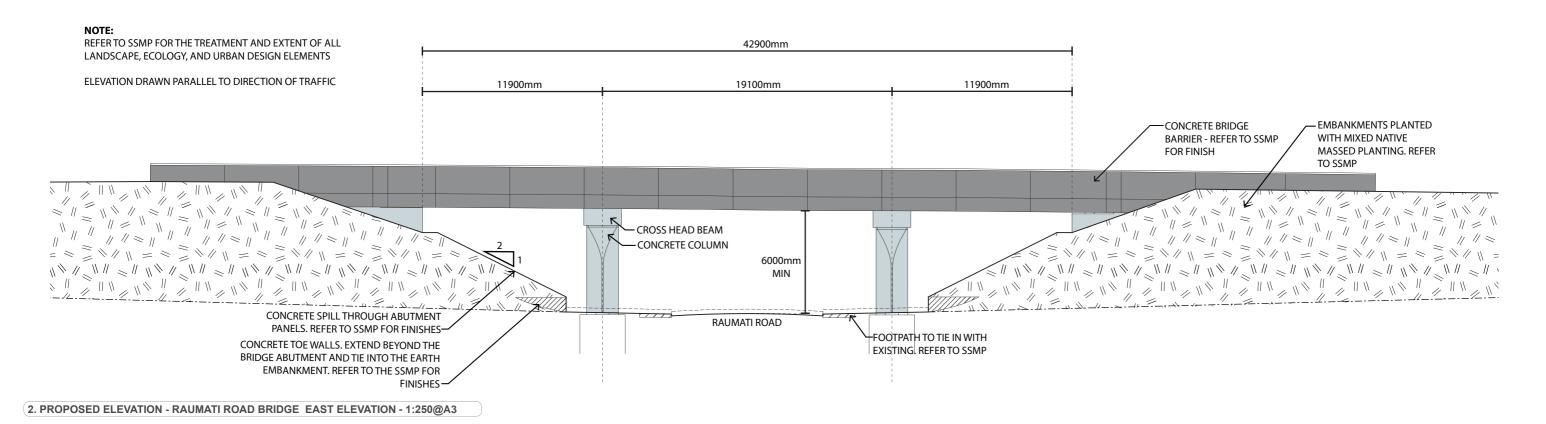
- Column shape and location changed. Local road drawn correctly.
- Reduced overall length of the bridge.

- Spill through abutment design developed to better integrate the abutment panels with the expressway embankments and local road
- Moving the columns inboard resolves the issue with the bridge skew angle and the interface between columns and the bridge barrier/fascia panels
- No change to local road proposed Proposed plan indicates optimum local road design (17m corridor).
- Change from Hollow Core to Super T beams.

AEE Consented to DET Proposed Graphic Comparison



1. AEE ELEVATION - RAUMATI ROAD BRIDGE EAST ELEVATION - 1:250@A3



- Bridge barrier/fascia panel drawn higher
- Reduced overall length of the bridge 2.
- 3. Bridge abutment appears to be steeper
- Column profile developed

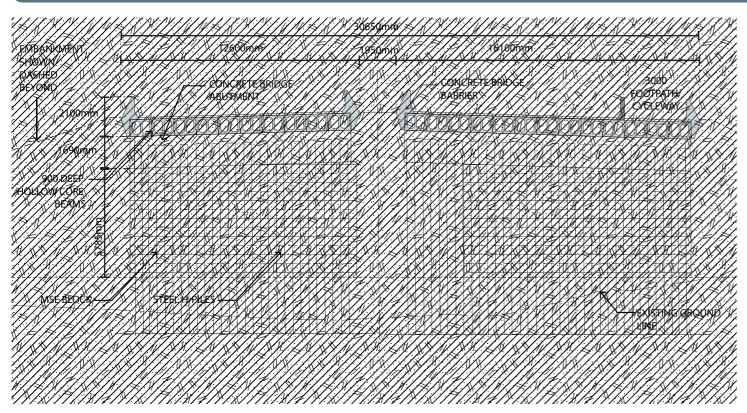
Design development

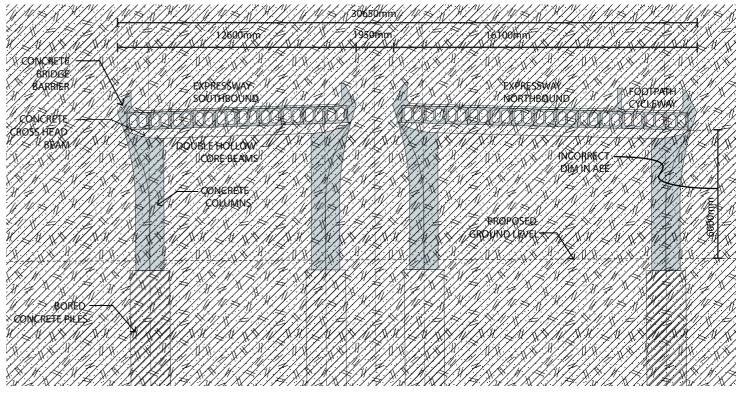
Barrier drawn incorrectly in AEE elevation. Change to beam size and type to suit structural requirements of the high skew

Rationale

- The AEE elevation was drawn incorrectly. It was drawn perpendicular to the barrier but did not show the skew of the columns. Change from Hollow Core to Super T beams
- 3. Due to the angle that each elevation has been drawn and the skew of the bridge the abutment will appear steeper no change
- Increased structural core based on geotech investigations carried out post AEE, while still providing the sculptural outer.

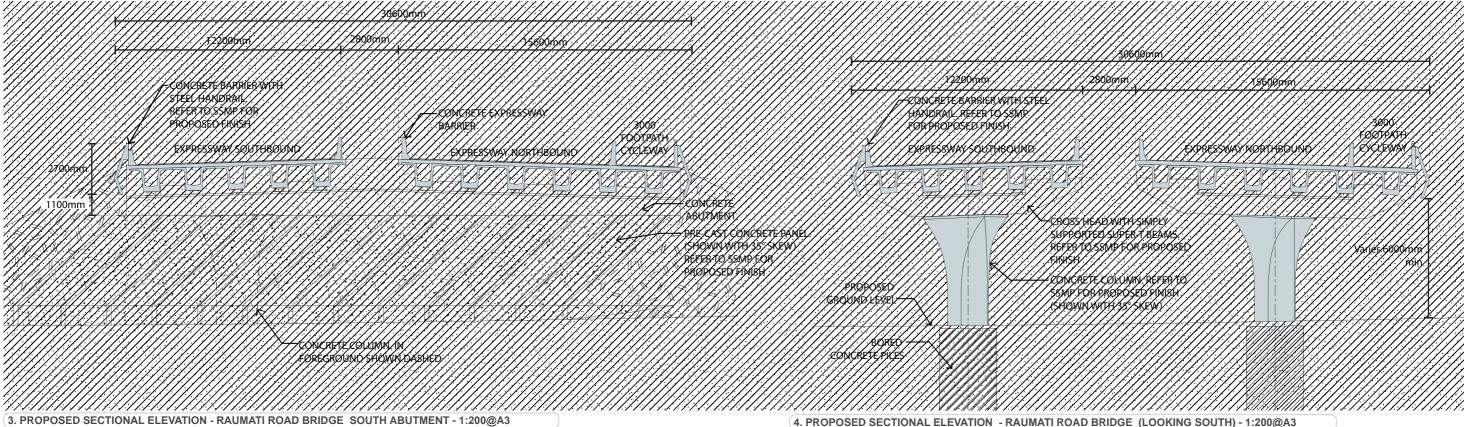
AEE Consented to DET Proposed Graphic Comparison





1. AEE SECTIONAL ELEVATION - RAUMATI ROAD BRIDGE SOUTH ABUTMENT - 1:200@A3

2. AEE SECTIONAL ELEVATION - RAUMATI ROAD BRIDGE (LOOKING SOUTH) - 1:200@A3



3. PROPOSED SECTIONAL ELEVATION - RAUMATI ROAD BRIDGE SOUTH ABUTMENT - 1:200@A3

Design development

Rationale

Reduced number of columns; 2 columns to 1

- column for each cross head
- More detail provided for abutment treatment Cross head form changed
- Column profile developed

- 5. Change to beam size and type. Change to simply supported structure.
- Improved visual permeability when considering bridge skew. Total column width when combined is reduced
- Lack of resolution in AEE. Abutment design developed
- Simply supported structure requires platform to seat beams
- Increased structural core based on geotech investigations
- carried out post AEE, while still providing the sculptural outer. Constructability issues because of seismic requirements. Integral connections difficult to build without increasing structural element sizes further.

AEE Consented to DET Proposed Graphic Comparison



AEE VISUALISATION - RAUMATI ROAD BRIDGE (NORTH SIDE OF RAUMATI LOOKING EAST)

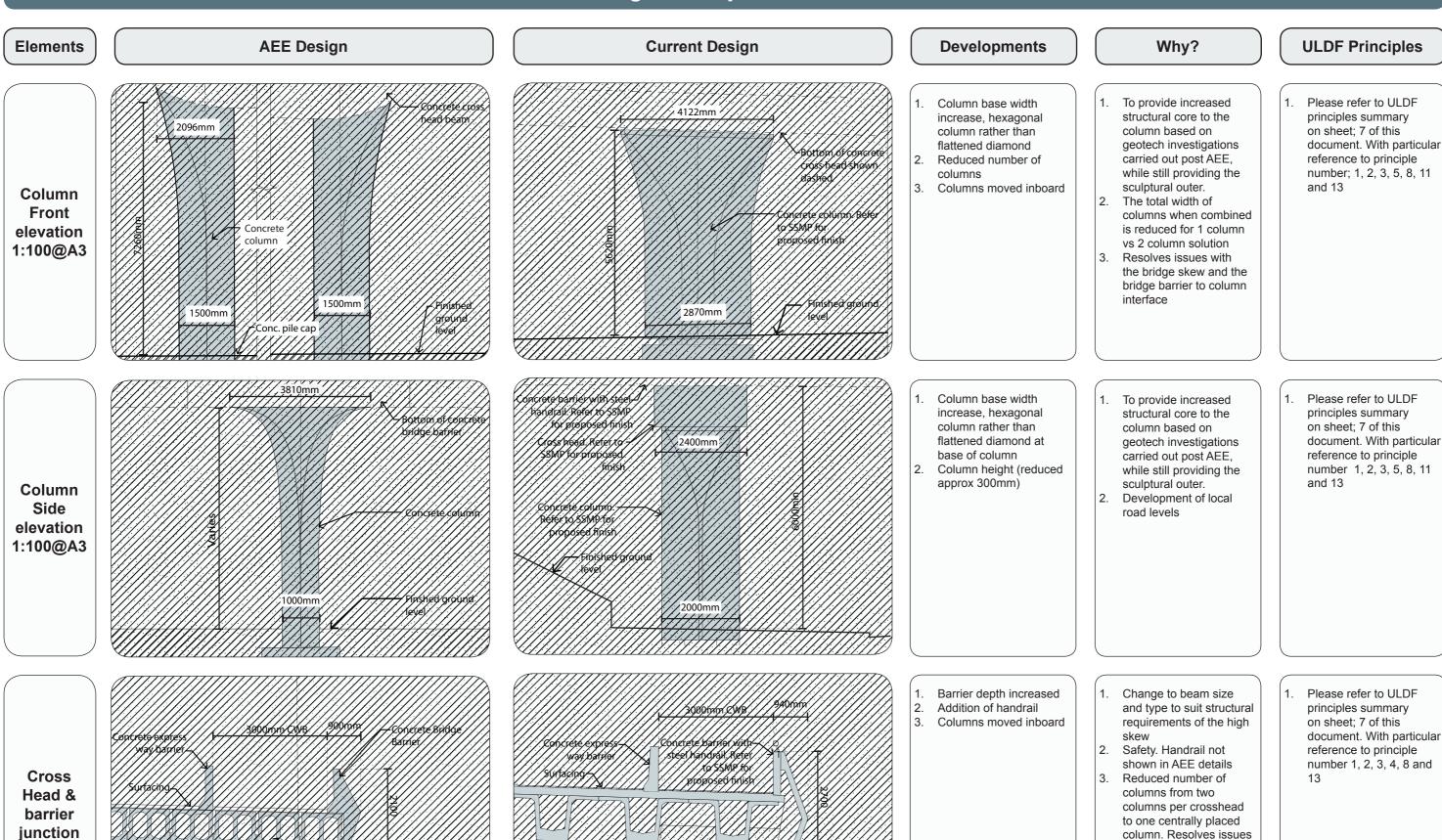


PROPOSED VISUALISATION - RAUMATI ROAD BRIDGE (NORTH SIDE OF RAUMATI LOOKING EAST)

with the bridge skew

and the bridge barrier to column interface.

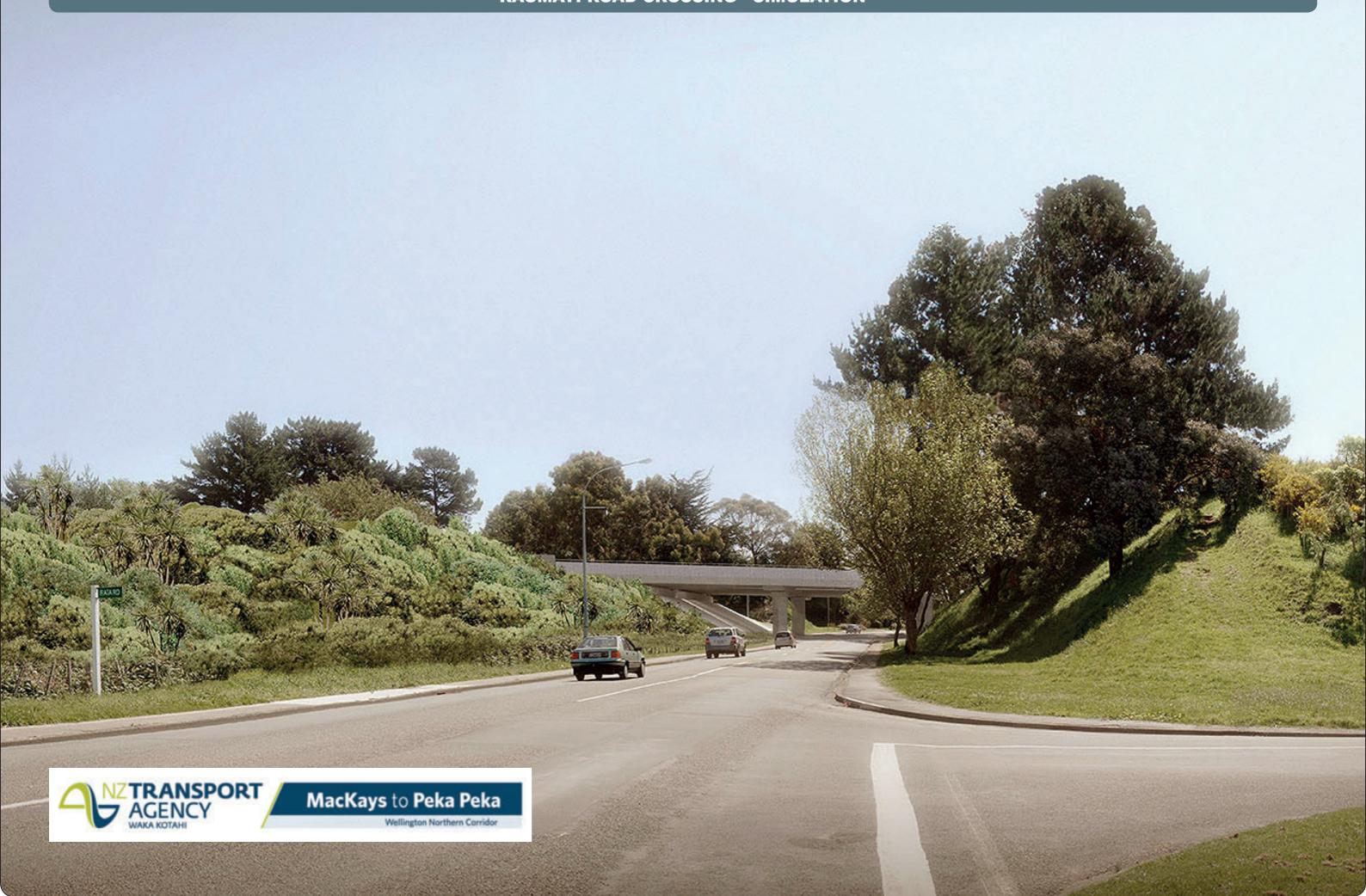
Bridge Development Matrix



1:100@A3

ULDF PRINCIPLES SUMMARY

| ULDF | orinciple | Assessment of ULDF principles |
|------|---|--|
| 1. | Make the bridges generally consistent in their form so they register as a 'family' and provide some visual continuity within the local environment | Proposed Raumati Road bridge is different from the AEE bridge, but the form remains consistent with other proposed bridges. The consistency across the bridges overall has become even more consistent as there is less variation in types from that shown in AEE. Accordingly this helps achieve visual continuity. |
| 2. | Express the bridges as simple forms that sit across the changes in landscape and are not seen as strong statement in their own right | Proposed bridge form remains a visually simple structure and sits across the landscape as an horizontal element. The bridge is not seen as making a statement in its own right. The bridge appears 'heavier' in that the piers have doubled in width and the depth of the deck has increased as changes from hollow core to super tee construction. However, it is noted that the number of piers has been halved, albeit that they are larger in width. |
| 3. | Unite the bridge elements of pier, cross head, deck and barrier as one sculptural form and ensure services are concealed from view | Proposed bridge form is different than the AEE in that the piers have been repositioned to sit beneath the bridge deck. However, the principle of united piers, cross head, deck and barrier remains upheld, albeit in a new pier configuration. The profile from the crease of the barrier to the sloping cross head end to the shaped pier continues to show the bridge as a united single form. |
| 4. | Ensure the form of the bridges from the underside is visually appealing to recognise the primacy of the local roads user's experience in design consideration | The space beneath the bridge will be no less visually appealing than the AEE bridge and maybe perceived as better given there is now proposed to be a reduced number of piers (albeit that those being proposed are larger in size). It is noted also that at the Raumati Road bridge the angle of the local road in relation to the expressway bridge is relatively acute. The angle that the piers are viewed from the local road is important. The piers should be placed parallel to the local road alignment. The AEE 'co-planar' pier (being square to the bridge and barrier) would have revealed (because of the angle of the cross head that follows the local road) an awkward arrangement beneath the bridge between the cross head and the pier. The new proposed design separates the pier from the bridge and barrier and provides a more visually simple arrangement in relation to bridge under-structure. |
| 5. | Design the intersection of the piers with the ground in concert with the local road interface design of abutment forms and materials (refer to local road interface design principles) | Proposed bridge piers are located to provide good clearance for local road movements and the abutments continue to be set at a slope that provides for light penetration. The reduced number of piers (albeit that they are larger) increases the openness of the space beneath. The abutments remain as 'spill through' slopes and these will be treated in a consistent way with the other local road abutments. |
| 6. | Light the spaces beneath local road over bridges to enhance the quality of the space including the use of natural light penetration where the local road has a higher frequency of pedestrian cycling and other non-vehicular users | There is lighting to be provided under the bridge to recognise the relatively high level of usage by cyclists, walkers and others. This lighting can be used to enhance the architectural forms. The split in the bridge deck, sloping abutment and no piers means there is some natural light penetration to the space beneath the bridge. |
| 7. | Use architectural lighting to emphasise the sculptural forms of the bridges and light units that are readily serviceable from the ground | The opportunity remains to light the bridge external barrier and/or pier shapes architecturally. This will be addressed in detail design, Refer to SSMP for bridge lighting. |
| 8. | Utilise the opportunity provided by multiple bridges to make a system of parts that can be repeated at each location and improve efficiency of construction | Proposed bridge, as in the AEE, remains of the same systematic approach to allow repetition of parts at other locations and improves the efficiency of construction. |
| 9. | Use textured finishes within the bridge elements surfaces' to provide a crafted finish – avoid printed forms | The proposed finish on the Raumati Bridge barriers will be fair faced concrete with a white wash, applied concrete coating to ensure colour and tonal uniformity between panels. The other elements – columns, cross head and deck will be simple, fair faced concrete without the applied white wash coating to help make these elements visually recessive relative to the barrier. Matt graffiti protection to be applied to all bridge elements surfaces. The material for the bridge abutments is to be developed. Refer to the SSMP for further detail on the proposed finishes. |
| 10. | Repeat the bridge design concepts within the design of pedestrians bridges recognising that these may be able to utilise lighter weight materials | Not relevant |
| 11. | Develop each bridge crossing design considering the piers types best suited to the location | Proposed Raumati Road bridge piers are different than those in AEE design, but as noted above, the new location beneath the bridge is better suited to the specific condition of that road location with its skew relative to the expressway bridge. |
| 12. | Locate bridge piers associated with bridge watercourse crossings away from riparian edges to prevent need to armour stream edges | Not relevant. |
| 13. | Ensure that the integrity and significance of the bridge forms as important to the amenity of the community is not accorded any less priority than the other design requirements of the project | Proposed bridge form at Raumati Road has considered all the contributing factors of visual amenity, safe CWB crossing, structural design in high seismic zone, and constructability. |



Appendix 4: ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION TABLE

Site Specific Management Plan 002 [Sectors 330-340-350]

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

M2PP-121-D-PLNM-002



M2PP Explanation of Changes to Mitigation Requirements and Availability

These tables compare consented habiatat loss and mitigation requirements, with the locations and quantums resulting from Detailed Design

Table 1 and 1A compare the amount of habitat loss and its location. Table 2 and 2A compare the amount of mitigation to be provided and its location.

Note that habitat loss is measured at 17 discrete sites (AEE). Mitigation is provided for in a 6 broad mitigation areas (SSEMP).

The final rows identify if there is a surplus or shortfall in available mitigation sites necessary to meet the updated calculations.

This worksheet will be updated as each SSEMP is developed and will guide design of subseqent SSEMPs to ensure mitigation requirements are met.

| Source - AEE and EMP Calculations | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Table 1: Habitat Loss by Site / Stream | Indigenous Wetland Habitat (ha) | Indigenous Terrestrial Habitat (ha) | Stream Habitat - Freshwater (linear m) | | | | |
| Raumati Manuka Wetland | 0.03 | | | | | | |
| Southern Otaihanga Wetland | 0.55 | | | | | | |
| Northern Otaihanga Wetland | 0.53 | | | | | | |
| El Rancho Wetland | 0.38 | | | | | | |
| Unnamed Sites 1 - 7 | 0.01 | 1.80 | | | | | |
| Tuku Rakau Forest | 0.30 | 0.25 | | | | | |
| Ngarara Mahoe | | 0.86 | | | | | |
| Otaihanga Kanuka Forest | | 0.17 | | | | | |
| Mahoe Vegetation Along Drain 7 | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| Raumati Road Kanuka | | 0.35 | | | | | |
| Waikanae River Riparian (planted) | | 0.13 | | | | | |
| Kakariki Stream Riparian (planted) | | 0.18 | | | | | |
| Culverts (inc armouring) | | | 1,119 | | | | |
| Diversions | | | 1,525 | | | | |
| Bridges (armouring) | | | 327 | | | | |
| Loss Allowed by Consent (G.42) | 1.8 | 4.09 | 2,971 | | | | |

| Table 2: Ecological Mitigation Requirements | Indigenous Wetland Habitat (ha) | Indigenous Terrestrial Habitat (ha) | Stream Habitat - Freshwater (linear m) | Stream Habitat - Riparian (ha) | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Total Mitigation Required | 5.4 | 7.6 | 5,240 | 17.7 | |
| + Flood storage areas 2A & 3 | 4.1 | 0 1,400 | | 5.9 | |
| Combined Total (G.42) | 9.5 | 7.6 | 6,640 | 23.6 | |
| Raumati Manuka | 2.07 | 1.15 | 330 | 1.14 | |
| Otaihanga Wetlands | 1.14 | 4.34 | 440 | 1.77 | |
| Muaupoko | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0.46 | |
| Kakariki / Smithfield | 2.33 | 4.32 | 2,350 | 8.8 | |
| Hadfield / Paetawa | 0 | 1.65 | 1,375 | 5.25 | |
| Drain 7 | 3.92 | 0 | 1,560 | 6.32 | |
| Total Available Mitigation Area/Length | 9.46 | 11.46 | 6,130 | 23.74 | |
| Surplus / Shortfall | -0.04 | 3.86 | -510 | 0.14 | |
| Situation | Shortfall | Surplus | Shortfall | Surplus | |

| As progressively updated by Detailed Design | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Table 1A: Habitat Loss by Site / Stream | Indigenous Wetland Habitat (ha) | Indigenous Terrestrial Habitat (ha) | Stream Habitat - Freshwater (linear m) | |
| Raumati Manuka Wetland | 0.02 | | | |
| Southern Otaihanga Wetland | 0.86 | | | |
| Northern Otaihanga Wetland | 0.41 | | | |
| El Rancho Wetland | 0.34 | | | |
| Scattered cabbage trees | 0.01 | 1.80 | | |
| Tuku Rakau Forest | 0.06 | 0.47 | | |
| Ngarara Mahoe | | 0.92 | | |
| Otaihanga Kanuka Forest | | 0.06 | | |
| Mahoe Vegetation Along Drain 7 | | 0.62 | | |
| Raumati Road Kanuka | | 0.54 | | |
| Waikanae River Riparian | | 0.22 | | |
| Kakariki Stream Riparian | | 0.64 | | |
| Permanent Culverts (inc armouring) | | | 1,119 | |
| Diversions | | | 1,525 | |
| Bridges (armouring) | | | 327 | |
| | | | | |
| Revised Total Loss | 1.70 | 5.27 | 2,971 | |
| Difference consented and actual | -0.10 | 1.18 | 0.00 | |

| Table 2A: Ecological Mitigation Areas | Indigenous Wetland Habitat (ha) | Indigenous Terrestrial Habitat (ha) | Stream Habitat - Freshwater (linear m) | Stream Habitat - Riparian (ha) | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Revised Mitigation Requirements | 5.1 | 9.1 | | | |
| + Flood storage areas 2A & 3 | 4.1 | 0 1,400 | | 5.9 | |
| Combined Total (G.42) | 9.2 | 9.1 | 6,640 | 23.6 | |
| Raumati Manuka | 2.43 | 1.15 | 317 | 1.2 | |
| Otaihanga Wetlands | 1.81 | 3.57 | 438 | 1.55 | |
| Muaupoko | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0.22 | |
| Kakariki / Smithfield | 2.33 0 | 4.32 1.65 | 2,350 1,375 | 8.8 5.25 | |
| Hadfield / Paetawa | | | | | |
| Drain 7 | 5.48 | 0 | 1712 | 5.36 | |
| Total Available Mitigation Area/Length | 12.05 | 10.69 | 6264.20 | 22.38 | |
| Surplus / Shortfall | 2.85 | 1.56 | -375.8 | -1.22 | |
| Revised Situation | Surplus | Surplus | Shortfall | Shortfall | |

| | Reference |
|--|----------------------------|
| | Updated by Detailed Design |
| | Updated by Detailed Design |
| | Updated by Detailed Design |
| | Updated by Enabling Works |
| | AEE Calc |
| | Updated by Enabling Works |
| | Updated by Enabling Works |
| | Updated by Detailed Design |
| | Updated by Enabling Works |
| | AEE Calc |
| | AEE Calc |
| | AEE Calc |
| | |

| Recalculated | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | |
| Updated total | |
| | |
| Updated by Detailed Design | |
| Updated by Detailed Design | |
| Updated by Detailed Design | |
| EMP calc | |
| EMP calc | |
| Updated by Detailed Design | |
| | |

Appendix 5: LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION

Site Specific Management Plan 002 [Sectors 330-340-350]

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

M2PP-121-D-PLNM-002

SEE SEPARATE A4 BOUND DOCUMENT.

