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Maitahi Village
Landscape Design Document
Part 2 - Design Report
CCKV Maitai Dev Co LP

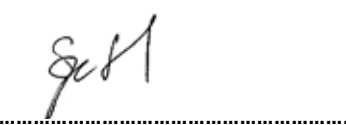
5 February 2025



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This drawing set is conceptual and is for Resource Consent purposes only. Changes and refinements will likely occur through the detail design process. The design intent will remain and the detailed design will be approved by Nelson City Council.

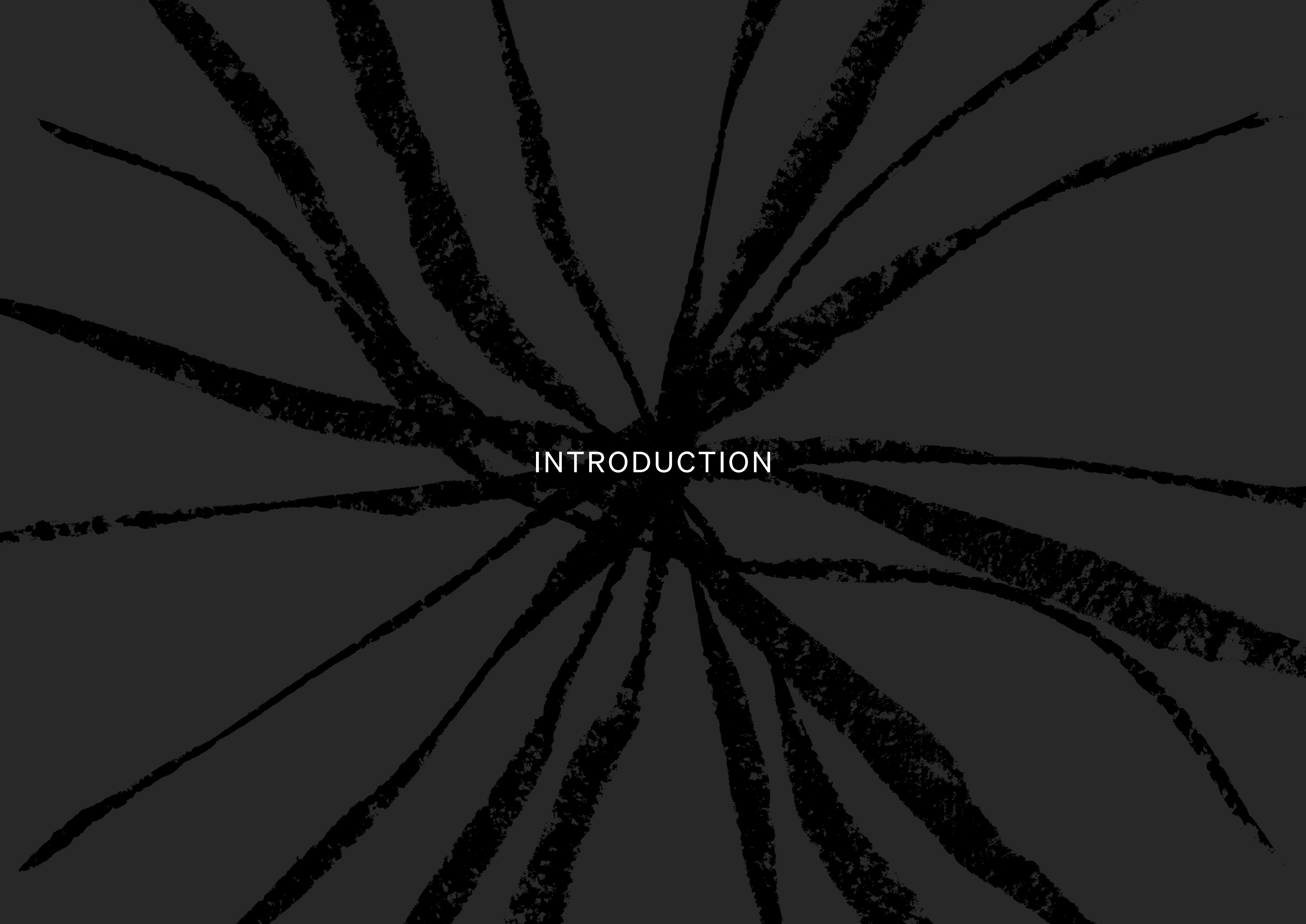
Date: 5 February 2025

Project Number: 19180

Status: For Resource Consent

Disclaimer

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Purpose

The Maitahi Village (Project) is a fully integrated and comprehensive subdivision and development that will provide for a range of housing needs, within an enhanced cultural, ecological, landscape and recreational setting in close proximity to Nelson City.

This project has been planned and seeks to achieve the objectives and outcomes that were carefully planned within Schedule X of the Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP), in accordance with the Maitahi Bayview Structure Plan. These bespoke provisions were part of Plan Change 28, recommended for approval by an Independent Hearing Panel, adopted by Council in September 2022, and then approved by the Environment Court in November 2024.

The Project includes the following components:

1. The proposed subdivision involves the creation of 182 residential allotments, one allotment for commercial use, along with roads to vest, reserve to vest, and also allotments to vest for utility / infrastructure purposes. The balance land (zoned rural) containing Kākā Hill will remain in one large title at the end of the subdivision and development process.
2. Two of the allotments to be created are to be sold to Arvida for the development of a retirement village containing 192 residential units, a care facility containing 36 beds, and the full range of communal facilities such as a Residents Clubhouse and Pavillion.
3. Development of the commercial site for the cultural base for Ngati Koata (Te Whare o Koata), containing offices, meeting rooms, function and event spaces, and a commercial kitchen.

There are a total of 11 subdivision stages (stages 1-11), with one additional stage (Stage 0) proposed as a part of undertaking an initial boundary adjustment between the applicant’s title (NL11A/1012) and that adjoining title owned by Bayview Nelson Limited (RT 1039028). The planned ecological, cultural and recreational outcomes will be developed progressively at each stage. A comprehensive description of these fully integrated components of the development are provided in the Application and supporting technical reports and plans.

This document has been prepared in support of the resource consent application by CCKV Maitai Dev Co LP (the “applicant” or “CCKV”) for the Maitahi Village and has a design site of stages 1-10 of the subdivision.

Rough Milne Mitchell Landscape Architects (RMM) has been engaged by the applicant to develop a green space design for Maitahi Village, The outcome of this process is a design for the public spaces of Maitahi Village.

This document sets out the analysis and design process which has informed the landscape masterplan. The overarching goal of this process was to consider the many potential development options for the site and to ensure these align with the aspirations of the applicant and Nelson City Council (NCC).

The following design document builds on the various layers explored in the previous Context Analysis document. This part of the design process was an important step to ensure that the zone plan and structure plan respond to the natural and built environment and reflect the local character and its sense of place.

This document was prepared as part of collaboration with Morphum, Davis Ogilvie, Tonkin and Taylor, Robertson Environmental, Landmark Lile Limited, Ngāti Koata Trust and Waka Group. This landscape design documentation must be read in conjunction with the reports prepared by the various disciplines contributing to this project.

Scope

The landscape design report includes two parts, with the first focusing on site analysis and the second focusing on site design.

The Context + Site Analysis forms the **first part** of the landscape package, and includes the following:

- Context analysis
- Site analysis
- Oppportunities and Constraints
- Schedule X (NRMP)

This report forms the **second part** of the landscape package, and includes the following:

- Design foundation
- A vision and cultural response
- An illustrative landscape masterplan
- Illustrative landscape concept plans for proposed parks, reserves and streets
- Indicative cross-sections for the linear park and road typologies
- Sample planting/materials palettes
- Exemplar imagery





DESIGN FOUNDATION



National Policy Statements

The National Policy Statements regarding Indigenous Biodiversity, Freshwater Management, Urban Development and Highly Productive Land have been considered and addressed through the plan change process, and are incorporated into the vision and objectives of Schedule X (NRMP).



Schedule X (NRMP) and NCC Appendix 14

The aspirations, goals and objectives of the landscape design for the Maitahi Village are aligned with the urban design goals expressed in the Schedule X (NRMP) documentation, as well as the design standards outlined in NCC Appendix 14 – ‘residential subdivision design & information requirements’. Each document has been referred to throughout the various phases of the multi-disciplinary design process.

The vision expressed in the Schedule X (NRMP) documentation seeks “to create an inspirational living environment on Nelson City’s back doorstep, for Nelson City”. The Kaupapa and the Landscape Objectives expand on this vision, with the design outcomes evident throughout the pages of this document.

Nelson City Council ‘Appendix 14: residential subdivision design & information requirements’ has been used as a benchmark for the structure of this design document. Appendix 14 outlines the importance of a rigorous analysis and detailed design process at the project outset in order to achieve quality urban design outcomes, better informed decision making and more certainty in a proposal.



Regenerative design

Sustainability is a social goal that focuses on the ability of humans to co-exist on and with the Earth. The idea is centred on the concept that our activities should be able to be maintained at a certain rate or level without causing harm, a commonly cited example is meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the needs of future generations. Essentially sustainable design seeks to achieve an equilibrium, but in many cases the focus has been on making things less bad.

While achieving sustainable design is a desirable goal, a better focus is regenerative design. Regenerative design is a more holistic way of thinking that focuses on embedding human activities in the complex relationships of planet earth and its life supporting systems while avoiding negative impacts and consequences. Beyond just reaching an equilibrium or taking a perspective of ‘making things less bad’, regenerative design focuses on making a net positive impact.

Regenerative design addresses wider issues beyond carbon emissions, by factoring in the externalities and wider impacts that arise through supply chains, construction processes, energy and water use, and lifecycle of the built environment over time.

Ngāti Koata Kaupapa

“Whatungarongaro
te tangata, toitū te
whenua”

The Kaupapa on this page is adapted from the Ngāti Koata Cultural Framework, and summarizes the influences that shape the aspirations and design drivers explored on the following pages.

People pass on but the land remains.

This whakatauki speaks to the importance and permanence of land. While people come and go, the land remains. As humans we rely on the land. We must think long-term and see the big picture to ensure the sustainability of the land.

Values

Manaakitanga

Manaakitanga is encompassing and inclusive of all. It is through love, kōrero, compassion, and understanding that we can navigate anything.

Kaitiakitanga

“People pass on but the land remains”. The continued exercise of kaitiakitanga and recognition of the enduring connection between people and whenua

Whanaungatanga

Ngāti Koata connections with one another, whanaunga, relationships with Iwi and all in Te Taihū. Enduring connections with Ngāti Koata ki Kāwhia and those whānau overseas.

Project Design Drivers

Pou

Tiaki Tangata

Take Care of People

Tiaki Taiao

Take Care of Environment/ Place

Tiaki Taonga

Take Care of Treasures

Kotahitanga

A unique place, space for everyone

Mana Taurite

Mutually supportive, balanced, Restorative

Kia Ngāwari

Ease, kindness, flexibility

Accessibility, active transit, street trees, seating, safe parking.

Central gathering space, picnic areas, range of open space sizes, fruit trees and maara kai, acknowledging local stories.

Structures that support play and learning, BBQ and gathering spaces for celebration, creative cultural expression, honoring shared histories.

Ecological corridors, habitat, safe fish passage, education.

Engaging community with protection of taonga, restoration of native habitats and wetlands.

Pou and design elements that reflect natural and cultural taonga, encourage interaction with nature through walkways and boardwalks.

Kākā Stream reconnected with tributaries, stream biodiversity corridor, green infrastructure to manage stormwater.

Ensure tikanga is followed, restore health of wai maori through ecological restoration, native trees to support bird life.

Sensory planting that engage smell and touch, harakeke grove for weaving, interaction of water management with ecology.

Landscape Design Objectives

Project Design Drivers

Kotahitanga

A unique place, space for everyone

Mana Taurite

Mutually supportive, balanced, Restorative

Kia Ngāwari

Ease, kindness, flexibility

Landscape Expression

A unique place speaks to grounding the design in local identity, and protecting the unique treasures that contribute to the site's identity. Space for everyone speaks to accommodating both humans and nature - where both can not only coexist, but thrive.

Mutually supportive spaces are both aesthetic and functional. While being functional spaces that capture and filter stormwater, they contribute to and enhance the ecological habitat for local wildlife. Balanced spaces create a restorative environment for both humans and nature.

Ease, kindness and flexibility are embodied by multi-functional spaces that provide a wide variety of uses, as well as spaces that are easily accessible to people with a range of abilities and interests. Activities such as active recreation, play, food production and preparation, crafts and sports appeal to different people on different days - with each being as valuable as the other in providing recreational opportunities. Flexible spaces can accommodate this variety.

Pou



Tiaki Taonga

Take Care of Treasures



Tiaki Taiao

Take Care of Environment/ Place



Tiaki Tangata

Take Care of People

Landscape Objectives

- Provide site-appropriate stormwater and flood management infrastructure that enhances water quality and protects from erosion - features such as rain gardens, swales, wetlands.
- Utilise site levels and existing water flows to enhance and support the unique visual identity of the site.
- Recognise the past uses and occupation of the site as well as the cultural values of the site through education, material selection, and recreation opportunities.
- Integrate human wellness and accessibility with ecological outcomes and recreational opportunities.
- Share the stories of local ecology, natural processes and taonga species.

- Carefully select vegetation species prevalent in the surrounding landscape to encourage naturalisation, and the enhancement of ecological habitat.
- Create viable, sustainable habitats that are able to adapt to the changing environment.
- Implement ecological connections through to the wider valley and catchment.
- Establish ecologically significant habitat for freshwater species through careful plant selection, strategically placed wood debris and naturalised treatment systems.
- Achieve a balance of aesthetic quality and ecological function.

- Design site infrastructure to provide recreation opportunities, for a variety of ages and stages - community gardens, playgrounds, multi-purpose open spaces where people can spend time outdoors and gather to enjoy their surroundings.
- Provide active transport access throughout the development for residents and visitors.
- Integrate universal design to allow easy of movement and interaction for all abilities.
- Provide gathering spaces that foster neighbourly interactions and social gatherings.

Design Inspiration

The design responses, aesthetic elements and forms are inspired by local ecology, natural processes and patterns present in nature.



Movement



Breath



Pause



Flow



Interaction



Playful



Meetings



Change



Journey

The background features a series of concentric circles on the right side, transitioning into a grid of vertical and horizontal lines on the left side. The lines are hand-drawn and have a textured, slightly irregular appearance. The text "DESIGN STRATEGY" is centered in the middle of the image, overlaid on the grid and circles.

DESIGN STRATEGY








Landscape Design Strategy

Overview

The overall landscape strategy focuses on creating a green corridor around Kākā Stream, which forms the heart of the overall development. The private lots will be nestled into a green backdrop of sloping landform and lush native vegetation, with existing prominent landscape features grounding the development into its local context. Two street typologies will provide access into and around the neighbourhood. A centrally located neighbourhood reserve and playground will facilitate community gatherings and events.

Connected to the linear Kākā Stream Reserve is a network of green streets and open spaces. A system of stormwater conveyance and treatment elements is woven throughout the streets and open space network. The green space network will provide engagement for both locals and visitors through recreation, while highlighting and celebrating the waterway restoration and its ecological, water quality, and cultural benefits.

The reserves will be connected by a series of paths and tracks to ensure safe and equitable access to open space, as well as connecting the neighbourhood to wider recreational assets such as the trail connecting the development site to Botanical Hill. A series of cultural markers will create pause spaces throughout the linear reserve system, and will connect the users of the reserve to key views, landmarks and routes within and outside of the site. Reserves will be overlooked by streets and private lots with permeable fencing.

Legend	
	Proposed site of Koata House
	Roads
	Reserve
	Pathways
	Waterways and wetlands
	Playground locations
	Cultural markers



NCC APPENDIX 14 - RELEVANT CLAUSES

AP14.2 information requirements

AP14.2.i b) design description:

AP14.2.2 Design Description: Subdivision and Development Plan

movement network - AP14.2.2.ii - a, c

open space network - AP14.2.2.ii - a, b

streetscape and open space design - AP14.2.2.iv - d

stormwater management - AP14.2.2.v - b

allotment layout - AP14.2.2.vi - c

AP14.2.3 Design Statement - AP14.2.3.i, AP14.2.3.ii, AP14.2.3.iii, AP14.2.3.iv

AP14.3 Indicators of Quality Design

AP14.3.2 open space network - AP14.3.2.ii 1, 2, 3, 4

AP14.3.3 landscape - AP14.3.3.i - 1, 2, 4

AP14.3.4 streetscape and open space design - AP14.3.4.ii - 1, 3, 5

P14.3.6 allotment layout - AP14.3.6.ii - 1

Green Network

Overview

The wider green network includes various uses and functions, designed to integrate ecological restoration and enhancement with recreational and community benefits. The green network is focused around the retention and enhancement of key landscape features within the site - namely Kākā Stream and the existing wetlands to the north and east of the site. The enhancement will be achieved through extensive planting, improved accessibility, erosion control, and stream realignment where necessary. Several extensively planted stormwater wetland and riparian areas will also contribute to a range of enhanced ecological habitats.

A range of both passive and active recreational activities are provided for by an accessible neighbourhood reserve with a playground, an extensive lawn area and an informal play space by the stream. These spaces will provide the local community with opportunities to gather and enjoy the wider reserves, as well as opportunities to interact with local ecology. The reserve network will include tracks that connect to wider recreational assets located near the site, such as Botanical Hill. The path that follows the length of Kākā Stream will include several crossings and viewing platforms, where visitors can interact with the water and associated ecosystems. Several informal play opportunities will encourage learning through tactile and interactive experiences with the landscape.

A series of plant communities has been carefully selected to create thriving habitats in the varying conditions of the site - from submerged wetlands to shallow and deep marshes, riparian planting, dryland riparian and hillside vegetation. A series of reserves on sloped areas will have a primarily native planting landcover and will include a series of drainage channels and overland flow paths. The lower reaches of the reserves will have extensive littoral edge and riparian plantings, designed to tolerate the varying wet and dry conditions specific to each planting zone.

- ① Neighbourhood park with playground and half court.
- ② Extensive lawn recreation area.
- ③ Informal play area.

Legend

★	Proposed site of Koata House
	Roads
	Waterways and wetlands
	Lawn
	Slope planting
	Temporary inundation/ littoral edge planting
	Riparian and wetland planting

NCC APPENDIX 14 - RELEVANT CLAUSES

AP14.2 information requirements

AP14.2.2 Design Description: Subdivision and Development Plan

open space network - AP14.2.2.ii - a

streetscape and open space design - AP14.2.2.iv - d, e

AP14.2.3 Design Statement - AP14.2.3.i, AP14.2.3.ii, AP14.2.3.iii, AP14.2.3.iv

AP14.3 Indicators of Quality Design

AP14.3.2 open space network - AP14.3.2.ii 3, 4

AP14.3.3 landscape - AP14.3.3.i - 1, 2, 4

AP14.3.4 streetscape and open space design -AP14.3.4.ii - 3, 5
















Blue Network

Overview

Kākā Stream will provide the core of the blue network within the development, supported by an expansive system of wetlands, swales and overland flow paths. The blue network design focuses on restoring and extending riparian restoration areas, creation of biodiversity corridors along the length of Kākā Stream, and the use of low-impact stormwater management through the utilisation of vegetated swales, wetlands and overland flow paths.

The wetlands will become an integral element of the linear reserve, combining with Kākā Stream to create a substantial area of native riparian and littoral plant communities in a previously pastured site. All stormwater will be treated via the wetland systems before entering Kākā Stream. The forebays of the wetlands will be accessible for maintenance vehicles, and the wetland areas will be visually open to provide clear sightlines.

A series of overland flow paths will permeate the development, with native channel edge planting and various channel bed treatments that will reflect anticipated water flows and protect against erosion. Proposed works to restore and enhance the in-stream and out-of-stream values of the Kākā Stream will be undertaken at the confluence of Kaka Stream and the Maitai River. This work does not require realignment, rather the natural freshwater values in this location will be restored and enhanced.

Legend	
	Proposed site of Koata House
	Roads
	Reserve
	Kākā Stream
	Wetlands
	Outflow channels
	Overland flow paths
	Forebay area
	Soakage area
	Wetlands (existing)
	Flow control weirs
	Engineering structures
	Vehicle access to forebay



NCC APPENDIX 14 - RELEVANT CLAUSES

AP14.2 information requirements

open space network - AP14.2.2.ii - a

AP14.2.3 Design Statement - AP14.2.3.i, AP14.2.3.ii, AP14.2.3.iii, AP14.2.3.iv

AP14.3 Indicators of Quality Design

AP14.3.3 landscape - AP14.3.3.i 1.b.

AP14.3.4 streetscape and open space design - AP14.3.4.ii 5.

A AP14.3.5 stormwater management - AP14.3.5.ii 1, 2, 4.

















Connections and Circulation

Overview

The development will be serviced by two primary street types a 20m wide main street and 13m and 14m wide local streets. The local streets have been grouped into two typologies that will be differentiated by planting arrangements and street tree types. This variation in treatment will create interest in the neighbourhood and will assist with the legibility of the street network. The main street will include a shared 3m wide kerbside path, while all other local streets will include a 1.5m footpath. Some of the streets will be located adjacent to overland flow paths; these can be seen on the ‘Blue Networks’ page.

A series of shared pedestrian and cyclist paths permeate most of the site. The main path through the linear Kākā Stream reserves will be shared and accessible to wheelchairs, including the path to and within the neighbourhood reserve. The accessible paths will include ramps and handrails where the site topography necessitates.

Several tracks with steps will provide access over the steeper hillsides, with many of these connecting to cul-de-sacs and to existing walking tracks outside of the site. A series of pause points and cultural markers will assist in navigation and highlight key views and landmarks.

Legend	
	Proposed site of Koata House
	20m road corridor
	13m and 14m road corridors
	Reserve
	Waterways and wetlands
	Shared accessible pathway
	Shared pathway
	Standard pathway
	Tracks
	Arvida stream crossing
	Stairs
	Within 300m of main reserve
	Maintenance access path
	Key views
	Potential cultural/wayfinding marker locations
	Playground locations



NCC APPENDIX 14 - RELEVANT CLAUSES

AP14.2 information requirements

AP14.2.i b) design description:

AP14.2.2 Design Description: Subdivision and Development Plan

movement network - AP14.2.2.ii - c, d,

streetscape and open space design - AP14.2.2.iv - a

AP14.2.3 Design Statement - AP14.2.3.i, AP14.2.3.ii, AP14.2.3.iii, AP14.2.3.iv

AP14.3 Indicators of Quality Design

AP14.3.1 movement network - AP14.3.ii - 1a, 2 b

AP14.3.4 streetscape and open space design - AP14.3.4.ii - 1 a, b, c; 2, 4

Landscape Masterplan

Overview

The Kākā Stream green corridor and open space system seeks to create a series of attractive, safe, accessible and multi-functional open spaces. The overall design will celebrate and enhance key views toward Kākā Hill, as well as down the valley towards the Mahitahi/ Maitai River and the southern portion of the reserve.

The Kākā Stream corridor will be enhanced with extensive native vegetation, and the current alignment will be retained in the northern part of the development. The southern portion of Kākā Stream will be realigned, where a careful integration of the new streambed with the site topography and streamside revegetation will contribute to enhancing the existing site character. The riparian corridor along Kākā Stream will be extended and planted with a multitude of native plant mixes that will thrive in the varying site conditions along the stream, providing a rich biodiversity corridor through the development. The integration of site hydrology into the open space system will enhance the aesthetic, experiential and ecological vibrancy of the reserves.

The majority of the reserves will be overlooked by either private lots with visually permeable fencing or by streets with pedestrian footpaths. The limbed-up trees and low underplanting will establish safe and clear sightlines throughout the portions of the reserves that will be frequented by visitors. Denser and taller vegetation will be placed on sloped areas away from paths and areas actively used by pedestrians.

A series of hardscape elements along the walkways will act as a wayfinding network throughout the reserves. Small resting spaces, either with seating or large boulders that can be used as a perch, will be located in these areas. Another key element in these areas will be cultural markers – these vertical sculptural forms will highlight views to key local features, as well as views over the site. Together, these elements can enhance the user experience of the reserves and help to build on the existing local identity of the site. These elements will be refined further during the detail design phases, and will require consultation with Ngāti Koata and ngā iwi and the iwi of te Tau Ihu.

- ① Stormwater treatment wetland, holding permanent water and densely planted with native aquatic species.

② Play and picnic area.

③ Development entrance.

④ Wetland planting native species planted in locations in accordance with inundation tolerance.

⑤ Connection to Arvida.

⑥ Shared paths connecting to Botanical Hill Reserve.

⑦ Kākā Stream pedestrian bridge.

⑧ Pause location with seating and an outlook over the Kākā Stream.

⑨ Ephemeral soakage wetlands, temporally inundated and densely planted with native species.

⑩ Information and sculpture point.

⑪ Open space.

⑫ Bush walkway.

⑬ Wetland walkway.

⑭ Roundabout.

⑮ Overland flow path with native planting and rock-lined channel.

⑯ Natural freshwater values to be restored and enhanced at the confluence of the Kākā Stream and Maitai River.



NCC APPENDIX 14 - RELEVANT CLAUSES

AP14.2 information requirements

open space network

AP14.2.2.ii - a. Location of features within open space

AP14.2.3 Design Statement - AP14.2.3.i, AP14.2.3.ii, AP14.2.3.iii, AP14.2.3.iv

AP14.3 Indicators of Quality Design

AP14.3.2 open space network - AP14.3.2.ii 1,2,3,4

AP14.3.3 landscape - AP14.3.3.i - 1, 2, 3, 4

AP14.3.4 streetscape and open space design - AP14.3.4.ii - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

A AP14.3.5 stormwater management - AP14.3.5.ii 1, 2, 4.

Landscape Masterplan Part 1

- ① Retaining walls.
- ② Pause location with seating and an outlook.
- ③ Stairs.
- ④ Shared accessible path (average grade of 1:20/5%, some areas include accessible ramps with handrails).
- ⑤ Path (2.5m width) formed as per table 10-3 in Nelson City Council Path, Track, and Road Category Standards within Reserves.
- ⑥ Connection over Kākā Stream via a pedestrian bridge.
- ⑦ Information and sculpture point.
- ⑧ Open space.
- ⑨ Walking track formed as per 10-3 in Nelson City Council Path, Track, and Road Category Standards within Reserves.
- ⑩ Regenerating native bush.
- ⑪ Overland flow path with native planting and rock-lined channel.
- ⑫ Grassed area with Kākā Stream access.
- ⑬ Easy tramping track formed as per table 10-3 in Nelson City Council Path, Track, and Road Category Standards within Reserves.
- ⑭ Streamside riparian planting zones including: shallow marsh, littoral edge, and terrestrial riparian planting.
- ⑮ Existing wetland.

Legend

- Balustrade.
- Boulders.
- Stage boundary.
- Lot boundary.
- Asphalt shared path.
- Concrete path junctions.
- Self-binding gravel path.
- Timber decking.
- Cultural sculptural marker.
- Timber bench.
- Stone gabion retaining wall.
- Sculptural timber fence.

- Grassed areas
- Amenity planting.
- Street planting.
- Upper dry riparian planting.
- Temporary inundation/ littoral edge riparian planting.
- Shallow and deep-water marsh.
- Flow control weirs.
- Outflow structure.
- Rock-lined open channel.



Scale 1:1500 @A3



Landscape Masterplan Part 2

- ① Stormwater treatment wetland, holding permanent water and densely planted with native aquatic species.
- ② Flow control weir location or outflow location.
- ③ Pause location with seating and an outlook over the Kākā Stream.
- ④ Shared accessible path (average grade of 1:20/5%, some areas include accessible ramps with handrails).
- ⑤ Maintenance track,
- ⑥ Neighbourhood reserve play area.
- ⑦ Neighbourhood reserve picnic area.
- ⑧ Information and sculpture point.
- ⑨ Roundabout
- ⑩ Overland flow path with native planting and rock-lined channel.
- ⑪ Connection to Arvida.
- ⑫ Kākā Stream realignment to include pools, runs, riffles, woody debris, logs, and boulders to provide variety in habitat.
- ⑬ Pump station.
- ⑭ Informal orchard.

Legend

- Balustrade.
- Boulders.
- Stage boundary.
- Lot boundary.
- Asphalt shared path.
- Concrete path junctions.
- Self-binding gravel path.
- Timber decking.
- Cultural sculptural marker.
- Timber bench.
- Stone gabion retaining wall.
- Sculptural timber fence.

- Grassed areas
- Amenity planting.
- Street planting.
- Upper dry riparian planting.
- Temporary inundation/ littoral edge riparian planting.
- Shallow and deep-water marsh.
- Flow control weirs.
- Outflow structure.
- Rock-lined open channel.



Scale 1:1500 @A3



Landscape Masterplan Part 3

- ① Stormwater treatment wetland, holding permanent water and densely planted with native aquatic species.
- ② Informal play including stream access, boulders, planting, and balancing logs.
- ③ Stairs on path.
- ④ Shared accessible path (average grade of 1:20/5%, some areas include accessible ramps with handrails).
- ⑤ Maintenance track.
- ⑥ Walking track connecting to Botanical Hill Reserve, as per table 10-3 in Nelson City Council Path, Track, and Road Category Standards within Reserves.
- ⑦ Connection over Kākā Stream via a pedestrian bridge.
- ⑧ Possible future connection to Mahitahi/ Maitai river via a pedestrian bridge.
- ⑨ Informal path and stepping stone stream crossing.
- ⑩ Information and sculpture point.
- ⑪ Open space and informal play area.
- ⑫ Regenerating native bush.
- ⑬ Ephemeral soakage wetlands, temporally inundated and densely planted with native species.
- ⑭ Kākā Stream realignment to include pools, runs, riffles, woody debris, logs, and boulders to provide variety in habitat.
- ⑮ Streamside riparian planting zones including: shallow marsh, littoral edge, and terrestrial riparian planting.

Legend

- Balustrade.
- Boulders.
- Stage boundary.
- Lot boundary.
- Asphalt shared path.
- Concrete path junctions.
- Self-binding gravel path.
- Timber decking.
- Cultural sculptural marker.
- Timber bench.
- Stone gabion retaining wall.
- Sculptural timber fence.

- Grassed areas
- Amenity planting.
- Street planting.
- Upper dry riparian planting.
- Temporary inundation/ littoral edge riparian planting.
- Shallow and deep-water marsh.
- Flow control weirs.
- Outflow structure.
- Rock-lined open channel.























Scale 1:1500 @A3



Landscape Masterplan Part 4

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Stormwater treatment wetland, holding permanent water and densely planted with native aquatic species. ② Informal play and stream access ③ Pause location with seating and an outlook over the stream. ④ Stairs to development entrance (100 steps, 300mm treads, and 160mm risers). ⑤ Shared accessible path (average grade of 1:20/5%, some areas include accessible ramps with handrails). ⑥ Walking track connecting to Botanical Hill Reserve, as per table 10-3 in <i>Nelson City Council Path, Track, and Road Category Standards within Reserves</i>. ⑦ Connection over Stream via a pedestrian bridge. ⑧ Possible future connection to Mahitahi/ Maitai river via a pedestrian bridge. ⑨ Information and sculpture point. ⑩ Open space. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑪ Regenerating native bush. ⑫ Overland flow path with native planting and rock-lined channel. ⑬ Ephemeral soakage wetlands, temporally inundated and densely planted with native species. ⑭ Kākā Stream realignment to include pools, runs, riffles, woody debris, logs, and boulders to provide variety in habitat. ⑮ Streamside riparian planting zones including: shallow marsh, littoral edge, and terrestrial riparian planting. ⑯ Native parkland amenity planting and green connections planting. ⑰ Seasonal meadow areas. ⑱ Arvida accessible paths. ⑲ Storm event overflow channel. ⑳ Natural freshwater values to be restored and enhanced at the confluence of the Kākā Stream and Maitai River. |
|---|--|

- Legend**

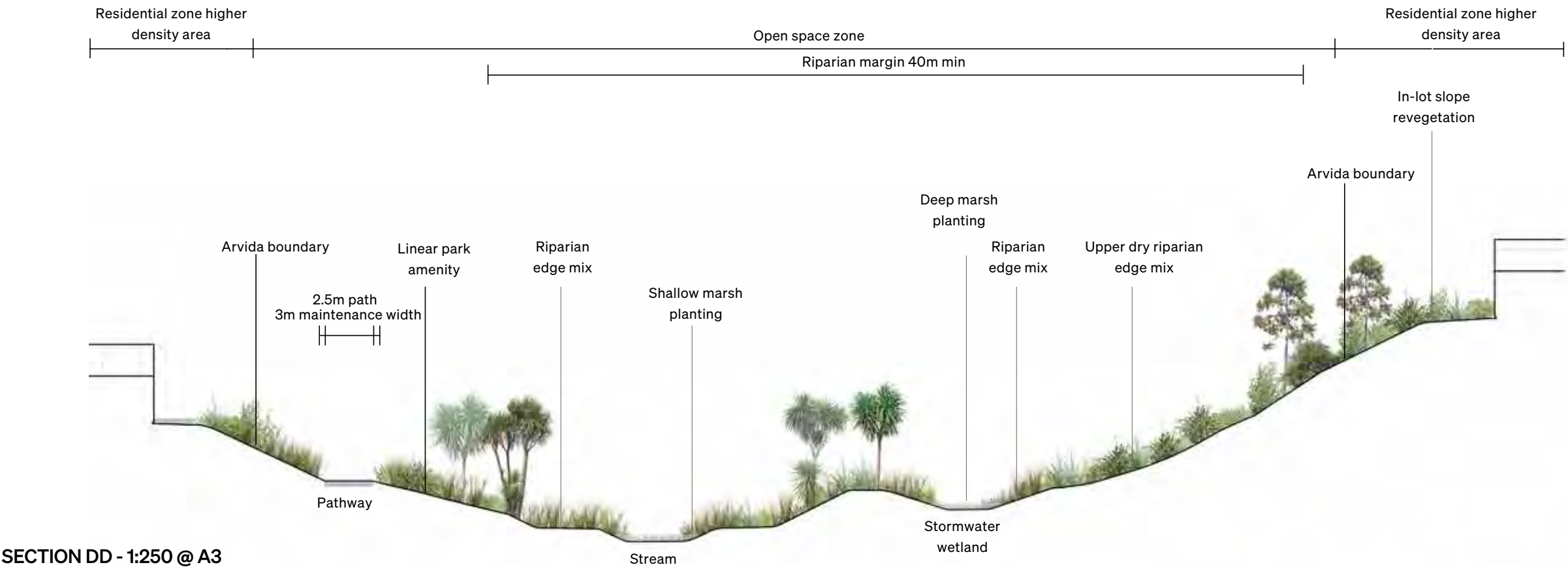
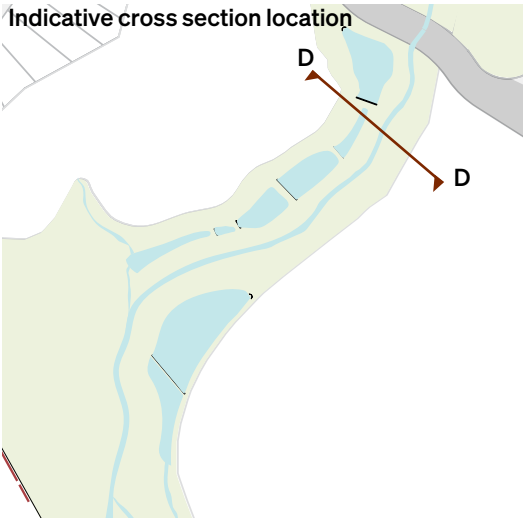
	Balustrade.		Grassed areas
	Boulders.		Amenity planting.
	Stage boundary.		Street planting.
	Lot boundary.		Upper dry riparian planting.
	Asphalt shared path.		Temporary inundation/ littoral edge riparian planting.
	Concrete path junctions.		Shallow and deep-water marsh.
	Self-binding gravel path.		Flow control weirs.
	Timber decking.		Outflow structure.
	Cultural sculptural marker.		Rock-lined open channel.
	Timber bench.		
	Stone gabion retaining wall.		
	Sculptural timber fence.		



Schedule X (NRMP) and Landscape Masterplan Overlay

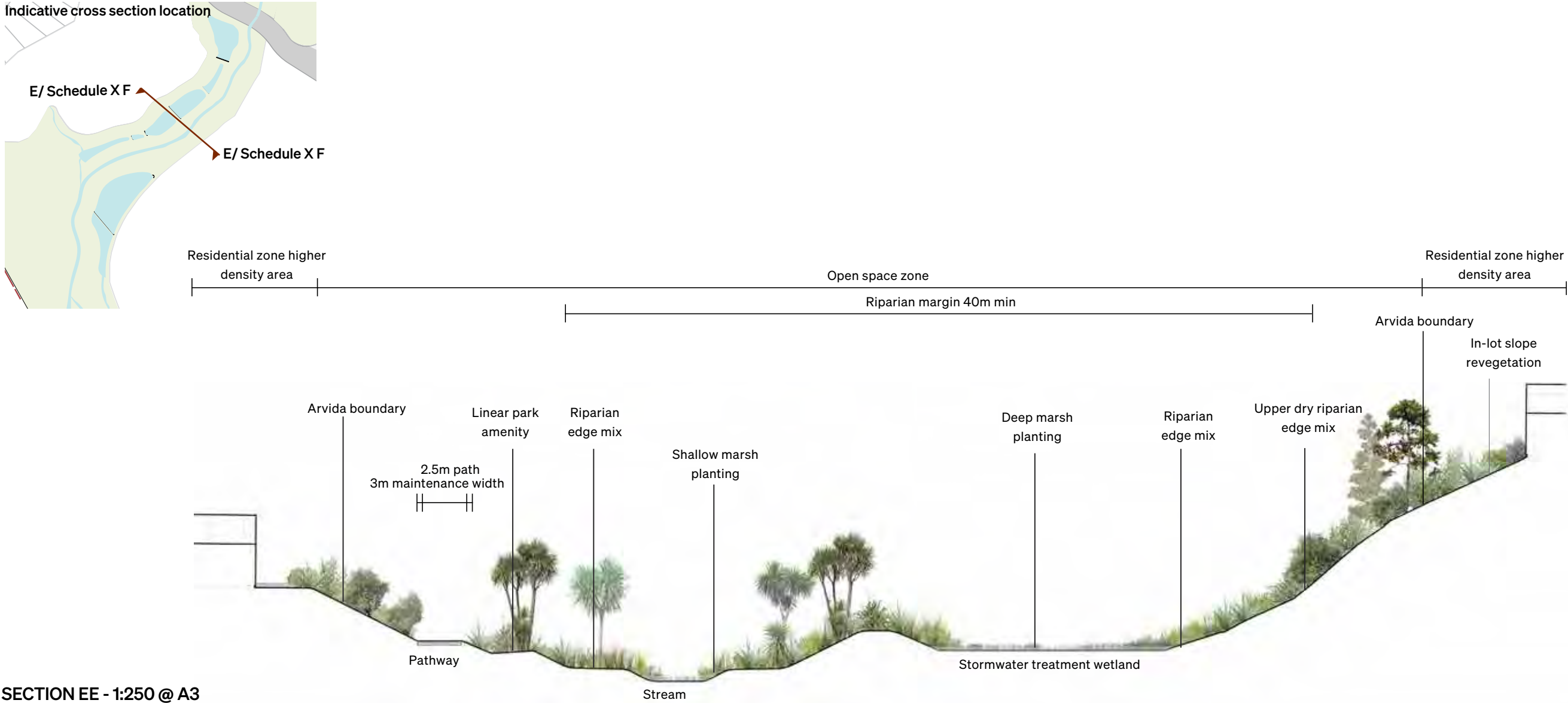


Indicative Cross Sections Through Kākā Stream and Linear Reserve

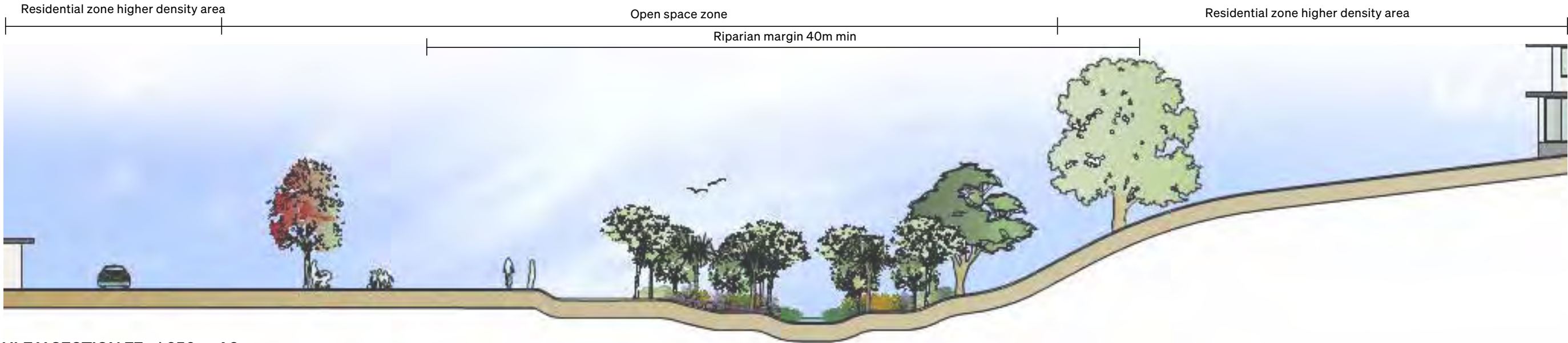


SECTION DD - 1:250 @ A3

Indicative Cross Sections Through Kākā Stream and Linear Reserve

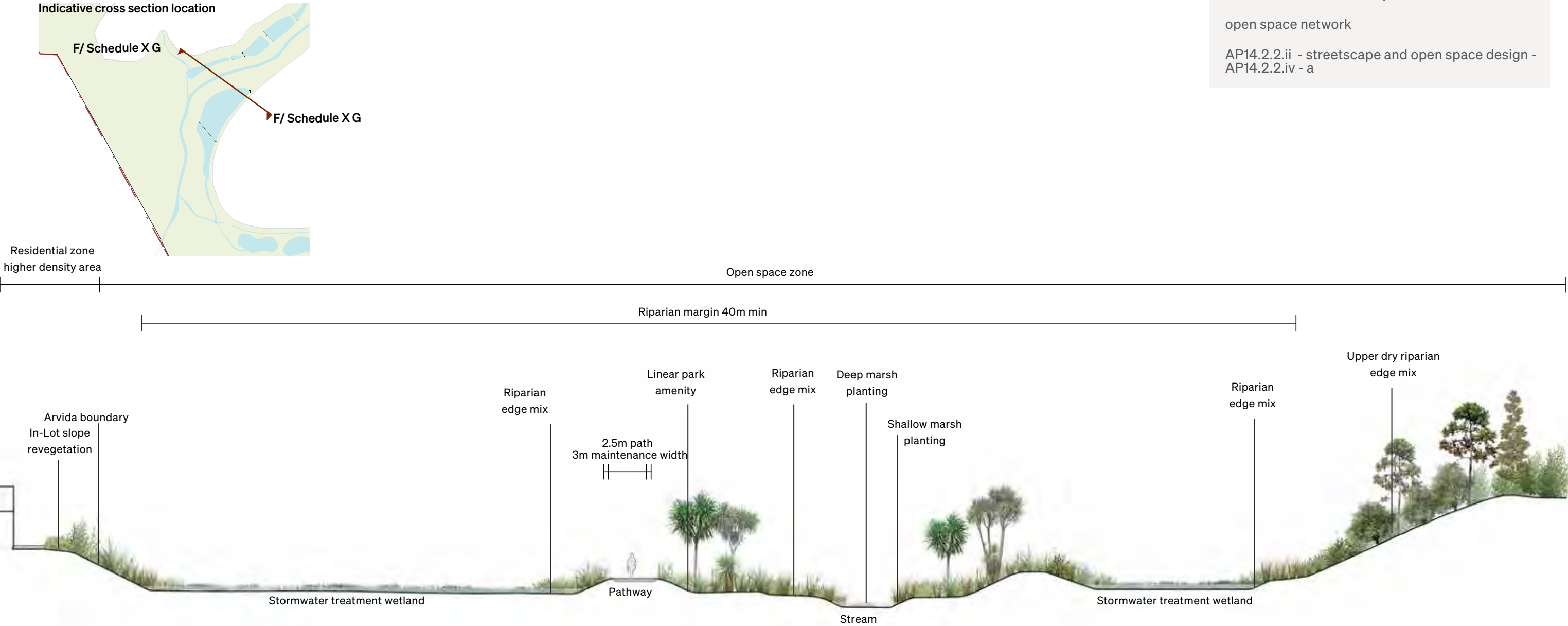


SECTION EE - 1:250 @ A3

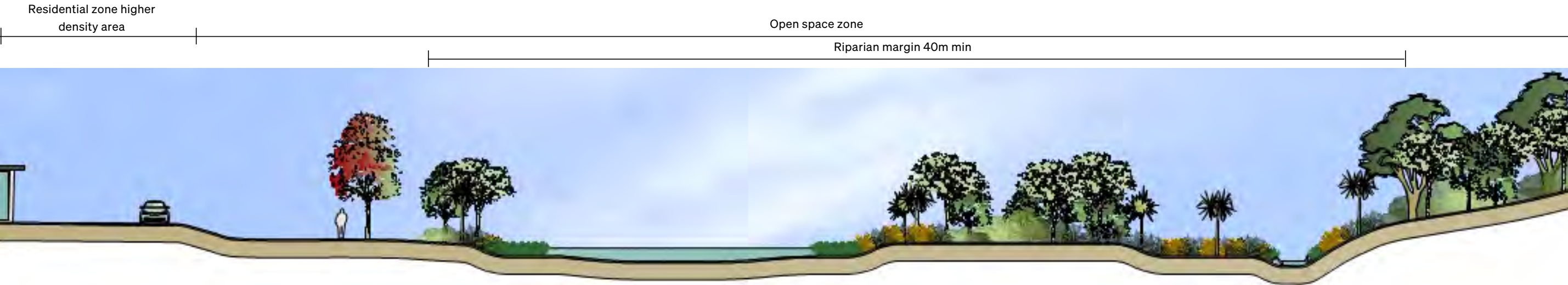


SCHEDULE X SECTION FF - 1:250 @ A3

Indicative Cross Sections Through Kākā Stream and Linear Reserve

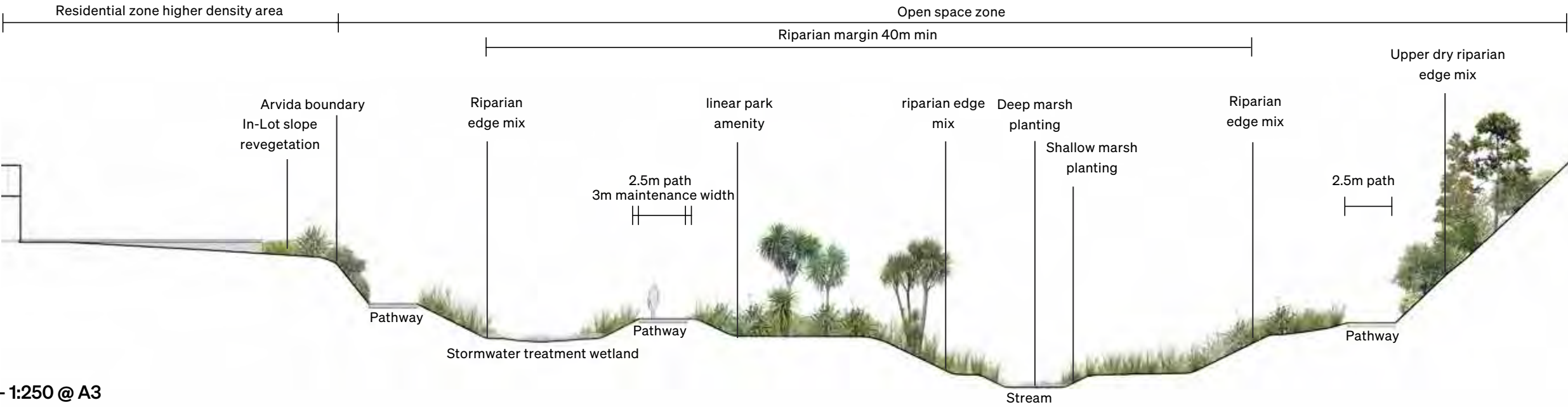
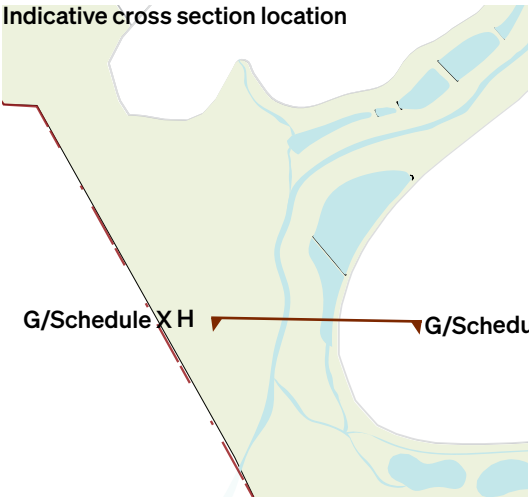


SECTION FF - 1:250 @ A3

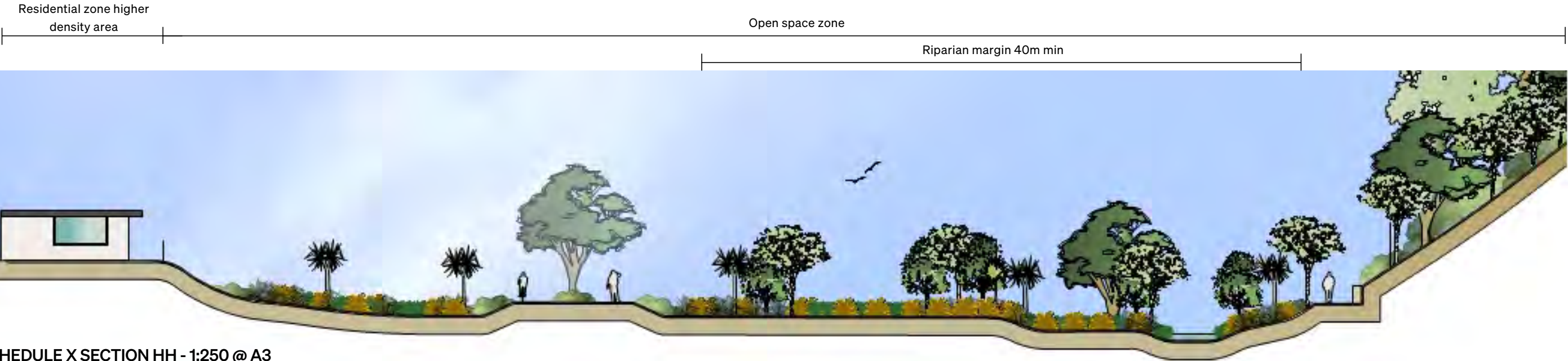


SCHEDULE X SECTION GG - 1:250 @ A3

Indicative Cross Sections Through Kākā Stream and Linear Reserve



SECTION GG - 1:250 @ A3



SCHEDULE X SECTION HH - 1:250 @ A3