## Site Specific Environmental Management Plan

## - Peka to Ōtaki Project

SE1: Mary Crest to Te Kowhai Road

FCCL-EV-MPN-0032
August 2018 - Revision C
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## AUTHORISATION AND REVISION RECORD

| Revision | Status | Author | Date | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | Draft | Alice Naylor | $29 / 05 / 18$ | For PA Review |
| A.1 | Updated <br> Draft | Alice Naylor | $12 / 06 / 18$ | For PA Review |
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| B.1 | Updated | Alice Naylor | $31 / 08 / 18$ | For Final Review |
| C | Updated | Alice Naylor | $10 / 09 / 18$ | For Council Certification |

## Certification Record

| Revision | Action | Name | Position | Date | Signature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Approved by: | Richard | Project | 119 | 为 |
|  | On behalf of GWRC: |  |  |  |  |

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|  | On behalf of KCDC: |  |  |  |  |

## CERTIFIED

MJAY SOMA
Resource ConsentS \& Comp
Kapiti Coast District Council
DATE: $11 / 912018$


## 1 INTRODUCTION

This Site Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) provides the necessary information to demonstrate how the project team plan to avoid or mitigate potential adverse environmental effects relating to construction of the Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway.

This document covers construction of the new Expressway between Mary Crest and Te Kowhai Road at the southern end of the project. The priority for this section is to first complete full construction of the proposed local arterial road that runs along the western boundary of the site. This local arterial road will become live to State Highway One (SH1) traffic upon completion mid-2019. This will allow the main alignment earthworks to be carried out within the current SH 1 footprint and allow for future access to the Mary Crest Rail Overpass (Bridge 9). Traffic will remain on the new local arterial road until final completion of the Expressway main alignment works.

The scope of work covered under this document is as follows:

- Installation of two permanent Culvert's 59 and 61 (Cavallo Stream)
- Construction of the permanent Cavallo Stream Diversion
- Installation of one temporary culvert to allow access across the Awatea Stream
- Peat replacement using locally sourced sand to backfill progressively
- Preload at Awatea (Stage One) including removal of preload following required settlement period
- Local arterial road earthworks
- Local arterial road pavement and drainage
- Main alignment earthworks

The scope of works not covered under this document (and instead will be covered in subsequent SSEMPs) is as follows:

- Mary Crest Basin Preload (pending KCDC acceptance of the settlement monitoring proposal)
- Construction of the Mary Crest Rail Overpass (Bridge 9)
- Construction of Permanent Culvert's 50, 50A, 53, 64, and 66 (Jewell, Edwin, Awatea and Kumutoto Streams)
- Final tie-in works to Mackays to Peka Expressway at the southern end
- Awatea Preload Stage Two (which extends into the Existing SH1 footprint)
- Final main alignment surfacing and landscaping (except for the Cavallo Stream Diversion mentioned above) ${ }^{1}$

[^0]This SSEMP reflects the requirements of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and its appendices, and is intended to be utilised by the construction team to clearly identify any site specific environmental requirements that must be adhered to prior to, and during works. A suite of over-arching environmental management plans have been drawn from to inform the contents of this SSEMP. All works will be carried out in general accordance with these management plans.

Works are not to commence on site until certification of this SSEMP has been confirmed in writing by Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) and Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC).

### 1.1 Location of works

Works will take place between chainage 9500 and 12280 (Mary Crest to Te Kowhai Road), immediately west of existing SH1. This section is the most southern extent of the project footprint which will eventually tie into the existing Mackays to Peka Peka Expressway (M2PP).


Figure 1: Location of works outlined in yellow west of the existing State Highway.

### 1.2 Programme

Works are expected to commence in September 2018 and carry on into 2019. A detailed programme is included as Appendix D. Note that given the complexity and duration of works in this area, the detailed programme may adapt over the course of the works.

## 2 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1 Responsibilities

The following provides a summary of responsibilities relevant to the planning and implementation of this SSEMP.

Table 2: Roles and responsibilities

| Role | Person | Contact Details | Responsibilities |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



|  |  |  | - Works in partnership with Environmental Manager on engagement and construction activities in accordance with RMA conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Site Superintendent / Supervisors / Foreman | Simon Fifield | SimonF@fcc.co.nz | - Provides leadership to the site construction team. <br> - Ensures environmental controls including erosion and sediment control works are protected and maintained on a day to day basis. <br> - Ensures that the SSEMPs and Archaeological Authority requirements are implemented appropriately by the construction team. <br> - Maintains contactability $24 / 7$ during construction and has authority to initiate immediate response actions. <br> - Reports all environmental incidents, compliance issues and complaints to the Environmental Manager. <br> - Reviews the need to use a water cart or sprinklers to control dust. |
| Project <br> Engineers | Richard Rakovics (Civil) <br> Craig Service (Structural) | RichardR@fcc.co.nz <br> CraigS@fcc.co.nz | - Responsible for ensuring environmental controls and erosion and sediment control works are installed and modified as appropriate for each stage of construction. <br> - Develop, implements and monitors construction methods and environmental protection measures to ensure compliance with the SSEMPs. <br> - Demonstrate understanding of major environmental community issues environmentally sensitive areas. <br> - Coordinate environmental interfaces with subcontractors and suppliers. <br> - Reports all environmental incidents, compliance issues and complaints to the Environmental Manager. |


| Specialist support (contaminated land, ecology, noise and vibration) | Dean Miller <br> (Principal <br> Ecologist) <br> Genevieve <br> Smith - <br> Contaminated <br> land <br> Brendon Shanks <br> - Noise and <br> Vibration | DCMiller@tonkintaylor. co.nz <br> Genevieve.Smith@beca. co.nz <br> Brendon.Shanks@mars hallday.co.nz | - Provide expert advice to the Environmental Manager and Environmental Coordinator regarding specific site requirements. <br> - Submits reports to the Environmental Manager to fulfil requirements of consents relevant to their field. <br> - Briefs the construction team of site specific requirements for environmentally 'sensitive areas'. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iwi | Te Waari <br> Carkeek (Ngā <br> Hapū O <br> Ontaki  <br> Kaiarahi)  | TeWaaric@fcc.co.nz | - Provide input into project documentation such as management plans, design processes, planning documents. <br> - Reviews permits to work and coordinates the level of involvement of kaitiaki in site activities <br> - Coordinates all aspects of iwi monitoring. <br> - Key point of contact for Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki. |
|  | Caleb Royal ( $N g a ̄$ <br> Hapū o Ōtaki <br> Consents <br> Processing <br> Officer) |  | - Reviews consent applications and coordinates cultural monitoring activities. <br> - Provides specialist advice to $\mathrm{Ngā}$ Hapū o Ōtaki |
| Iwi | Muaupoko Tribal Authority |  | - Point of contact for any archaeological discoveries in accordance with the agreed accidental discovery protocols and MTA agreement. |

### 2.2 SSEMP Changes

In the event that changes in works scope or methodology are required, changes may need to be made to this document in accordance with resource Consent Condition's DC. 18B and / or G.21A. Any 'major'
changes will be submitted to the respective Manager for certification at least 5 working days prior to implementation of that change.

In accordance with Condition G.21A, a 'minor change' may be submitted to the Manager for certification at least 2 working days prior to implementation of that change, unless an alternative process of approving a 'minor change' is agreed to by the Manager, Greater Wellington Regional Council.

## 3 GENERAL SITE MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 Site Access

Access to the site will be via Te Kowhai Road from the southern end of the site (approved Site Access Point SAP-1), Te Hapua Road North and South (SAP-2), SH1 (SAP-3), and Mary Crest (SAP-4).

The access/egress points will be stabilised using clean aggregate or sealed to avoid any construction related material leaving the site.

### 3.2 Site Establishment

Various areas of the site will be allocated for parking, sign-in sheds, and storage of miscellaneous materials (refer to Appendix C drawing for indicative laydown areas). The site will be maintained in a tidy state with redundant materials removed off-site once no longer required.

### 3.3 Construction Plant

The plant items to be used are generally as follows:

## Earthworks:

- 6-20T excavators
- Motor scrapers
- Dump trucks
- Dozers
- Water cart as required
- Light vehicles
- Water pumps


## Culvert Construction:

- 6-20T excavators
- Dump trucks
- Concrete trucks
- Concrete pumps
- 50T crane
- Truck and trailers for deliveries


## Pavement construction:

- Grader
- Water cart
- 14t Single Smooth Drum Oscillating Roller
- 14t Single Smooth Padfoot Vibrating Roller
- 2.4 m Hoe Stabiliser
- Cement Spreader Truck
- Large Loader
- Bottom Dump Truck and Trailer

Plant will remain outside of watercourses at all times during the works and where practicable, refrain from working within 10 m of a live watercourse to minimise any risk of causing bank instability or spills to the receiving environment.

All plant is required to be inspected prior to commencing works and during construction activities at regular intervals. Unwanted vegetation, seeds or contaminants will be cleared prior to plant entering the site to avoid the introduction or spread of weeds or pest species.

Plant inspections will be recorded on daily plant inspection forms to demonstrate that all plant used on this project are in good working order and have been cleared of unwanted weeds and pest species. Any faulty equipment will be stood down until the necessary repairs are carried out and the given plant is fit for purpose.

Spill control kits will be available on site in areas where heavy machine is working. Refuelling activities will take place using a mini-tanker at least 10m away from any watercourse to prevent additional risk of spillage to water. Plant and machinery will not enter any waterway at any stage of works.

### 3.4 Pre-works Requirements

Prior to works commencing on site the following mitigation measures will be implemented to avoid or minimise adverse environmental effects:

- Site specific information, including environmental constraints and requirements, will be discussed at the relevant pre-construction site meetings with input from specialists as required.
- Prior to works commencing in this area, the project surveyors will use GPS to identify the extent of works. The works area will be clearly marked-out with regular input from the survey team throughout works as required.
- Areas identified as 'retained vegetation' as per the approved vegetation retention plans will be clearly delineated using physical markers on site.
- Environmental requirements for any given area will be noted on each project "Permit to Work'. These permits are required for any activity on site and must be in place and signed off by the environmental team prior to works commencement.
- Signage and safety fencing will be erected to clearly discourage the public from entering the site. Regular updates will be provided to the community regarding upcoming works and changes to works sequencing.


### 3.5 Water Supply

Water may be required to prevent dust discharge from site during works. Water required for these works will be collected from off-site.

Any water supply bores required on site must be constructed in accordance with BC. $1-4$ with any water take done so in accordance with GT. 4-7.

It is likely that a lined pond will be constructed within this section to provide for storage of water to be used for dust suppression as required. Water will be sourced from offsite, from within sediment control devices, or from dewatering activities during culvert construction. The location of this pond is shown in Appendix C Layout Drawings.

## 4 WORKS METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Culvert Construction

Two permanent culverts (Culvert 59 and 61) are to be constructed between Chainage 10800 and 11000 to convey the Cavallo Stream flow beneath the Expressway and Local Arterial Road. The permanent Cavallo Stream Diversion will also be constructed as part of this package of works.

Culvert and stream diversion construction will typically be carried out as follows:

### 4.1.1 Cavallo Stream Diversion and Culvert's 59 and 61

### 4.1.1.1 Culvert 59

- Install necessary erosion and sediment controls to allow access across the site and certify in accordance with Condition E.6.
- Construct Culvert 59 and the Cavallo Permanent Stream Diversion) offline of the existing Cavallo Stream, leaving 2 m earth plugs in place downstream of the diversion channel and upstream of the culvert inlet.
- Ensure that the necessary erosion and sediment controls have been installed and certified in accordance with Condition E.6.
- Ensure that the project ecologist has inspected and approved the culvert and stream diversion. Kaitiaki representing Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki must also be present on site prior to and during livening.
- Liven Culvert 59 by removing the downstream plug, followed by the upstream plug.
- Block off the existing section of Cavallo Stream between Culvert 59 and Culvert 61.
- Allow fish salvage and relocation to be undertaken (refer to section 5.3.2.1 for further details).
- Backfill the redundant stream section upon completion of fish salvage and relocation procedures (to be determined by Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki and the project Ecologists).


### 4.1.1.2 Culvert 61

- Construct majority of Culvert 61 offline of the existing Cavallo Stream, leaving 2 m earth plugs at the inlet and outlet.
- Approximately 10 m of the new culvert overlaps the existing culvert at the upstream end.
- Attach a 'flow-through stream plug' within the existing culvert to allow the stream to continue to flow if water is present.
- Complete the final upstream section of the culvert in the dry.
- Ensure that the project ecologist has inspected and approved the culvert. Kaitiaki representing Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki must also be present on site prior to and during livening.
- Liven the section of culvert by removing the downstream plug, followed by the upstream flow through plug.
- Block the original stream channel at the upstream and downstream end. Allow fish salvage and relocation to be undertaken (refer to section 5.3.2.1 for further details).
- Backfill the redundant stream section upon completion of fish salvage and relocation procedures (to be determined by Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki and the project Ecologists).


### 4.1.2 Awatea Stream

### 4.1.2.1 Un-named Drain Decommissioning

The upstream section of an un-named tributary of the Awatea Stream at chainage 11340 is to be decommissioned as follows:

- Block the drain at the Designation boundary and carry out fish salvage and relocation methods (refer to section 5.3.2.1 for details).
- Upon approval from Nga Hapu o Ōtaki and the project ecologists, backfill the redundant channel.


### 4.1.2.2 Awatea Stream Temporary Culvert - Stage 1 Preload

Prior to the placement of material along the Local Arterial Road for the Awatea Stage One Preload, access will be required across the Awatea Stream by undertaking the following:

- Install the necessary erosion and sediment control measures to protect the existing Awatea Stream channel.
- Construct a temporary culvert immediately to the south, offline of the existing stream leaving existing earth plugs in at the inlet and outlet. Dimensions as follows:
- Temporary PE Culvert
- $1 \times 1050$ diameter PE - to convey 2 y ARI flow $\sim 2.3 \mathrm{~m} 3 / \mathrm{s}$.
- Any minor sections of open channel required to tie into the existing stream will be constructed as follows (based on advice from the Project Stormwater Lead Engineer):
- Minimum base width of $2 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}: 1 \mathrm{~V}$ side slopes, and minimum depth of 1.0 m (sufficient to convey
- If the in situ material exposed by excavation for the channel comprises relatively clean in-situ cobbles and shingles, erosion control lining will not be required. However, if the bed materials are erodible (finer than gravel), a suitable geotextile lining will be required.
- Ensure that the necessary erosion and sediment controls have been installed and certified in accordance with Condition E.6.
- Block the original stream channel at the upstream and downstream end between the Designation. Allow fish salvage and relocation to be undertaken (refer to section 5.3.2.1 for further details).
- Backfill the redundant stream section upon completion of fish salvage and relocation procedures (to be determined by Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki and the project Ecologists).


### 4.2 Design Requirements

### 4.2.1 Permanent Culverts

Culvert design details have been included in Appendix C 'Construction Drawings'. The following table provides a summary of relevant information:

| Culvert <br> no. | Location | Chainage | Type | Size | Fish Passage | Additional <br> Requirements |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 59 | Cavallo <br> Stream | 10,830 | Concrete <br> Pipe | 1.2 m dia | Yes - <br> embedment | Mudfish survey - <br> complete with nil <br> results |
| 61 | Cording <br> Stream | 10,970 | Concrete <br> Pipe | 0.75 m dia | No | Nil |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.2.2 Permanent Stream Diversions

Stream diversion design details have been included in Appendix C 'Construction Drawings'.
The geometry of the Cavallo Stream diversion channel has generally been developed to mimic the existing stream in terms of conveyance capacity, longitudinal grade, cross-sectional shape, tightness (bend radius) and frequency of meanders.

The final design details for the Cavallo Stream Diversion are as follows:

- 4 m section of rip-rap armouring at the inlet and outlet of Culvert 59 and 3 m at the outlet of Culvert 61.
- Voids in the rip-rap armouring will be filled with natural substrate material sourced from the existing stream bed excavation. The hyporheic zone within the channel will therefore comprise a mix of rip-rap and existing stream bed material thereby avoiding flows being consumed by the rip-rap voids.
- To achieve the proposed hyporheic zone the construction method will require rip-rap to be placed in a layer followed by natural material to fill voids progressively, and the process completed to the desired thickness as outlined on the attached drawing.
- The diversion channel will be formed with a cross fall to focus low flows.
- The remainder of the channel will not be lined and instead native riparian planting will be present along the stream banks (refer to the landscape details outlined in Appendix C).
- Planting will take place either prior to or as soon as practicable following livening.
- Hessian or coconut matting will be placed on the upper banks down to the water line as additional erosion protection.


### 4.3 Earthworks

The scope of earthworks covered under this SSEMP is diverse and therefore has been broken down into key stages of works as follows:

### 4.3.1 Northern Local Arterial Road tie-in and Mary Crest Undercuts (Ch. 9500 - 10600)

Earthworks will generally be carried out as follows:

- Topsoil will be stripped and used to form erosion and sediment controls (refer to section 5.2 below).
- Peat will be undercut from the Mary Crest approach, Mary Crest basin, and Valentine basin and stockpiled on site, typically along the main alignment footprint.
- Sand will be sourced locally from sand dunes within the Designation and used to backfill undercut areas, as well as build up the local arterial road, followed by the main alignment footprint at a later date.
- Longitudinal drainage will be installed as works progress.
- Any groundwater dewatering required during peat replacement will be carried out in accordance with section 4.5 below.


### 4.3.2 Te Hapua Undercut (Ch. 10600-11250)

- Topsoil will be stripped and used to form erosion and sediment controls (refer to section 5.2 below).
- Peat will be undercut from the Te Hapua Road undercut (leaving the existing Te Hapua Road section until a later date) and stockpiled on site, typically along the main alignment footprint initially.
- Any groundwater dewatering required during peat replacement will be carried out in accordance with section 4.5 below.
- Longitudinal drainage will be installed as works progress.


### 4.3.3 Awatea Preload (Ch. 11250 - 11680)

### 4.3.3.1 Stage 1 - Local Arterial Road Preload

Note that this SSEMP covers Stage 1 preload only across the local arterial road footprint. Stage 2 preload will be covered under a separate SSEMP or SSEMP change at a later date.

- Topsoil will be stripped and used to form erosion and sediment controls (refer to section 5.2 below).
- Following the installation and livening of the temporary Awatea Stream diversion, approximately $60,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of sand will be sourced from the sand dunes between chainage 10250-10650 (within Designation) and use as preload surcharge along the local arterial road footprint.
- Temporary traffic management will be required at Te Hapua Road to allow for the safe carting of bulk materials across Te Hapua Road from north to south.
- Following the required settlement period of approximately 3-4 months, surplus material will be removed and temporarily stockpiled on site.
- The local arterial road will be fully constructed to allow traffic to switch onto the new road between Mary Crest and Te Kowhai Road.
- Longitudinal drainage will be installed as works progress.


### 4.3.4 Te Kowhai Road Undercut (Ch. 11680 - 12300)

- Topsoil will be stripped and used to form erosion and sediment controls (refer to section 5.2 below).
- Peat will be undercut from the Te Kowhai Road Undercut and stockpiled on site, typically along the main alignment footprint.
- Sand will be sourced from further north to backfill the peat undercut areas, as well as build up the local arterial road and main alignment footprint at a later date.
- Any groundwater dewatering required during peat replacement will be carried out in accordance with section 4.5 below.
- Longitudinal drainage will be installed as works progress.


### 4.4 Disposal Sites

Temporary stockpile locations have indicatively been marked on the drawing in Appendix C. Stockpiles will typically be located greater than 50 m distance away from all watercourses. However, in instances where this is not practical due to space restraints then in accordance with D.C 25(g), appropriate treatment of stormwater runoff from this stockpile will be managed by use of dirty water diversion bunds to prevent sediment laden stormwater entering the adjacent watercourses. This level of protection is considered appropriate to provide sufficient treatment.

### 4.5 Dewatering

Groundwater dewatering may be required during culvert construction to maintain a dry working area. Groundwater will typically be pumped from a sump lined with drainage metal or similar to ensure that water remains as clean as possible prior to discharge offsite.

All discharge of groundwater offsite must meet the following discharge standards:

- The discharge must not result in a change of $>20 \%$ NTU difference between upstream and downstream levels, measured using a calibrated hand-held NTU monitor.
- The discharge must not cause obvious visual discolouration of the downstream environment beyond 'reasonable mixing' (deemed as 30 m from initial discharge point unless otherwise specified due to access restrictions).
- Permit to pump documentation must be available for inspection by GWRC upon request.

In the event that discharge standards cannot be met, additional controls may need to be set up such as dewatering tanks or ponds to allow for sediment to settle out prior to discharge. Any additional controls required will be submitted to the Manager in accordance with Condition G.21A.

The proposed lined water storage pond at chainage 10200 may also be used to discharge groundwater to, following which it can be used to spread across the site as a dust suppression measure.

## 5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

### 5.1 Contaminated Land

As part of the AEE for the Project, a Phase One Contaminated Land Assessment was prepared by URS. This report identified land parcels within the Project boundary that had the potential to be contaminated and required further investigation. The works proposed under this SSEMP do not encroach on any contaminated land sites at this time. However, site investigations have been undertaken at one site located immediately west of the site where contaminated soils may be present as a result of an historical 'sheep dip'. This contaminated area will be physically cordoned off on site until the level of contamination has been determined and associated mitigation requirements confirmed. Until this time, works will not commence in this location. Refer to Appendix C 'ESC / Layout Plans Sheet 1'.

### 5.2 Erosion and Sediment Control

- Location and heights of erosion and sediment control measures are outlined on Appendix C 'ESC / Layout' drawings.
- In some areas of the site, clean water will be accepted into the site and contained on the site within dirty water diversion bunds along the western extent.
- Dirty water diversion bunds have been sized in accordance with the project ESCP to convey the $5 \%$ AEP rainfall event.
- Floating T-Bar decants may need to be installed at the low points of dirty water diversion bunds with a stabilised emergency spillway in accordance with the ESCP to ensure that site runoff is sufficiently treated prior to discharge. The exact location of the floating T-Bar will be determined on site. Any decants will be held up using a pulley system or suitable alternative as the default position and be lowered as required following sufficient treatment. Any lowering of decants will be carried out under an approved permit to pump as specified in the project ESCP, and as a minimum must adhere to the following general conditions:
- The discharge must not increase the downstream water quality within the receiving watercourse by $>20 \%$ (compared to upstream levels if applicable).
- The discharge does not cause obvious visual discolouration of the downstream environment beyond 'reasonable mixing' (deemed as 30 m from initial discharge point unless otherwise specified due to access restrictions).
- Permit to pump documentation must be available for inspection by GWRC upon request.
- In instances where it is not required to fit a decant at the low point (i.e. if ground soakage proves to be adequate) then this will be identified and documented through the Condition E. 6 certification process.
- Silt fences will be utilised to isolate permanent culvert headwalls and permanent open stream diversions in some areas where space is restricted and where dirty water catchments are minor (less than 0.5 ha).


Figure 2: Typical cross section of dirty water diversion bund in accordance with the project ESCP.

### 5.2.1 Installation and decommissioning

ESCs will be installed prior to and during all construction activities. Upon completion of the installation of all approved structural ESCs as-built certification plans will be provided to Council in writing prior to the activity commencing. The Project will submit certification documentation 2 Working Days prior to the commencement of construction in that area of work as per condition E. 6 and will retain the asbuilt record on site.

### 5.3 Ecological Requirements

Project ecological requirements are set out in the Ecological Management Plan (EMP) which outlines a number of locations that have specific requirements in regards to terrestrial and aquatic species that need to be considered prior to and during works. These have been further refined following input from the project ecologists to ensure that potential effects are minimised as far as practicable.

### 5.3.1 Terrestrial Ecology

All pre-works terrestrial surveys are now complete in this area. No further surveys are required prior to works under this SSEMP.

Existing vegetation to be retained (EVR) is identified in Appendix C 'Environmental Constraints Drawings'. Changes may be made and re-certified by KCDC in instances where design changes. The master EVR drawing set (FCCL-EV-MPN-0043) outlines the most up to date EVR plans which reflects any changes as works progress.

### 5.3.2 Aquatic Ecology

### 5.3.2.1 Fish salvage and relocation methods

Fish salvage and relocation procedures will be required within a number of watercourses as outlined in the Appendix C ESC / Layout drawings. All fish salvage and relocation procedures will take place under the guidance of Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki and the project Ecologists.

The primary methods for capturing fish will be netting with baited nets set overnight, and electric fishing if appropriate. Fish salvage and relocation will typically take place as follows:

- A stop net will be deployed across the channel at the upstream and downstream ends of the works area at the commencement of the fish rescue operation to prevent fish from recolonising the works areas. Alternatively, this first step will be removed and the channel blocked with earth plugs upstream and downstream.
- Fyke nets and gee minnow traps will be placed throughout the isolated section of water course. Nets will be left over night and cleared the next morning. If high numbers of fish are encountered following the second night of trapping further trapping may be required. Subsequent nights netting will be undertaken until the catch rate is below $50 \%$ of the previous pass or less than 10 individual fish captured (or as otherwise agreed with Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki).
- If appropriate, the length of stream will be electric fished by qualified technicians with repeat passes undertaken until the catch rate is below $50 \%$ of the previous pass or less than 10 individual fish captured.
- A freshwater ecologist and kaitiaki will be present on site at the time of dewatering the stream to ensure that any remaining fish are captured and relocated.
- All indigenous fish recovered will be transported and released to an appropriate relocation site (with input from Nga Hapu o Ōtaki regarding preferable locations).
- Appropriate handling methods will be used to minimise stress to the fish. Fish will be held in covered bins that will be regularly refreshed with stream water and transferred and released typically within 1 hour of being caught. Bubblers will be used if necessary to prevent asphyxiation.
- Exotic species captured through fish rescue exercises will not be transferred. Any exotic fish species captured will be euthanized humanely and disposed of appropriately.

Records of all fish relocated will be kept and provided in the written statement along with details on monitoring methodology, release location and monitoring dates.

### 5.3.2.2 Culvert and Stream Diversion Monitoring

The following monitoring is required by the Project Ecologists:

- Mudfish survey to take place within the Cavallo Stream and Cording Stream (now complete with no mudfish recorded)
- Culvert installation shall be supervised through construction and signed off by the Project Ecologist prior to livening
- Stream diversion construction shall be supervised and signed off by the Project Ecologist prior to livening
- Fish passage check to take place 1 year and 4 years post livening of the Culverts and diversion channel in accordance with WS.9.


### 5.4 Water Quality Monitoring

During livening of the temporary Awatea Culvert and livening of the permanent culverts / stream diversion, turbidity monitoring will be undertaken upstream and downstream of the work site. In accordance with the EMP, if the turbidity level downstream of the works has not returned to levels within $10 \%$ of upstream levels within 48 hours of livening then GWRC will be notified and an investigation will be carried out to address the source of sediment release. All practicable measures will be taken to reduce the turbidity downstream.

The following method will be applied for the livening of temporary diversion:

- Roaming turbidity loggers will be installed upstream and approximately 30 m downstream of the temporary diversion / new culvert at least 24 hours prior to livening.
- The loggers will record continuously throughout the livening process to record to the peak discharge and the duration of increased turbidity.
- The loggers will continue to record turbidity until it can be demonstrated that downstream levels are within $10 \%$ of upstream levels.
- If downstream levels are elevated above $10 \%$ after 48 hours from livening then GWRC will be notified and an investigation will be carried out to address the source of sediment release.
- Monitoring results will be sent to GWRC within 10 working days of livening the diversion / culvert.


### 5.5 Cultural Monitoring

Pre-works baseline monitoring is to be undertaken by Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki in accordance with the Cultural Monitoring Plan (CMP) within selected watercourses.

A Kaiarahi (iwi guide / leader) is the key point of contact and coordination for Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki. The Kaiarahi will be involved in the design process, construction supervision and environmental monitoring. The Kaiarahi will be supported by Pūkenga (specialists / experts) and Kaitiaki (guardians) who provide support in supervision, monitoring activities and provision of specialist advice in regards
to cultural monitoring. Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki will be informed of all works on site and invited to be present for all works with particular emphasis placed on initial topsoil stripping and streamworks.

Contact must also be maintained with Muaupoko Tribal Authority (MTA) in accordance with MTA agreement and confirmed accidental discovery protocols.

### 5.6 Archaeology

All works under this SSEMP will be carried out in accordance with the approved archaeological authority and the Archaeological Site Management Plan. The Archaeological Site Management Plan outlines high, medium, and low probability archaeological areas across the project footprint.

Appendix E demonstrates the locations where monitoring by the Project Archaeologist is required. The following will be followed during works in these monitoring areas:

- The Project Archaeologist will be on site to monitor topsoil stripping in the areas highlighted for monitoring in Appendix E.
- If in situ archaeological features are encountered during monitoring or site visits, the Archaeologist will stop works immediately within that area.
- The archaeological site will be investigated, sampled and recorded in accordance with accepted best practice and in line with the Archaeological Authority.
- If koiwi tangata (human bone) or taonga are unearthed the protocols outlined in the Archaeological Site Management Plan will be followed.

In all other areas in instances where the Project Archaeologist is not present, the on-call protocols outlined in the Archaeological Site Management Plan must be adhered to.

Refer to Appendix E for the monitoring locations.

### 5.7 Noise and Vibration

The Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) identifies the noise and vibration performance standards that must, where practicable, be complied with. It also sets out best practicable options for noise and vibration management for the Project, including mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, and communication and complaint procedures. All works under this SSEMP will be carried out in general accordance with the CNVMP.

High-risk areas in regards to potential noise and vibration effects as a result of works have been identified in Appendix C. Individual dwellings located within the high risk areas have also been listed below.

In accordance with the CNVMP, works carried out under this SSEMP will generally be restricted to take place between the hours of:

- 0630 and 2000hrs on weekdays; and
- 0730 and 1800 hrs on Saturdays.

As far as practicable, works will be scheduled to avoid noisy activities in areas identified as sensitive receivers on the attached drawings between 0630 - 0730hrs in the morning, and between 1800 2000hrs in the evening to align with noise level criteria outlined in the CNVMP.

It is not anticipated that works will be required to take place outside of normal working hours for works outlined in this SSEMP. In the event that this changes, the procedures outlined in the CNVMP will be followed. Any works outside of the hours of 7 am to 7 pm require written approval from the Project Engineer.

The primary mitigation measure in regards to reducing the impacts from construction noise and vibration will be ongoing effective community consultation, particularly when transitioning from one works phase to another.

Noise and vibration monitoring will take place throughout the works to assess the impacts on adjacent properties at various locations. In the event that noise or vibration criteria is exceeded, mitigation options will be reassessed in an effort to comply with the construction limits, and a site specific noise 'schedule' will be submitted to Kapiti Coast District Council in accordance with the CNVMP.

Dwellings located within the noise and vibration boundary are as follows:

- 635 SH1, Te Horo (CNVMP ID R94/R95)

Dwellings within the vibration boundary only are as follows:

- 551 SH1, Te Horo (CNVMP ID R97)


### 5.7.1 Pre-condition building surveys

Section 7 of the CNVMP outlines activities that are expected to generate vibration that will potentially cause medium and high level vibration and therefore must be assessed to determine whether a precondition building survey is required.

One property ( 635 SH 1 , Te Horo - CNVMP ID R94/95) is located in close proximity to the works. This property is owned by NZTA and therefore is not required to undergo a pre-condition building survey.

### 5.8 Air Quality

There is potential for works to generate dust discharge if the site is not managed effectively. The Construction Air Quality Management Plan (CAQMP) outlines methods to be used to prevent dust and odour nuisance during construction from the site. All works under this SSEMP will be carried out in general accordance with the CAQMP.

To ensure that dust does not become an issue across the boundary of the site, the following measures will be implemented as a minimum:

- Use of water carts as required, particularly around public interface points such as site entry/exits to local roads
- Imposing a speed limit if required
- Use of stabilising agents such as polymers if required
- Assessing wind speed and direction on a daily basis

Certain properties fall within the 'high risk air quality' zone as identified in Appendix C drawings. Provided that the site is managed effectively, it is not anticipated that these works will cause an adverse impact in these locations.

### 5.9 Settlement Monitoring

Settlement monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with DC. $43-48$. A series of settlement monitoring marks are required to monitor potential settlement that might occur as a result of the works. Monitoring locations have been included in Appendix F, along with a memo from the Project Geotechnical Engineer which outlines the monitoring requirements for this area. Monitoring is to commence at least 4 weeks prior to preload activities in accordance with condition DC.45.

Until the proposed settlement monitoring proposal outlined in Appendix F has been accepted by KCDC, any placement of preload material associated with the 'Mary Crest Basin Preload' will not commence.

## 6 TRAFFIC

Existing site access points will be utilised for these works from Te Kowhai Road (SAP-1) and Te Hapua Road (SAP-2) as originally identified through SSTMP PW1 'Vegetation Clearance and Enabling Works'.

Temporary traffic management will be set up at Te Hapua Road to allow for safe passage of dumpers crossing between the north and south. A Site Specific Traffic Management Plan is included as Appendix H.

Final works within the Te Hapua Road corridor will require a more specific TMP to be submitted and approved by KCDC prior to works.

## APPENDIX A - SSEMP AUTHORS

| Name | Role | Company | Input |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alice Naylor | Environmental Manager | Higgins | All |
| Richard Rakovics | Project Civils Manager | Fletcher Construction | General sequencing <br> and works <br> methodology |
| Macu Waqa | Site Engineer | Fletcher Construction | General sequencing <br> and works <br> methodology |
| Dewi Knappstein | Stormwater Lead Engineer | Tonkin \& Taylor | Temporary and <br> stormwater design |
| Dean Miller | Lead Ecologist | Tonkin \& Taylor | Ecological input |
| Stu Dunn | Landscape Architect | Studio Pacific | Landscape Drawings <br> (Cavallo Stream <br> Diversion) |

## APPENDIX B - CONSULTATION RECORD

| Group | Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Community Liaison Group | Distributed to CLG Group for comment |
| Nga Hapu o Ōtaki | Distributed and meeting held to discuss |

## Outstanding Queries

The following outlines any queries (relevant to works covered under this SSEMP) that have not been resolved through the SSEMP preparation process, but will instead be closed out via alternative project stakeholder and communication channels:

NIL

## APPENDIX C - DRAWINGS

Layout / Erosion and Sediment Control Plans<br>Environmental Constraints Drawings<br>Construction Drawings<br>Landscape Plans

## Layout / Erosion and Sediment Control Plan




$\square$ NZTRANSPORT
Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway

$\bigcirc$ NZTRANSPORT Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway

## Environmental Constraints Drawings








## Construction Drawings














$\qquad$
$\xrightarrow{\text { SECTION } 48 \text { AND } 49}$


## Landscape Plans



(1) TYPICAL PLANTING PLAN - RIPARIAN PLANTING

Scale 1::50

(2) TYPICAL PLANTING SECTION - RIPARIAN PLANTING

Scale 1:250

(3) TYPICAL PLANTING DETAIL PLAN - RIPARIAN PLANTING

KEY:
RPA - RIPARIAN PLANTING STANDING WATER/WATERS EDGE MIX RPB - RIPARIAN PLANTING LOWER BANK MIX RPC - RIPARIAN PLANTING UPPER BANK MIX

NOTES:

1. DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH PLANTING PLANS, PLANTING SCHEDULES, TYPICAL PLANTING DETAILS AND LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATIONS
2. CONFIRM SETOUT WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO PLANTING
. PLANT IN NATURAL CLUSTERS OF ODD NUMBERS (3-11) OF A SINGLE SPECIES UNLESS SPECIFIED WITHIN PLANTING SCHEDULES OR ON PLANTING PLANS
3. GENERALLY PLANT LOWER GROWING SPECIES TOWARD THE FRONT

## 5. AVOID STRAIGHT LINES

## 6. SETOUT FROM FRONT TO BACK

7. REFER TO PP2O-DR-SW-1151 FOR STREAM DIVERSION TREATMENT

Scale 1:100

| Riparian Planting | ding Water Waters Edge |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Botanical Name | Common Name | entage Mix | Grade | (x/m2) | Stes |
| Apodasmia similis | Oioi/ Jointed Wire Rush | 10\% | 0.51 | 1.8 | FrontMid |
| Carex secta | Pukio | 10\% | 0.5 L | 1.8 | Front |
| Carex virgata | Pukio | 10\% | 0.51 | 1.8 | Front |
| Coprosma tenuicaulis | Swamp Coprosma | 10\% | PB2 | 1 | Back |
| Cyperus ustulatus | Giant Umbrella Sedge | 20\% | 0.5L | 1 | FrontMid |
| Ficinia nodosa | Knobby Club Rush | 10\% | 0.51 | 1.8 | FrontMid |
| Phormium tenax | NZ Swamp Flax | 30\% | PB2 |  | Mid |


| Riparian Planting - B (RPB-01): Lower Bank |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Botanical Name | Common Name | Percentage Mix | Grade | Density (//m2) | Notes |
| Apodasmia similis | Oio/ Jointed Wire Rush | 3\% | $0.5 L$ | 1.8 | FrontMid |
| Carex dipsacea | Autumn Sedge | 4\% | PB2 | 1.8 | Front |
| Carex secta | Pukio | 4\% | 0.5 L | 1.8 | Front |
| Carex vigata | Pukio | 4\% | 0.51 | 1.8 | Front |
| Coprosma tenuicaulis | Swamp Coprosma | 8\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Corrdyine austrais | Cabbage Tree | 6\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Cortaderia tulvida | Toetoe | 20\% | PB2 | 1 | Frontmid |
| Cyperus ustuatus | Giant Umbrella Sedge | 8\% | $0.5 L$ | 1 | FrontMid |
| Hebe stricta | Koromiko | 10\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Ficinia nodosa | Knobby Club Rush | 3\% | 0.51 | 1.8 | FrontMid |
| Phorrium tenax | NZ Swamp Flax | 30\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |


| Riparian Planting - C (RPC-01): Upper Bank |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Botanical Name | Common Name | Percentage Mix | Grade | Density ( $\times$ m 2 ) | Notes |
| Carex dipsacea | Autumn Sedge | 5\% | PB2 | 1.8 | Front |
| Carex geminata | Rautahi | 5\% | 0.5 L | 1.8 | Mid |
| Coprosma propinqua | Mingimingi | 5\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Corryline eustrais | Cabage Tree | 3\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Cotadereia fulvida | Toetoe | 15\% | PB2 | 1 | Frontmid |
| Hebe stricta | Koromiko | 10\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Oleara paniculuata | Akiraho | 12\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Phorrmium tenax | NZ Swamp Flax | 25\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid |
| Pittosporum tenuifilium | Kohuhu | 15\% | PB2 | 1 | Mid/Back |
| Plagiantus regius | Ribbonwood | 5\% | PB2 | 1 | Back |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stheat STREAM DIVERSION TREATMENTS |  | CONCEPT DESIGN NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\square$ | - |  |  |  |  |  | $\square \square^{\text {THACENSYORT }} \text { Peka Peka to Ötaki Expressway }$ <br> 9) Fletcher HigGINS. <br>  |  |  |  |  | Dospine | GEnERAL |  |
| $\wedge$ | Fsabememo | ${ }^{\text {Ne }}$ | ${ }_{\text {sosen }}$ | ${ }^{+}$ | $\underline{2 \text { 20ers }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RIPARIAN PLANT MIXES | Oomavo | PP2O-SK-GN-0285 | ${ }_{\text {ana }}^{\text {nam }}$ |
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## APPENDIX D - PROGRAMME





## APPENDIX E: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAPS



Figure 9: Areas of pre-investigation and monitoring based on underlying geological deposits in the section between Te Kowhai Road and Mary Crest.

## APPENDIX F: SETTLEMENT MONITORING

Note that the 'Mary Crest Basin Preload' works are on hold until a later date once approval of the settlement monitoring proposal has been approved by Kapiti Coast District Council.

## 쥵 Tonkin+Taylor

## Memo

To:
Richard Rakovics
Job No:
From:
Razel Ramilo
Date:
85985.007

10 August 2018
cC:
Emma Boon, Stuart Waters, Richard Cole
Settlement monitoring along SH1 and North Island Main Trunk (NIMT) at Mary
Subject: Crest Basin and Awatea Stream Preload

## $1 \quad$ Introduction

This memo relates to the proposed settlement monitoring along State Highway (SH1) and North Island M ain Trunk (NIMT) at M ary Crest Basin and Awatea Stream preload.

## 2 Preloading

Areas identified where preloading will be carried out are summarised below and shown in drawings PP2Ō-DR-GE-0204, 206, 207, 208 and 209.

Table 1: Proposed preloading for embankment over soft ground

|  | Chainage | Maximum <br> Fill height <br> $(\mathbf{m})$ | Depth to <br> top of <br> peat $(\mathbf{m}$ <br> bgl) | Peat <br> thickness <br> $(\mathbf{m})$ | Preload <br> height <br> $\mathbf{( m )}$ | Expected <br> Preload <br> duration <br> (months) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mary Crest <br> Basin Preload | 10,600 <br> to <br> 10,830 | 3 | 0 | 4.5 | 2.5 | $3-6$ | Preload peat and use high <br> strength geotextile basal <br> reinforcement. Drainage <br> blanket where required. |
| Awatea Stream <br> Preload - <br> Stage 1 (Local | 1730 to | 2145 | 3 | $2-3$ | $5-7$ | 5 | $3-4$ |
| Arterial Road) |  |  |  |  | Preload peat and use high <br> strength geotextile basal <br> reinforcement. |  |  |
| Awatea Stream <br> Preload - <br> Stage 2 | 11,240 <br> to | 4 | $2-3$ | $5-7$ | 3 | $3-6$ | Preload peat and use high <br> strength geotextile basal <br> reinforcement. |

## 3 Consent Requirements

### 3.1 Settlement M anagement Condition 43.b

Ground settlement will be closely monitored by settlement plates / stations during and after the preloading period to assess the settlement of the adjacent ground, especially at the existing State Highway 1 and the North Island Main Trunk Railway.

### 3.2 Settlement M anagement Condition 44

The Requiring Authority shall establish a series of ground settlement monitoring marks to monitor potential settlement that might occur as a result of construction of embankments and drawdown of the groundwater table as part of the work. The exact locations of each type of settlement monitoring marks shall be confirmed in the relevant SSEM P and will be generally located as follows:
a) At 20 m intervals along sections identified as prone to settlement due to construction of compressible ground / and preloading (namely south of M ary Crest and north of Rahui Road); and
b) Adjacent to stormwater features where settlement of more than 0.1 m due to groundwater drawdown has been predicted.

### 3.3 Settlement Management Condition 45

The Requiring Authority shall survey the settlement monitoring marks at the following frequency:
a) Pre-construction - settlement at monthly intervals starting at least 1 month prior to construction commencing within 500 metres of the monitoring mark;
b) During construction:
i. At weekly intervals during construction earthworks in the area;
ii. At monthly intervals after construction earthworks in the area until settlement is less than 5 mm per month; and
iii. At 3 monthly intervals during the balance of the construction of the Project;
c) Post-construction:
i. At 3 monthly intervals for 12 months.

### 3.4 Settlement Management Condition 46

Immediately following each monitoring round, the Requiring Authority shall use the settlement monitoring results (together with the results of visual observation and groundwater monitoring where they may provide additional information) to reassess whether any damage has occurred or is likely to occur as a result of settlement arising from the works. If the reassessment indicates that any damage has occurred or is likely to occur:
a) The owner and occupier of the site shall be notified within 72 hours;
b) The requiring Authority shall undertake appropriate remedial or preventative action; and
c) The requiring Authority shall advise the owner and occupier of the site and the Manager of any remedial or preventative action undertaken.

### 3.5 Settlement M anagement Condition 47

The Requiring Authority may reduce the frequency of settlement monitoring required by Condition 45 when:
a) The construction of a Stage has been completed;
b) 3 monthly monitoring has been carried out for a minimum of 6 months; and
c) The monitoring indicates that no damage has occurred or is likely to occur.

### 3.6 Settlement M anagement Condition 48

The Requiring Authority shall collate the results of the settlement monitoring (undertaken pursuant to Condition 45) and prepare a report that shall be made available to the M anager at the completion of the Works.

## 4 Settlement Monitoring along SH1 and NIMT Rail Track at Mary Crest Basin and Awatea Stream Preload

The Geotechnical Instrumentation and M onitoring Plan for the Mary Crest Basin and Awatea Stream preloads has been prepared to support the consent requirements. Refer to the Geotechnical Instrumentation and Monitoring Plan (Ref. T\&T-EW-RPT-0105) for details on roles and responsibilities, instrument types and locations, monitoring frequency and alert, action and alarm levels.

Proposed geotechnical instrumentation to be installed during preload include:

- Settlement plates
- Settlement stations
- Vibrating wire piezometers
- Inclinometers
- Shear probes
- Profilometers
- Rail settlement pins

We understand that due to health and safety concerns, Fletcher Construction would like to limit the settlement monitoring on SH1 and the NIMT.
At M ary Crest Basin preload, due to distance of preload from SH 1 (approximately 20 m ), we do not expect that the preload will have an adverse effect to SH 1 and do not consider instrumented (survey) monitoring is necessary. However, regular inspections of SH1 during preloading will be undertaken. If the instrumentation above indicates that large or unexpected deformations have occurred during preloading or the regular inspections identify movement the designer will investigate further and may propose to undertake instrument monitoring on SH1.

At Awatea Stream preload, settlement will be monitored along SH1 prior to Stage 1 preload as the SH 1 is approximately 5 m from the preload. Settlement stations at every 20 m interval along the verge of SH1 are proposed. Settlement of the NIMT rail track will also be monitored prior to Stage 2 preload and following traffic diversion. Rail settlement pins at every 20 m interval are proposed.

## $5 \quad$ Applicability

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Fletcher Construction, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

Tonkin \& Taylor Ltd
Prepared by: Reviewed by:


Razel Ramilo
Senior Geotechnical Engineer


Richard Cole
Geotechnical Design Lead

10-Aug-18
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## APPENDIX G: STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS



## APPENDIX H: SITE SPECIFIC TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

# Site Specific Traffic Management Plan - Peka to Ōtaki Project 

Mary Crest to Te Kowhai Road

June 2018

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This Site Specific Traffic Management Plan (SSTMP) provides the necessary information to demonstrate how the project team plan to avoid or mitigate potential construction traffic effects from activities associated with works due to take place between Mary Crest and Te Kowhai Road.

This SSTMP reflects the requirements of the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) including sections 1.3 (Performance Standards) and section 3.2 .1 - specifically the need to interface with TTM on other networks. This plan is also consistent with the requirements set out in the over-arching Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

This document is intended to be utilised by the construction team to clearly identify any site specific traffic management requirements that must be adhered to prior to, and during works in any given area.

The temporary traffic management required to carry out these works across the site will consist of various types of Temporary Closures including, but not limited to, Site Access, Shoulder, Footpath, Stop/Go, Contra Flow and Temporary Concrete Barrier installations with works undertaken on Local Roads as covered by this SSEMP.

Specific Traffic Management methodologies will be finalised and submitted to the relevant Road Controlling Authority as the construction programme is finalised and becomes more detailed. These more specific Traffic Management Plans (TMPs) will cover specific mitigation for each individual temporary traffic management requirement. This document will be a living document that will have multiple stages and traffic layouts that will be amended as and when required to suit varying construction stages and required traffic management.

### 1.1 The SSTMP and TMP Process

This SSTMP provides the necessary information from a project level on how the effects of construction traffic related to the site activities will be avoided or mitigated across the two roading networks in the location of the expressway works i.e. the State Highway Network (NZTA) and the local road network (KCDC)

Each of the two Road Controlling Authorities (RCA's) has its own processes and procedures for the approvals (TMP's) and implementation of temporary Traffic management within their respective networks which is separate to the SSTMP process.

It is recognised that approval / implementation of TMPs associated with this SSTMP will be staged and implemented at differing times over the course of the works. In addition, it is recognised that the TMP's themselves may alter due to both project and surrounding community requirements.

The purpose of this SSTMP is to provide the base (minimum) standard of service / maximum practical level of mitigation to be incorporated into the development of the respective TMP's all the while ensuring that the BOI consent conditions and subsequent CTMP requirements are met during the construction process.

## 2 SSTMP CONSENT CONSIDERATIONS

Reference should also be made to section 3.2 of the CTMP.

### 2.1 Proposed Temporary Traffic Management Measures - BOI condition 34 b (i)

Each of the work areas will have the required (CoPTTM) signage and early warning delineation provided by a combination of cones and line marking - all in accordance with the respective RCA TMP requirements. Each Traffic Management Plan will be submitted to the relevant RCA and Approved prior to implementation. Until site specific construction plans are finalised a location specific Traffic Management Plan cannot be prepared. Once methodologies are finalised location specific Traffic Management plans will be prepared and submitted to KCDC for approval.

### 2.2 Assessment of delays - BOI condition 34 b (ii)

Each Traffic Management plan will incorporate an assessment of expected delays and will also provide delay calculations where any are expected to occur. It is not envisaged that any significant delays will occur at any time.
Any oversized loads will be escorted with Pilot Vehicles again with no anticipated delays with their operations covered by Oversized Vehicle Permits. These oversized movements will be of an occasional nature only to move large plant in and off site.

### 2.3 Detour Routes - BOI condition 34 b (iii)

As the works progress, the necessary TMPs will be submitted to KCDC for approval.

### 2.4 Existing Accesses - BOI condition 34 b (iv)

The proposed Temporary Traffic Management measures do not knowingly affect existing accesses to private or commercial properties. Should this occur consultation will be undertaken with affected parties to ensure they retain access at all times.

### 2.5 Pedestrian and Cyclist Access - BOI condition 34 b (v)

Detours may be required during various phases of works in this area. As the works progress, the necessary TMPs will be submitted to the relevant RCA for approval.

### 2.6 Maintaining Existing Transport Services - BOI condition 34 b (vi)

The proposed Temporary Traffic Management measures for implementation of the work areas will not affect any existing public transport services and facilities such as bus stops.

### 2.7 Temporary Speed Limits (TSL) - BOI condition 34 b (vii)

The use of TSL's will be kept to a minimum and will be identified as and when required in Site Specific Traffic Management Plans submitted to and approved by the relevant RCA. It is expected that a Temporary Speed Limit of $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ will only be used during Stop Go operations or should an unsealed surface be required to be left trafficked.

### 2.8 Access to \& From the Construction Site - BOI condition 34 b (viii)

The primary objective of this SSTMP is the planning (TMP's), approvals (RCA's) and incorporation of Site Access Points (SAP's) as outlined in this SSTMP appended to SSEMP SLR1 to ensure the safe and efficient access to and from site of construction related traffic.

The operating hours of the SAP's will be in accordance with the proposed hours of work included within the CNVMP i.e.

- Monday to Friday 6.30am to 8pm
- Saturday 7.30am to 6 pm

Operation outside those hours will be at the approval of the Engineer and in accordance with the provisions of the CNVMP.

### 2.9 Communications and Stakeholders - BOI condition 34 b (ix)

As the effects of the proposed measures are as yet unknown, implementation and operation of the SSTMP's will be communicated to stakeholders, road users and the community via the methods and processes as included within the project Stake Holder and Communications Management Plan, with particular emphasis on the key groups identified in Section 3.1 of the CTMP as required.

## 3 ADDITIONAL CTMP CONSIDERATIONS

### 3.1 Kiwirail NIMTR - CTMP section 2.1.2

The implementation and operation of some SSTMP's may involve the need to collaborate with Kiwirail as sites may cross the NIMT Railway or existing at grade carriageway crossings. Traffic Management strategies will include having no delays created for Kiwirail and the NIMT.

### 3.2 Emergency Action Plan(s) - CTMP section 3.2.3.8

All emergency services shall have unimpeded access along all State Highway and local roads 24 hrs. per day. Should any roads be affected by temporary traffic management any likely delays will be communicated prior to works to all Emergency Service Providers by way of weekly Road Works Reporting procedures as required by both RCA's. All major works that impact the roading network will have SSTMP's developed with consultation of Emergency Services.

### 3.3 Access to KCDC Owned and Operated Water and Waste Water Assets - CTMP section 3.2.1.1.7

Access to existing KCDC water and waste water assets will not be impeded by any SSTMP's.

### 3.4 Monitoring, Auditing \& Reporting - CTMP sections 3.3 \& 3.4

Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting of the Traffic Management Measure (once implemented) shall be in accordance with the CTMP and CoPTTM guidelines.

### 3.5 Complaints - CTMP sections 3.5

Feedback including complaints received related to the implementation of Temporary Traffic Management measures covered within this SSTMP shall be recorded and processed in line with the CTMP.

SAP 1


SAP 2


TRANSPORT
AGENCY

SAP 3 \& SAP 4



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Condition G.35B requires that mitigation planting outside of the earthworks footprint be completed within one year of commencement of earthworks carried out under this SSEMP and that mitigation planting within the earthworks footprint must be completed within one year of completion of earthworks carried out under this SSEMP.

