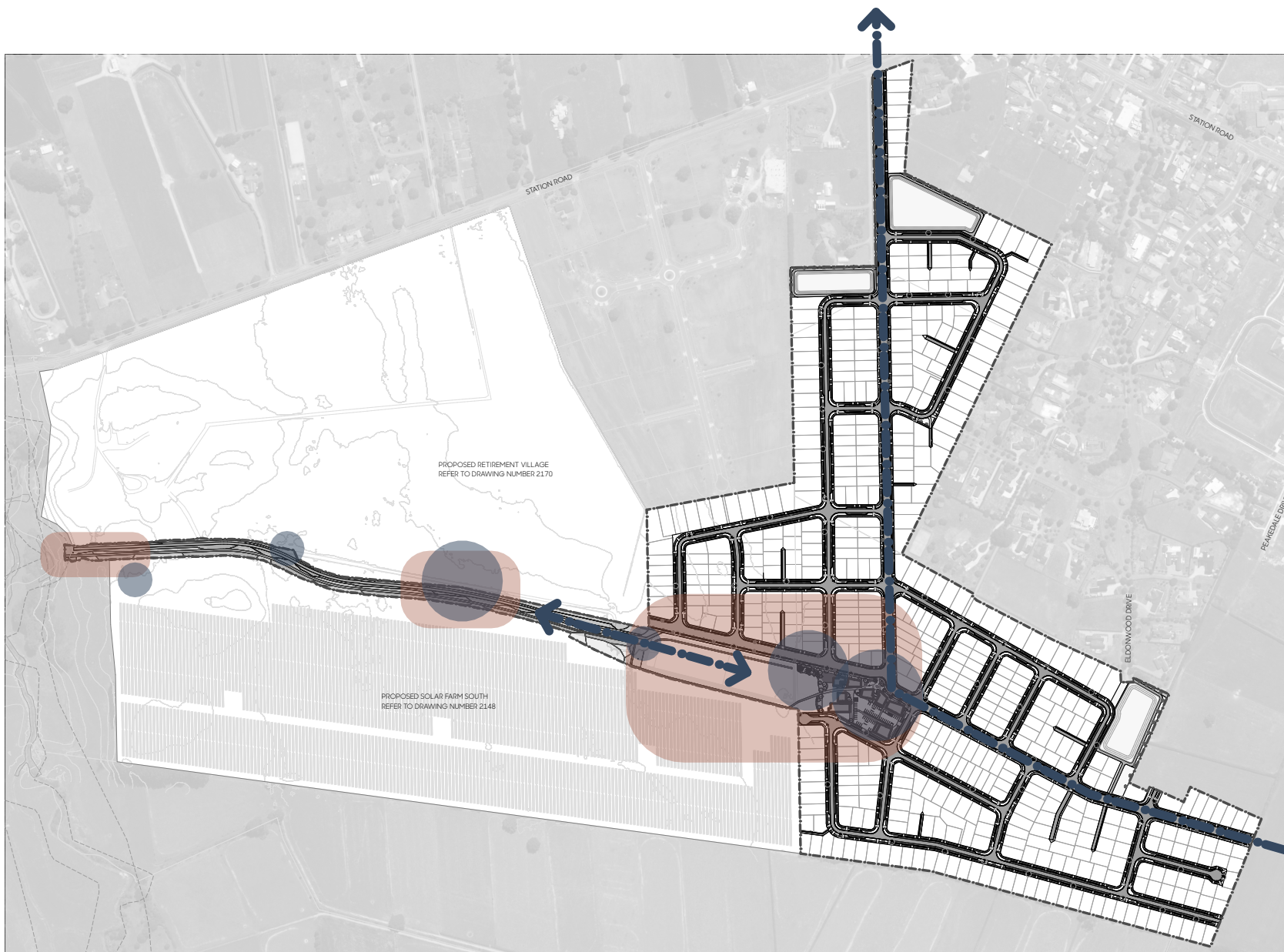


CONNECTIONS

Social Connectivity
Intentional open spaces encourage social interaction and community engagement, strengthening relationships and a sense of belonging among users.

Ecological Integrity
Interconnecting natural features such as parks, waterways, and green corridors helps preserve ecological integrity while promoting diversity and enhancing natural environment.

Cultural Integration
Incorporating cultural elements into landscape design fosters a deeper connection to place, celebrating local identity and history.

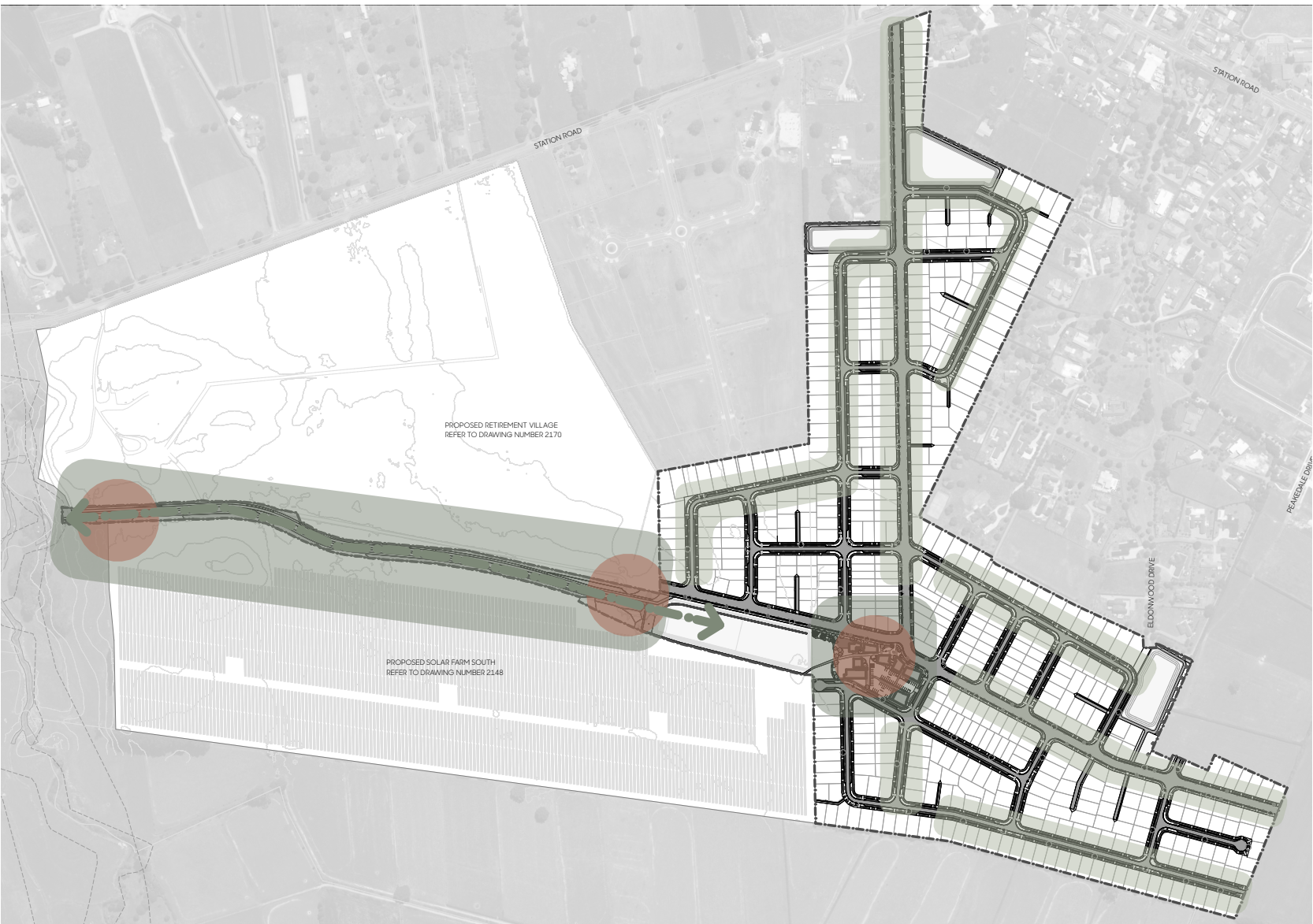


ENVIRONMENT

Nature
Engaging with nature provides individuals the opportunity to immerse themselves in diverse natural environments, fostering tranquility and encouraging reflection on the interconnectedness between the built and natural worlds.

Reflection
Landscape design creates intentional spaces that provide opportunities for retreat and reflection, fostering mental clarity and deeper engagement with nature.

Green Corridors
A connected and diverse green network that links the roading system with the greenway riparian edge and extending to open recreational spaces.

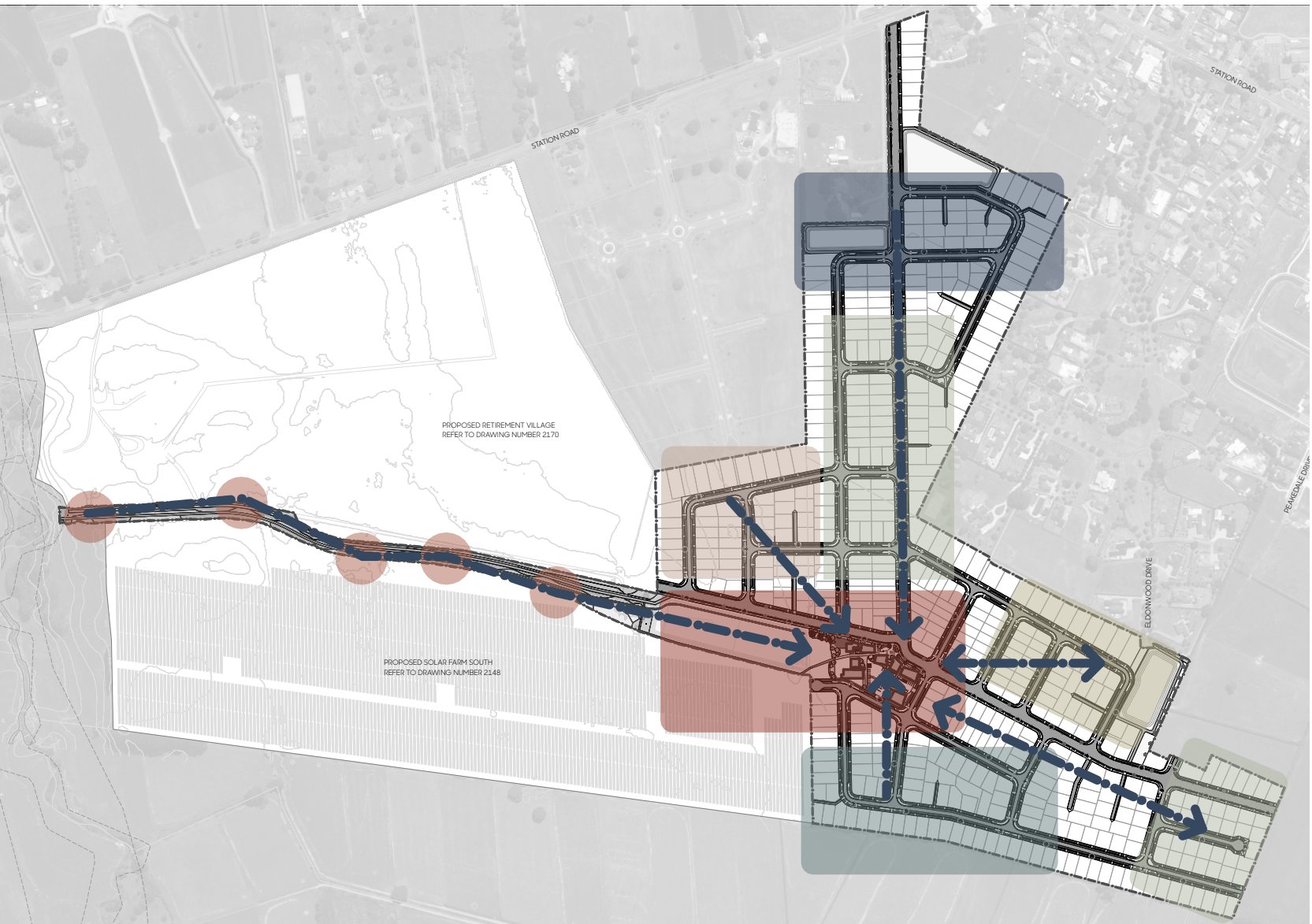


DISTINCTION

Sense of Place
Emotional attachment to places is shaped by personal experiences, lasting memories, and meaningful relationships, fostering a deep bond that influences our sense of identity and belonging.

Cultural Significance
Cultural significance is vital in shaping our connection to the land, with traditions, histories, and community narratives influencing how we perceive, engage with, and find identity within our environment.

Place Making
The physical characteristics of a location – its landscape, architecture, and atmosphere – are essential elements of placemaking, shaping how we experience, interact with, and form emotional connections to a space.



NEIGHBOUR CHARACTER

SPINE ROAD

The spine road runs through the development, ensuring strong connectivity to the surrounding road network. Proposed street tree plantings of native pūriri, tānekaha, rewarewa, and titoki will enhance biodiversity and attract birdlife.

PRIMARAY RESIDENTIAL AREA - NATIVE

A key natural feature of the development, the primary residential streets encircling the site offer opportunities for continuous native street tree planting with miro and houhere, complementing the Spine Road.

PRIMARAY RESIDENTIAL AREA - EXOTIC

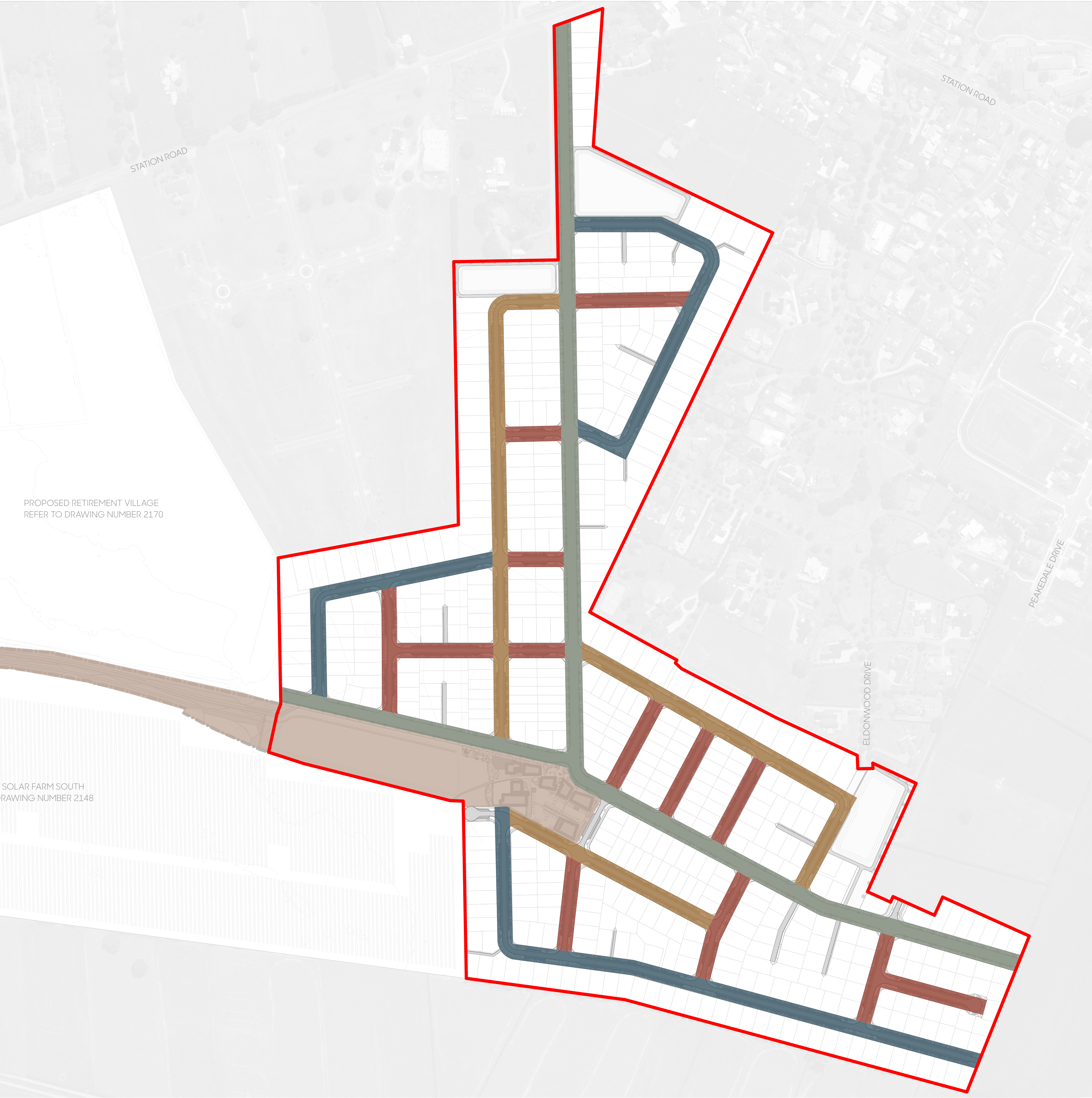
Exotic street trees along the Spine and Primary roads will enhance biodiversity and reflect local character. Upright Hornbeam, Maple, Ornamental Pear and Oak specimens provide seasonal interest, habitat diversity, and a cohesive streetscape.

SECONDARY RESIDENTIAL AREA

Secondary street tree planting includes kōwhai and manatu, enhancing biodiversity with seasonal flowers, supporting pollinators, and attracting native birdlife, creating a vibrant and resilient streetscape.

COMMERCIAL | OPEN SPACE | GREENWAY

This area serves as the heart of the development, seamlessly connecting spaces through a continuation of native and exotic trees. Complementary plant palettes enhance biodiversity and celebrate the site's cultural identity.



CULTURAL ELEMENTS

Whakapapa-Inspired Features
Incorporate features reflecting Ngāti Hauā and Ngāti Hinerangi pūrakau (stories), representing ancestral connections, maunga (mountains), and awa (rivers).

Pā Harakeke
Establish areas planted with harakeke, symbolising whānau (family) and traditional weaving practices, connecting to both cultural identity and biodiversity.

Cultural Naming
Use te reo Māori names for streets, parks, reserves, and significant features — ensuring each name tells a story of the whenua (land), wai (water), or tūpuna (ancestors).

INTERPRETATION

Integration
Integrating te reo Māori and English in street naming to reflect and celebrate Aotearoa New Zealand’s bicultural identity.

Pou Whenua
Erect carved pou whenua (carved posts) that acknowledge local iwi, historical pā sites, and the significance of the Waitoa River.

Architectural Patterns
Integrate traditional patterns into pathways, furniture and features — drawing on tukutuku (woven panels) or whakairo (carving) motifs.

FLORA

Ecological Greenway Restoration
Reintroduce culturally significant plant species like kahikatea, tōtara, pūriri, and manuka to support taonga species and strengthen biodiversity corridors.

Mahinga Kai Gardens
Incorporate edible and medicinal plant species into communal spaces to reflect cultural and ecological priorities, including plants traditionally used for rongoā (medicine) and food, supporting connections to traditional cultural practices.

Biodiversity & Water-Sensitive Planting
Use riparian buffer planting along waterways with species like harakeke, tī kōuka (cabbage tree), and toetoe to enhance water quality and restore waiora (life-giving essence of freshwater) and include diverse nectar-rich native species to attract manu (birds) like tui, korimako (bellbird), and kererū, acknowledging the spiritual connection between birds and atua (deities).

