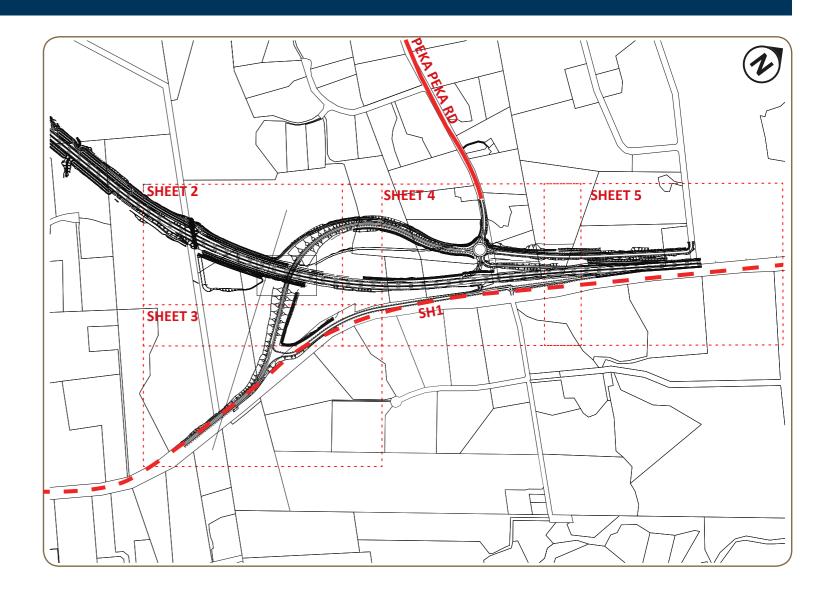
# Site Specific Management Plan 0011- [sector 560-570] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

23 NOVEMBER 2015 - REV C - CERTIFIED ISSUE





# M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0011

1.	REVISION HISTORY	3
2.	SSMP CERTIFICATION DETAILS	3
Α.	Prepared by M2PP Alliance:	3
B.	M2PP alliance approval	3
C.	Certification	3
2. 1	INTRODUCTION	4
D.	Purpose	4
Ε.	General Project Description	4
F.	SSMP Existing Area Description	4
G.	Process	6
Н.	Conditions of Consent [summary]	7
3 C(	ONSULTATION	8
4. L	JRBAN DESIGN	9
Α.	Lighting	9
В.	CWB	9
C.	Retaining Walls and Noise Mitigation Structures	9
D.	Local Property Access	10
Ε.	Bridge Abutments	10
5. L	ANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY	10
Α.	Dunes and Dryland Vegetation	10
В.	Streams and Riparian works	10
С.	Wetlands	12
	ER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5 AND APPENDIX 5	12
D.	Salvage	12
E.	Vegetation to be Retained	12
F.	Vegetation to be Cleared Indigenous fauna	12
G. H.	Landforms	12 13
I.	Wetland Creation and Restoration	13
J.	Stream Creation and Restoration	13
к.	Culvert Installation	14
L.	Mitigation Planting	14
м.	Planting methods and specifications	15
Ν.	Weed clearance	16
0.	Ground Preparation	16
Ρ.	Mulching	16
Q.	Plant Supply	16
R.	Planting Programme / staging	16 16
S. T	Plant Maintenance Pest Plant Management	16 17
Т. U.	pest Animal Management	17
U. V.	Protection Requirements	17
w.	Landscape and Ecological Success Monitoring – Post Construction	17
х.	Adaptive Management – Post construction	18

Certified Issue - Rev. C: 23 November 2015 M2PP-121-D-MPL-0011

### 6. REFERENCES

## APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Plans and drawings
- Appendix 2: Consultation, feedback, and responses
- Appendix 3: Bridge summary
- Appendix 4: Appendix 5: Ecological mitigation area table
- Landscape specifications

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

Certified Issue - Rev. C: 23 November 2015 M2PP-121-D-MPL-0011 2

## SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN PEKAPEKA [SSMP 11 - SECTORS 560,570]

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

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	25.09.2015	Draft for review	<ul> <li>KCDC, GWRC, Te Äti Awa ki Whakarongotai;</li> <li>Ngå Hapů o Ötaki (representing Ngati Raukawa)</li> </ul>
Rev B	05.11.2015	Issue for Certification	- KCDC, GWRC
Rev C	23.11.2015	Certified Issue	<ul> <li>KCDC, GWRC, Te Ăti Awa ki Whakarongotai;</li> <li>Ngã Hapů o Ötaki (representing Ngati Raukawa)</li> </ul>

. SSMP CERTIFICATION DETAILS		Signature	Date
A. PREPARED BY M2PP ALLIANCE:	Bron Faulkner (Landscape Architect)	Befulkne.	05.11.2015
	Dr Vaughan Keesing (Ecologist)	107	05.11.2015
B. M2PP ALLIANCE APPROVAL	Stuart Waters (Sector Manager)	Short Work	osupors
	Doug Stirrat (Design Manager)	DULL	SINIS
	Dean Herrman (Technical Director)	All -	5.11.15
	Malory Osmond (Consents Manager)	Mar	5/11/15
C. CERTIFICATION	Consents and Compliance Manager [Reviewed by Julia Williams- Landscape, Deyana Popova -Urban Design, John Perkins- Traffic engineer]	100	23/11/15 .
	Al Cross (GWRC) [Reviewed by Adam Forbes, Ecology, GWRC]	RAS	17/11/19

2. INTRODUCTION	
D. PURPOSE	The consent conditions for the MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway, as determined by the Board of Inquiry under Section 149R of the Resource Mana out the matters to be covered in the Site Specific Management Plans (SSMP). Additional consent conditions resulting from the current Notice of R consent applications for the realignment of the Peka Peka Link Road and bridge, the extension to the designation and change to stormwater design 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 wh 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 constru specific context and environmental conditions and circumstances of each applicable sector of the route and in accordance with the staging identifier 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 an intention of combining these SSMPs is to ensure integration between all disciplines, maximise the benefits of mitigation works within each sector a and monitoring requirements. The consent conditions (DC.64) also require the preparation of a Network Integration Plan (NIP). This SSMP shall ac 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. Append 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 advares 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 d 'confirmation of design' phase to give the best possible definition to the Project design elements as early as possible.
E. GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION FER APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	This SSMP covers the area generally referred to as the Peka Peka partial Interchange; it covers the Expressway from immediately north of the Paeta roundabout at Peka Peka Road, through to the northern end of the Expressway, including the new link roads. The designation in this part of includ SH1 and the western edge of the Peka Peka Link Road. It includes the link road overbridge that crosses the Expressway and a section of road betwee Road and Hadfield Road referred to as the Hadfield Link Road. The restoration of the network of drains and waterways that traverse this area are c the substantial areas of riparian planting; this planting is a significant ecological mitigation measure. There are also substantial areas of revegetation comprising massed native planting with tree enrichment, exotic amenity and shelter tree species.
	<ul> <li>The Design includes the following main components: <ul> <li>A 975m long link road from SH1 to Peka Peka Road.</li> <li>A prioritized T-intersection at SH1/ Hadfield Link Road.</li> <li>Expressway constructed on low, approximately 2.0m high embankment</li> <li>Earthworks footprint covering approximately 21.6ha.</li> <li>Single span, 26.6m long bridge crossing over the Expressway. Space for footpaths provided on both the northern and southern sides (form only.</li> <li>Roundabout at junction of Peka Peka Road and Peka Peka Link Road.</li> <li>687m long link road between Peka Peka Road and Te Kowhai Road.</li> <li>A link Road between SH1 and Hadfield Road (Hadfield Link Road).</li> <li>CWB located on the western side of the Expressway at the southern end of SSMP 11 and then aligned along the western side of the Peka at Te Kowhai Road.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Footpaths provided on both the Peka Peka Link Road and the Hadfield Link Road (one side of road only).</li> <li>Approximately 16ha of ecological and visual amenity/screening mitigation planting.</li> <li>Areas of significant existing vegetation, primarily shelterbelts and amenity trees, being retained.</li> <li>Approximately 1,052m of stream channel retained untouched.</li> <li>Offset Flood Storage areas 13A and 13B.</li> </ul>
F. SSMP EXISTING AREA DESCRIPTION	<ul> <li>Area located on the eastern edge of the Kapiti Sand Plain adjacent to the foothills of the Tararua Range. It includes the area in around the Road, Hadfield Road, and SH1 and the North Island main Trunk railway line (NIMT).</li> </ul>

Management Act (1991), set of Requirement and regional esign are also addressed in this
o whether landscape, ecology
nstruction responses to address ntified in the programme. Each
ng and bridleway (CWB). The tor and to reduce reporting all address the requirements of
pendix 2 describes the matters
advancement of design in VB design through the initial
Paetawa Drain in the south, the includes all of the area between etween the Peka Peka Link are covered in this SSMP as is etation and amenity planting
(formed footpath on north side
Peka Peka Link Road terminates

the junctions of Peka Peka

<ul> <li>The SH1/NIMT transport corridor is also a significant element in this character area.</li> <li>Working rural landscape, grazed with a mix of mostly small land holdings (lifestyle blocks) and larger rural blocks concentrated on Peka Peka Road, Kensington Drive on the sand plain, and along Hadfield and</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Dwellings on dune crests and on the lower slopes of the foothills.</li> <li>Harrisons Garden Centre, including a café, is located on Peka Peka Road.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Low lying and damp area with large areas of peat.</li> <li>Majority of the area is located within the Paetawa Stream catchment and three unnamed tributaries of the F site connects to the Hadfield Drain catchment.</li> <li>Substantial areas of well-established, mature exotic trees – shelterbelts, woodlots amenity planting, creating</li> </ul>	

othills.

ised drains. A small part of the

work and visual subdivision.

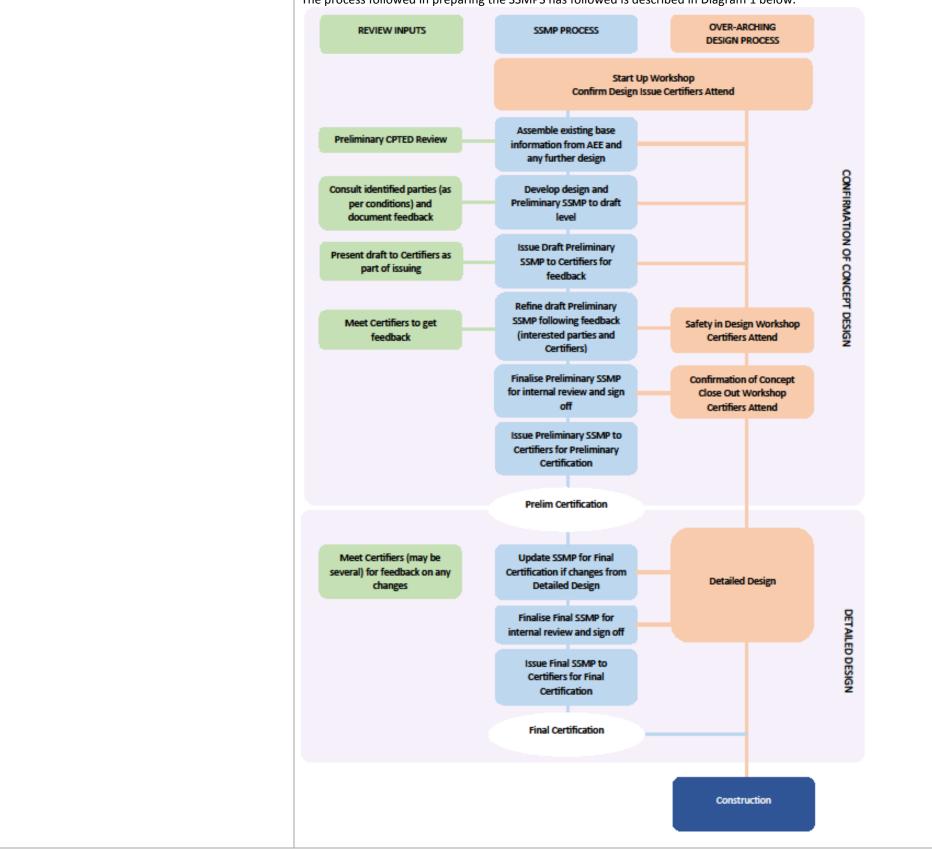
MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

Certified Issue - Rev. C: 23 November 2015 M2PP-121-D-MPL-0011 5

## G. PROCESS

#### DIAGRAM 1 – SSMP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The process followed in preparing the SSMPS has followed is described in Diagram 1 below.



MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

Certified Issue - Rev. C: 23 November 2015 M2PP-121-D-MPL-0011 6

H. CONDITIONS OF CONSENT	General
[SUMMARY]	• Requirement to develop Site Specific Management Plans (SSMPs) for landscape and urban design purposes (DC.7), ecological purposes (G.420
	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 G41c i) - ii). There no areas of terrestrial and wetland has identified in the conditions.
	• Condition G41e) requires, where practicable, the avoidance of areas of fernbird habitat; there are no such areas within the SSMP 11 are
	• Condition G.42C(c) lists the matters the SSEMP is to include.
	- Indigenous vegetation to be retained;
	<ul> <li>Indigenous vegetation protection measures;</li> <li>Target Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) scores for all areas of mitigation riparian planting (refer to Condition WS.8);</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Plans of mitigation planting (terrestrial and riparian);</li> </ul>
	- Full landscaping details;
	- Detailed specifications;
	<ul> <li>Maintenance processes and standards;</li> </ul>
	- 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 ped SSMP 11, the locations include: xiii) Peka Peka Interchange.
	<ul> <li>Condition DC.59A f) lists the matters to be provided and in summary includes detailed design for the benefit of pedestrians, cyclists and othe</li> <li>Lighting;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Footpath and on-road cycle lane design (Provision for minimum dimensions of 1.5m on road and 2.0m footpaths);</li> </ul>
	- Safe crossing points for CWB;
	<ul> <li>Visual treatment of structures and landscape (retaining walls, noise mitigation structures and landforms);</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Local property access;</li> </ul>
	- Landscape treatment (LMP and SSMLPs);
	<ul> <li>Bridge piers and abutment design (location of piers, scale and materials);</li> </ul>
	- Signage;
	• Condition DC.59A g) requires preparation of a SSUDP for the Cycleway, Walkway and Bridle (CWB) path network and includes:
	- Final alignment and form of CWB.
	- Provision for a 3.0m wide two-way path

.42C), and CWB (DC.59A g).

nabitat in SSMP 11 that are specifically

rea.

edestrian/cyclist movement. For

hers:

	<ul> <li>Boardwalks;</li> <li>Lighting, safety provisions for crossing of local roads</li> <li>CPTED review.</li> <li>In addition, SSMP11 shall consider the following in relation to Condition 59A i) xii) <i>Peka Peka Interchange</i></li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>2. Legibility of the cycle and walking network and start of the Expressway CWB.</li> <li>3. Signage locations to recognize the likely scale and number of signs necessary to identify and regulate movement around the intersection.</li> </ul>
	Network Integration Plan
	Condition DC.64 a) in relation to the CWB; Condition DC.64 b) ii) in relation to lighting.
NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT FOR THE ALTERATION OF AN EXISTING	<ul> <li>The alteration to the designation (RM150126) confirmed design changes within this SSMP area, including changes to the designation boundary, design and alignment of the Peka Peka Link Road, bridge and CWB, and stormwater features.</li> </ul>
DESIGNATION: PEKA PEKA LINK ROAD (RM150126)	<ul> <li>As a result of the design changes additional areas of vegetation are identified to be retained, largely within the area between the Expressway and Peka Peka Link Road. During consultation with local residents, an existing Poplar Shelterbelt to the west of the Expressway was identified to be retained with the poplar trees located on Crowr land to be protected by way of covenant. This covenant area is shown on drawing M2PP-121-D-DWG-8302. In addition two rows of evergreen trees (identified on 8302) a to be planted within the designation to provide additional screening for these residents.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>This alteration resulted in a change to the SSMP designation conditions (DC.57 and DC.59A) to include consultation with Ngati Raukawa, as noted in the conditions summa above.</li> </ul>
DRAFT CONDITIONS (NOVEMBER 2015)	Draft consent conditions for WGN160025 [33613][33614]
	Conditions 6,7& 8 are relevant to this SSMP
	<ul> <li>Ecological Mitigation Riparian Planting</li> <li>The Consent Holder shall undertake a combined total of at least 1,535 lineal metres of ecological mitigation riparian planting along existing waterways (approximately 702n sections of constructed diversion channel (approximately 663m) and via constructed stream formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment (approximately 170n (unless otherwise agreed with the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council).</li> </ul>
	Note: The mitigation requirements in this condition are not additional to the mitigation requirements of MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway Board of Inquiry Condition G. (as referenced in Condition 15 of this consent).
	7. In order to achieve the total ecological mitigation identified in Condition 6, the Consent Holder shall provide ecological mitigation riparian planting in general accordan with the 'Peka Peka Interchange Planting Plan' and certified Site Specific Ecological Management Plan (SSEMP) (unless otherwise agreed with the Manager, Environment Regulation, Wellington Regional Council).
	8. The ecological mitigation required in Condition 6, shall comprise, as far as practicable, mitigation that reflects the appropriate indigenous species and habitat types a ecological functioning for the location.
3 CONSULTATION	• Condition DC.57A a) requires consultation with residents in identified Landscape Focus Areas. There are no Landscape focus areas identified in SSMP 11
	<ul> <li>SSLMP, SSEMP and SSUDP (under Conditions DC.57 e), G42C d) and DC.59A j)) requires consultation with the following parties:         <ul> <li>Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai;</li> <li>Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC); and</li> <li>Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC).</li> <li>Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (representing Ngati Raukawa). (Requirement of confirmed amendments to DC 57, DC.59A j) &amp; draft G 42C - pending Resource Consent WGN160025</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>approval)</li> <li>The SSUDP condition (DC.59A j) viii) requires consultation with the following parties: viii) Kāpiti Cycling Incorporated and KCDC's CWB Advisory Group in respect of the CWB and any cycle or pedestrian connections.</li> </ul>

tion.
oundary, design and alignment of the
essway and Peka Peka Link Road. I the poplar trees located on Crown ergreen trees (identified on 8302) are
a, as noted in the conditions summary
ing waterways (approximately 702m), the alignment (approximately 170m)
sway Board of Inquiry Condition G.42
parian planting in general accordance eed with the Manager, Environmental
enous species and habitat types and
in SSMP 11

4. URBAN DESIGN	CONDITIONS – URBAN DESIGN	RESPONSES – URBAN DESIGN
A. LIGHTING REFER TO APPENDIX SHEETS 14-17.	DC.59 f) i) Lighting for the benefit of pedestrians and cyclists DC.64 a), b), ii)	Lighting is proposed along the Expressway only at the northern end where the Expresswa Road lighting is also proposed at both the southern end of the Peka Peka Link Road with S Peka Peka Road. Road lighting is also proposed along the Hadfield Link Road. No lighting is proposed along the CWB. The road lighting will provide sufficient lighting at
B. CWB REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-13 & 19-20, APPENDIX 3; ALSO REFER TO CPTED REVIEW COMMENTS ON SHEETS 2-5	<ul> <li>DC.59A f) ii) and iii) and DC59A g), DC.59A i) xi) and DC.57 c)</li> <li>DC.64 a), b), ii).</li> <li>Footpath and on road cycle lane on-road (2.0m and 1.5m)</li> <li>Intersection of the CWB and Local Roads to be safe for crossing</li> <li>Alignment of CWB</li> <li>Provision for a 3.0 m wide two-way path that is generally parallel with Expressway</li> <li>Locations for connections (immediate and future)</li> <li>Boardwalks</li> <li>Lighting and safety provisions for local road crossings</li> <li>CPTED review</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>At the southern end of SSMP the CWB runs parallel to Expressway on the west side; it the of the Peka Peka Link Road until the roundabout. After crossing Peka Peka Road, the CWB Link Road; the CWB terminates at Te Kowhai Road. The CWB comprises a formed 3.0 m w Blue' path and where practicable a grass verge of up to 1.0m wide for horse riders.</li> <li>Footpaths are provided on the Peka Peka Link Road bridge; the northern footpath will corf footpath with kerb and the southern footpath 2.6/2.0m concrete footpath with kerb.</li> <li>There is also a footpath on the Peka Peka Link Road; the northern footpath will comprise is a kerb and on the southern side a 2.0m wide grassed verge.</li> <li>There is a 'Kapiti Blue' footpath on the southern side of the Hadfield Link Road.</li> <li>The CWB is also designed to provide access for maintenance vehicles, although this use w</li> <li>The comments raised in the CPTED review of the Preliminary issue of this SSMP identified items raised as follows. These have all been addressed through the design process</li> <li>No tall elements that could create 'outside rooms' or places to hide;</li> <li>Clear sight lines at intersections;</li> <li>Ensure clear views and lighting to exits of CWB;</li> <li>Low planting adjacent to CWB (3-5m wide strip for the majority of the CWB) and</li> <li>The 'tagability' of surface materials;</li> <li>Minimise access to culverts from the CWB.</li> </ul> An SSMP 11 Specific CPTED review (July 2015) concluded that the design is low risk from a noted two points; <ol> <li>Ensure that clear sightlines are maintained in the long term on the curved section Peka Peka Link Road overbridge embankment. The 3.0m wide strip of low planting ensure that vegetation on the inside of the curve adjacent to the CWB will not be more than 100m clear view of the path ahead. CWB culvert crossings; while the safety risk to CWB users is low it is prudent to n to lurk in the culverts useen by CWB users. The culvert headwalls are approxima CWB, this distanc</li></ol>
C. RETAINING WALLS AND NOISE MITIGATION STRUCTURES	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.	There are no separate noise mitigation structures required in SSMP 11. However, there a Peka Peka Link Road bridge which provide noise mitigation.

way merges with existing SH1. SH1 and at the roundabout at

at CWB/road intersections.

hen runs along the western side WB runs parallel to the Te Kowhai wide compacted gravel 'Kapiti

comprise 3.9/3.0m concrete

se 3.0/2.0m 'Kapiti Blue' path with

will be infrequent.

ed key design considerations with

nd bridge abutments;

a CPTED perspective. The review

tion of CWB, at the foot of the ting adjacent to the CWB will be taller than 1.0m, enabling

minimize the potential of people mately 8.0m from the edge of the the culvert to the CWB before naximum height) also helps to

are concrete barriers on the

D. LOCAL PROPERTY ACCESS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 4-5	DC.59A f) v) Local property access to provide for existing and future needs	Provision is being made for access to three local properties – at 20 Peka Peka Road, 23 Pel Centre) and to No. 401 State Highway, where access will be provided off the Te Kowhai Lin
E. BRIDGE ABUTMENTS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2, 6, 9, 10 & 11 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 Peka Peka Link Road bridge in this sector is a single span (no columns), single deck brid clad with precast concrete panels with an exposed aggregate finish and bridge concrete bridge is 26.6m long and 19.8m wide and at a minimum of 6.3m above the Expresswa under this bridge.

5. LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY	CONDITIONS – LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY	RESPONSES – LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY
A. DUNES AND DRYLAND VEGETATION REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2- 5 AND APPENDIX 4	There are no areas of identified valued indigenous vegetation within SSMP 11.	The area of land covered by SSMP 11 is entirely in pasture with shelterbelts of exotic trees valued indigenous terrestrial vegetation or wetlands are located within this part of the align of the shelterbelts of the shelterbelt
	Condition DC.57 f) specifies exotic trees to be retained.	Trees and other vegetation to be retained are identified on the 'Vegetation to be Retained DWG-8701 – 8705 & M2PP-57R-D-DWG-8701 – 8705] have been certified by KCDC for the full set of plans updated based on the altered Peka Peka Link Road alignment are included
	Re-shaping of dune landforms disturbed by construction of the Expressway.	recertification.
		Dune landforms are addressed under the Landform section below. Final contouring of dis incorporated into earthworks to replicate natural dune forms.
B. STREAMS AND RIPARIAN WORKS	Condition G.42 b) requires specific lengths of stream	The EMP identifies Paetawa and Hadfield Drain/Kowhai Streams from Chainage 16000 to
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5 and 12, DWGS M2PP-56R-D-DWG-8201-8207 & 8211,	mitigation.	ecological mitigation. The waterways south of Peka Peka Road are small tributaries of the southern boundary of SSMP 11. The waterway to the north of Peka Peka Road is kn
APPENDIX 4 & 5.		All of the waterways within this SSEMP have been historically channelized through large a sands. The existing waterways have a rhomboid cross section which is the result of ongoin have a pebbled sandy substrate in some locations (close to the eastern hills) and elsewhere (where they overly peats and sands). The average channel width is 1.0 m (varying from 0. widely with season but is generally between 100 and 400mm but can be shallower during banks flooding neighboring pasture during winter floods. All these waterways have been i decades and the effluent and a lack of riparian shading have influenced macrophyte build removed by excavator to prevent blockage of flow.
		All of these waterways currently maintain a perennial or intermittent flow, receiving persi forested hills to the east of SH1.
		As a result of changes during detailed design approximately 1052m of stream channel will
		This is an increase to what was consented at the BoI (i.e. 745m).
		Streams There will be 663m of stream reclamation. This is a decrease to what was originally consented (i.e. 970m).
		<ul> <li>Stream Diversions</li> <li>Three stream diversions are proposed, totaling 458m, made up as follows: <ul> <li>240m reclamation, which is diverted eastwards</li> <li>148m, reclamation diverted along the road embankment</li> <li>70m reclamation diverted to an adjacent waterway.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		This is a decrease to what was consented (i.e. 840m).

Peka Peka Road (Harrisons Garden Link Road.

bridge. It has vertical abutments barriers.

way. The CWB does not pass

ees and blackberry weedlands. No alignment.

ned' plans, [SHEETS M2PP-56R-Dthe purpose of enabling works. A ded in appendix 1 for

disturbed dunes will be

to 17350 as a focus area for he Paetawa Drain that extend to nown as Hadfield-Kowhai Stream.

e areas of peats and consolidated going excavation. The waterways nere have silty sediment deposits 0.5m to 1.5m). The depth varies ng summer droughts and overtop en in open dairy farms for many ild-up. This buildup is routinely

rsistent small flows from the

vill be retained untouched.

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

	<ul> <li><i>Culverts</i> There will be a total of 12 existing or new culverts within the SSEMP area as follows: Twelve new, will be located within SSMP 11 area. Of these: <ul> <li>2 new culverts in existing channels (C38.5, &amp; C50.1)</li> <li>2 large extensions of existing SH1 culverts (C.38.1, C40.1).</li> <li>4 are existing culverts beneath current SH1 alignment which will either be unaffect be shortened (C39.1 by 12m). <li>2 will be a flow balancing culverts and will be formed in the dry (C40.4 and C38.6). intermittently flooded land to the north of Peka Peka Road. C38.6 is being installer of C38.1. <ul> <li>2 will be formed in the dry within new diversion channels (C38, C38.3).</li> </ul> The total length of culverts in existing waterways will be 205m, which is a 75m increase to There will be 24 linear m of armoring above and below culverts, nearly half the length constored to mitigation. All culverts will require consideration during installation to ensure they are fish friendly. This an increase to what was consented. <i>Mitigation</i> There will be 1,535 linear m of stream restoration necessary to mitigate the 663 m of reclar reclamation means that riparian mitigation has reduced by 103m from the consented design mitigation will be made up of the following: <ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and revegetated diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and revegetated diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and revegetated waterways formed to drain low-lying land a This is a decrease to what was consented. </li> </ul></li></li></ul></li></ul>
Draft consent conditions for WGN160025	
[33613][33614] 6. undertake a combined total of at least 1,535 lineal metres of ecological mitigation riparian planting along existing waterways (approximately 702m), sections of constructed diversion channel (approximately 663m) and via constructed stream formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment (approximately 170m)	Refer above
7. provide ecological mitigation riparian planting in general accordance with the 'Peka Peka Interchange Planting Plan' and certified Site Specific Ecological Management Plan (SSEMP)	<u>Refer above</u>
8. The ecological mitigation required in Condition 6, shall comprise, as far as practicable, mitigation that reflects the appropriate indigenous species and habitat types and ecological functioning for the location.	Confirmed- the Species mix is appropriate- Refer plant schedule_M2PP-56R-D-DWG-8211
	<ul> <li>[33613][33614]</li> <li>6. undertake a combined total of at least 1,535 lineal metres of ecological mitigation riparian planting along existing waterways (approximately 702m), sections of constructed diversion channel (approximately 663m) and via constructed stream formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment (approximately 170m)</li> <li>7. provide ecological mitigation riparian planting in general accordance with the 'Peka Peka Interchange Planting Plan' and certified Site Specific Ecological Management Plan (SSEMP)</li> <li>8. The ecological mitigation required in Condition 6, shall comprise, as far as practicable, mitigation that reflects the appropriate indigenous species and habitat types and ecological functioning</li> </ul>

velve culverts, either existing or
ffected (C38.2, C38.4, C39) or will
3.6). C40.4 drains a small area of alled to supplement the capacity
e to what was consented. consented (45m).
or intermittent channels require
<i>.</i> .
eclamation. The reduced length of lesign (1,375m). Riparian
nd adjacent to the alignment.
211

C. WETLANDS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5 AND APPENDIX 5	Condition G.42 b) requires specific areas of wetland mitigation.	There are no wetlands within SSMP 11.
D. SALVAGE	Conditions G.34 m) and G.41 c) i) 1 set out the salvage requirements for vegetation in SSMP 11.	Larger woody debris from peat excavation associated with formation of the flood storage area and associated 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) –	No indigenous vegetation is present within this SSEMP Area.
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, DWGS M2PP- 56R-D-DWG-8701-8705, M2PP-57R-D-DWG-8701- 8705 AND APPENDIX 5.	<ul> <li>identification of vegetation to be retained.</li> <li>Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.21 to</li> <li>8.28 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and</li> <li>Procedures: Pre-construction. Ecological</li> </ul>	Areas of the exotic vegetation have already been removed as part of enabling works in this area, consistent with the Vegetation to be Retained Plans certified by KCDC.
	Management Plan, sections 7.1 to 7.1.8.	Vegetation to be retained comprises several lengths of shelterbelts and groups of amenity trees; retention of this vegetation is key to the visual mitigation in relation to properties in Kensington Drive, Peka Peka Road, Hadfield Road and
	Identification of vegetation to be retained, including retention of as many significant trees as practicable (see DWGS M2PP-56R-D-DWG-8701-8705, which	Ocatvius Road. For the reason noted above some of the trees identified within the areas of Vegetation to be Retained may be old and straggly and/or damaged but is important that no trees or other vegetation within the areas identified are removed.
	were certified by KCDC as 'Vegetation to be Retained' for enabling works in January and February 2014. M2PP-57R-D-DWG-8701-8705 were certified by KCDC in September 2014.)	Remedial work such as thinning to remove unthrifty trees or pruning to remove dead, damaged or diseased branches may be required to some trees but the Project Landscape Architect will issue specific instructions for this work, which will be carried out by the landscape contractors.
		Vegetation clearance boundaries shall be delineated by marker tape pegs or by marking perimeter trees and checked by the Project Landscape Architect. Temporary fences around these areas shall be subsequently erected prior to earthworks machinery being mobilised on site and construction commencing.
		Exposed vulnerable edges of Vegetation to be Retained following clearing of adjoining vegetation will be identified by the Project Landscape Architect and temporary protection measures installed.
		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'.
		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 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. Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.21 to	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.
	8.28 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction. Ecological Management Plan, sections 7.1 to 7.18.	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).
		Stored mulch to be periodically inspected for evidence of aggressive weed species and if present sprayed with appropriate herbicide.
G. INDIGENOUS FAUNA	Conditions G.34 n) and the EMP (Appendix 3, section 7) freshwater fish requirements for diversions and	Within SSMP 11 all new culverts or extensions of existing culverts that lie in perennial or intermittent streams will require
REFER TO APPENDIX 1, SHEETS 15,16	<ul> <li>7) - freshwater fish requirements for diversions and culverts in perennial and intermittent waterbodies (including drains).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>consideration of fish passage/fish rescue. These are as follows:</li> <li>New culverts C38.5, &amp; C50.1</li> <li>Extensions of existing culverts C.38.1, C40.1.</li> <li>Shortening of existing culvert C39.1.</li> </ul>
	There are no other requirements for rare or threatened fauna within this SSMP.	The project ecologist and Constructors will meet prior to commencement of culvert installation and agree the methodology and staging of temporary diversions, culvert installation, livening and fish rescue.

		Prior to livening of temporary stream diversions and associated temporary culverts, and the livening of the permanent 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 increased turbidity that is caused during the stream reclamation process / diversion / culvert installation.
H. LANDFORMS REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2 – 7 and Standard details: Dune Rounding Detail M2PP-23R-D-DWG-	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	The Expressway within SSMP 11 traverses essentially flat low-lying land; the Expressway will be constructed on a 2.75m high embankment. The Peka Peka Link Road will also be constructed on embankments that will be formed to take the local road from existing SH1 and over the Expressway. The embankments will be planted.
8904	Network Integration Plan as relevant.	There are large areas of peat throughout this area. There are areas of low dunes which are outside the designation located to the south and also to the west along Kensington Drive.
		The Peka Peka Link Road is constructed on raised embankments in order for it to cross over the Expressway. The embankments formed for both the Expressway and for the Peka Peka Link Road will create new landform in what is an otherwise flat landscape. The lower edges of the embankments will be 'feathered' into the existing ground and this, together will massed planting will help to integrate them into the surrounding landscape.
		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.
		Where seasonal conditions prevail, exposed sand areas will be hydroseeded once the embankments have been formed and shaped 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	Condition G. 41 c) ii) 4 - ecological mitigation wetlands to mitigate permanent loss of wetlands.	There are no wetlands being created or restored in SSMP 11.
RESTORATION		
	Condition G.42 and G.42C - creation of large areas of new stream	<ul> <li>Within SSMP 11 1,272 linear m of stream restoration will be carried out Mitigation will be made up of the following:</li> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> </ul>
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION		
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION		<ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and planted diversion channel;</li> </ul>
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION		<ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and planted diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and planted waterways formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment.</li> </ul> Constructed channels will be formed with the following dimensions: <ul> <li>The new stream channels shall maintain permanent water</li> </ul>
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION		<ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and planted diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and planted waterways formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment.</li> </ul> Constructed channels will be formed with the following dimensions: <ul> <li>The new stream channels shall maintain permanent water</li> <li>They shall be 1 to 1.5m wide (average), 0.3 to 0.5m deep (average).</li> </ul>
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION		<ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and planted diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and planted waterways formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment.</li> </ul> Constructed channels will be formed with the following dimensions: <ul> <li>The new stream channels shall maintain permanent water</li> </ul>
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REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND		<ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and planted diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and planted waterways formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment.</li> </ul> Constructed channels will be formed with the following dimensions: <ul> <li>The new stream channels shall maintain permanent water</li> <li>They shall be 1 to 1.5m wide (average), 0.3 to 0.5m deep (average).</li> <li>The waterway will have a central channel, short banks at 1:1.5 rising to a benched flood plain of varying width, which then rises at 1:3 to the upper banks.</li></ul>
REFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5, AND APPENDIX 5 J. STREAM CREATION AND RESTORATION		<ul> <li>702m of restoration of existing waterways;</li> <li>663m of constructed and planted diversion channel;</li> <li>170m of constructed and planted waterways formed to drain low-lying land adjacent to the alignment.</li> </ul> Constructed channels will be formed with the following dimensions: <ul> <li>The new stream channels shall maintain permanent water</li> <li>They shall be 1 to 1.5m wide (average), 0.3 to 0.5m deep (average).</li> <li>The waterway will have a central channel, short banks at 1:1.5 rising to a benched flood plain of varying width, which then rises at 1:3 to the upper banks.</li> <li>The floodberm / bench will be sized to maintain flood conveyance.</li> <li>New channel form will generally mimic the linear nature of existing channels but with some gentle meanders</li> </ul>

		Plant selection will ensure species chosen can tolerate periods of inundation hat will be experienced from time to time in these flood storage sites.
		The current SEV score (Stream Ecological Value) of the Paetawa Stream is 0.49 and for the Hadfield/Kowhai is 0.4. The SEV target for the new stream channels to be created in the Paetawa and the Hadfield/Kowhai is 0.65.
		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.
K. CULVERT INSTALLATION EFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5	All of the permanent culverts require fish passage and associated fish rescue. There are 5 existing culverts beneath current SH1 alignment, which will	The design of both permanent and temporary culverts that are required to provide fish passage must include the following:
	be unaffected.	<ul> <li>Culverts shall not constrict the normal base 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.</li> </ul>
	Several flow balancing culverts are also required in this SSMP area. These also have fish passage	• 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.
	requirements.	<ul> <li>Fish Capture:</li> <li>During construction special attention shall be given to the protection of native fish within any section of stream being culverted.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>
		• 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 installation within this ecological mitigation area 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.
L. MITIGATION PLANTING EFER TO APPENDIX 1 SHEETS 2-5 &12, DWGS	Conditions G.42 and DC.57 f) - Landscape and ecological mitigation requirements –	The overall area of mitigation planting proposed in this sector has substantially increased since the Bol; from 12.8ha to 15.97 ha.
M2PP-56R-D-DWG-8201-8207 and M2PP-56R-D- DWG-8211 AND APPENDIX 5		Of this total amount 5.13 ha will be riparian mitigation planting and 4.89 ha will be terrestrial mitigation planting. Remaining planting is to meet stormwater treatment and landscape mitigation requirements.
		Plant selection for any plants used within the Flood Detention areas will ensure species can tolerate periodic inundation.
		There are four planting types within this SSMP required for landscape and visual and ecological mitigation as follows:
		<b>Massed planting:</b> comprises a range of fast-growing local native species. Plant grades will be a mix of 0.5 and 1.0 litre grades planted at 1.0m centres.
		<b>Massed planting with enrichment:</b> comprises a significant proportion of the planting in SSMP 11. Enrichment planting will occur in the following planting season after massed planting of local native species; enrichment species plant grades shall be PB 18 or equivalent.

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

		<b>Riparian mix:</b> Planting around existing waterway shall include <i>Coprosma areolata</i> , <i>Coprosma tenu</i> 0.5 and 1.0 litre (or equivalent).	
		Swales: will be planted exclusively in oioi (Apode	asmia similis).
		<i>Shelterbelts</i> : During consultation with neighbou established to add additional visual mitigation or planting will reinforce the areas of existing shelt species, Tasmanian Blackwood ( <i>Acacia melanox</i> ) blackwoods will be 1.0 litre grade and planted at	f the expressway and link roads- refer erbelts that are being retained. Fast-g /lon) and poplar are proposed for this
		<b>Grass:</b> is proposed in several areas between exis existing SH1 and the expressway and between the The grass will be a low grow mix as has been use	ne expressway and the eastern edge o
		<b>Cultural Mitigation Planting</b> As a result of consultation with iwi four addition areas of enrichment planting will comprise plant values. Refer SHEET 2 and planting plans	
		ADDITIONAL PLANTING FOR CULTURAL PURPOSES	trees internlanted through massed plant
		Austroderia fulvida	syn Cortaderia, toetoe
		Austroderia toetoe	syn Cortaderia, toetoe
		Beilschmiedia tawa	Tawa
		Fuchsia excorticata	Kotukutuku, Tree fuchsia
		Knightia excelsa	Rewarewa
		Metrosideros robusta	Rata
		Pomaderris apetalus subsp maritima	Tainui
		Pomaderris kumeraho	Kumarahou Miro
		Prumnopitys ferruginea Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau
		Sophora microphylla	Kowhai
		Syzygium maire	Maire, tawake, Swamp maire
		Some of the plant mixes proposed have changed the mix of species is greater. Landscape and ecological success mitigation planting	g requirements and approvals are cov
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	Planting shall be undertaken during 3 month plantin may be carried out during a 2- week shoulder period With the exception of riparian planting which may n planting shall be undertaken outside the June-Augus	l either side of this but it will depend o eed to coincide with low groundwater at planting window unless approved by
	3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1)	<ul> <li>Planting substrate shall be a minimum of 300mm placement.</li> <li>Organic mulch shall be placed over the area to be Note: organic mulch shall not be used within the are subject to temporary or permanent inundation used (e.g. staking and proprietary matting mech)</li> <li>No planting shall be undertaken until site is appringered to ecological mitigation planting) to be from where aggressive pest plants are detected until 1</li> <li>Plant supplier to confirm all plants are well hard</li> <li>Species composition shall be in accordance with</li> <li>All indigenous plant set out and groupings to be Landscape and Ecologist for the relevant mitigation</li> </ul>	e planted at least 2 weeks prior to pla e areas of, riparian planting and storm on. For these areas, alternative plant anisms). roved by Project Landscape Architect a ee of aggressive pest plant species. Pl these are removed or sufficiently cont ened off prior to planting. species percentages. random, but reflecting natural asseml

d and new lengths of waterway atea. Plant grades will be a mix of	
ed that shelterbelts would be er SHEET 12. The new shelterbelt	
t-growing, evergreen exotic nis shelterbelt planting. The offset rows.	
areas of new planting between e of the Peka Peka Access Road	
er to SHEETS 2-6. In addition two nedicinal, weaving and dying	
anting	
extent of mitigation planting and	
overed in Sections M - S below.	
I the end of August). Planting	
d on environmental conditions ter levels in late spring, no	
by Project Landscape Architect.	
rilling and erosion before mulch	
planting to allow for settlement.	
rmwater treatment planting that nt protection techniques will be	
ct and Project Ecologist (with Planting shall be delayed in areas ontrolled.	
mblages as directed by Project	

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

		Plant selection shall take into account engineering and service constraints.
		<ul> <li>All planted areas shall be temporarily fenced to assist with plant protection.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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	<ul> <li>control and clearance.</li> <li>Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.16</li> <li>to 8.20 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and</li> <li>Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction.</li> <li>Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4</li> </ul>	Management Strategy (2002-22) and as directed by the Project Landscape Architect and Project Ecologist in relation ecological and landscape mitigation areas.
O. GROUND PREPARATION	Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c)	All areas to be planted shall be sprayed with a certified and approved herbicide.
REFER TO APPENDIX 4	Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.35 to 8.40 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction.	All areas to be planted shall be free of actively growing grass, weeds, and any extraneous material removed.
	Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4	Any localised rilling or erosion of planted areas shall be remedied prior to placement of approved soil mix.
	(Attachment 1)	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 compact a depth of 300mm over all areas to be planted.
		Where existing roads are decommissioned the road formation will be removed and subsoil loosened before backfill with approved soil mix.
P. MULCHING	Condition DC.57 f) and G.42C c). Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.41 –	100mm of organic mulch shall be placed lightly over all areas to be planted (with the exception of temporarily or permanently inundated areas as outlined above).
REFER TO APPENDIX 4	8.59 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and 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 Dist
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).	Planting shall be staged according to completion of construction works.
	Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.41 – 8.59 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and	No planting shall be carried out in areas where there is a risk of damage from adjoining construction activities.
	Procedures: Pre-construction and Construction. Ecological Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4	Construction Manager shall confirm areas where construction is completed and area is ready for planting.
	(Attachment 1)	Planting shall be completed only within June-August planting window unless otherwise approved by Project Landsc 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). Refer: Landscape Management Plan, sections 8.60 –	All planted areas shall be photographed on completion of planting and details recorded to be included as part of ba information.
REFER TO APPENDIX 4	8.62 and Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures: Post-Construction. Ecological	Riparian planting shall be maintained for 4 years.
	Management Plan sections 3.9 and 4 (Attachment 1)	Terrestrial planting, both indigenous and exotic shall be maintained for 3 years.

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MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

		Planting shall be maintained according to the maintenance plan as set out in the Landscap
		<ul> <li>Monitoring reports on plant survival and establishment and the frequency and success of the completed by the Project Landscape Architect (in consultation with the Project Ecologies planting) as follows: <ul> <li>1 month after planting completed and then</li> <li>3 months</li> <li>6 months</li> <li>12 months</li> <li>2 years; and</li> <li>Twice yearly thereafter until the end of the maintenance period.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Monitoring reports shall include dates of visits, condition of vegetation, condition of fencine 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 star 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 an recommend appropriate management in accordance with the GWRC Regional Pest Management appropriate management in accordance with the GWRC Regional Pest Ma
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 browsin and to recommend appropriate management in accordance with the GWRC Regional Pest 22).
V. PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS	Condition DC.57 c) and G.43 d) – temporary and permanent protection.	Where required temporary fences shall be erected as part of the protection of valued vego
REFER TO APPENDIX 4		All areas of ecological and landscape mitigation planting within the operational designatio planting, maintained and protected in accordance with the consent conditions as outlined
W. LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL SUCCESS MONITORING – POST CONSTRUCTION	<ul> <li>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):</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Consistent with the EMP and LMP, monitoring of the success of wetland and stream formation will be undertaken in coordination by the Project Ecologist, Landscape Architect, stormwater engineers and project hydrologist to ensure ecological remedial and mitigation works meet the project outcomes and objectives specified in conditions G.34 and G.38 c).</li> <li>DC. 57 c) and G.42C e) - at the completion of planting, each area of ecological mitigation will be reviewed by the Project Ecologist in conjunction with</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>In relation to landscape and ecological mitigation planting, success measures are as follow</li> <li>80% canopy closure at the time of Final Completion whereby a sustainable plant established and where plants have grown to create a canopy that shades the gro growth.</li> <li>The total area of wetland, terrestrial and riparian planting as far as practicable retypes lost and ecological functioning and is based on development of similar repr communities (G.42A).</li> <li>Invasive terrestrial weed species successfully controlled.</li> <li>Natural colonisation by other non-planted indigenous species.</li> <li>Shelterbelts and amenity rural tree planting shall require 100% plant survival, with 100% of Final Completion.</li> <li>In-stream surveys within the representative sections of the new constructed stream chanr Storage Area 11 to confirm hydrological success shall be undertaken, with follow up SEV p (condition) as specified in the EMP (Condition G42C c) ii) The SEV target for the new strear Paetawa and the Hadfield/Kowhai is 0.65. SEV measurements for restored or constructed as follows:</li> <li>Combination of riparian vegetation establishment and correct substrate, depth, f cover development.</li> <li>Post development of each diversion reach, a SEV measurement shall be undertak biological condition.</li> </ul>

cape specifications (Appendix 4).	
of the maintenance regime shall ogist in relation to riparian	
ncing, issues arising, actions	
standards have been met ahead of	
and their spread and to nagement Strategy (2002-22).	
vsing animal pests and their spread	
est Management Strategy (2002-	
vegetation to be retained.	
ation shall be fenced following ned in the EMP and LMP.	
lows:	
ant community has been ground and suppresses weed	
e reflects the indigenous habitat	
representative vegetation	
% of trees in full leaf at the time of	
annels within the Flood offset	
V process to confirm SEV score	
ream channels to be created in the ted waterways will be carried out	
h, flow, macrophyte and in-stream	
rtaken to measure functional and	
enance) and 5 year time frames.	

MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11- Peka Peka North

	the Project Landscape Architect and a report prepared on the parameters above.	<ul> <li>Once the SEV (and other metrics) meet the standard for success (baseline measures), no further mitigation success measurement in regard to the waterway diversions shall be required.</li> </ul>
		Following construction (and in particular following the creation and livening of the new channel reaches within Flood offset Storage Area 11), 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 macro invertebrates and fish as well as a range of physical habitat characteristics (including the success of the riparian re- vegetation).
		A Physical Habitat Assessment (PHA) shall be undertaken in accordance with Harding et al 2009 and the results compare to the original PHA scores and to a reference site of good quality.
X. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT – POST CONSTRUCTION	Condition G.40 – adaptive management and condition DC.57 c)	In the event that mitigation planting does not achieve the objectives within the consent timeframes, the Project Ecologiand Project Landscape Architect will prepare a report, including recommendations for remedial work or additional mitigation, and ongoing monitoring and reporting through the Adaptive Management process.
6. REFERENCES	Assessment of Landscape and Visual Effect	2013 , Technical Report 5, MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway cts, including Appendices A and B, Technical Report 7 . including Technical Reports 27 – 31 (Terrestrial Vegetation and Habitats, Herpetofauna, Avifauna, Freshwater and Marine),

• Assessment of Hydrology and Stormwater Effects, Technical Report 22.

al 2009 and the results compared

timeframes, the Project Ecologist emedial work or additional rocess.

Appendix 1: DRAWING SET Site Specific Management Plan 0011- [sector 560-570] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway

23 NOVEMBER 2015 - REV C - CERTIFIED ISSUE



# M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0011

SSMP#	SECTOR	NAME	NOTES
SSMP1	310/320	RAUMATI SOUTH	
SSMP2	330/340/350	RAUMATI NORTH	
SSMP3	360/370/380	WHAREMAUKU BASIN	
SSMP4	410/420	KAPITI MAZENGARB	
SSMP5&6	430/440/460	OTAIHANGA NORTH&SOUTH	
SSMP7	470	WAIKANAE RIVER	
SSMP8	480/510	TE MOANA	
SSMP9	520	NGARARA	
SSMP10	530/540/550/580	PEKA PEKA SOUTH	ISSUED IN TWO PARTS:
			-SSMP10-550
			-SSMP10-530/540/580
SSMP11	560/570	PEKA PEKA NORTH	

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SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA SSMP 11 [560-570] - SHEET 1 Scale (A1) 1:25,000 Reduced Scale (A3) 1:50,000 AGENCY MacKays to Peka Peka EXPRESSWAY MP MP By Chk CERTIFIED ISSUE Dsg Verifier LOCATION PLAN DRAFT FOR REVIEW 25.09.15 Dwg Check RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00 Appd Date



Drawing Plotted: 24 Nov 2015 12:31 PM

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M2PP-121-D-DWG-8001

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SSMP 11 [560-570] - SHEET 2 MASTER PLAN

## M2PP-121-D-DWG-8102

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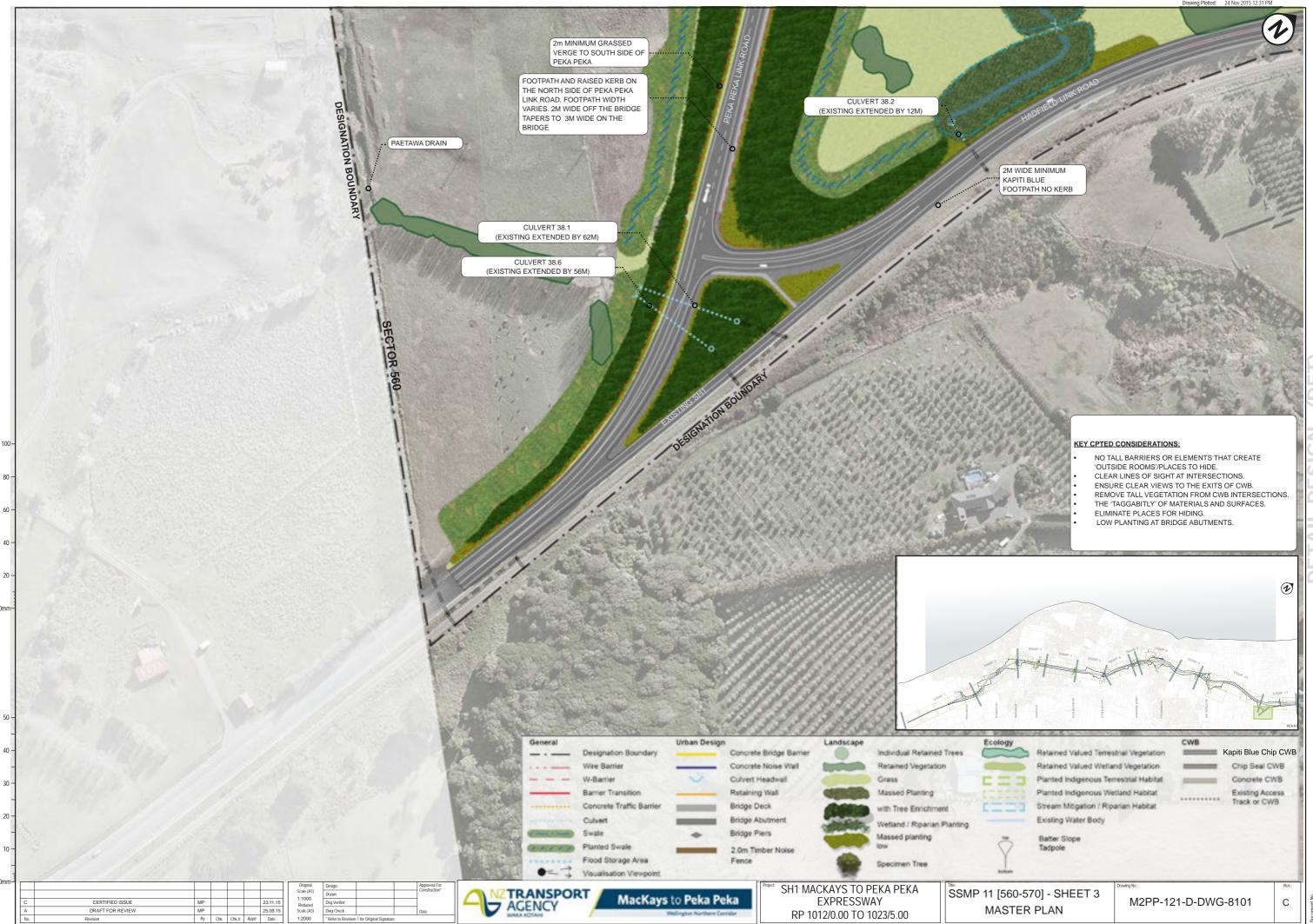
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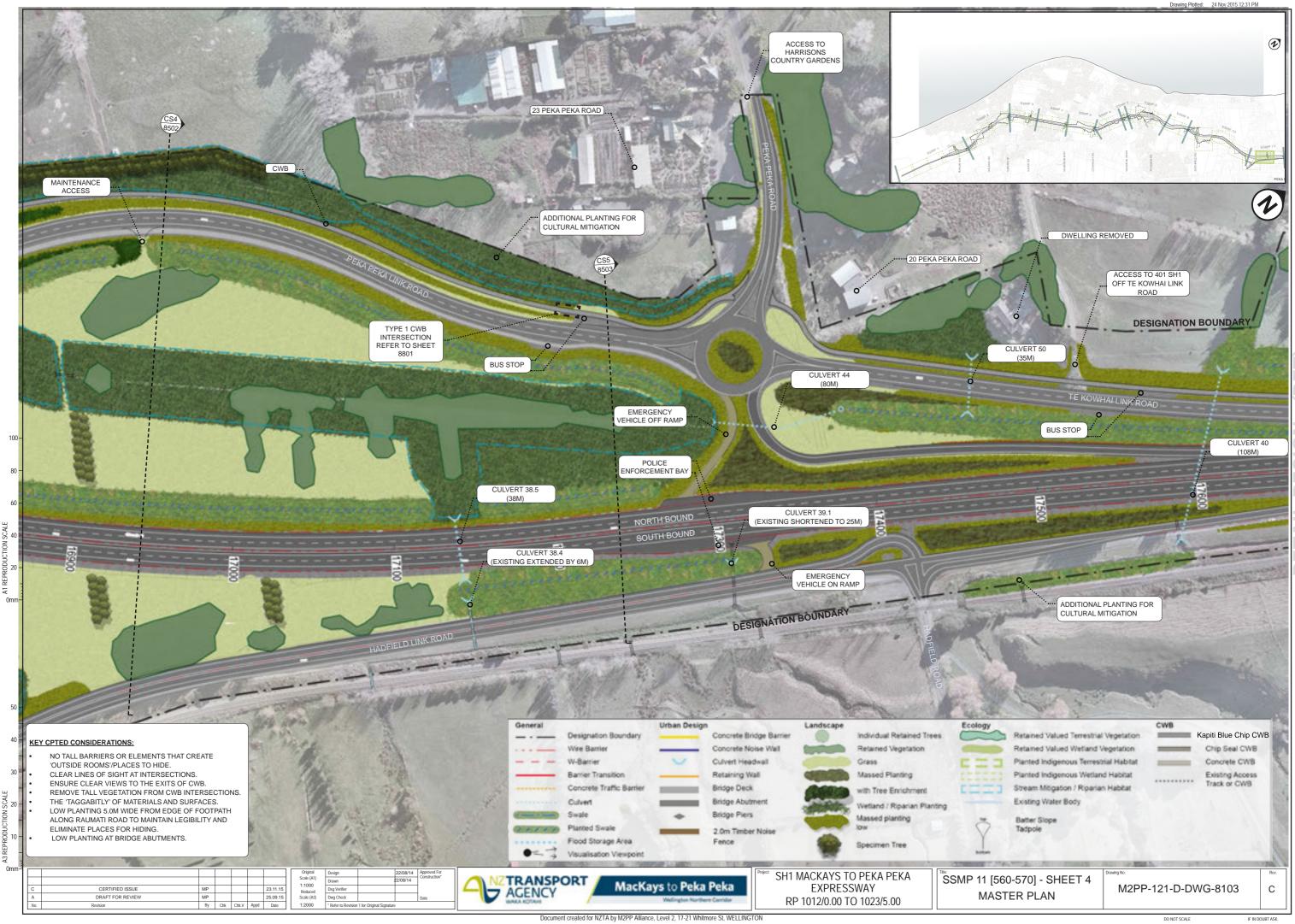




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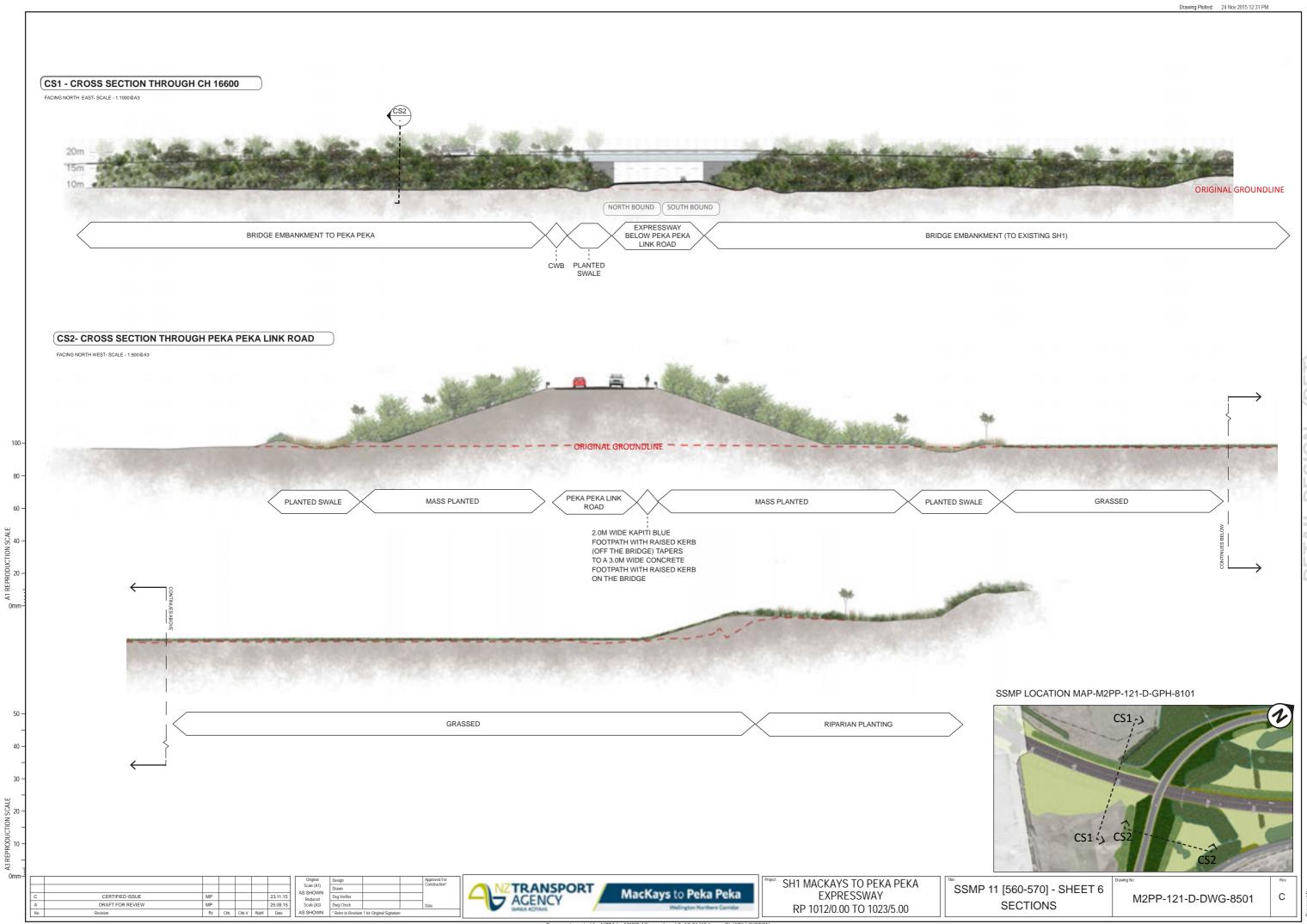


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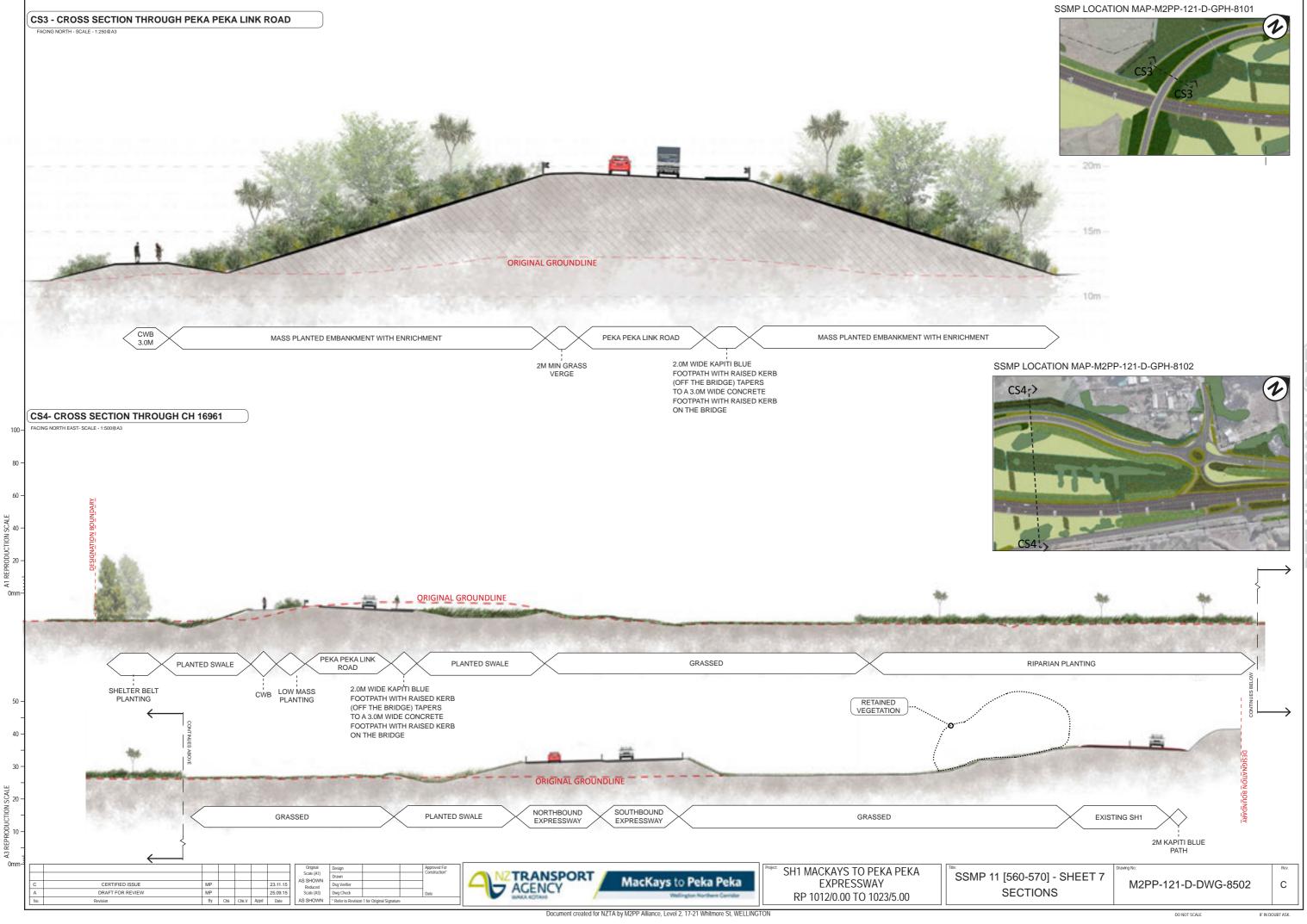
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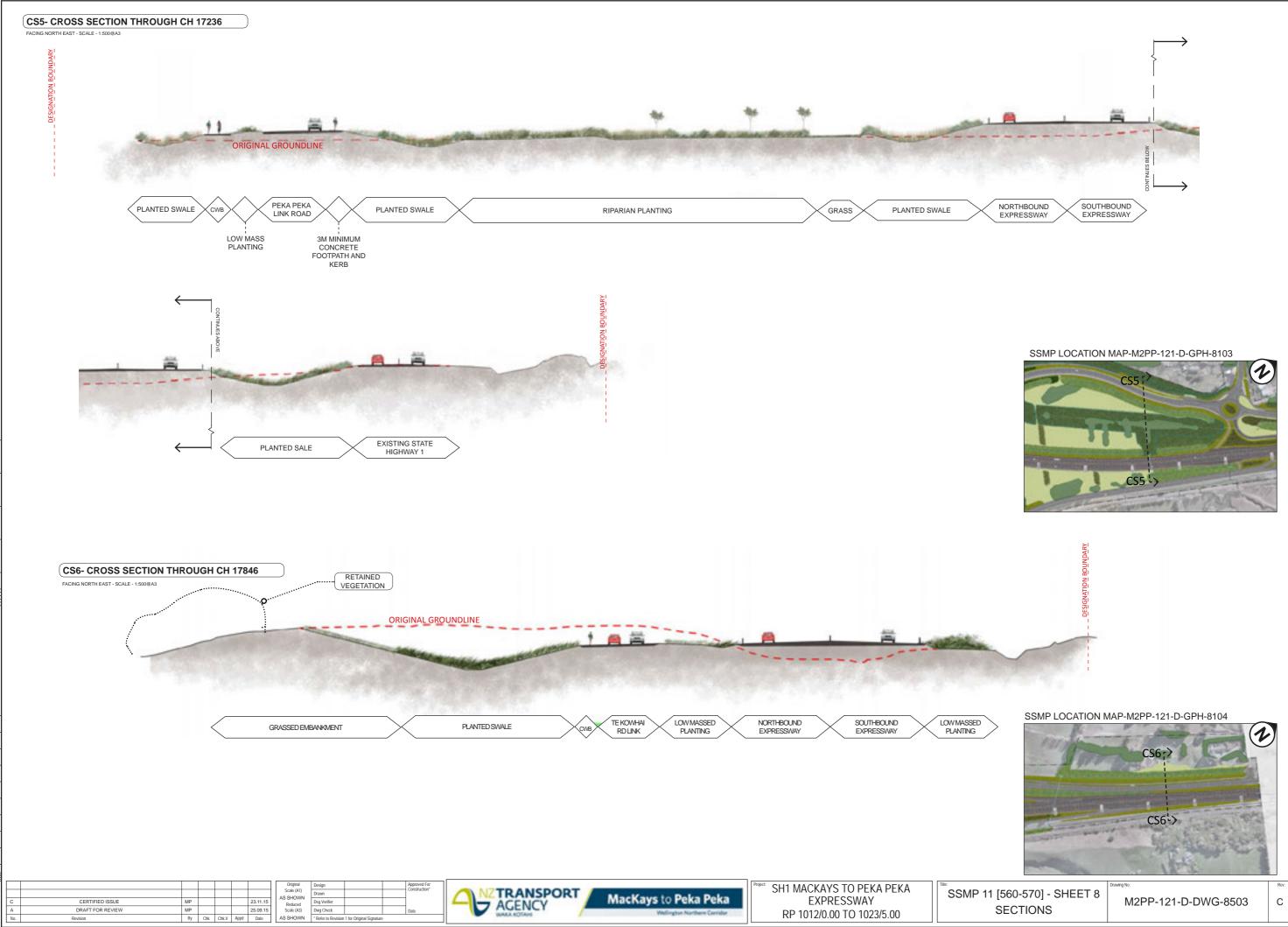


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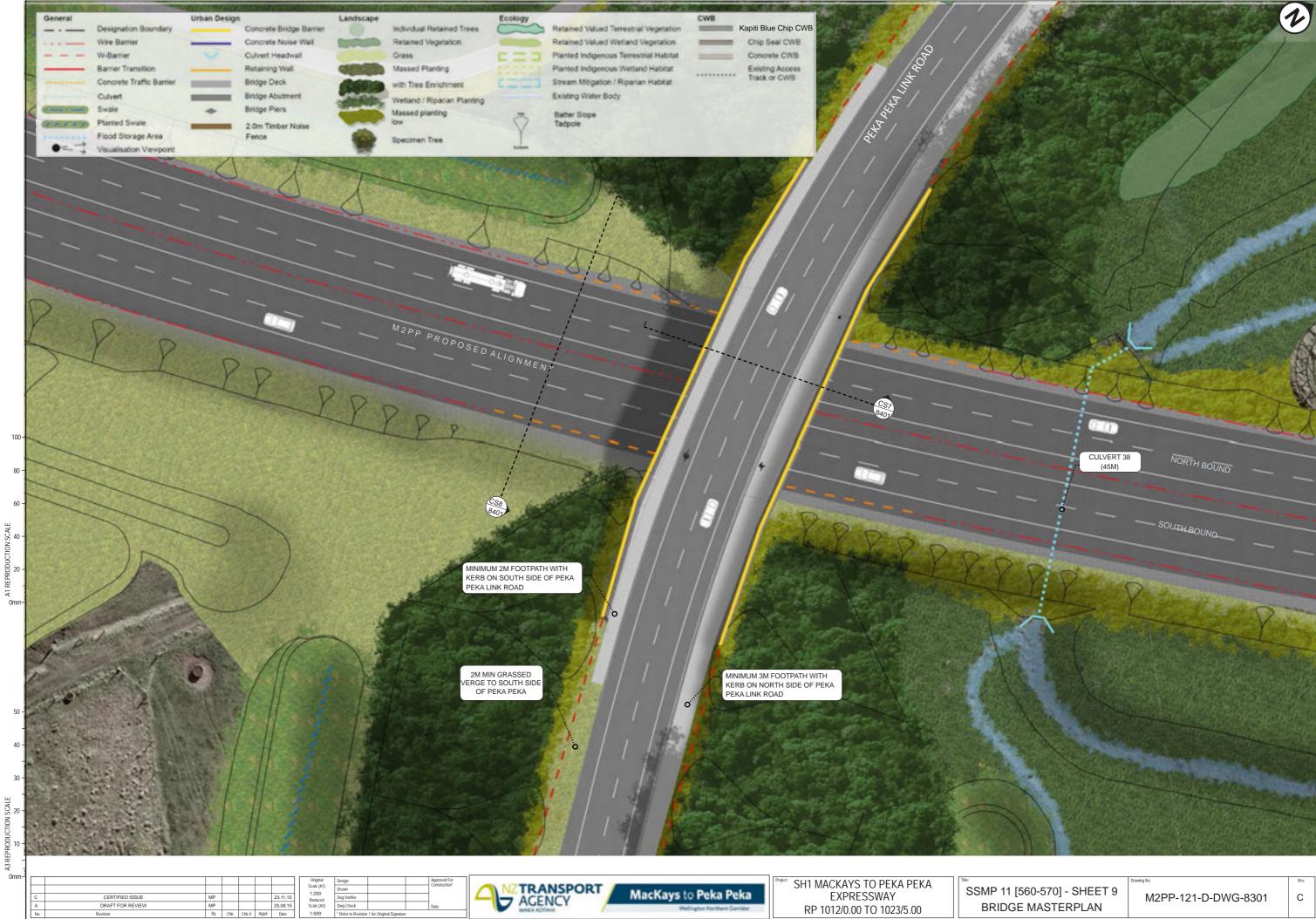
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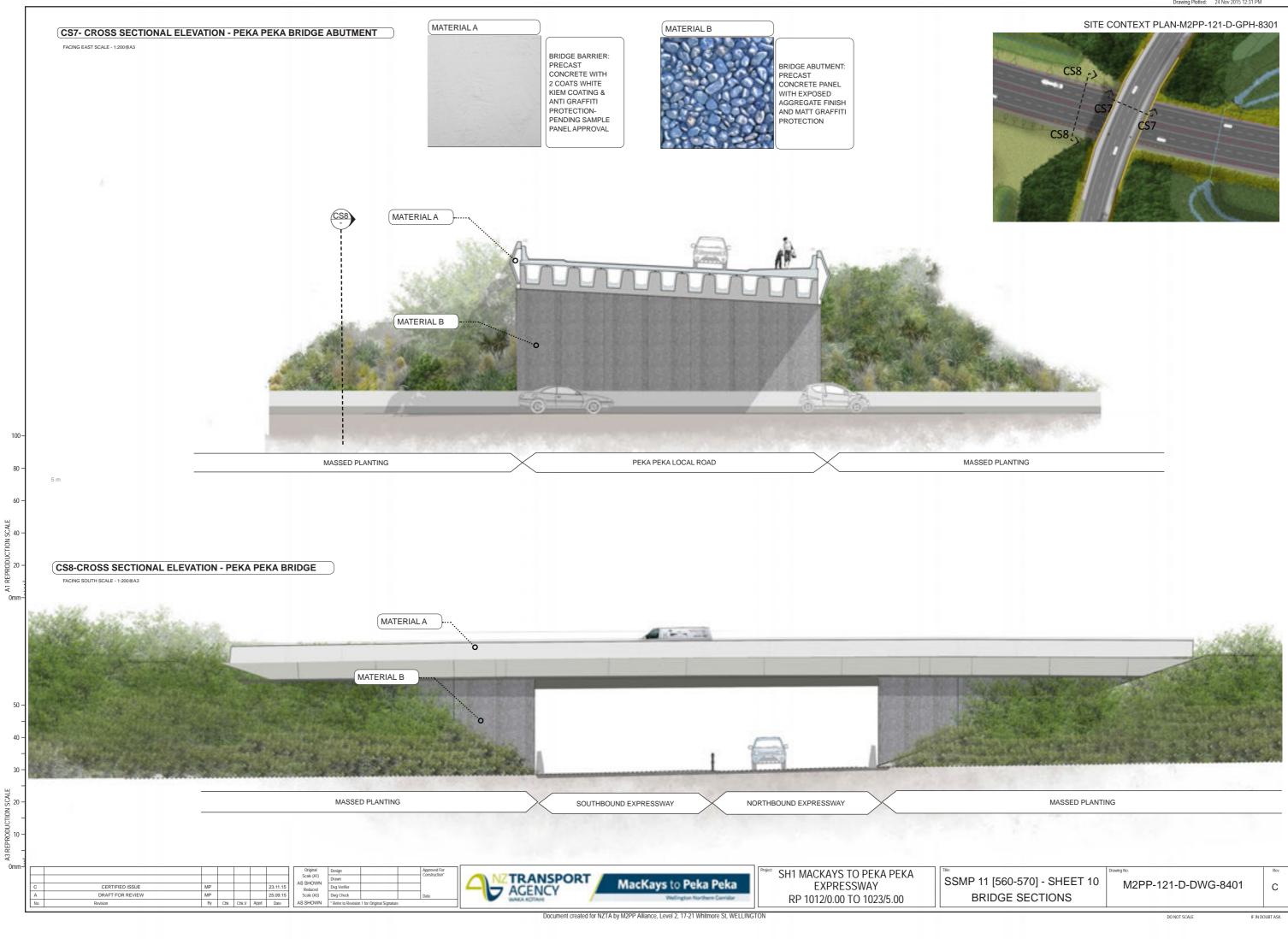




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BRIDGE MASTERPLAN

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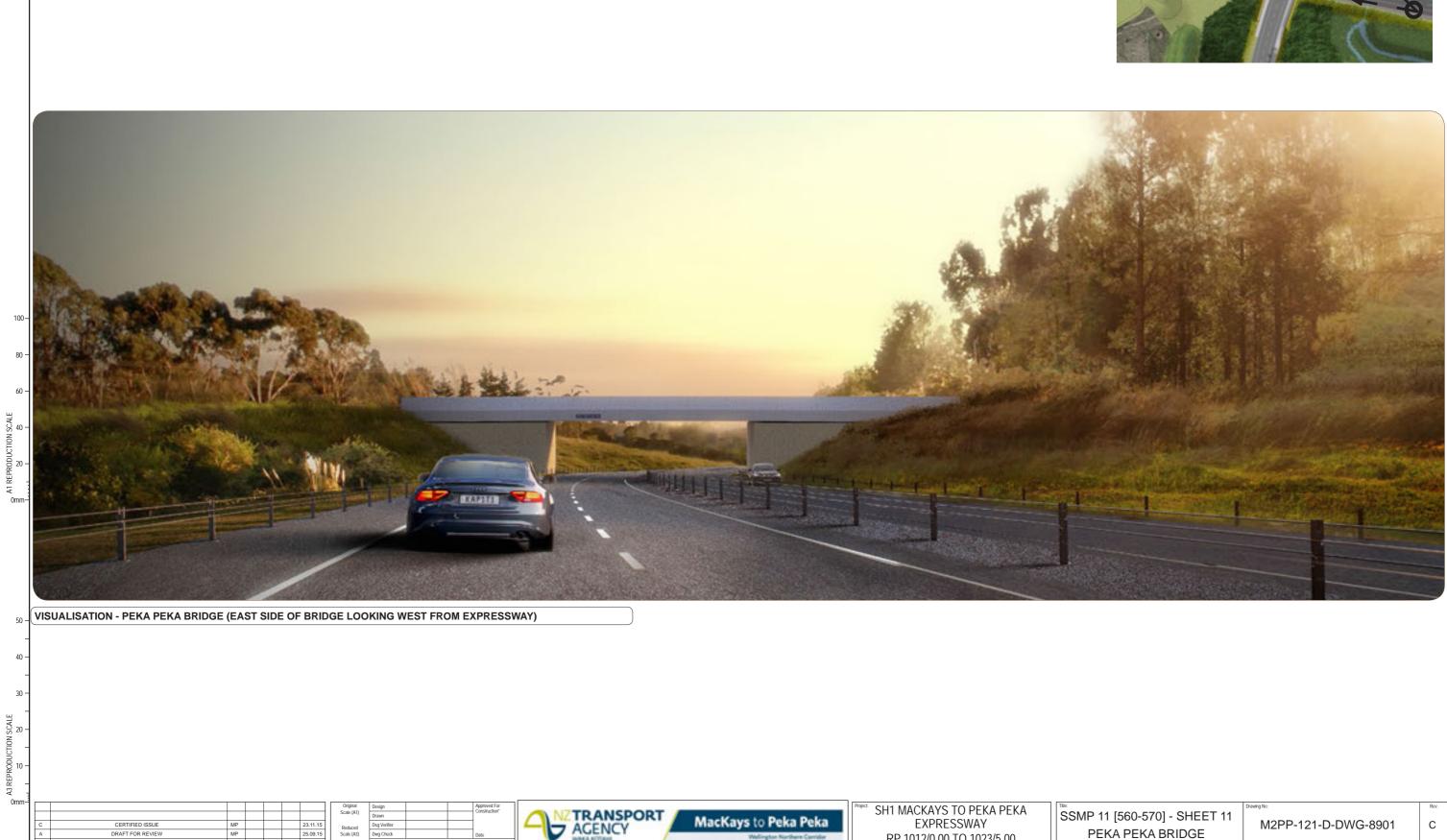




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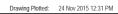
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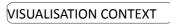
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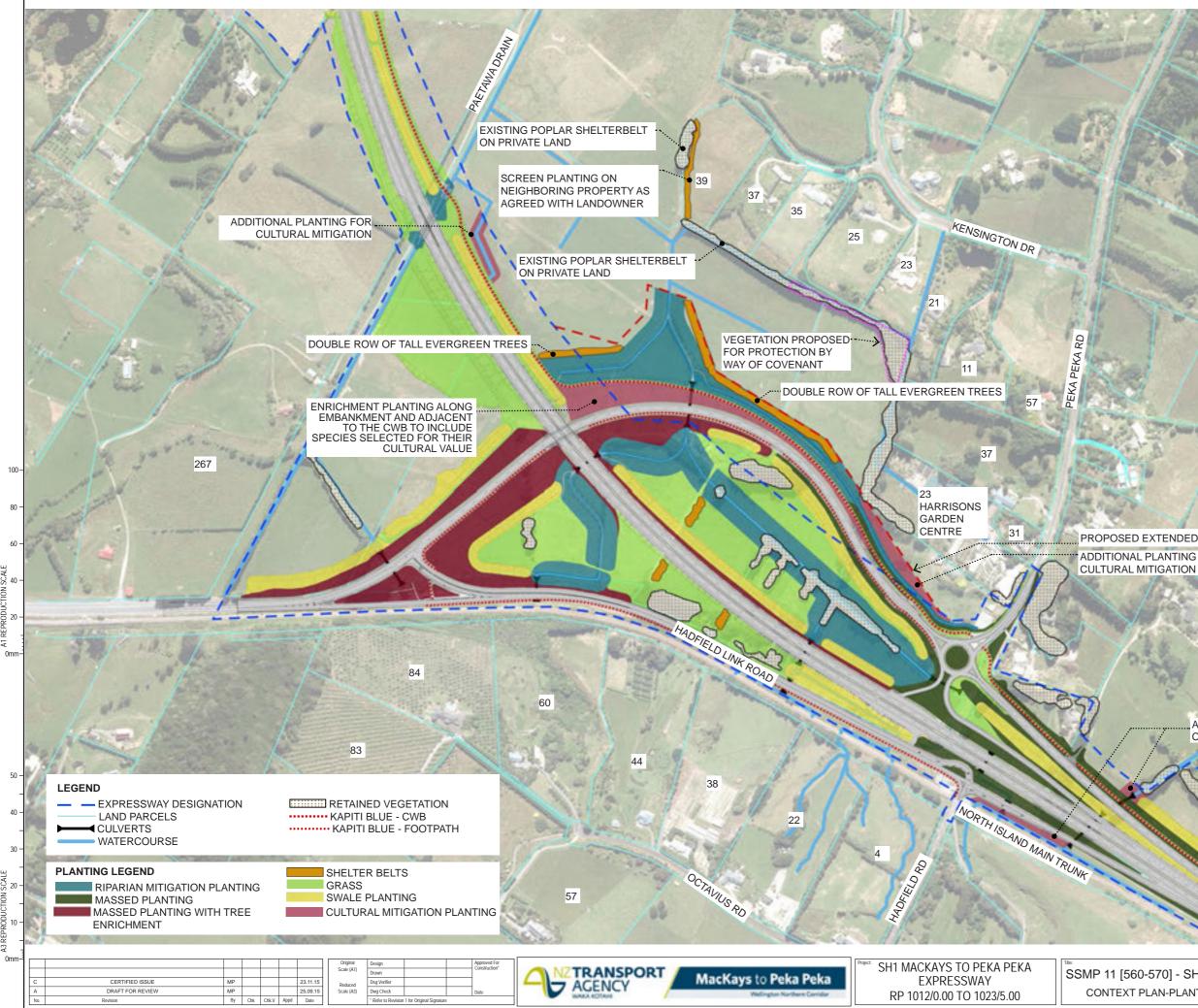






PEKA PEKA BRIDGE

## M2PP-121-D-DWG-8901



PROPOSED EXTENDED DESIGNATION ADDITIONAL PLANTING FOR

> ADDITIONAL PLANTING FOR CULTURAL MITIGATION

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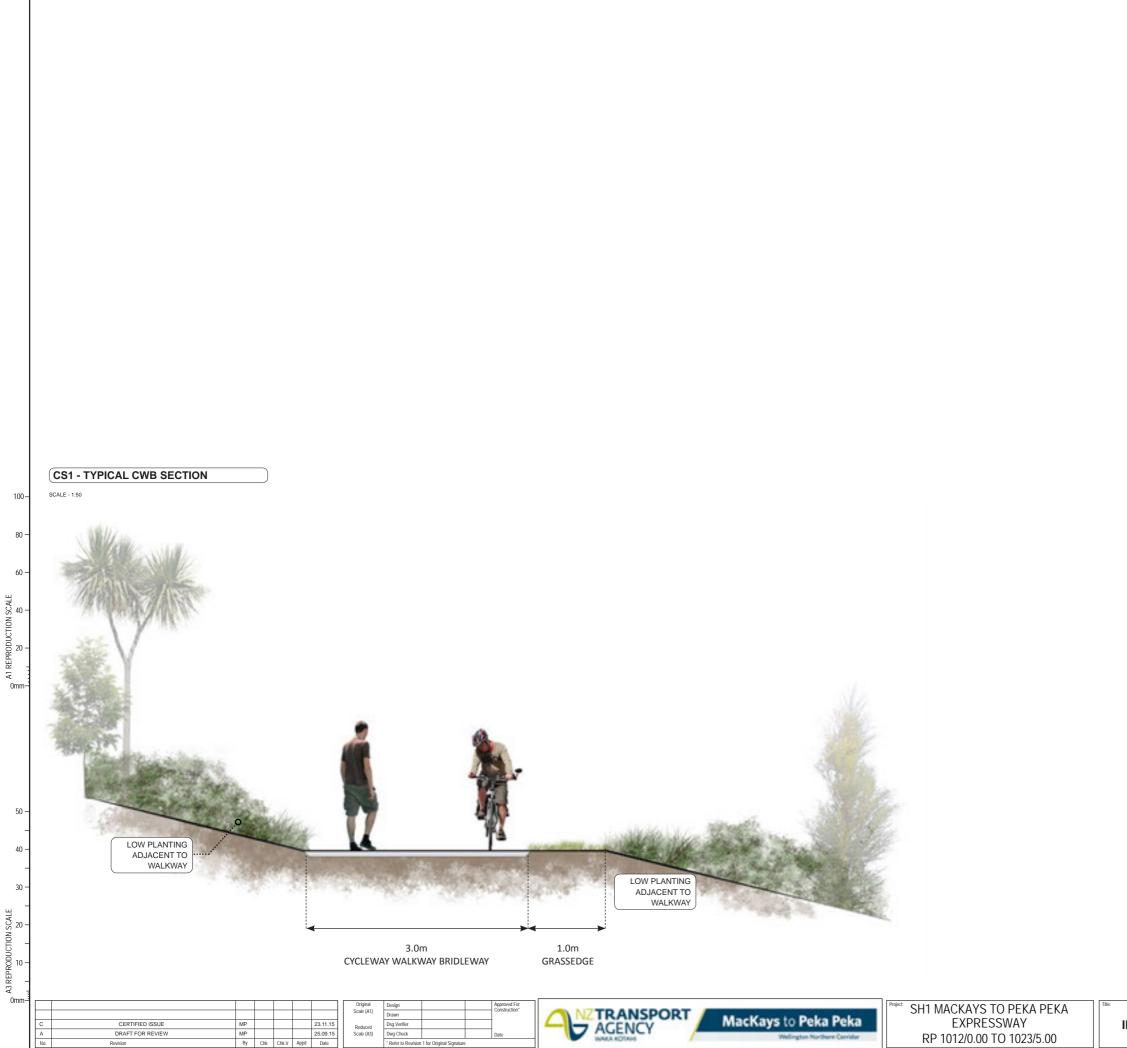
SSMP 11 [560-570] - SHEET 12 CONTEXT PLAN-PLANTING

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8302

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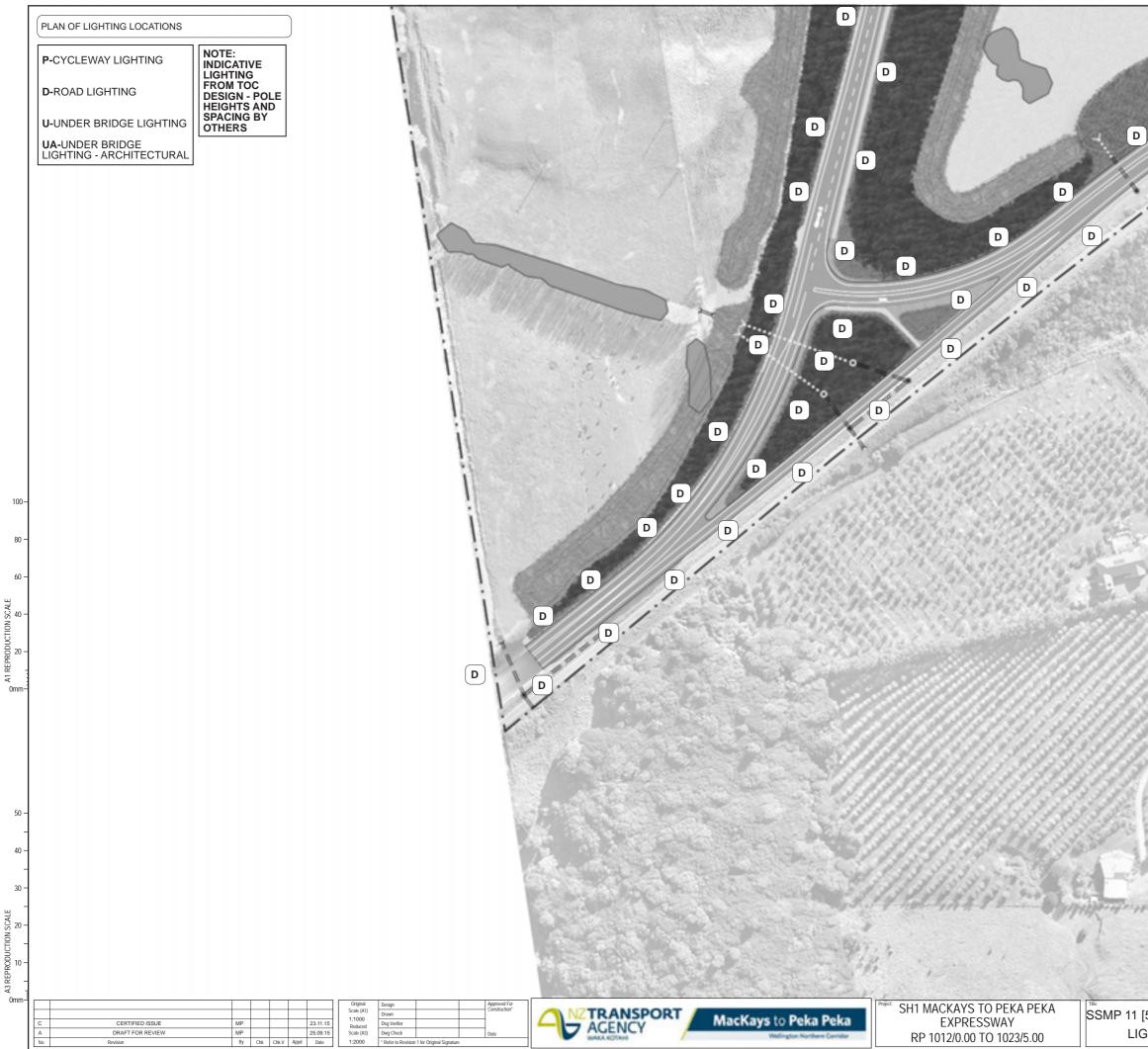


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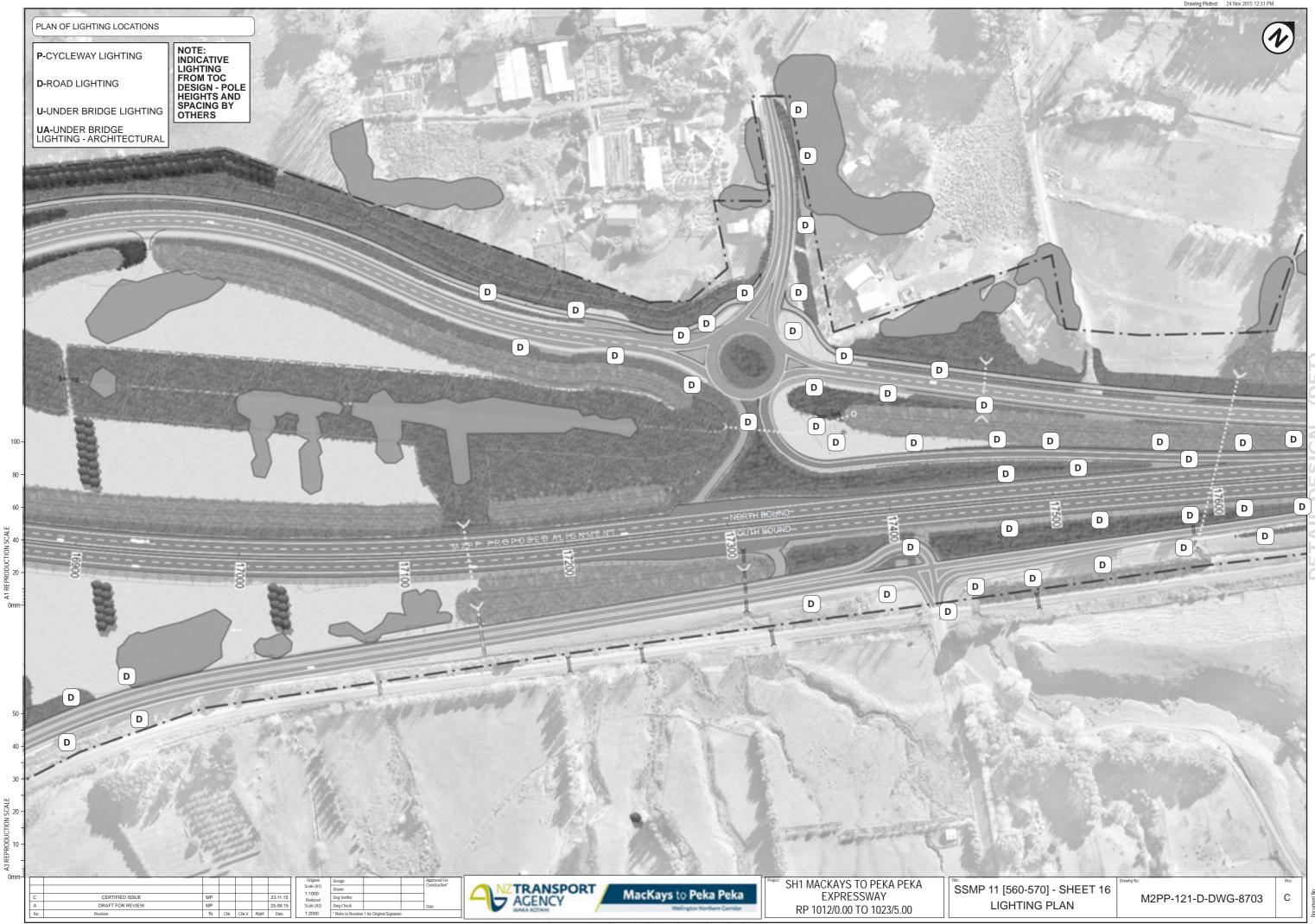
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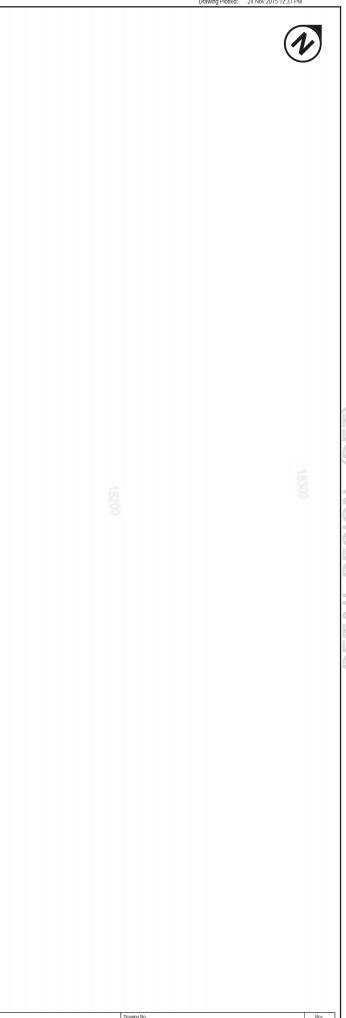
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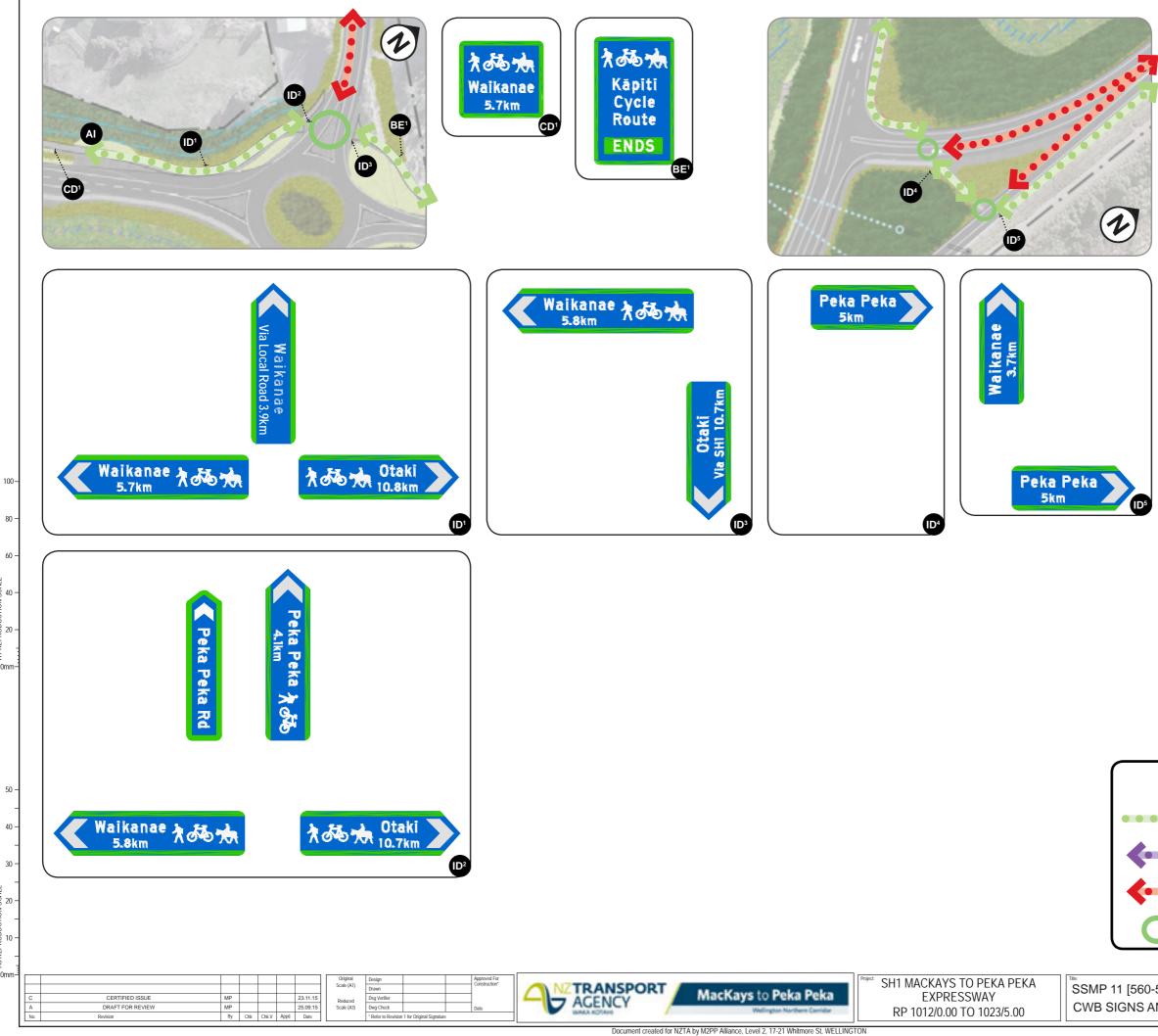
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EXISTING NETWORK

CYCLEWAY WALKWAY BRIDLEWAY

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### AI - ADVANCED INFO SIGNS

- AT START OF ROUTE.
- INCLUDES: MAP & INFO
- LENGTH & DURATION OF RIDE / WALK

AI - 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**

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ENDS



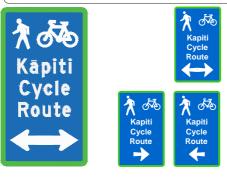
**BE** - Begins/Ends Signs are used to indicate the start and/or end point of a cycle route. They will include route specific information. Route Begins Signs should be installed on the left hand side of the CWB immediately beyond or adjacent to any advance information sign or at a logical starting point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

### **ID - INTERSECTION DIRECTION**



destination and the distance.

### 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.



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.

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

Multiple sighs and destinations to be on one post

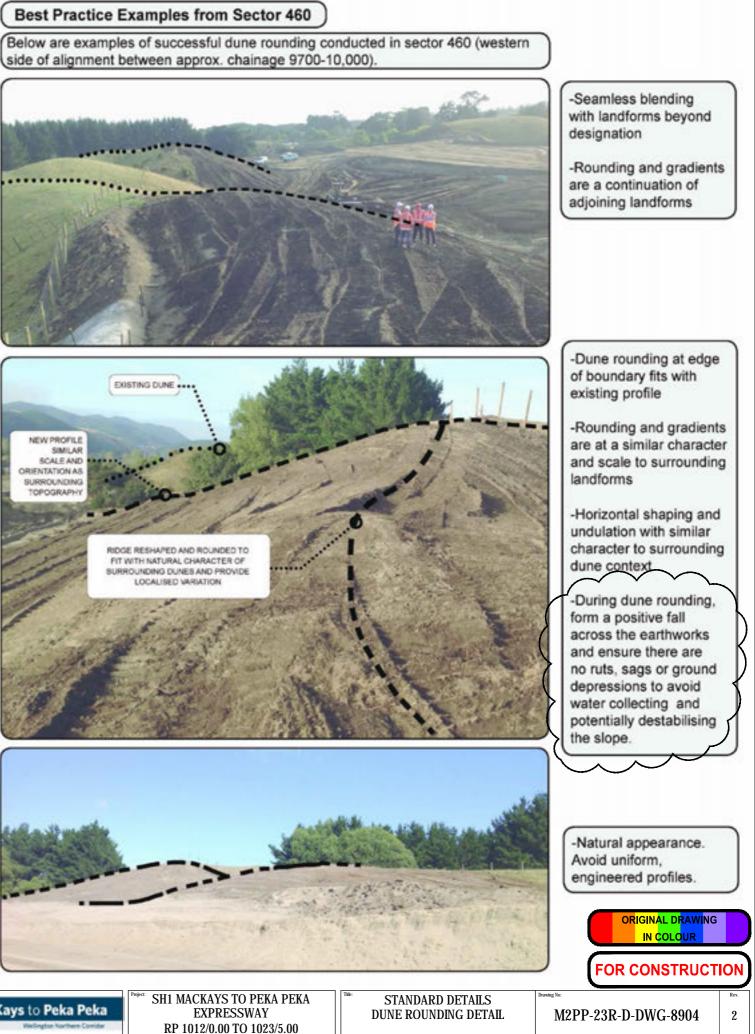
SHEET 20 CWB SIGN TYPE SUMMARY

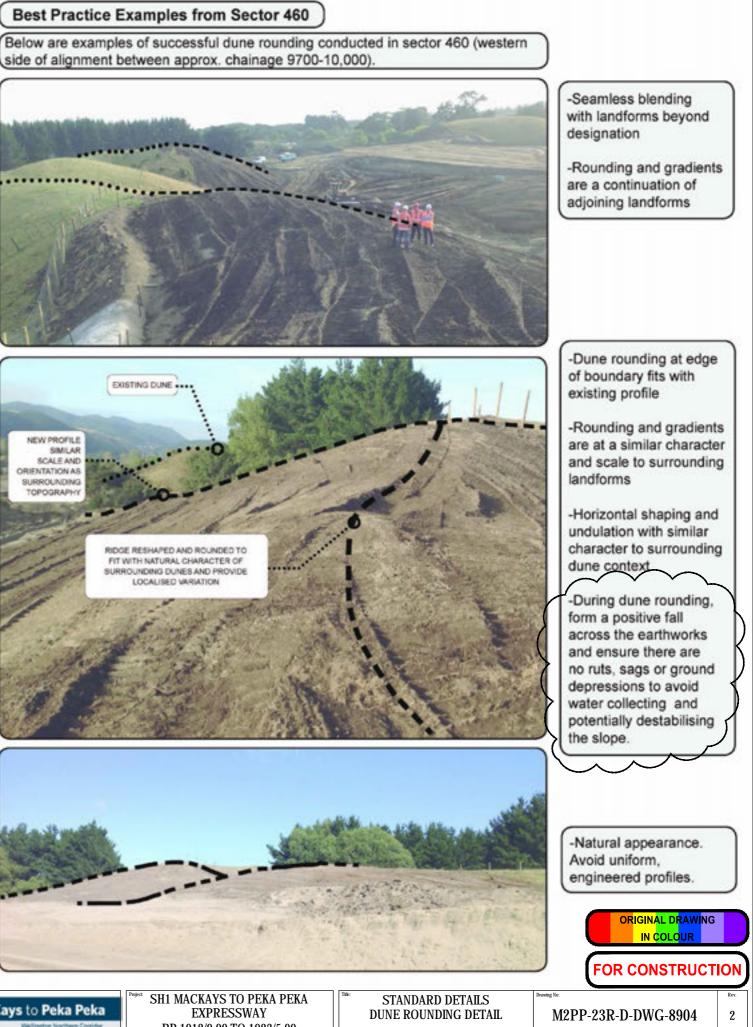
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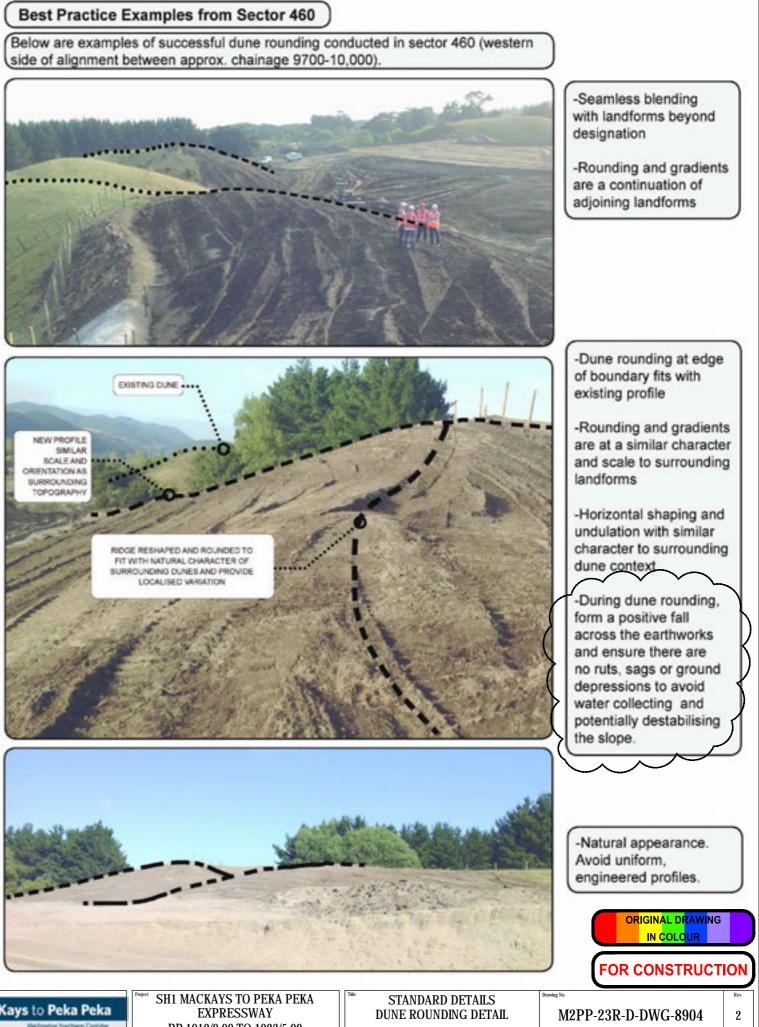
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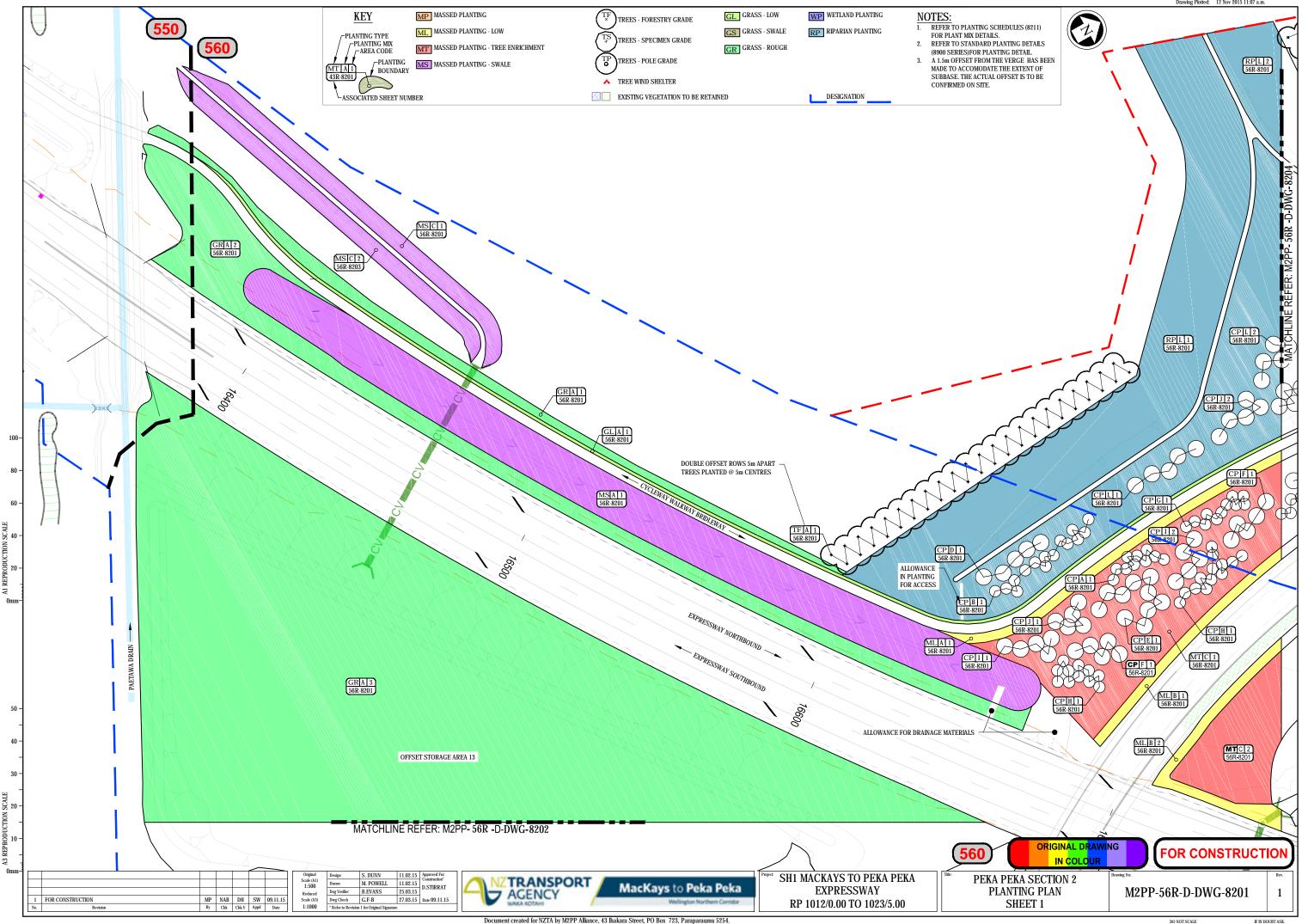
	This guidance does not negate the requirement for the landscape architect to sign off these works prior to spreading topsoil.
•	The obligation to round earthwork cuts in the dune country, avoiding a geometric engineered finish, is a requirement of the consent conditions, the UDLF and the LMP (see below).
•	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.
ŀ	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.
0	onsent Conditions
set o unde	Attion DC.57 b) The purpose of each SSLMP shall be to help ensure detailed landscape design of the Project accords with the principles wit in the Urban and Landscape Design Framework (Technical Report 5) in order to achieve the outcomes and standards required or Condition DC.53C, having regard to the local character and context and ecological conditions within each sector or stage of the route. MPs are required for all sectors/stages of the Expressway.
	Ition DC.57 f) Each SSLMP shall include details of landscape design, including the following matters: onsideration of: A. The landforms and character, including streams;
	UDLF(Urban Design and Landscape Framework)
align inevit	dunes are the 'signature' landforms encountered along the Expressway corridor. In the first instance the route ment seeks to avoid significant dunes if possible. However, loss or modification of some dunes will be table in places given the confined corridor available and the scale of the Expressway footprint. Integrating the Expressway linear form into lune landforms is a key design objective.
The C Expr	gn Concept dune forms and other natural landform features have been avoided as best they can in the alignment of the essway. However, the Expressway will create change to landforms and the approach will be to 'naturalise' the ges as far as practicable, to integrate those changes with local topographical patterns.
	gn Principles following principles will apply to the landform design:
3. De	sign or modify landforms to acknowledge and reflect the local topographical pattern (scale, orientation, profile).
	ape (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 d wind erosion.
	ape visual and noise mitigation bunds to appear as 'natural' landform, avoiding engineered appearances unless these forms are a mponent of a designed 'land art' formation.
	LMP(Landscape Management Plan)
Atta	chment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures (pg.6)
Ensi	ire finished earthworks physically and visually relate to adjoining landforms and that they reflect the Design Principles as set out in the in and Landscape Design Framework.
	pe noise and visual mitigation bunds to appear as 'natural' landforms where practicable.
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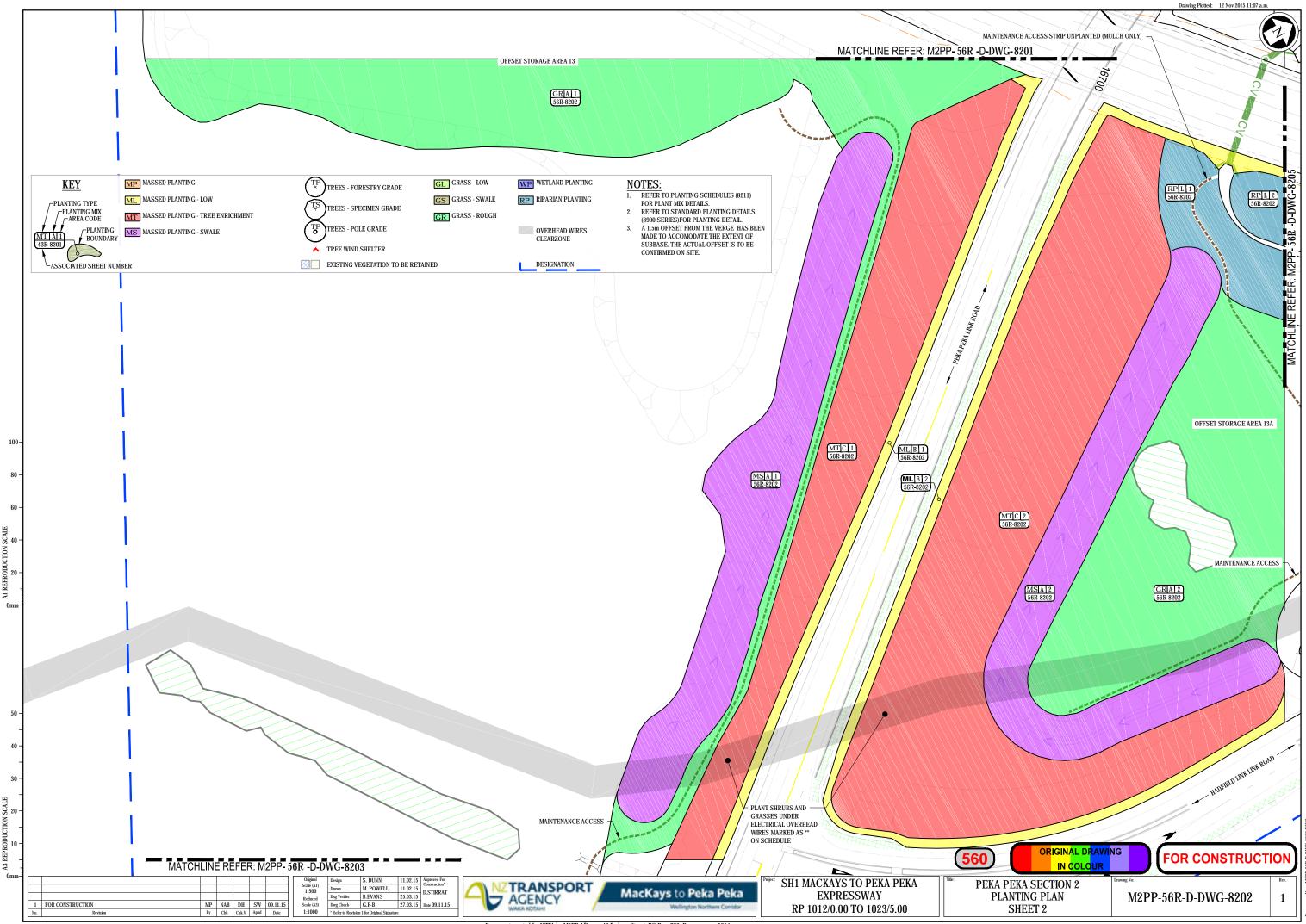






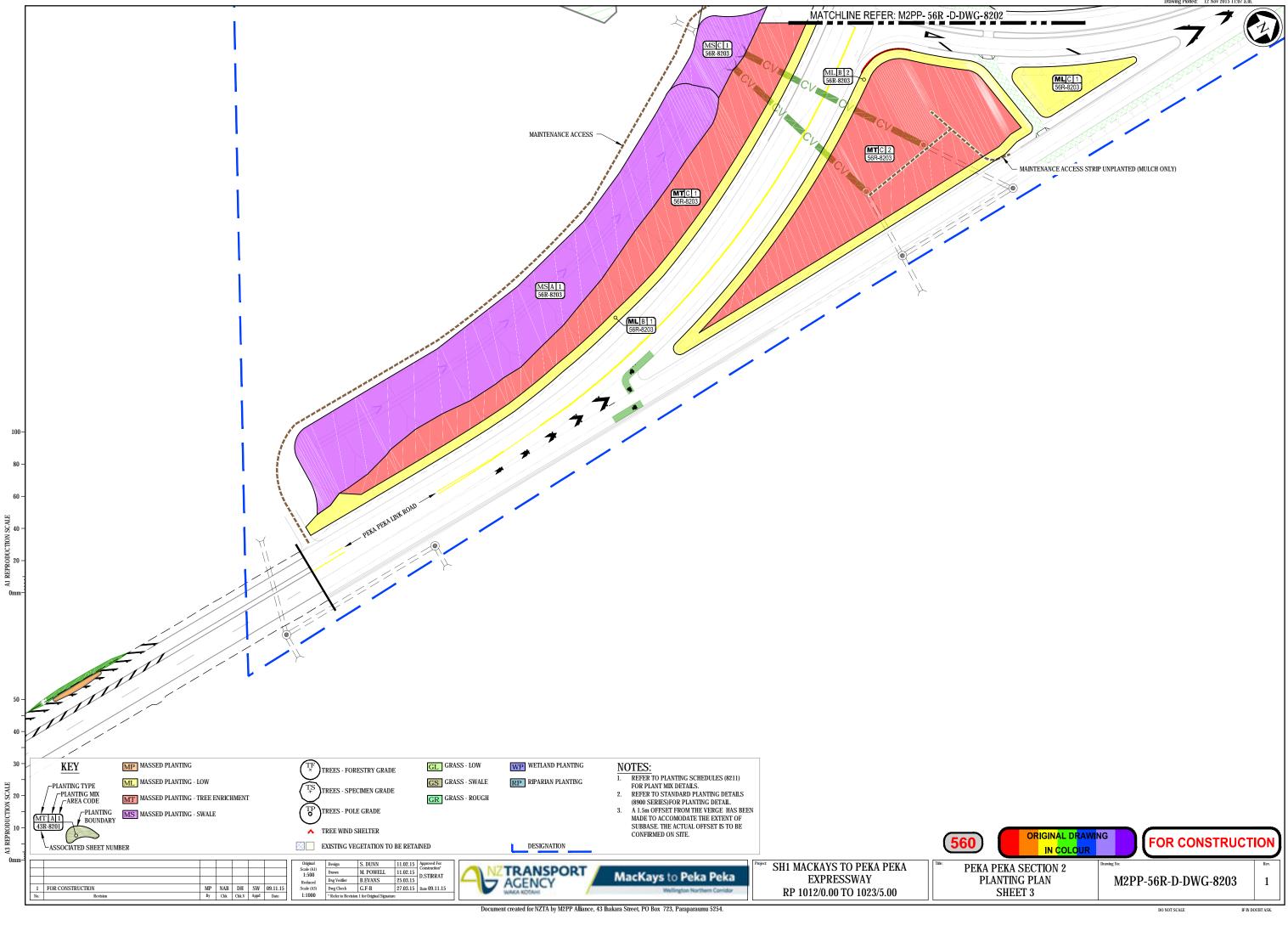


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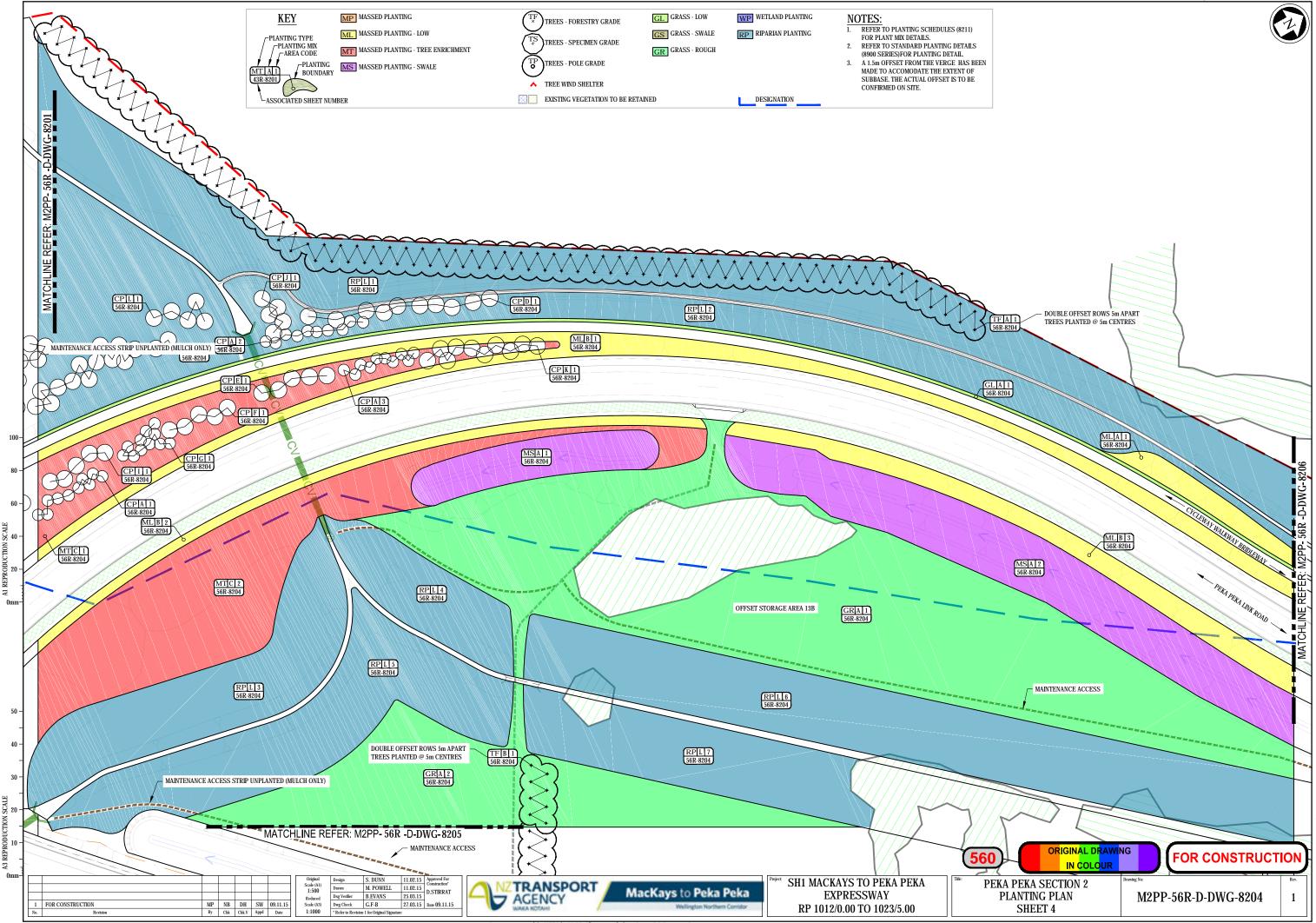


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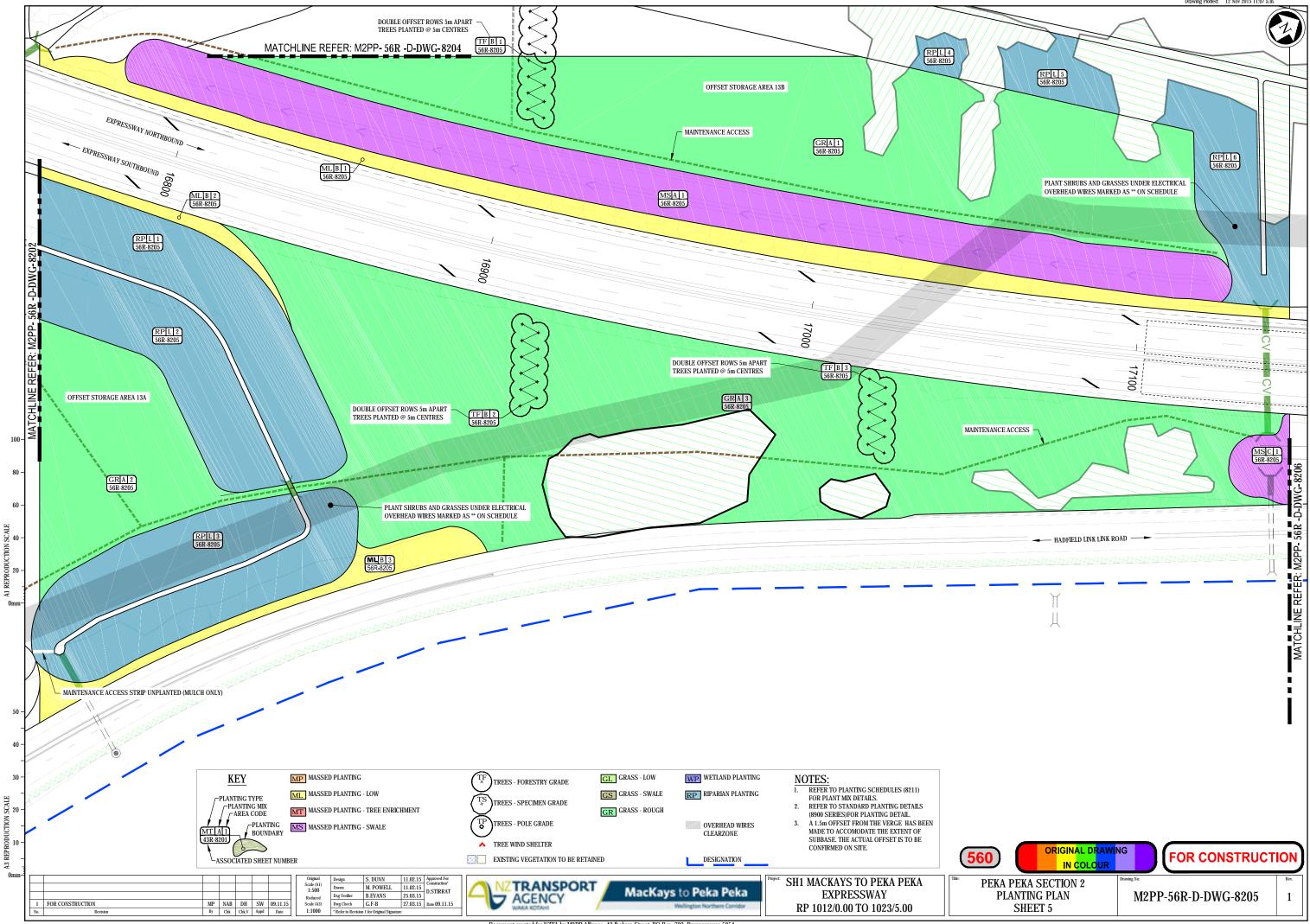
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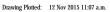
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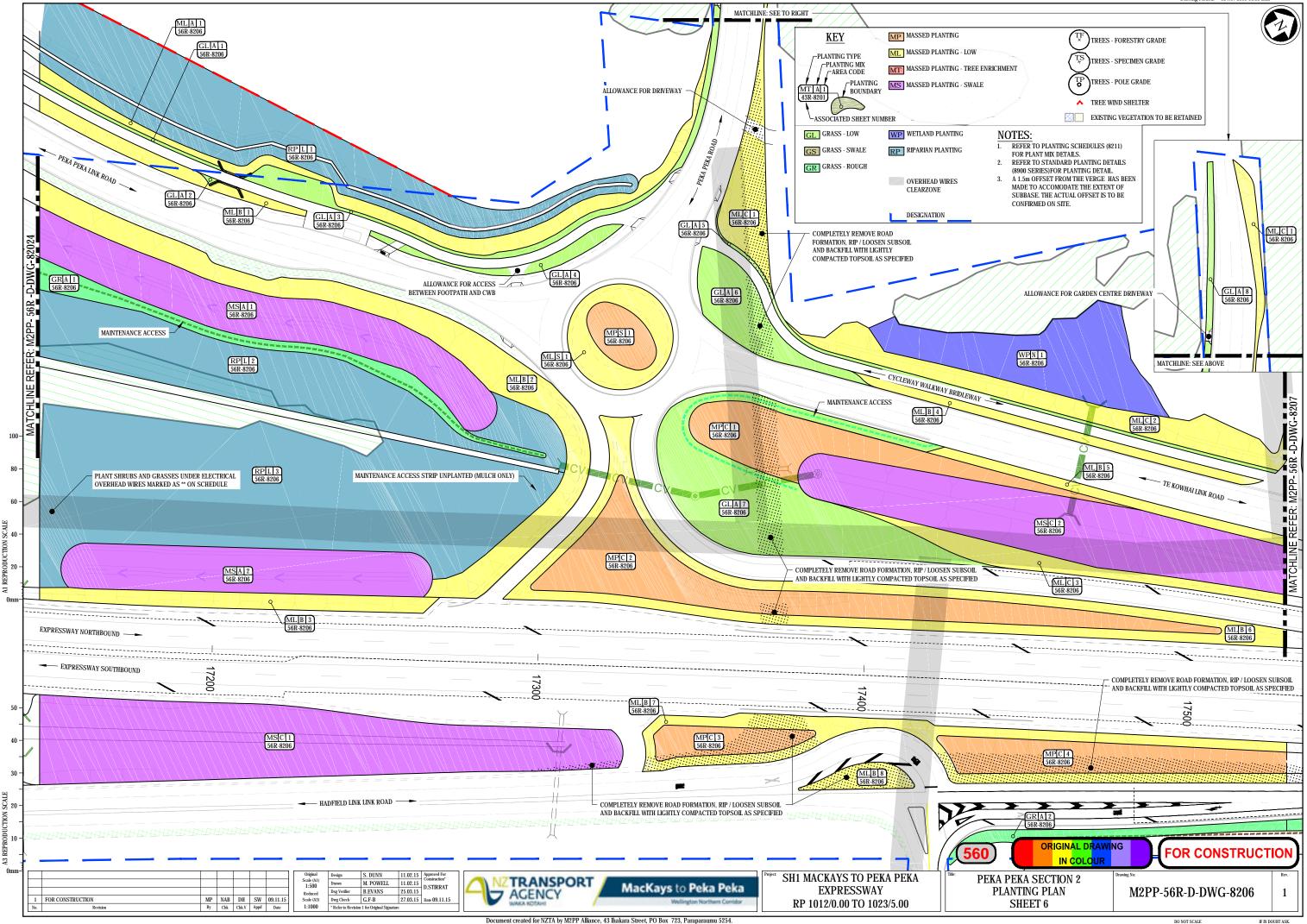
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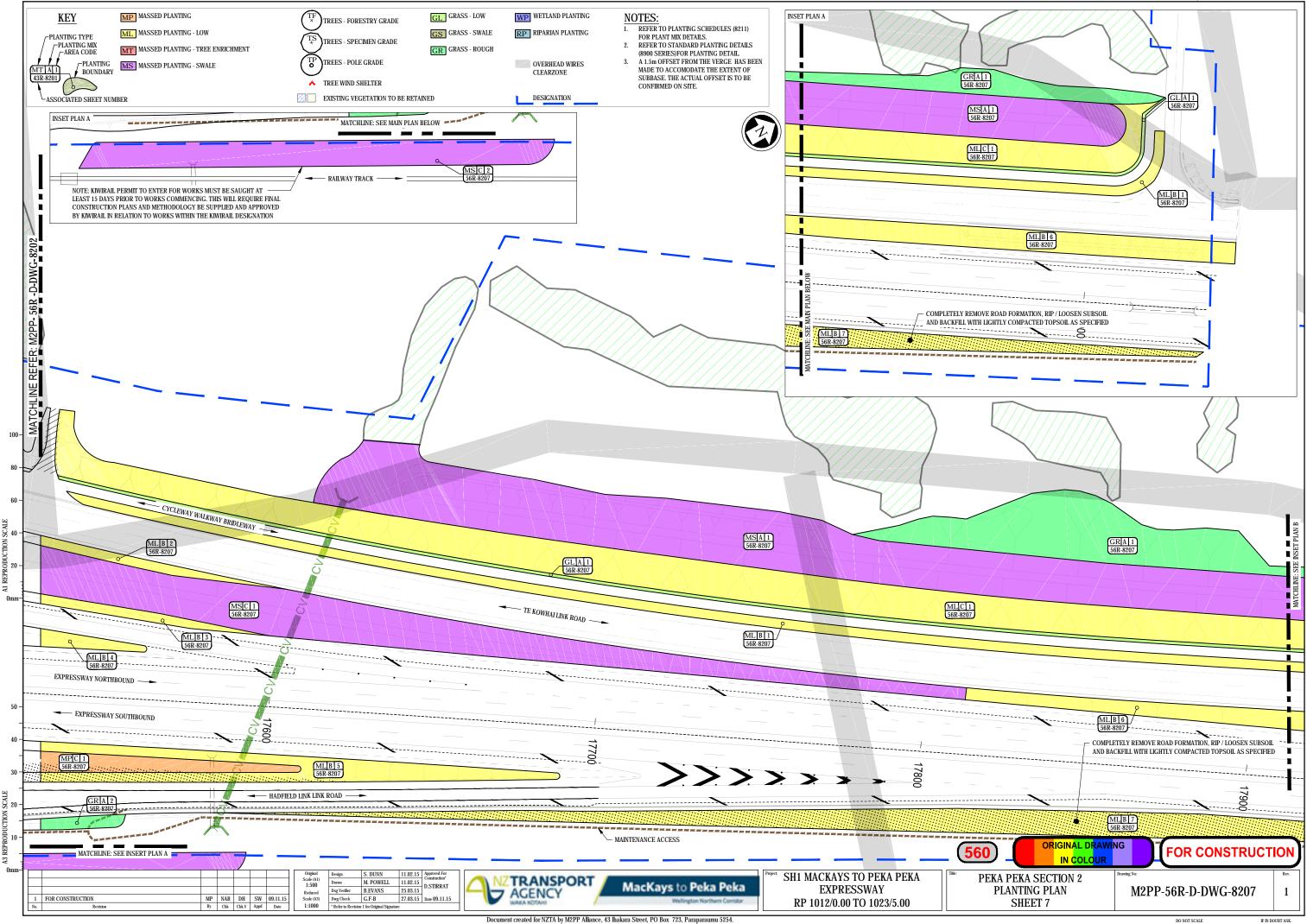
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SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA

EXPRESSWAY

RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

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MacKays to Peka Peka

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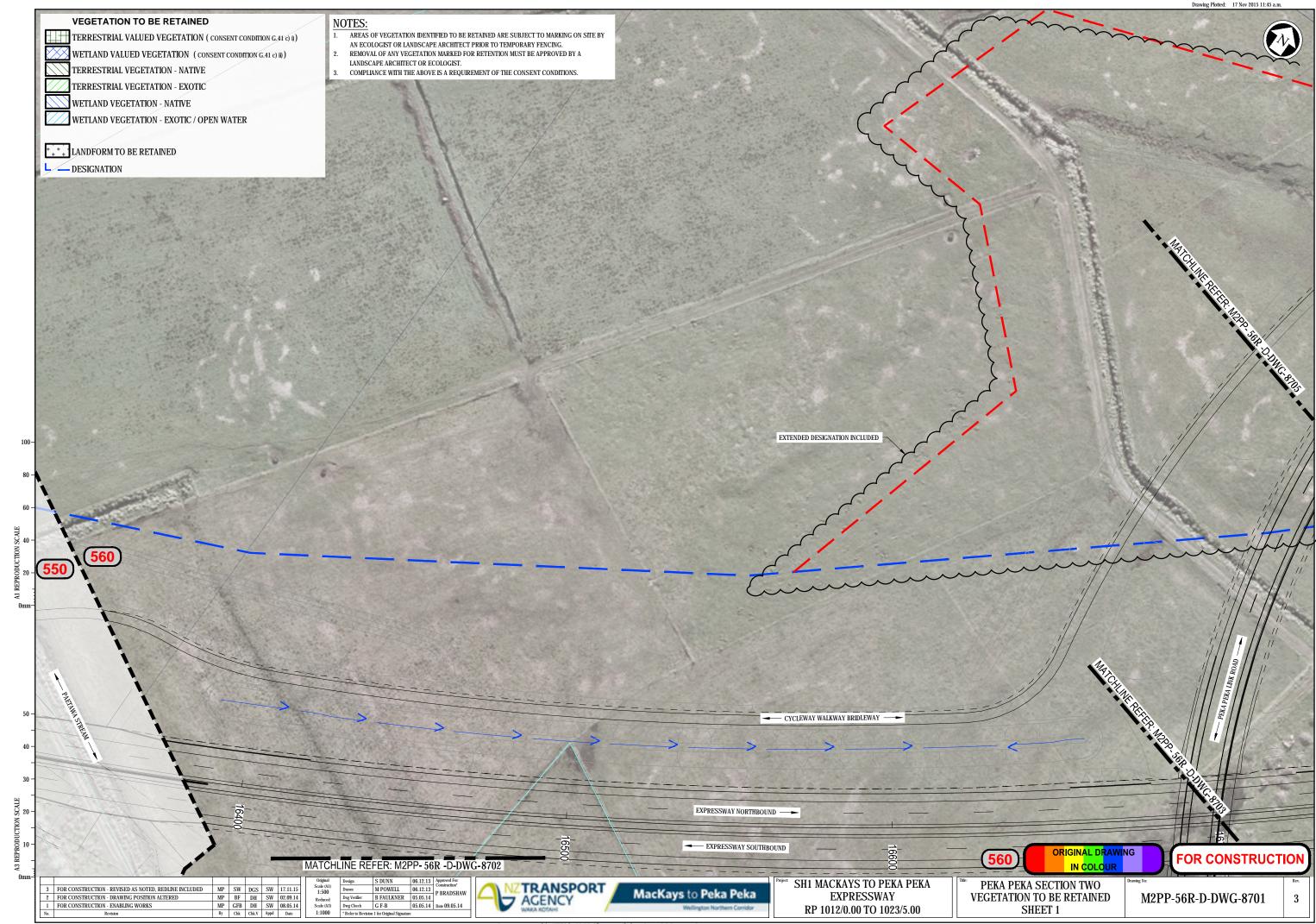
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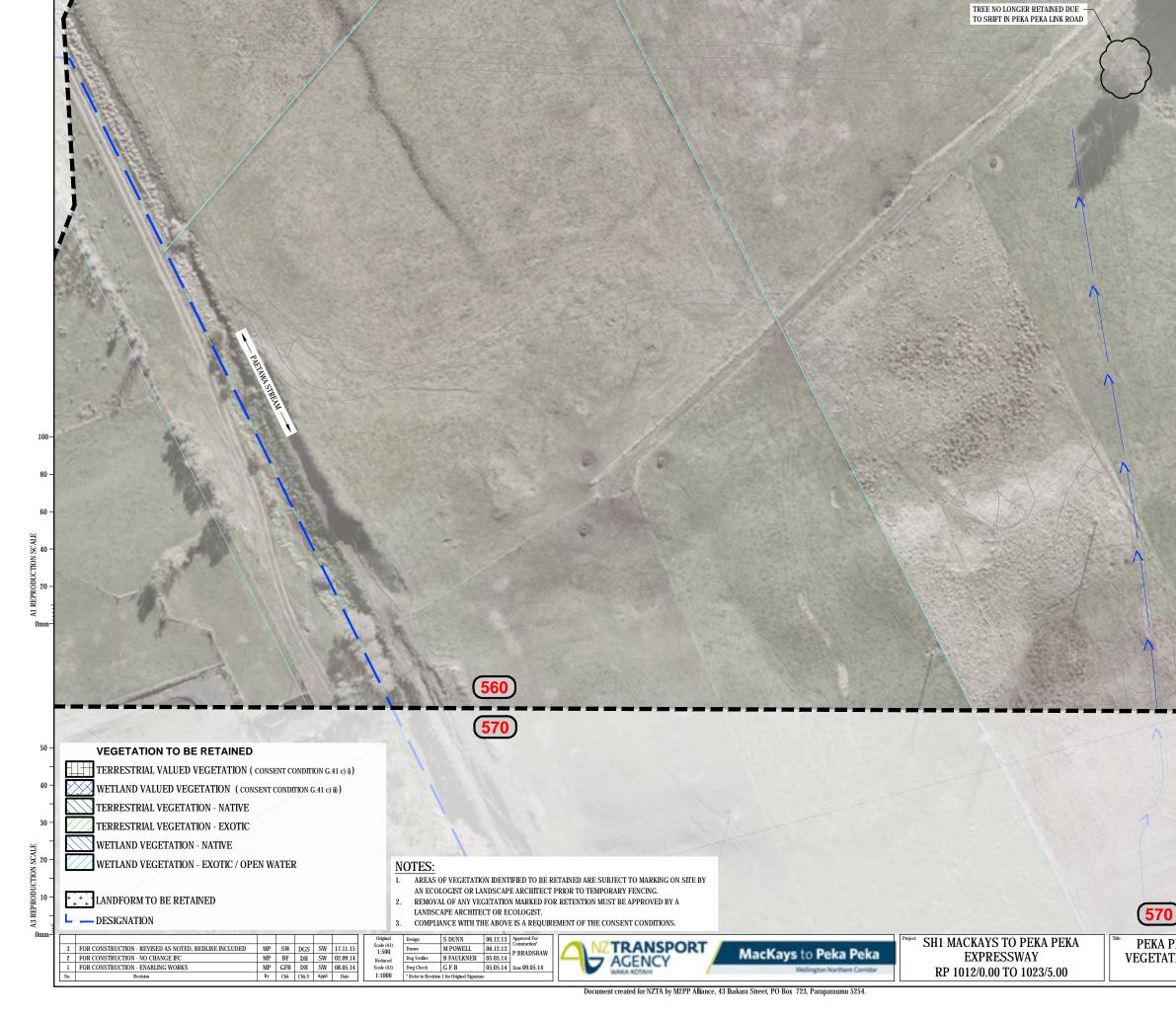
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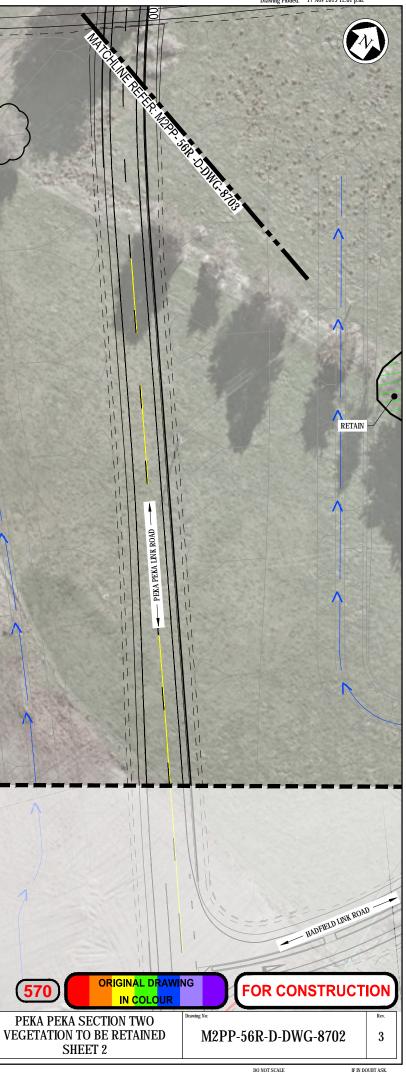
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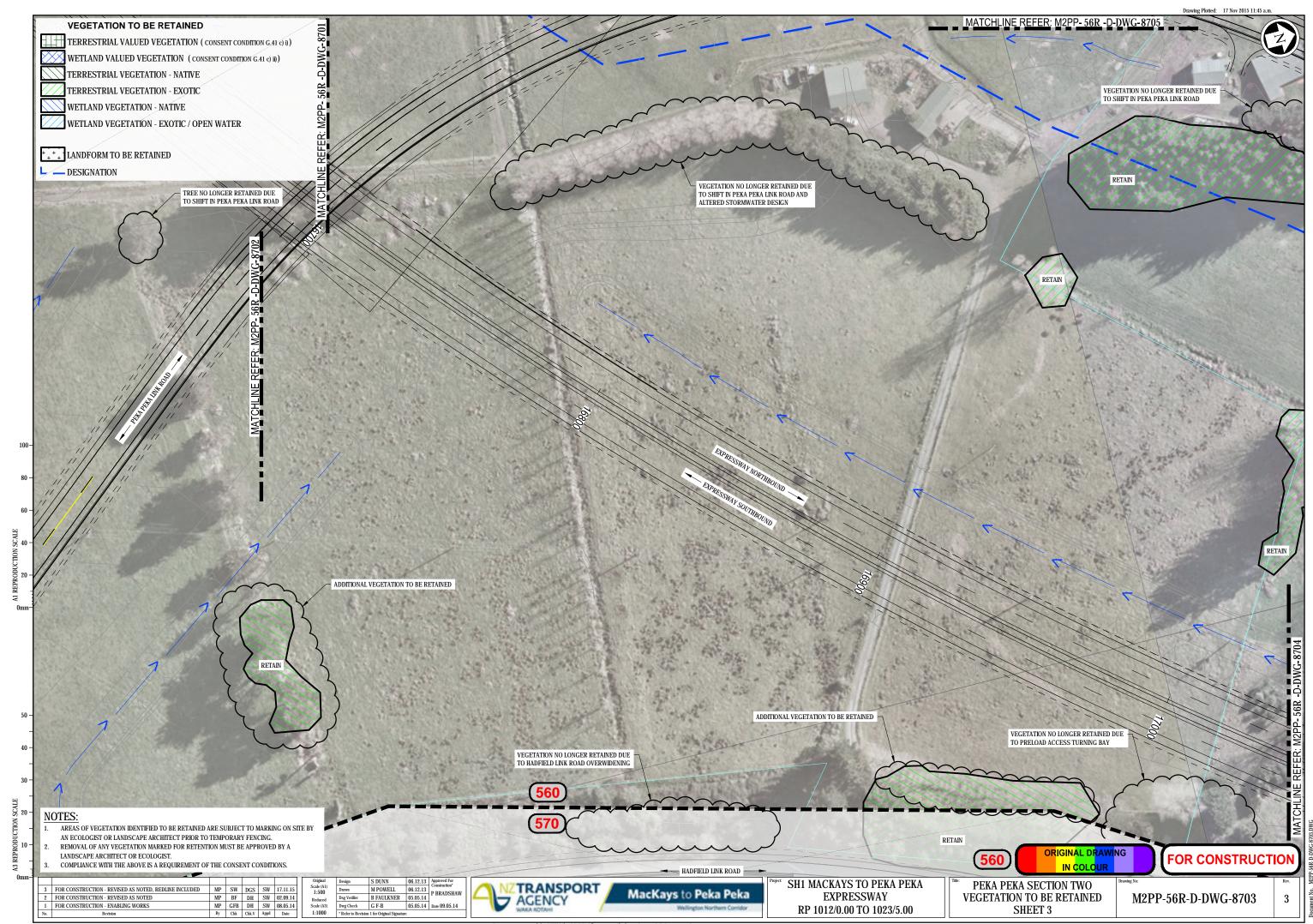
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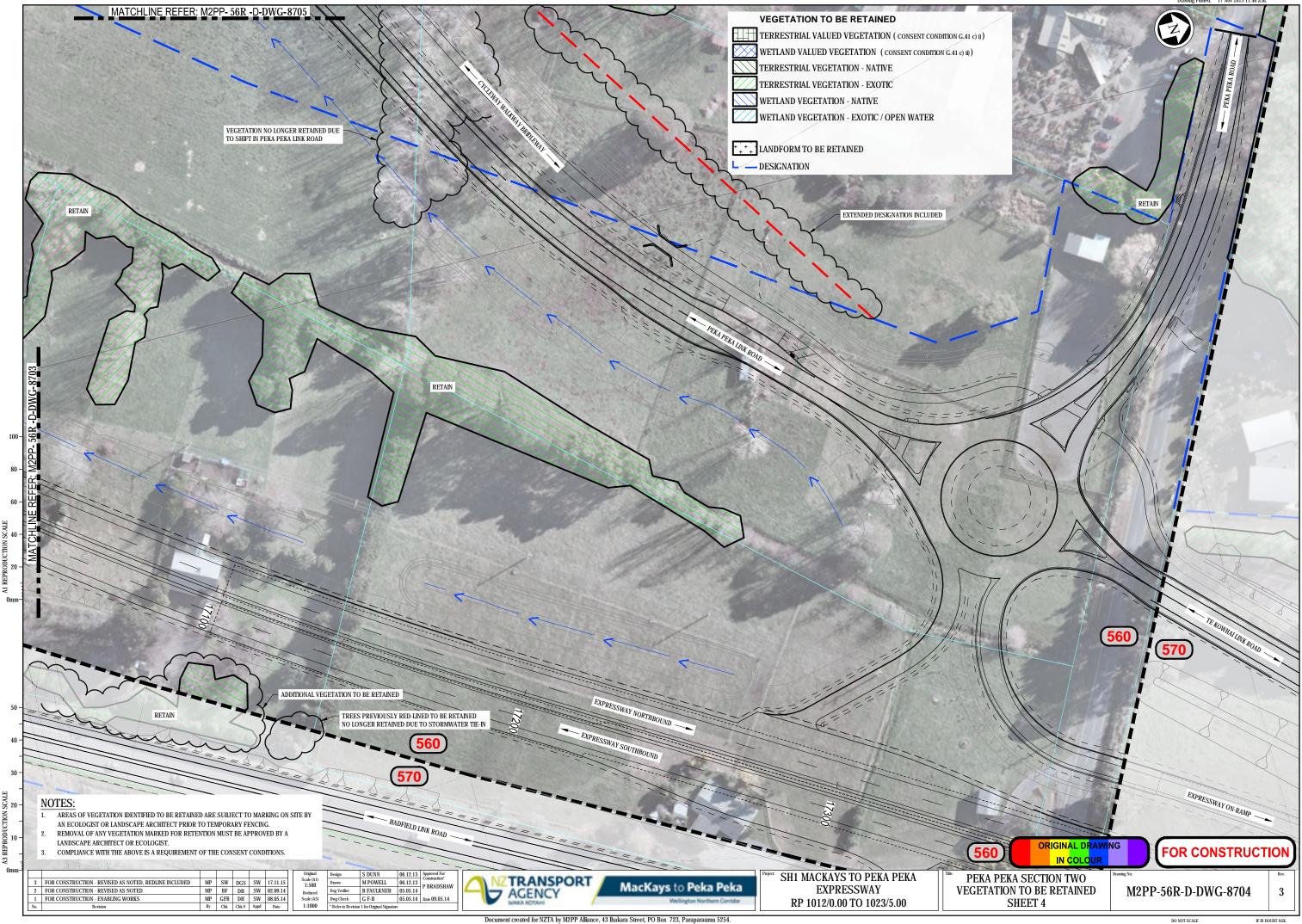
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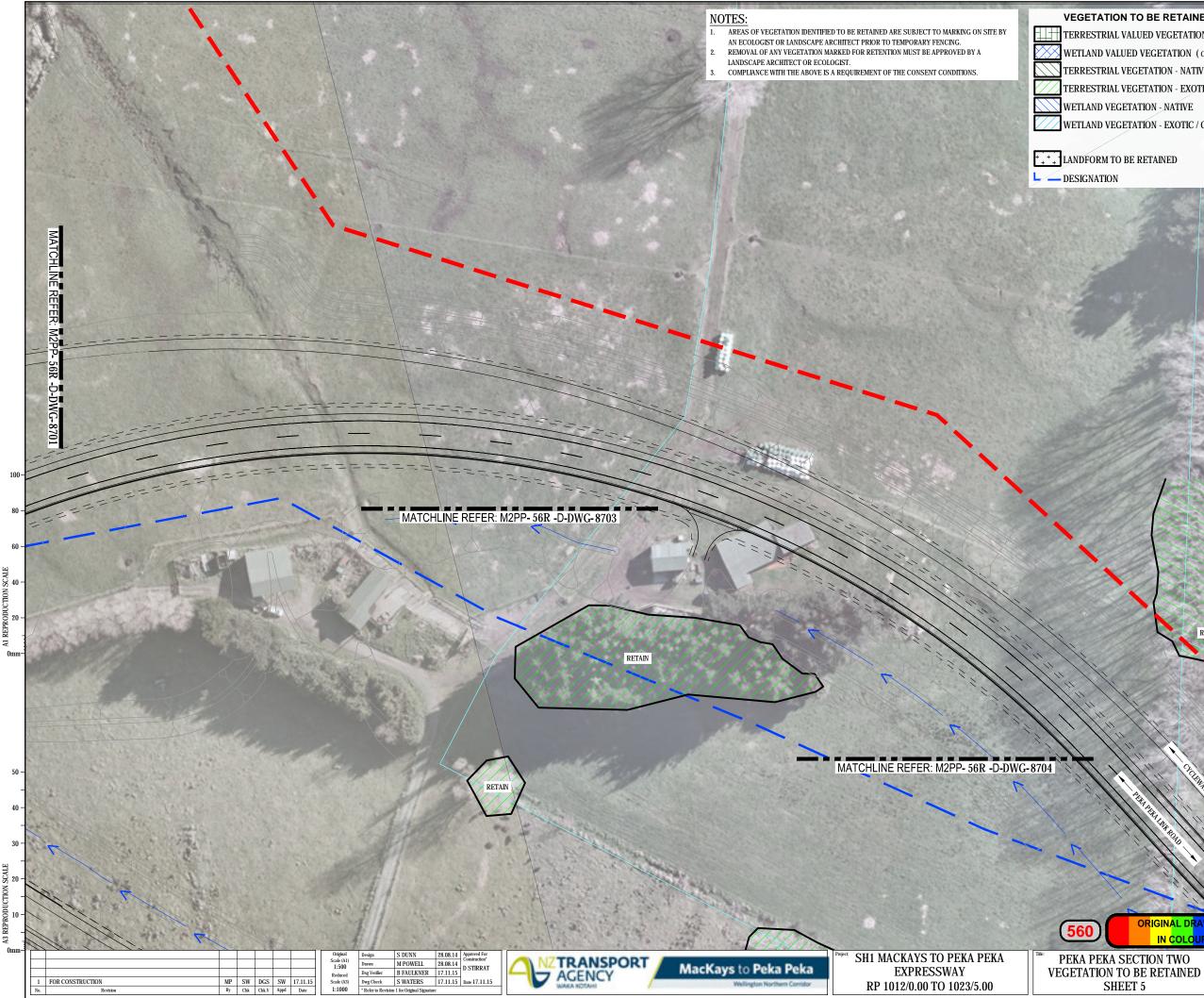
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### VEGETATION TO BE RETAINED

- TERRESTRIAL VALUED VEGETATION ( CONSENT CONDITION G.41 c) i)
  - WETLAND VALUED VEGETATION (CONSENT CONDITION G.41 c) ii)
  - **TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION NATIVE**
  - **TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION EXOTIC**
  - WETLAND VEGETATION NATIVE
  - WETLAND VEGETATION EXOTIC / OPEN WATER

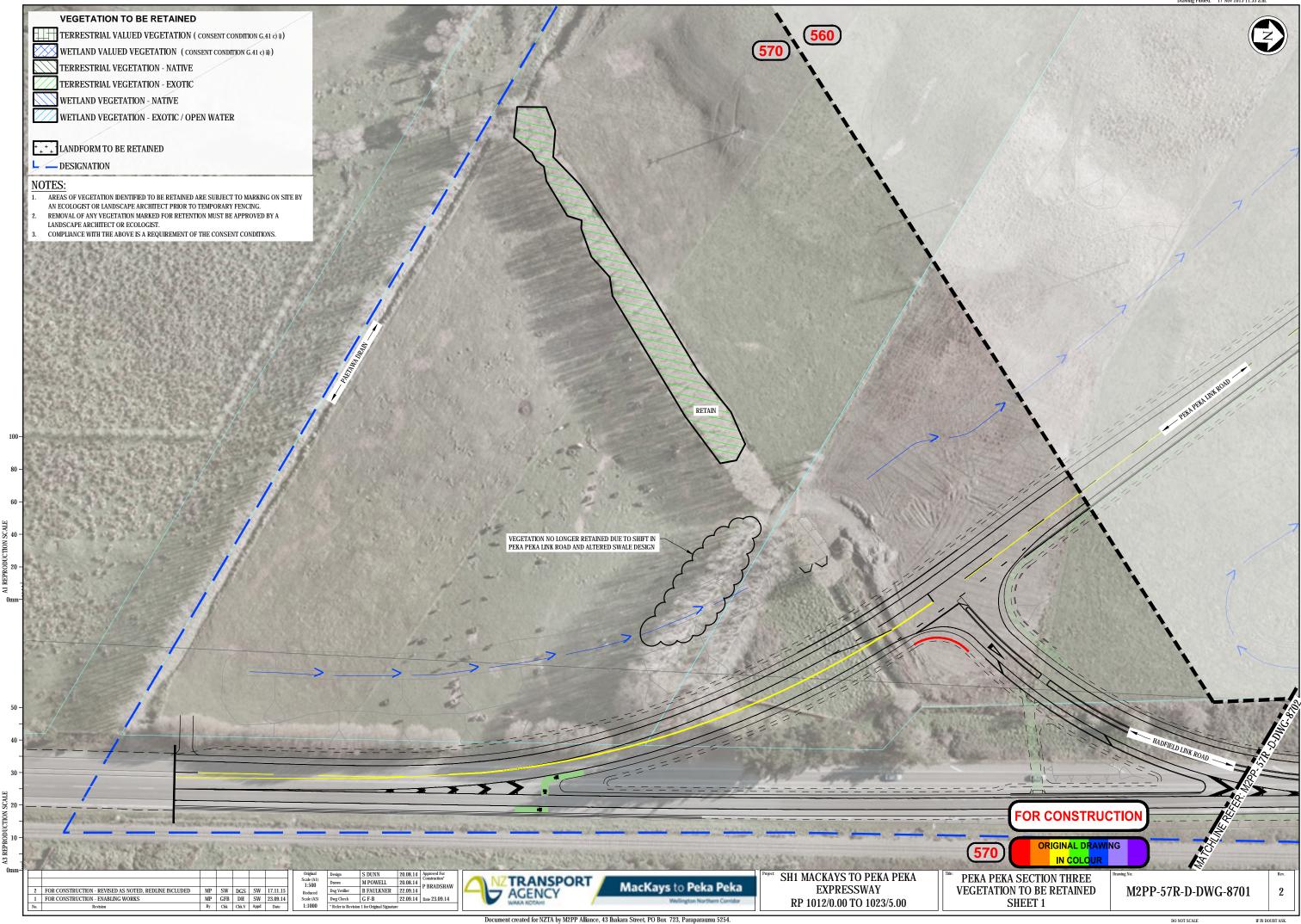
# + + + + LANDFORM TO BE RETAINED

M2PP-56R-D-DWG-8705

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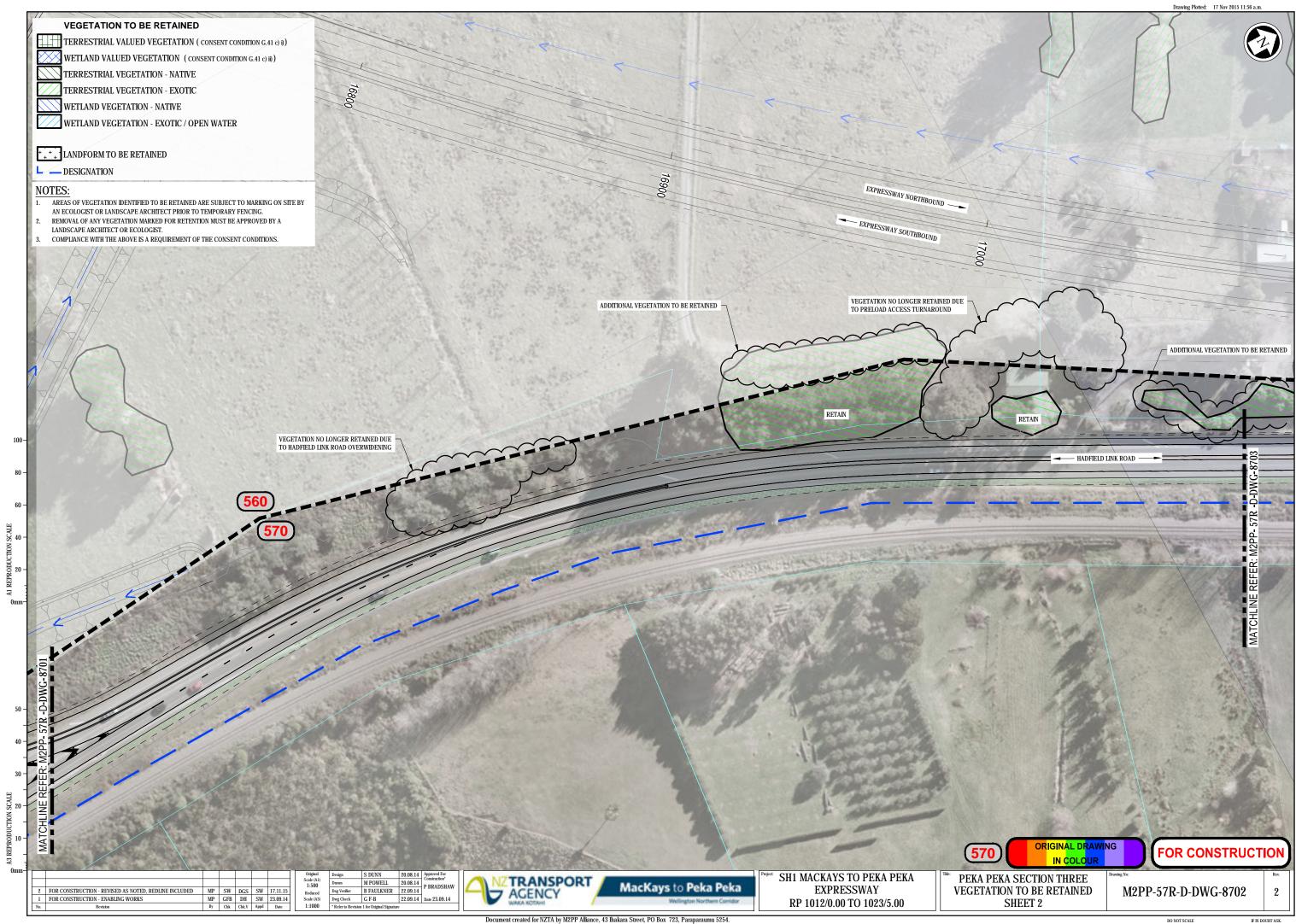
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SHEET 5

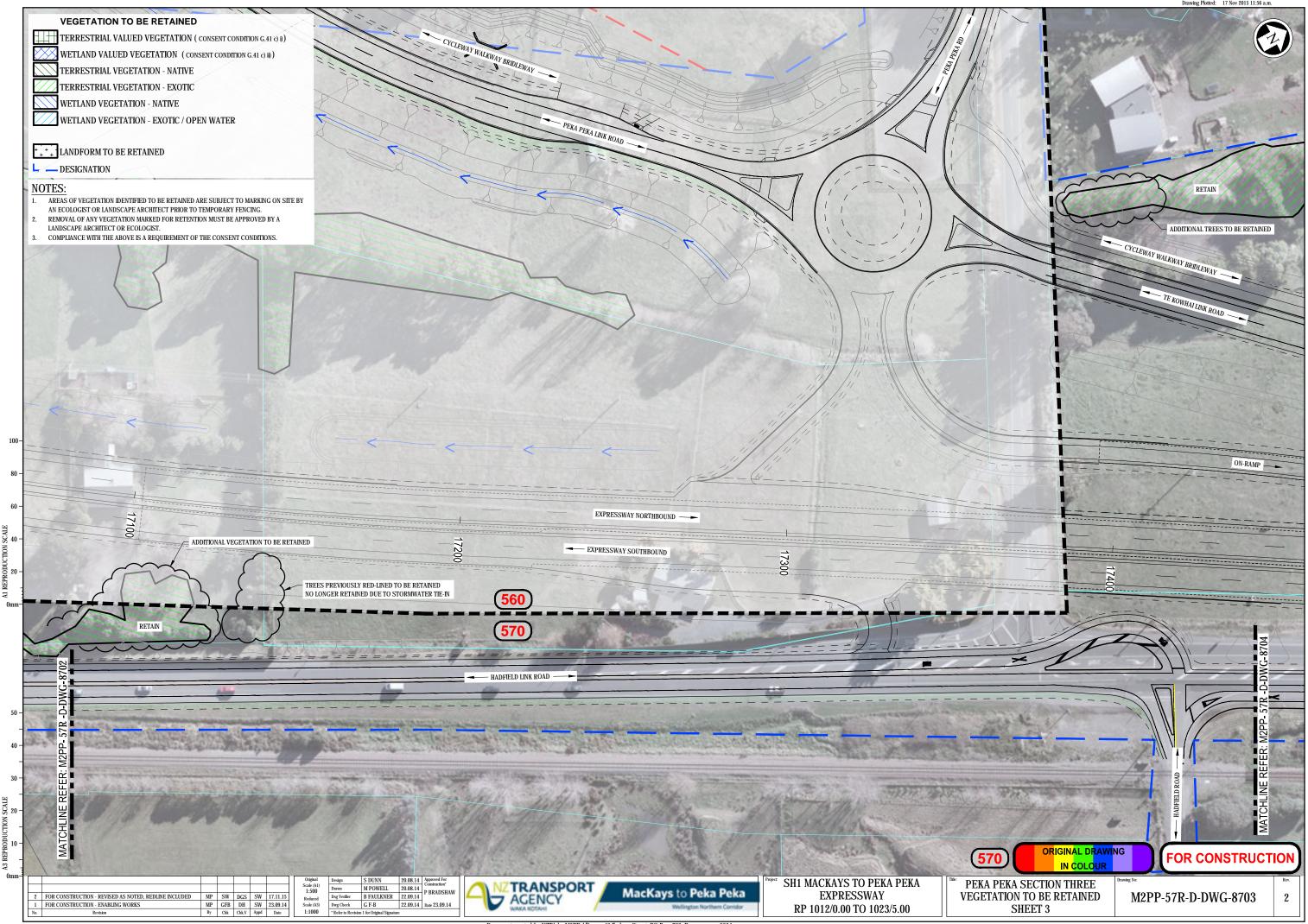


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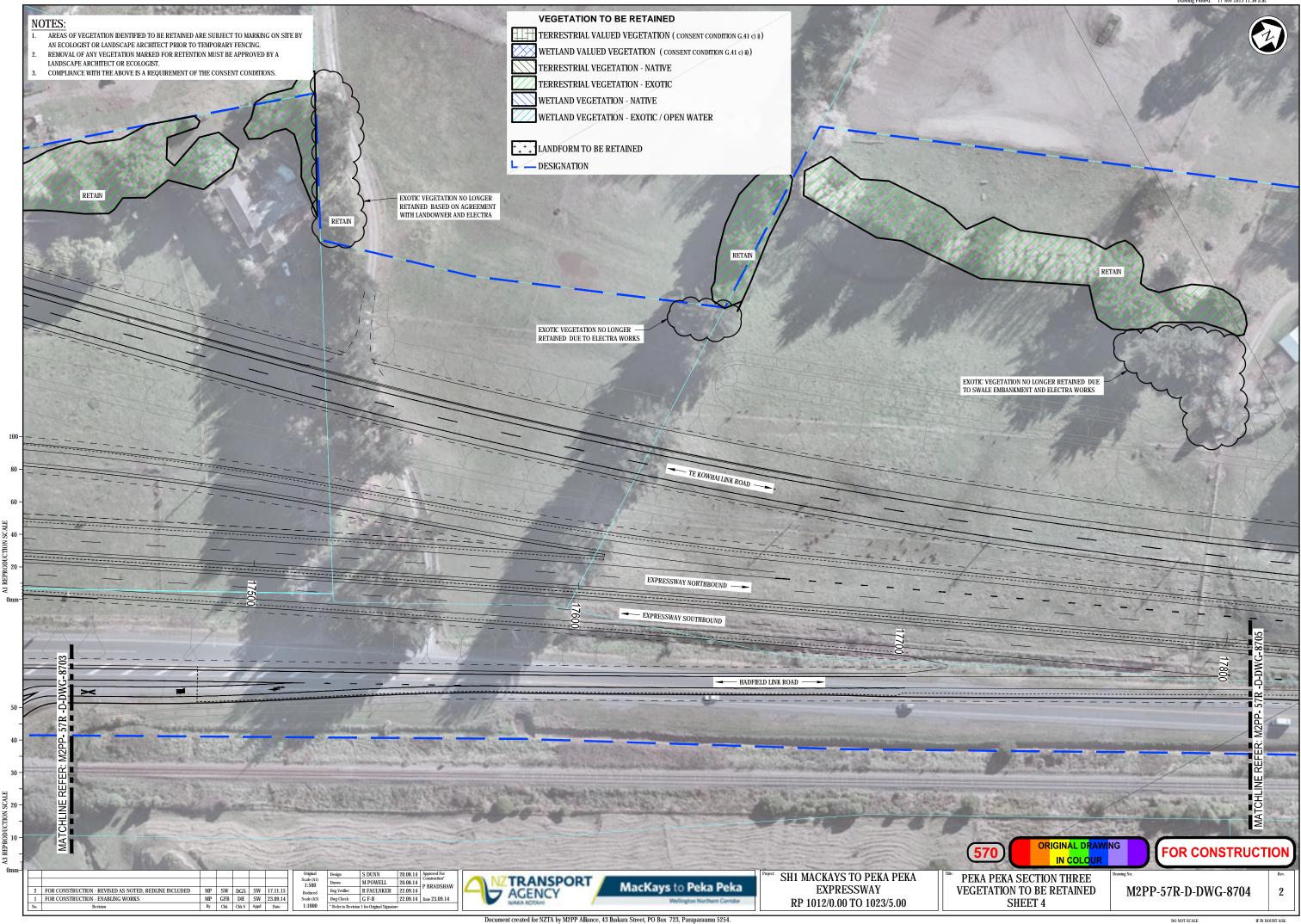
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Appendix 2: CONSULTATION, FEEDBACK AND RESPONSES Site Specific Management Plan 0011- [sector 560-570] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0011

23 NOVEMBER 2015 - 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 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 Pe

- Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai;
- Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (representing Ngati Raukawa)
- KCDC;
- GWRC;
- -Kāpiti Cycling Incorporated;
- Implementation Group of the Kapiti Coast District Council Advisory on Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleway

### COMMENTS ON DRAFT SSMP 11. Rev A 25 September 2015 KCDC REVIEWERS COMMENTS [JW=Julia Williams- Landscape Architect; DP = Deyana Popova-Urban Designer; SK=Stuart Kilmister – Programme Manager CWB; JP = John Perkins – Senior Roading Engined Condition **Condition Detail** Reviewer/ KCDC Reviewer's comment reference in Management Plan Author's response SSMP Reference commenter SK Plan shows Kapiti Blue CWB terminating at Appendix 1 This was incorrectly drawn. The plan has been amended to show Kapiti Blue contir private driveway. Sheet 12 59A i) xii) SSMP11 shall JW + SK CWB Entrance shown at Te Kowhai Link Road. The entrance being labelled at Te Kowhai was a drawing error. This has been corre Appendix 1 consider the Suggestion that Peka Peka Road is a more Sheet 19 detail (including a grassed congregation area) being adjacent to the bus stops on the start of the suitable location. This is roughly 125m from Peka Peka Road in order to receive cycling traffic crossin Expressway eastern side of the expressway. Directional signage to the CWB is also provided at CWB. JW Additional Directional sign required at Te Kowhai Appendix 1 Following the completion of PP2O directional signage will likely be necessary here. Road. Sheet 19 this signage is best left until the design of PP2O has been resolved. In the interim si road signage has been deemed unnecessary as it is a no-exit street with less than JW Suggestion that an additional sign will be Appendix 1 Directional signs are now shown at both the crossing point of Hadfield Link Road a Sheet 19 SH1. necessary at the corner of Peka Peka Link Road and Hadfield Link Road to direct people from existing SH1 to CWB. DC.57 f) JW Vegetation to be retained plans Revised plans yet 5.A This statement has been amended to reflect that the plans have been amended wi to be signed off since change in link road Page 10 alignment and that changes made since are to be considered as a part of the review alignment. This is contrary to the statement on page 10. JW No indication whether there will be a pole light at The base plan for Sheet 17 (M2PP-121-D-DWG-8704) was incorrect (it showed the Appendix 1 the intersection of the CWB with Te Kowhai Sheet 17 has been corrected. A road light on the corner of Te Kowhai link road and Te Kowh Road. the intersection. Sheet 17 DWG 8704 seems misaligned IP See Above See Above IP Appendix 1 Ducting for further lighting has been provided, however currently lighting the full Absence of lighting over a section of Peka Peka Link road. Sheets 14-17 considered necessary. Following the completion of PP2O this signage will need to be adjusted, however in IP Unsure of intention off ID3 signing cycle traffic to Appendix 1 SH1. Sheet 19 heading northbound will need to use the on-ramp to join SH1.

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nuing Northwards.
ected with the entrance he Peka Peka Link Road. ng the link road from the Peka Peka Road.
. However the design of signage beyond the local 20 residences.
nd that of the slip lane to
ith the shifted link road w of this SSMP.
previous plans base). This nai road will provide light to
length of the road is not
n the interim cycle traffic

**APPENDIX 2: Consultation and Reviewer Comment Responses** MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11: Peka Peka

<b>GWRC REVIEWERS COMMENTS</b> [A	F – Adam Forbe	s, Ecologist]		
Topic	Reviewer/ commenter	KCDC Reviewer's comment	reference in SSMP	Management Plan Author's response
Reduction in Mitigation Requirements based on Detailed Design	AF	It is stated that detailed design has reduced the reclamation length, which results in a 103m reduction in riparian mitigation requirement. I realise that M2PP have proposed to GWRC that the required mitigation should be recalculated based on detailed design dimensions, however, I believe this has not yet been agreed, and therefore it is unclear why the SSMP provides a mitigation quantity based on detailed design length, rather than the BOI agreed length.	5 B. p.11	The discussion with GWRC regarding recalculation of mitigation based on detailed de addressing any shortfalls for the purpose of meeting consent condition G.42. We hav Percy that the SSMP for Peka Peka can proceed with proposed mitigation independe discussions currently being had. All other SSEMP's have progressed and are consider requirements for the extent of riparian mitigation (were that occurs) at the detailed of the reflection on requirements for ecological mitigation has been based on detailed of is therefore in keeping with the process as it has been to date.
Provision of 20m Mitiation on either side of water bodies.	AF	Condition requirements and the EMP specify that riparian restorative planting will be "a minimum width of 20m on each side of each water body, unless otherwise agreed by the Manager (for example, where the margin of a water body is close to a road or another property)". However, SSMP 11 proposes riparian planting widths of "approximately 20m either side of the channel". There is nothing provided to suggest that Manager's approval has been sought for areas of riparian mitigation width that may be less than 20m. Please clarify why a minimum of 20m either side of a given channel cannot be provided in this mitigation area, and how much of the mitigation length is affected in this way.	5 J. p.13	<ul> <li>By placing these quanta in the SSEMP and submitting it for certification we are by de Managers agreement to any departures from conditions. Prior agreement is not a reprocess. This is the same process we have followed in other SSMP's.</li> <li>For information, other than "Swale 3" which is in fact a stream, the stream riparian rewhich has 20m both sides is 744m, the linear length that only achieves one side 20m quanta (but near 20m) is 105m; and the linear length that achieves no side 20m wide. For "swale 3" the linear length that achieves 20m both sides is 0m; the linear length 20m is 16m, and the length that achieves some width but less than 20m on both side very restricted in space by both the road and its batter and the designation. Typically there is no more than 30m in which to achieve both the stream and riparian zones. T possible to achieve 40m of riparian. However, the 10 (or so) meters generally present the stream functional benefits of a wider planting. The only difference will be the lik incursion and the level of weed management into the future required (a 20m planting resistant).</li> <li>In the other places (predominantly at the northern most end of the main north-south southern end of the main east-west channel and a small parts of the central eastern sides is not achieved. What is achieved is typically 16-19m on 1 side and 20m of the care the position of maintenance tracks, road side batter or other infrastructure (elect the total width. These minor short falls are not ecologically meaningful, being close to Manager to agree to a reduction (highlighted in red): " with riparian planting to hav 20m on each side of each water body, unless otherwise agreed by the Manager (for emargin of a water body is close to a road or another property);"</li> </ul>

ed design is specific to e have agreed with Richard endently of the recalculation sidered in terms of iled design phase and thus iled design at SSEMP 11 and
by default seeking the t a requirement of the SSMP
ian restored linear length 20m and the other a small wide is 16m.
ngth that achieves one side n sides is 548m. Swale 3 is ically along its length (548m) nes. Therefore it is not resent will still provide all of ne likely level of weed anting being more weed
south running channel, the tern channel, the 20m both the other. The restrictions (electric wires) that restrict ose to 20m.

Id be appropriate for the o have a minimum width of (for example, where the

APPENDIX 2: Consultation and Reviewer Comment Responses MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11: Peka Peka

Measurement of Planting Success	AF	The first bullet point refers to canopy "closure",	5.W p.17	Condition DC 53C (Lands	scape and Vegetation Management) use	es canony closure: c) ii) states:		
Wedsurement of Flanting Success		yet G. 42C vii) refers to canopy "cover". Canopy	5.w p.17			d as 80% canopy closure at the time of Final		
		closure and cover are incompatible measures		-		stablished and where plants have grown to		
		and this could lead to confusion in the future. All			ades the ground and suppresses weed g			
		existing references to canopy "closure" should be	1	create a canopy that sha	alles the ground and suppresses weed g	lowth.		
		changed to canopy "cover".		Condition C 42P (SSEMP	for ocological mitigation areas) uses ca	nopy cover, and confusingly introduces		
					a somewhat ambiguous qualifier – 809			
				-	<b>e</b> .	lemonstrate that the mitigation planting has		
			l		canopy cover over 80% of massed plan			
				In order to be consistent	t with the LMP, the certified EMP used (	ranony closure exclusively in assessing		
				In order to be consistent with the LMP, the certified EMP used canopy closure exclusively in assessing planting success (terrestrial and wetland) and so is consistent with DC.53C and the LMP, but not with G.42E				
				as follows:				
				Mitigation planting	(G.43)			
				Total area of	Area of re-vegetation does not	< 7.6 ha of terrestrial mitigation		
				planted or restored	meet consent requirements	planting achieved		
				terrestrial	(G.42)	F		
					(0.42)			
				vegetation.				
				Plant survival	Survival of a minimum of 80% of	>20% loss of plants at 4 years		
					plant species.			
				Indigenous canopy	Canopy closure of a minimum of	< 80% canopy closure at 4 years		
				closure	80% within the planted areas.			
				All currently certified SSI	EMPs use canopy closure to be consiste	nt with the EMP and LMP, noting the plantin		
				design and specification	have been prepared by the project LA's	who have focused on meeting condition		
				DC.53C. The Ecology tea	m have no particular preference which	measure is used and agree consistency is		
				essential. Both closure a	nd cover are valid scientific measures o	f vegetation recovery each with strengths		
				and weaknesses and son	netimes both are measured for that rea	son. Canopy cover is generally simpler to		
				estimate, particularly in	low stature vegetation and for the mon	itoring timeframes proposed it may be		
						o the EMP, LMP and all previous SSEMPs		

APPENDIX 2: Consultation and Reviewer Comment Responses MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11: Peka Peka

Existing Vegetation within	AF	This plan shows that vegetation existing within	Appendix 1.	A scale is provided (1:1000 @ A3, in the titleblock at the bottom of the page. We ass
Riparian Corridor		the proposed riparian planting treatment will be	56R-8204	the eastern most (or bottom of the page, right hand corner) rather than southernme
		retained. It appears from the plan that an		green hatched riparian vegetation to be retained is?
		undefined length (plan has no scale) of the		
		southern-most riparian zone of the waterway		That aside the interpretation of the reviewer of the plans is partially correct. It is not
		concerned (waterway name not given) would		existing riparian vegetation, either native or exotic (though the great majority is exo
		therefore feature cover by existing vegetation		flanks an existing waterway which is being retained (e.g. W.2, the piece in question a
		rather than restorative mitigation planting. Is		enhanced. The presence of such vegetation makes no difference to our mitigation c
		this interpretation of the plan correct? If so,		mitigation planting must still occur in these areas because that current vegetation is
		please confirm how this portion of the riparian		plant material, density or functional value. Perhaps it too should have been shown in
		zone is accounted for in the calculation of		riparian values require enhancement, are planted, and so therefore form part of the
		mitigation proposed to be provided. This query		the mitigation quantum.
		also applies to riparian zones shown on Sheets 5		
		and 6.		That is to say this portion (remaining trees) is accounted for as with any other reveg
				width and linear meterage go to the linear length and area of riparian mitigation) be
				riparian revegetation effort. This would only not be the case if the current riparian v
				native and sufficiently dense – there are no such examples of that type.
Mitigation Table	AF	I note there is a mitigation shortfall in several	Appendix 4	GWRC (Richard Percy in discussions with Malory Osmond) has agreed that the SSEM
		aspects. This is the subject of current discussion		certified while the discussions relating to the quantum of Project wide mitigation is a
		and any approval of this SSMP should be		discussions about recalculation relate specifically to compliance with condition G.42
		coordinated to be consistent with those		of this SSMP can occur independent of those discussions.
		discussions.		

COMMENTS ON DRAFT ISSUE SSMP 11, Rev A September 2015.

KAPITI CYCLING INC. Lynn Sleath

IMPLEMENTATION GROUP OF KCDC ADVISORY ON CYCLEWAYS, WALKWAYS AND BRIDLEWAYS: Jan Nisbet.

assume the reference is to
most? As this is where the
ot the intention to remove
xotic). Any vegetation that n above) will also be
calculations, as riparian
is insufficient in terms of
n in blue in the plans. The
he improvements and so
egetated riparian zone (it
because it is receiving
vegetation was suitably
MP for Peka Peka can be
is discussed. The
42. On that basis approval

ossing Peka Peka Link Road. additional angled drop use of painted surfacing has e on the projects (eg. Nga

nd and is set back from the the slip lane involves only t is predicted that traffic on aikanae traffic will continue

D1 directing cyclists to

that people on bikes should set on the masterplan.

APPENDIX 2: Consultation and Reviewer Comment Responses MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11: Peka Peka

### COMMENTS ON Draft ISSUE 28.09.2015 SSMP 11: PEKAPEKA

TE ATIAWA KI WHAKARONGATAI Representatives Mahina-a-Rangi-Baker

### General comments to be applied to all SSMP's - confirmed by Te Atiawa at the design workshop on 5 December 2014 Hemi Sundgren, Ann-Maree Bukholt, Mahina a rangi Baker

Condition Reference	Condition Detail	Reviewer/ commenter	Comment	reference in SSMP	Management Plan Author's resp
57 e) i	SSMP to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai General comment to be applied to SSMP 1 – SSMP 11	M2PP Alliance	<ul> <li>A workshop was held with Te Atiawa on the 23 October 2014. The workshop had two key focus areas:</li> <li>1. Te Atiawa to review and comment on the SSMPs. Provide formal comment.</li> <li>2. Identify key opportunities for input into the design of the elements within the expressway with a focus on the CWB and interpretation signage. Agree a methodology, deliverables and program.</li> <li>3. Alliance to prepare a draft design framework by the end of November 2014 and hold a second workshop with Te Atiawa</li> </ul>		In addition, the Alliance design to Atiawa ki Whakarongatai to deve elements along the expressway a work considers the whole Express currently underway, will identify significance to Te Atiawa. If these SSMP area, landscape elements and incorporated into the CWB o Te Atiawa. This process is on-go
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, Ann-Maree Bukholt, Mahina a rangi Baker, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai	<ul> <li>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: <ul> <li>Design/aesthetic values of built elements</li> <li>Ecological values</li> <li>Landuse and the physical environment</li> <li>Cultural and historical values</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		See previous comments
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, Ann-Maree Bukholt, Mahina a rangi Baker, 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)		See previous comments
57 e) i	SSMPs to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai and Takamore Trust	Hemi Sundgren, Ann-Maree Bukholt, Mahina a rangi Baker, Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai	<ul> <li>Where possible planting within the expressway is to consider lwi values in regards but not limited to:</li> <li>Maori customary practice, kaupapa Māori</li> <li>Flax cultivation (pā harakeke)</li> <li>Mahinga kai</li> <li>Planting for medicinal use rongoā māori</li> </ul>		See previous comments

ponse
team are working with Te velop design of some y and CWB corridor. This essway route. The first stage, fy the particular locations of ese locations occur within this s or features will be designed corridor, in consultation with toing (at 5.12.14)

APPENDIX 2: Consultation and Reviewer Comment Responses MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11: Peka Peka

### SSMP 11 Specific comments

COMMENTS FROM CONSULTATION

Condition Reference	Condition Detail	Reviewer/ commenter	Comment	reference in SSMP	Management Plan Author's resp
57 e) i	SSMPs to be prepared in consultation with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongatai	Mahina a rangi Baker	Points discussed:		
		Meetings: 25 August 2015 16 September 2015	Potential for planting species that represent traditional cultural resource for medicine, weaving, dying, and food for birds. Plantings to serve as a resource for harvest and education.		An area of enrichment planting, of species list provided by iwi will be proximity to the CWB to allow ea educational purposes. Groups of planted on the link road embanks planting (depending on the plant drier conditions). All plant materia locally and the Alliance will work seed sources or vegetative plant
			Expression given to sites of cultural significance including interpretive signage on CWB relating to the cultural planting.		Indicative location of signage sho masterplan. Implementation of the be considered at a project wide s 'family' of recognisable signage h the whole of the CWB. (Details no Further consultation will be under develop this further.
		Mahina a rangi Baker	Culverts:		
		Additional comments provided	When the SEV monitoring sites are selected are the culverts excluded or accounted for in that assessment?		Culverts are accounted for in the
		9 October 2015	Is bed material maintained in the bottom of the culverts?	Section K: Culvert Installation (p.13/14)	It is expected that this material w throughout most of the year, how may be washed out. As a result o (their bases sit below the stream will quickly reform following thes
			Are the Paetawa and Kowhai streams the only ones measured?		No, most affected waterways that been assessed.
			Cultural Mitigation Planting:		
			Need to be confident that the species listed for medicine are safe for human consumption.		Plant species were chosen becau weaving and dying values in cons Alliance was not confirming they may be that the area is used for e rather than consumption, but thi

APPENDIX 2: Consultation and Reviewer Comment Responses MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway- Site Specific Management Plan 11: Peka Peka

esponse
g, comprising the indigenous
l be established in close
easy access for harvest and
of each species will be
nkment and adjacent riparian
ants tolerance of damper or
erial will be eco-sourced
ork with iwi to locate suitable
nt stock if required.
shown on the SSMP
of these signs and others will
e scale to ensure a legible
e has a common theme along
s not included in the SSMPs).
ndertaken with Te Atiawa to
he assessment.
l will be maintained
nowever during flood events it
It of the culverts being inset
am level), bedding material
nese events.
that are main streams have
ause they have medicinal,
onsultation with Iwi. The
ey would be used as such. It
or educational purposes
this would be up to the Iwi.
-

### COMMENTS FROM CONSULTATION SSMP 11: PEKAPEKA

## **Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (representing Ngati Raukawa)** Caleb Royal Draft SSMP issued for review 25.09.2015

Condition Reference	Condition Detail	Reviewer/ commenter	Comment	reference in SSMP	Management Plan Author's response
57 e) i	SSMPs to be prepared in consultation with Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (representing Ngati Raukawa)	Meetings 7 July 2015 15 July 2015 16 September 2015	Points discussed: Iwi preference for grassed areas to be planted with indigenous massed plantings in areas between Expressway and parallel roads and other areas adjacent to link roads and the roundabout.		Confirmed that grass areas adjacent to carriageways have been excluded fro planting in order to meet sight line and traffic safety requirements, and nee retained as mown grass. The larger grassed areas between the link roads ar expressway are too large to be planted. A co-management approach to mar of the land will be developed with iwi and NZTA.
			Removal of mature exotic trees within riparian mitigation areas.		The mature trees provide visual screening of the roads for residents on Hada Octavius Roads, as described in the landscape and visual assessment for the application. In time when the new plantings have established to suitable hei mature trees could be sequentially removed by ringbarking or similar rather extraction. This would need to be agreed by NZTA at the time.
			Potential for planting species that represent traditional cultural resource for medicine, weaving, dying, and food for birds. Plantings to serve as a resource for harvest and education.		An area of enrichment planting, comprising the indigenous species list provi iwi will be established in close proximity to the CWB to allow easy access for and educational purposes. Groups of each species will be planted on the linl embankment and adjacent riparian planting (depending on the plants tolera damper or drier conditions). All plant material will be eco-sourced locally an Alliance will work with iwi to locate suitable seed sources or vegetative plan required. Interpretive signage will also be included on the CWB.
			Additional riparian planting between the Kowhai stream and railway line north of the Hadfield Road intersection, and other 'left over' areas within designation.		<ul> <li>Confirm that four additional areas of planting will be undertaken, (refer SHE</li> <li>Between Kowhai Stream and the railway line</li> <li>Wet swale W7 west of culvert 51</li> <li>Between CWB and Harrisons Boundary south of the roundabout</li> <li>Outlet of culvert 40</li> </ul>
		Caleb Royal 9.10.2015	Caleb Royal as the designated person reviewing this piece of work for NHoO, confirmed that he is satisfied that the SSMP adequately meets the expectations that NHoO have for how the completed work will look within the new NOR area. Within this regard we support the SSMP you have presented to NHoO.		

ve been excluded from Juirements, and need to be een the link roads and the ent approach to management
or residents on Hadfield and l assessment for the consent ished to suitable heights the sing or similar rather than e time.
bus species list provided by allow easy access for harvest e planted on the link road on the plants tolerance of o-sourced locally and the es or vegetative plant stock if he CWB.
dertaken, (refer SHEETS 2-6)

Appendix 3: BRIDGE DEVELOPMENT STUDY - PEKA PEKA LINK ROAD UNDERPASS Site Specific Management Plan 0011- [sector 560-570] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0011

22 JUNE 2015 - REV D - FOR INFORMATION







## Bridge Development Study - Revision Table

M2PP-56R-D-REPG-001 – Peka Peka Road Underpass - Bridge Development Study

REVISION NO.	REVISION DATE:	STATUS:	REVIEWED BY:	NAME:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
А	28/02/2014	FOR INFO				
В	08/07/2014	FOR INFO				
С	02/12/2014	FOR INFO				
D	18/05/2015	FOR INFO	PREPARED BY - M2PP ALLIANCE:	Frazer Baggaley (Urban Design)		
				Bron Faulkner (Landscape Architect)		
			CHECKED BY - M2PP ALLIANCE:	Alan Henderson (Structural Engineer – Lead)		
				Stuart Waters (Sector Manager)		
				Malory Osmond (Consents Manager)		
			APPROVED BY - M2PP ALLIANCE:	Doug Stirrat (Design Manager)		
				Dean Herrmann (Technical Director)		





# M2PP Bridge Design Objectives Proposed Peka Peka bridge exploded isometric Bridges as a series of components 4.0.00 1.1.4.4.4. Barriera angress TYPe 3 Bridge Diagri TYPe 2 Bridges Poplar Ave Kappi Type 1 Bridges Mazengarb Otaihanga Ngarara Smithfield Peka Peka

### **Design Objectives**

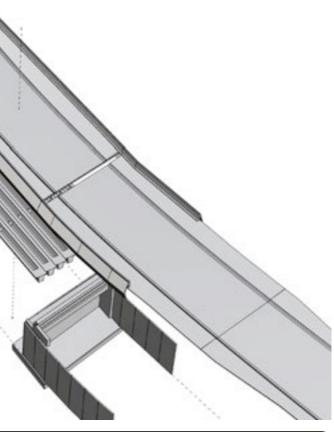
With reference to the Urban and Landscape Design Framework (Technical Report 5) (ULDF) there are four design objectives for the bridges and their respective contexts. These four objectives are overarching aims for the project and have been extracted from the Design Concept statements in two sections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

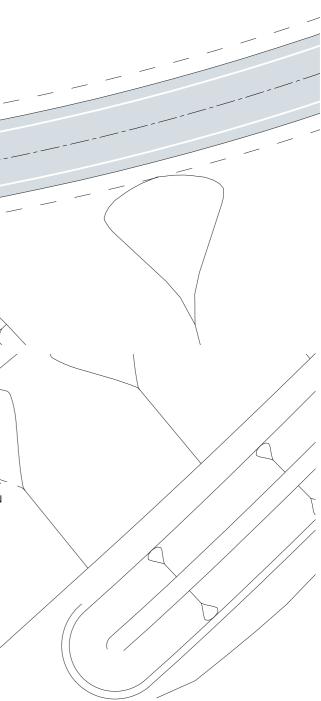
As is typical in a design evaluation process, any aspects of design that do not align with the design principles would be elevated to consideration against the design objectives.

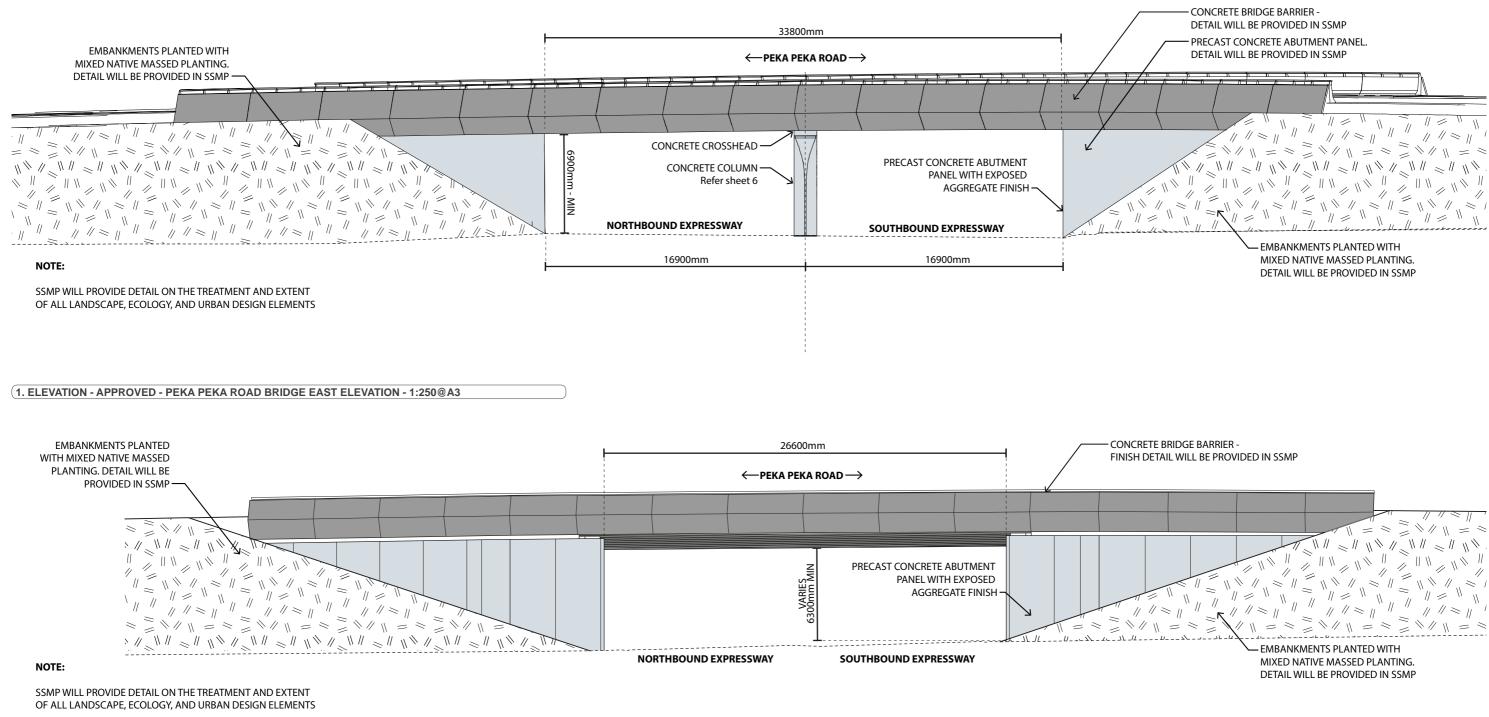
#### **Design Objectives:**

- 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.
- 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 3. and this approach promotes simplicity and visual continuity.
- 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. 4.



Approved to Proposed Graphic Comparison NOTE: EXPRESSION SSMP WILL PROVIDE DETAIL ON THE TREATMENT AND EXTENT OF ALL LANDSCAPE, ECOLOGY, AND URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS CWB DOES NOT APPEAR ON THIS PLAN. SSMP AND NETWORK INTEGRATION PLAN (NIP) WILL PROVIDE DETAIL FOR CWB ALIGNMENT AND TIE IN TO EXISTING  $\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)$ CONCRETE BRIDGE BARRIER - REFER TO SSMP FOR FINISHES PEKAPEKA ROAD BRIDGES OVER THE EXPRESSWAY \_47° SKEW BRIDGE VERTICAL PRE-CAST ABUTMENT PANEL, REFER TO SSMP FOR FINISH BRIDGE VERTICAL PRE-CAST ABUTMENT PANEL. REFER TO SSMP FOR FINISH CONCRETE COLUMN-PLAN - APPROVED DESIGN - PEKA PEKA ROAD BRIDGE - 1:500@A3 CAMPACTURE STATES AND A C EXPRESSMEN NOTE: \_SSMP WILL PROVIDE DETAIL ON THE TREATMENT AND EXTENT OF ALL LANDSCAPE, ECOLOGY, AND URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS CWB DOES NOT APPEAR ON THIS PLAN. SSMP AND NETWORK INTEGRATION PLAN (NIP) WILL PROVIDE DETAIL FOR CWB ALIGNMENT BRIDGE VERTICAL PRE-CAST **BRIDGE VERTICAL PRE-CAST** AND TIE IN TO EXISTING **ABUTMENT PANEL - SHOWN** ABUTMENT PANEL, DETAIL WILL BE PROVIDED IN SSMP DASHED. DETAIL WILL BE PROVIDED IN SSMP CONCRETE BRIDGE BARRIER - DETAIL WILL BE PROVIDED IN SSMP BRIDGE VERTICAL PRE-CAST ABUTMENT PANEL - SHOWN DASHED. 11° SKEW DETAIL WILL BE PROVIDED IN SSMP PEKAPEKA ROAD BRIDGES OVER THE EXPRESSWAY  $\gamma$ PLAN - PROPOSED DESIGN - PEKA PEKA ROAD BRIDGE - 1:500@A3 Rationale **Design development** Reduced overall length of the bridge, reduced The realignment of the local road reduces the clear span of 3. Columns are no longer required with the reduced bridge 1. 1. 3. Columns removed number of spans from 2 to 1. the bridge. New length suitable for single span bridge. length. Bridge location moved south approx 90m and 4. 2. 2. Reduced abutment skew angle from 47 to 11 The realignment of the local road helps to reduce the skew of 4. Peka Peka link road has been realigned to reduce the skew local road realigned degrees the bridge abutment panels angle and span length of the bridge.





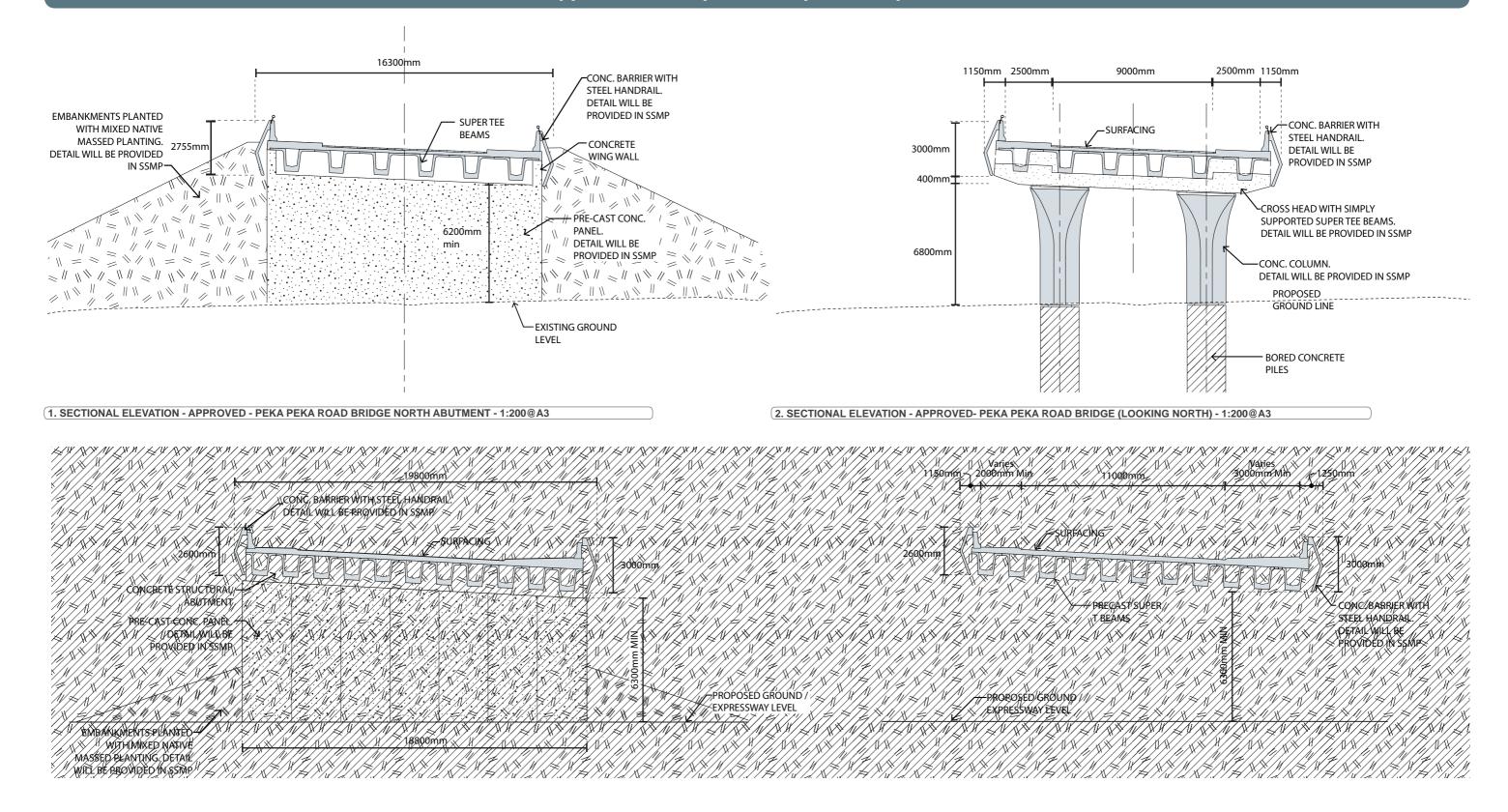
2. ELEVATION - PROPOSED - PEKA PEKA ROAD BRIDGE EAST ELEVATION - 1:250@A3

	Design		R		
1. 2.	Reduced span length of the bridge, reduced number of spans from 2 to 1. Columns removed	3.	Increase to the size of the concrete bridge barrier/ fascia panel.	1. 2.	The realignment of the local road reduces the skew of the bridge and the required bridge span length. Columns are no longer required with the reduced span length.

Rationale
-----------

- 3.

Change to bridge deck thickness on the southern side. Increased barrier size better conceals the underside of bridge



(3. SECTIONAL ELEVATION - PROPOSED - PEKA PEKA ROAD BRIDGE NORTH ABUTMENT - 1:200@A3

#### **Design development** Increased bridge width 1. 2. Columns removed 3. Increase to the size of the concrete bridge barrier/ fascia panel.

### 4. SECTIONAL ELEVATION - PROPOSED - PEKA PEKA ROAD BRIDGE (LOOKING NORTH) - 1:200@A3

1.	Increase to width of road corridor for improved sightlines increased footpath width on the north side of bridge	3.	С
2.	Columns are no longer required with the reduced bridge span length.		er ba

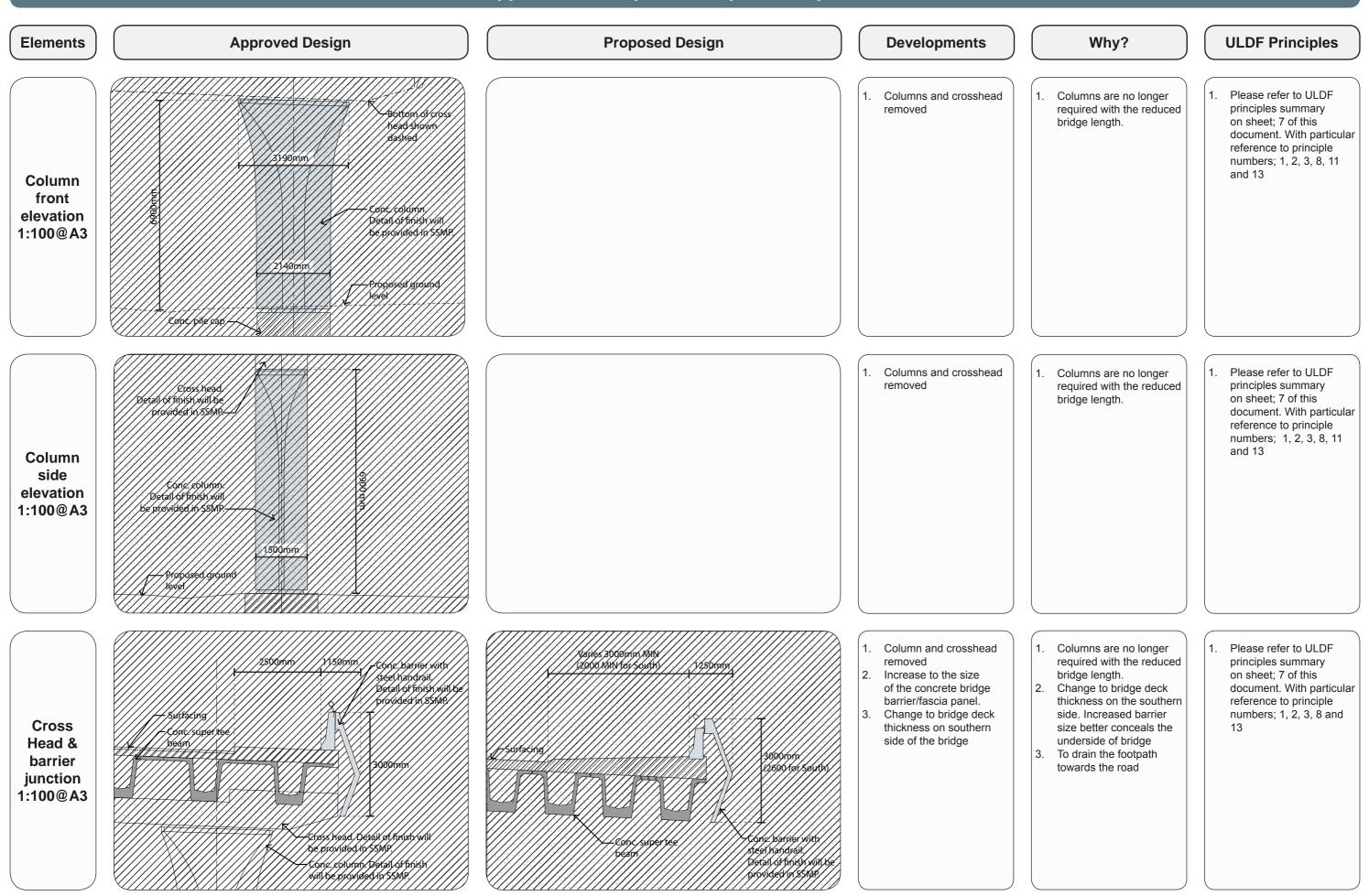
Change to bridge deck thickness on the southern side, this ensures the footpath drains towards the road, the Increased barrier size better conceals the underside of bridge



(VISUALISATION - APPROVED - PEKA PEKA LINK ROAD UNDERPASS (LOOKING AT THE EASTERN SIDE OF PEKA PEKA BRIDGE FROM THE SOUTH BOUND LANE OF THE PROPOSED EXPRESSWAY)



VISUALISATION - PROPOSED - PEKA PEKA LINK ROAD BRIDGE (LOOKING AT THE EASTERN SIDE OF PEKA PEKA BRIDGE FROM THE SOUTH BOUND LANE OF THE PROPOSED EXPRESSWAY)



# ULDF PRINCIPLES SUMMARY

ULDF	principle	Assessment of the Proposed Design against 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	The Proposed Peka Peka Link Road Bridge is different from the Consented/Approved Design, but the barrier remains consistent with other proposed expressway bridges. The vertical abutment and abutment finish is consistent with Ngarara, Waikanae, Te Moana and the stream sides of Wharemauku and Smithfield.
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 simple vertical abutments and barrier form are at a scale and proportion that is consistent with other expressway bridges.
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 from the Consented/Approved Design in that the piers have been removed. The removal of the pier and crosshead makes for a much cleaner, less complex bridge aesthetic. The lack of a vertical element in the middle of the bridge further accentuates the horizontality of the bridge fascia panel. The bridge fascia panel form is consistent with other proposed bridges. The reduction in bridge components helps to maintain the perception of 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	As Peka Peka Link Road bridge crosses over the expressway, the underside of bridge is not viewed from the local road.
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)	Not relevant
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	Not relevant
7.	Use architectural lighting to emphasise the sculptural forms of the bridges and light units that are readily serviceable from the ground	Not proposing to light the expressway underpass
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 Consented/Approved Design, remains of the same systematised 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 Peka Peka Link Road Bridge barriers will be fair faced concrete with a white wash, applied concrete coating to ensure colour and tonal uniformity between panels. The bridge abutment will be constructed with precast concrete panels with an exposed Otaki pebble finish. The underside of the deck will be 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. Detail of finishes will be provided in the SSMP.
10.	. Repeat the bridge design concepts within the design of pedestrian 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	The proposed Peka Peka Link Road bridge piers have been removed and therefore differ from the Consented/Approved Design. As Peka Peka Link Road bridge crosses over the expressway, the underside of bridge is not viewed from the local road. The reduction in span and the removal of the piers is appropriate to the location considering the viewing audience. Removal of the piers helps to offset the reduction in bridge span.
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	The design of the bridge forms at Peka Peka Link Road has seen the consideration of all the contributing factors of visual amenity, structural design in high seismic zone, and constructability



Appendix 4: ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION TABLE Site Specific Management Plan 0011- [sector 560-570] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0011

23 NOVEMBER 2015 - REV C - CERTIFIED ISSUE





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 1A: Predicted Habitat Loss by Site / Stream	Indigenous <b>Terrestrial</b> Habitat (ha)	Indigenous <b>Wetland</b> Habitat (ha)	Stream Habitat - <b>Freshwater</b> (linear m)			
i) Valued terrestrial vegetation and habitats:						
1. Raumati Kanuka (comprising kanuka forest and	0.05	-	-			
2. Mahoe vegetation along Drain 7;	0.35	-	-			
3. Otaihanga Mahoe (comprising dry vegetation in	0.00	-	-			
<ol><li>Otaihanga Kanuka (Kanuka Forest west of South</li></ol>	0.17	-	-			
<ol><li>Waikanae River riparian vegetation;</li></ol>	0.13	-	-			
<ol><li>Tuku Rakau Forest (regenerating broadleaved lot</li></ol>	0.25	-	-			
<ol><li>Ngarara Mahoe (regenerating broadleaved low f</li></ol>	0.86	-	-			
<ol><li>Kakariki Stream riparian vegetation.</li></ol>	0.18	-	-			
<ol><li>Scattered remnant cabbage trees</li></ol>	1.80	-	-			
ii) Valued wetland vegetation and habitats:			-			
<ol> <li>Raumati Manuka Wetland;</li> </ol>	-	0.03	-			
<ol><li>Northern Otaihanga Wetland;</li></ol>	-	0.53	-			
<ol><li>Southern Otaihanga Wetlands;</li></ol>	-	0.55	-			
<ol><li>New wetland adjacent to Wastewater Treatment</li></ol>	-	0.00	-			
<ol><li>El Rancho Wetland (Weggery);</li></ol>	-	0.38	-			
<ol><li>Tuku Rakau Wetland; and</li></ol>	-	0.30	-			
7. Ngarara Wetland.	-	0.01	-			
iii) Freshwater habitats						
Culverts	-	-	802			
Culvert rip rap (U/S & D/S)	-	-	317			
Diversions (Reclamation)	-	-	1,525			
Bridges (armouring)	-	-	389			
Loss Allowed by Consent (G.42)	3.8	1.8	3,033			

EcIA Table 25

Table 25 VK Evidence

Table 2A: Calculated Ecological Mitigation Requirements (BOI)	Indigenous <b>Terrestrial</b> Habitat (ha)	Indigenous <b>Wetland</b> Habitat (ha)	Stream Habitat - <b>Freshwater</b> (linear m)	Stream Habitat - <b>Riparian</b> (ha)	Combined Total of at least
Total Mitigation Required	7.6	5.4	5,240	17.7	-
+ Flood storage areas 2A & 3	0	4.1	1,400	5.9	-
Combined Total (G.42)	7.6	9.5	6,640	23.6	40.7
					·
Mitigation Sites (EMP/BOI Design)					
1. Raumati Manuka	1.2	2.1	330	1.1	-
2. Drain 7	0.0	3.9	1,560	6.3	-
3. Otaihanga Wetlands	4.3	1.1	440	1.8	-
4. Muaupoko	0.0	0.0	75	0.5	-
5. Kakariki / Smithfield	4.3	2.3	2,350	8.8	-
6. Hadfield / Paetawa	1.7	0.0	1,375	5.3	-
Total Predicted Mitigation Area/Length	11.46	9.46	6,130	23.7	45
······································			-,		
Surplus / Shortfall	3.86	-0.04	-510	0.14	-
Situation	Surplus	Shortfall	Shortfall	Surplus	-

As progressively updated	by Detailed	Design			
Table 1B: Actual Habitat Loss by Site / Stream	Indigenous <b>Terrestrial</b> Habitat (ha)	Indigenous <b>Wetland</b> Habitat (ha)	Stream Habitat - <b>Freshwater</b> (linear m)	Difference (m) ("-" = reduction)	Reference
i) Valued terrestrial vegetation and habitats:					
1. Raumati Kanuka	0.51			0.46	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>Mahoe vegetation along Drain 7;</li></ol>	0.69			0.34	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
3. Otaihanga Mahoe	0.00			0.00	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
4. Otaihanga Kanuka	0.06			-0.11	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
5. Waikanae River riparian vegetation;	0.22			0.09	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
6. Tuku Rakau Forest	0.43			0.18	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
7. Ngarara Mahoe	0.40			-0.46	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
8. Kakariki Stream riparian vegetation.	1.12			0.94	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
Scattered remnant cabbage trees	1.80			0.00	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
ii) Valued wetland vegetation and habitats:					
<ol> <li>Raumati Manuka Wetland;</li> </ol>		0.02		-0.01	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>Northern Otaihanga Wetland;</li></ol>		0.41		-0.12	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>Southern Otaihanga Wetlands;</li></ol>		0.45		-0.10	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>New wetland adjacent to WWTPD</li></ol>		0.00		0.00	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>El Rancho Wetland (Weggery);</li></ol>		0.34		-0.04	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>Tuku Rakau Wetland; and</li></ol>		0.06		-0.24	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
<ol><li>Ngarara Wetland.</li></ol>		0.00		-0.01	Updated 2015-06-25 MP
iii) Freshwater habitats					
Culverts			668	-134	Updated 2015-07-15 IS
Culvert rip rap (U/S & D/S)			154	-163	Updated 2015-07-15 IS
Diversions (Reclamation)			1,565	40	Updated 2015-07-15 IS
Bridges (armouring)			429	40	Updated 2015-07-15 IS
Revised Total Loss	5.2	1.3	2,816		
Difference consented and actual	1.4	-0.5	-217		

Table 2B: Designed Ecological Mitigation	Indigenous <b>Terrestrial</b> Habitat (ha)	Indigenous <b>Wetland</b> Habitat (ha)	Stream Habitat - <b>Freshwater</b> (linear m)	Stream Habitat - <b>Riparian</b> (ha)
Total Mitigation Required	7.6	5.4	5,240	17.7
+ Flood storage areas 2A & 3	0	4.1	1,400	5.9
Combined Total (G.42)	7.6	9.5	6,640	23.6
	•	•		•
Mitigation Sites				
1. Raumati Manuka	1.25	1.39	579	2.13
2. Drain 7		4.48	1,714	6.52
3. Otaihanga Wetlands	3.34	1.70	438	1.68
4. Muaupoko			72	0.25
5. Kakariki / Smithfield	4.37	1.40	2,013	6.23
5a. Kakariki West				
6. Hadfield / Paetawa	4.89		1,535	5.13
Total Available Mitigation Area/Length	13.85	8.97	6,351	21.94
Sumbus / Shartfall	6.05	0.52	200	4.66
Surplus / Shortfall	6.25	-0.53	-289	-1.66
Revised Situation	Surplus	Shortfall	Shortfall	Shortfall

The final quantum of mitigation required to meet the actual effects of this project are under discussion with GWRC.

Updated 2015-08-12 MP
Updated 2015-08-12 MP

Appendix 5: LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION Site Specific Management Plan 0011- [sector 560-570] MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway M2PP-121-D-PLNM-0011



SEE SEPARATE A4 BOUND DOCUMENT.