

VEGETATION STRATEGY



VEGETATION STRATEGY

	Botanical name	Common name		Botanical name	Common name		Botanical name	Common name
Wetland	Austroderia richardii	Toetoe (South Island)	Wastewater Treatment Area Boundary Planting	Austroderia richardii	Toetoe (South Island)	Mitigation Planting	Trees	
	Blechnum novae-zelandiae	Kiokio		Carex secta	Purei		Coprosma repens	Taupata
	Carex geminata	Rautahi		Carex virgata	Pukio		Coprosma robusta	Karamū
	Carex maorica	Māori sedge		Juncus australis	Wiwi		Coryline australis	Tī kouka
	Carex secta	Purei		Juncus edgariae	Wiwi		Dodnaea viscosa	Akeake
	Carex virgata	Pukio		Phormium tenax	Harakeke		Kunzea ericoides	Kānuka
	Coprosma propinqua	Mingimingi		Veronica stricta var. stricta	Koromiko		Leptospermum scoparium	Mānuka
	Coprosma tenuicaulis	Hukihuki					Pittosporum eugnioides	Tarata
	Cordyline australis	Tī kouka, cabbage tree	Riparian Buffer	Austroderia richardii	Toetoe (South Island)		Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kōhūhū
	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea		Carpodetus serratus	Putaputāwētā		Pseudopanax crassifolius	Horoeka
	Laurelia novae-zealandiae	Pukatea		Coprosma propinqua	Mingimingi		Shrubs	
	Leptospermum scoparium	Mānuka		Coprosma robusta	Karamū		Veronica stricta var. stricta	Koromiko
	Machaerina rubiginosa	Baumea		Cordyline australis	Tī kouka, cabbage tree		Olearia avicennifolia	Grey tree daisy
	Phormium tenax	Harakeke		Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea		Phormium cookianum	Wharariki
				Elaeocarpus hookerianus	Pōkākā			
				Leptospermum scoparium	Mānuka			
				Melicytus ramiflorus	Māhoe	Street Trees	Trees	
				Pennantia corymbosa	Kaikōmako		Plagianthus regius	Manatu, Ribbonwood
Wetland Edge and Streamside	Juncus australis	Wiwi		Pseudowintera colorata	Horopito		Sophora microphylla	South Island Kōwhai
	Juncus edgariae	Wiwi		Veronica stricta var. stricta	Koromiko		Alnus cordata	Italian Alder
	Uncinia uncinata	Hookgrass		Coprosma tenuicaulis	Hukihuki		Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	Upright Hornbeam
	Juncus pallidus	Tall swamp rush		Phormium tenax	Harakeke		Liquidambar styraciflua 'Little Richard	Sweet Gum
	Austroderia richardii	Toetoe (South Island)	Stormwater Retention Basin Bund Planting	Austroderia richardii	Toetoe (South Island)			
	Blechnum novae-zelandiae	Kiokio		Coprosma propinqua	Mingimingi			
	Carex geminata	Rautahi		Coprosma robusta	Karamū			
	Carex maorica	Māori sedge		Melicytus ramiflorus	Māhoe			
	Carex virgata	Pukio		Veronica stricta var. stricta	Koromiko			
				Phormium tenax	Harakeke			
				Phormium cookianum	Wharariki			
Planted Stormwater Retention Basins								
	Austroderia richardii	Toetoe (South Island)						
	Carex geminata	Rautahi						
	Carex maorica	Māori sedge						
	Carex secta	Purei						
	Juncus australis	Wiwi						
	Juncus edgariae	Wiwi						
	Machaerina rubiginosa	Baumea						
	Uncinia uncinata	Hookgrass						

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MITIGATION STRATEGY



7.0 VILLAGE GREEN CONCEPT



DESIGN MOVES

The following elements within the landscape design of the Reserve look to serve the concepts of whakapapa, taiao, and ahi kā along side the values identified in the overall landscape vision.

Soft Scape

The plant selection looks to emulate the native ecosystems of the Tasman region. While a selection of specimen and fruiting trees will provide seasonal interest and structure, acknowledging the agricultural past of the region.



Hard Scape

The hard materials have been selected for their durability and longevity, while their colours have been chosen to reflect the Tasman landscape with its rivers, coastal lands and mountains. The lines and paving patterns are intended to express the patterns of human migration and movement across the landscape.



Sculpture

The design will include vertical timber boards with a charred finish in reference to the wood ash cultivated into the soil by Māori. Corten steel panels with laser cut patterns will incorporate patterns and designs representing the landscape and cultural history of the region.



Site Furniture

Simple hardwood timber seating in the form of benches and picnic tables will provide places for people to pause, observe and gather. On sloped terrain, seats constructed of gabion baskets with a timber bench will provide seating overlooking the landscape. Lighting will be selected to provide safe lit paths at night.



ECOLOGICAL RESPONSE

Promote revegetation with native species which are appropriate to the region and site conditions. Restore ecological quality of the site and welcome back native fauna.



The Wetland Ecosystem
The landform of the wider site includes gullies and low lying pasture areas, classed as wetland, this network will inform the design of the subdivision and provides a major opportunity for restoration of wetland ecosystems. Once revegetated, these corridors will provide opportunities for resident recreation as well as habitat for returning native fauna. The proposed village green is located in an elevated position of the site which will overlook the wetland network.

The Tasman Bay is home to many native species of New Zealand birds which are endangered or at risk. Of these, Matuku-hūrepo or Australasian Bittern is listed as critically endangered with only a small population remaining. These birds are shy wetland dwelling species with mottled plumage that helps them blend in to their environment. They are most well known for their ‘frozen’ posture; when disturbed they freeze with their bill pointed skyward.

Kotoreke or Marsh Crake, is at risk / declining. These birds are small and very secretive, making them difficult to find, because of this population numbers are unknown, they generally inhabit inland and coastal wetlands in the South Island. They have a bright green bill and red eye with streaky brown, grey and white plumage. The presence of Kotoreke is a good indicator of wetland ecological health.

Another at risk and declining species is Mātātā or Fernbird, a small long-tailed songbird with streaky plumage. Numbers have declined steadily as wetlands have been drained and converted to pasture. They are generally found in dense low-lying wetland vegetation and forage among leaf litter. They build beautiful feather-lined nest by weaving together fine grass and sedge leaves.

Within the village green, the design should promote the story of these endangered and at risk wetland species, drawing attention to the critical role that wetlands play for both humans and native fauna.

The design of the village green can take inspiration from these species and the ecology of native wetlands by incorporating elements such as:

- Sculpture either as play features or silhouettes of Matuku-hūrepo amongst plantings.
- Footprints of Kotoreke in paving.
- Taking inspiration from the nests built by Mātātā, incorporate weaving patterns or large scale nest-like play features using natural materials.
- Native planting.
- Water play elements.
- Educational signage about wetland ecosystems and fauna.

A	Australasian Bittern (https://nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/australasian-bittern)
B	Fernbird (https://nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/fernbird)
C	Marsh Crake (https://nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/marsh-crake)



VILLAGE GREEN LOCATION

The proposed village green is to be located centrally within the proposed subdivision site.

The selected site is located on the north side of a ridgeline that runs south-west to north-east through the site. The ridgeline will be utilised for the main road alignment and thus, primary access to the village green will be from the south.

The village green site encompasses a short spur which extends northward from the ridgeline, giving it an elevated position from which to overlook the landscape of the basin to the north as well as the surrounding landscape, including Tasman Bay and the surrounding mountain ranges.

The central location will promote community use and access. The terrain of the basin and gullies to the north and ridgeline to the south will provide for both on street and off street pedestrian and cycle access points into the village green.

Legend	
	Proposed Village Green Location
	Subdivision Site Boundary
	Existing Ridgeline
	Existing Gully Network


Scale 1:5000 @ A3

Source: Aerial photography, contours and site boundary
by Staig & Smith Surveyors



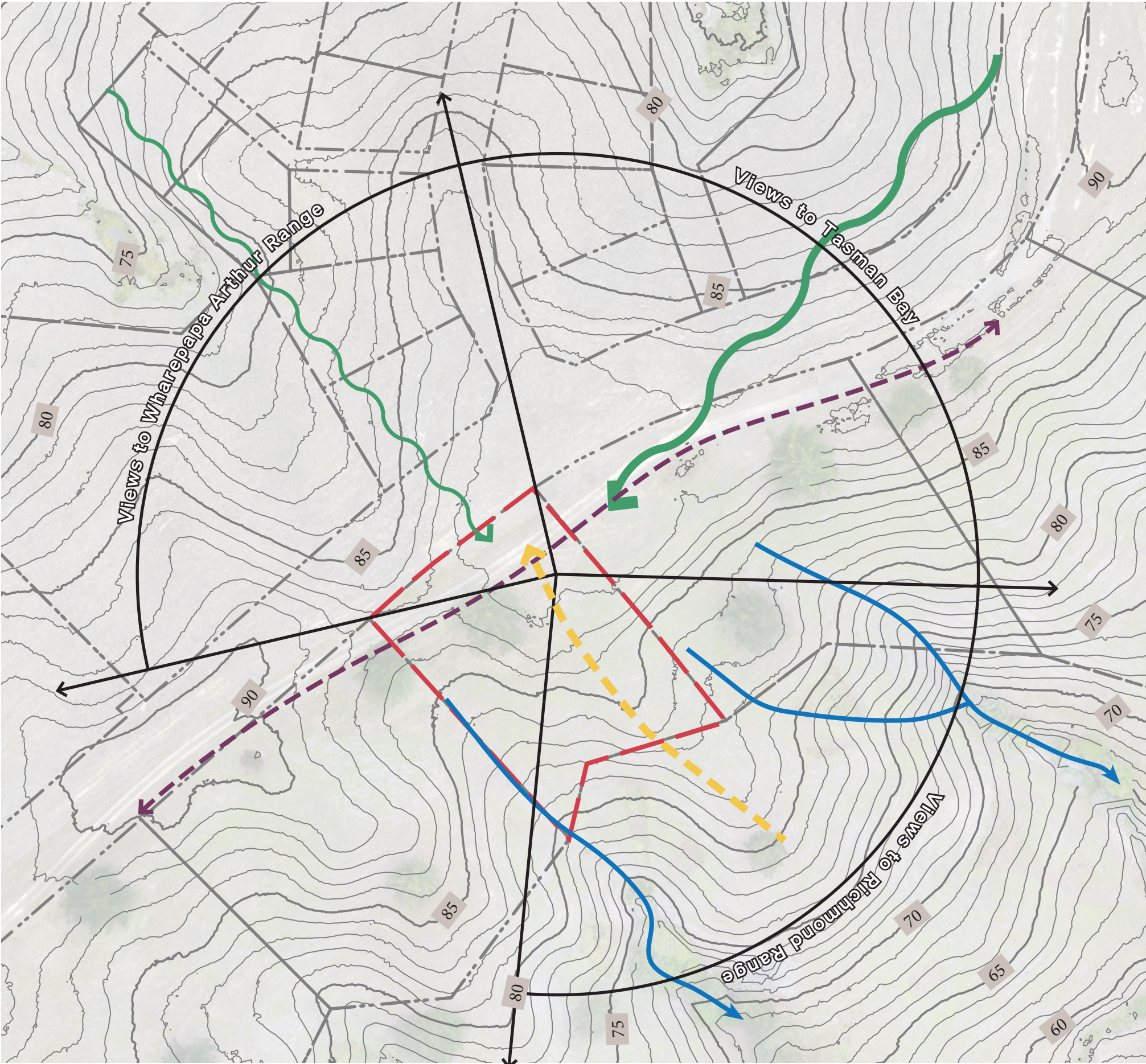
SITE ANALYSIS

Legend	
	Indicative village green boundary (to confirm based on subdivision layout)
	1m Contours
	Existing Ridgeline
	Existing Gully Network
	Reserve Spur
	View Corridors
	Prevailing Wind Direction



Scale 1:1000 @ A3

Source: Aerial photography, contours and site boundary by Staig & Smith Surveyors



VIEW ANALYSIS

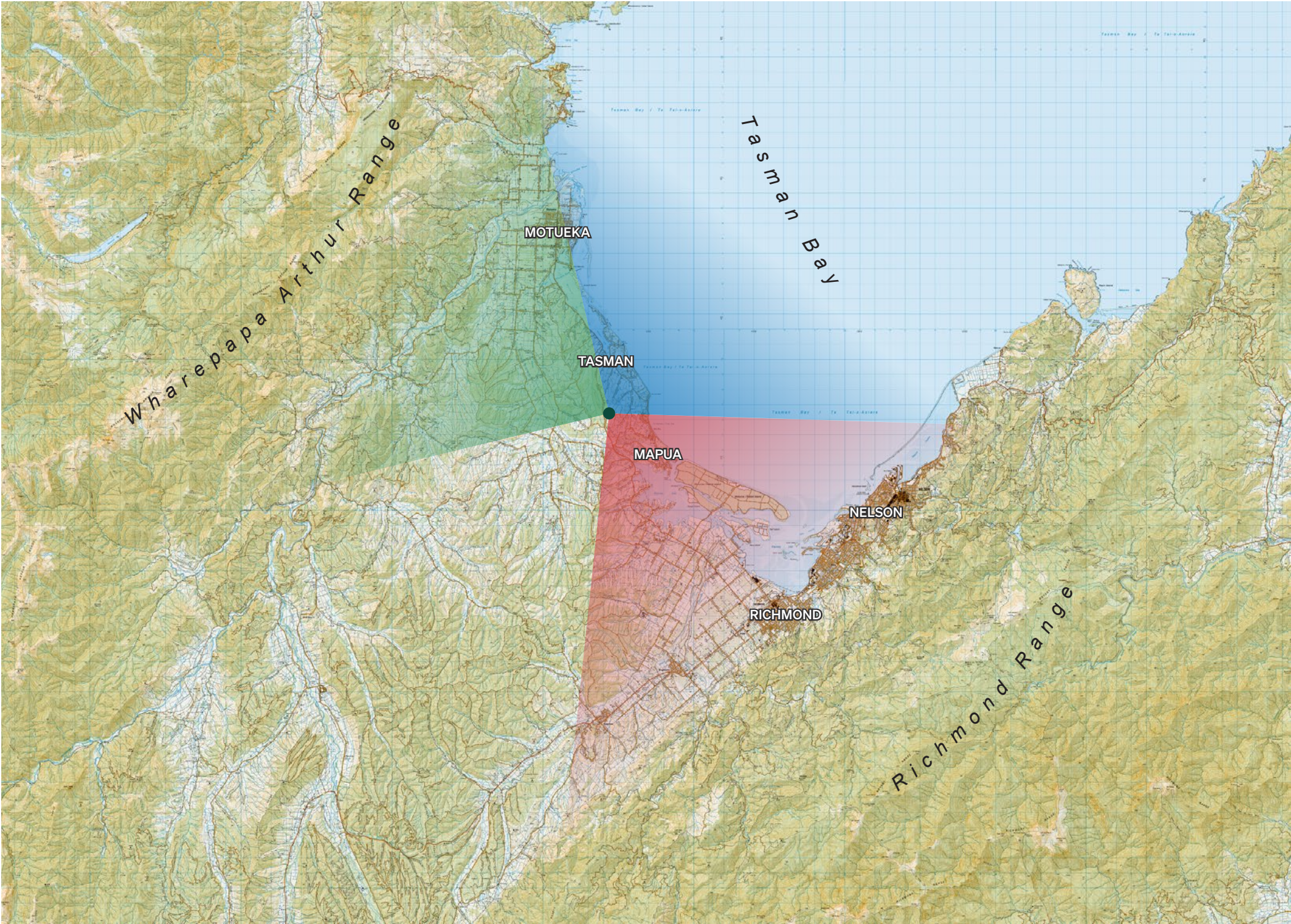
The proposed site for the village green is elevated and takes in views of the surrounding landscape. Tasman Bay is visible to the north-east, the Wharepapa Arthur Range is visible to the north-west, and the Richmond Range is visible to the south-east. Visibility to the south-west from the reserve site is limited due to the topography along the west edge of the subdivision.

Legend	
	Site Location
	Views toward Tasman Bay
	Views toward Wharepapa Arthur Range
	Views toward Richmond Range

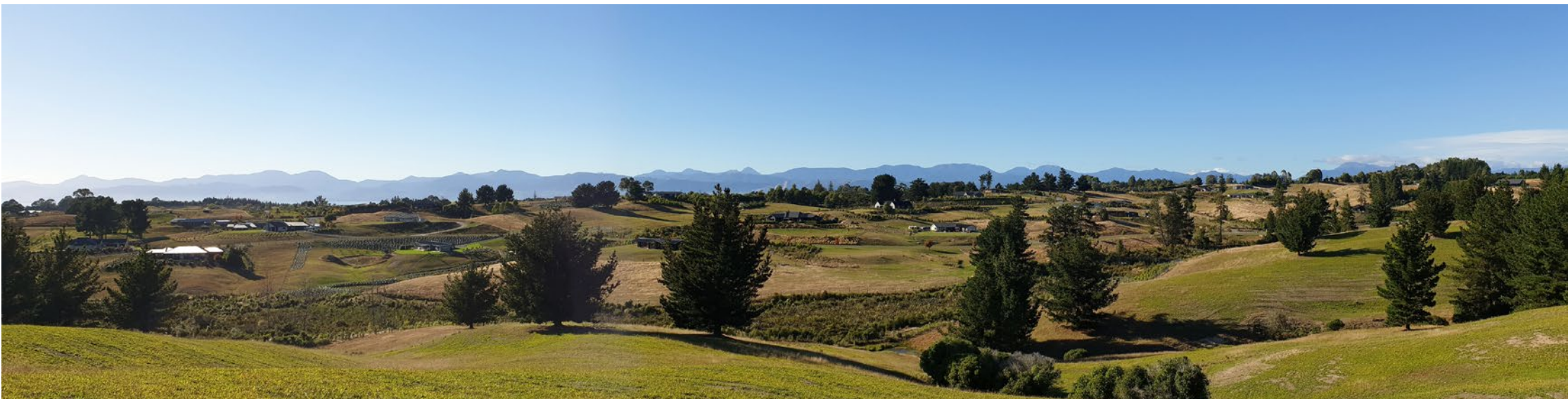


Not to Scale

Source: NZ Topo50 Online



VIEW PHOTOGRAPHS



A View to Tasman Bay
B View to Wharepapa Arthur Range
C View to the Richmond Range

VILLAGE GREEN CONCEPT - SKETCH PLAN



LOOK'N FEEL IMAGERY

RESERVE AMENITIES



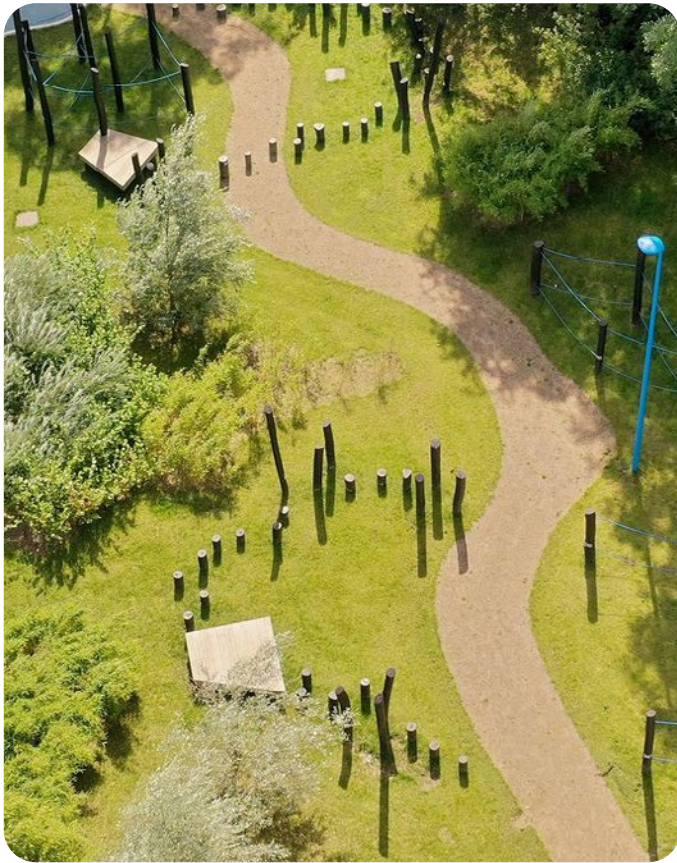
LOOK'N FEEL IMAGERY

RESERVE CHARACTER



LOOK'N FEEL IMAGERY

NATURE PLAY



MATERIAL PALETTE



A



B



C



D

- A Timber with charred finish
- B Timber with natural weathered finish
- C Corten steel
- D Powder coated steel

SITE FURNITURE

A



B



C



D



E



G



F



H

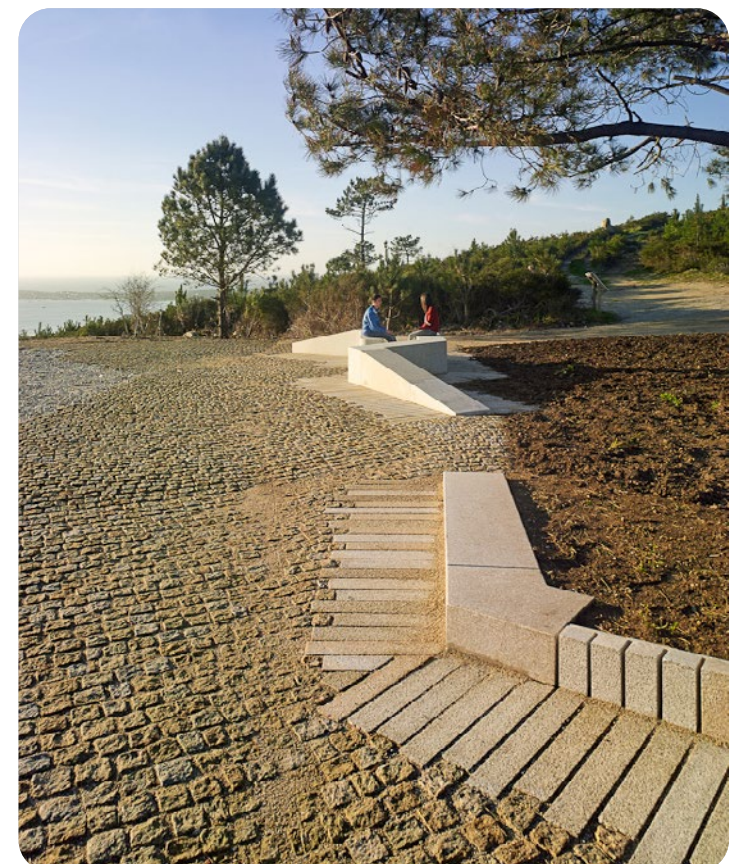
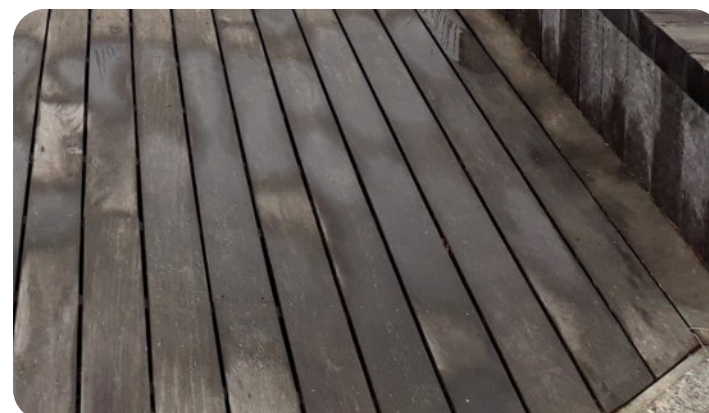
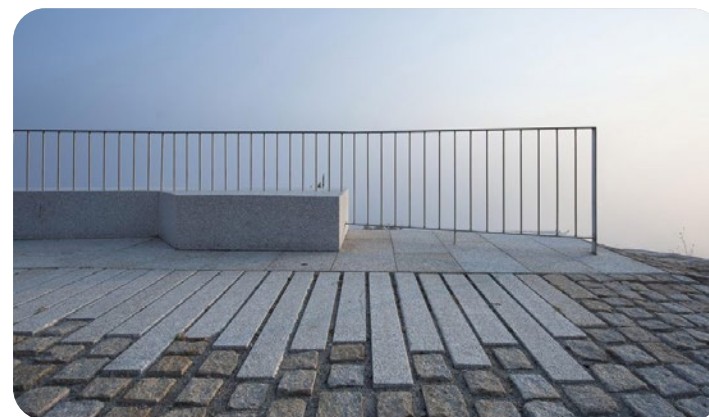
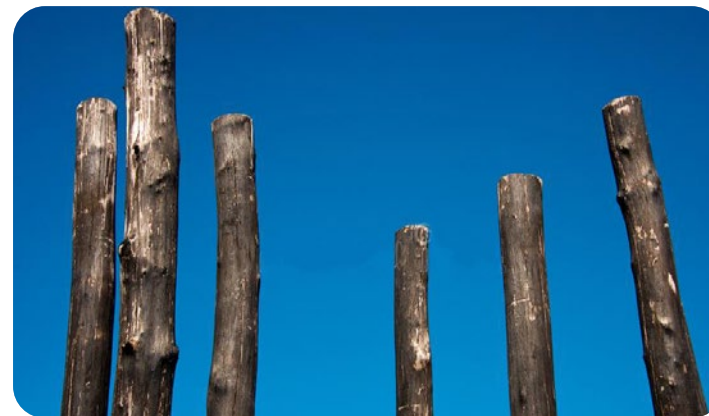


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- A Timber bollards, to weather naturally
- B Timber post and rail fence, to weather naturally
- C Solid timber picnic table, to weather naturally
- D Corten steel cycle stands
- E Corten steel BBQ
- F Timber bench seats, to weather naturally
- G Corten steel rubbish bins
- H Retaining walls
- I Solid timber bench seats, to weather naturally

PAVING AND SCULPTURE EXAMPLES



REVEGETATION PLANT PALETTE

The revegetation plant palette includes species that are native to the local area. These species are included on the Motuere Downlands - Hill Country Ecosystem Native Plant Restoration List.

The selected species are appropriate for the village green site, being somewhat elevated, sunny, windy and potentially dry. These species are also selected for their frost tolerance.



Kiokio
Blechnum novae-zealandiae



Maurea / Sedge
Carex comans



Karamū
Coprosma robusta



Tī kouka / Cabbage Tree
Cordyline australis



Akeake
Dodonaea viscosa



Papauma / Broadleaf
Griselinia littoralis



Koromiko
Hebe stricta



Mānuka
Leptospermum scoparium



Scrambling pōhuehue
Muehlenbeckia complexa



Māpou
Myrsine australis



Grey Daisy Tree
Olearia avicenniifolia



Wharariki / Flax
Phormium cookianum



Kōhūhū
Pittosporum tenuifolium



Silver Tussock
Poa cita



Mountain tōtara
Podocarpus hallii



Horoeka / Lancewood
Pseudopanax crassifolius

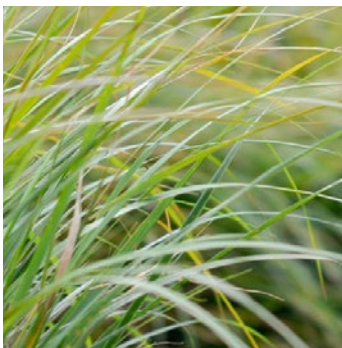
AMENITY PLANT PALETTE

The amenity plant palette includes species that are native to the local area and included on the Motuere Downlands plant list. The amenity areas will also include several native cultivars which have been added to the palette due to their attractive colour and form.

Two fruiting species of apple have also been included in the palette for the orchard areas within the village green. These heritage varieties are considered appropriate cultivars for the Nelson climate. Similar species may be substituted.



Kiokio
Blechnum novae-zealandiae



Anemanthele lessoniana
Wind Grass



Dwarf Toe Toe
Chionochloa flavicans



Tī kouka / Cabbage Tree
Cordyline australis



Purple Akeake
Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'



Black Beech
Fuscopora solandri



Koromiko
Hebe 'Wiri Mist'



Creeping Wire Vine
Muehlenbeckia axillaris



Dwarf Flax
Phormium 'Emerald Green'



Silver Tussock
Poa cita



Mountain tōtara
Podocarpus hallii



Horoekea / Lancewood
Pseudopanax crassifolius



Coprosma acerosa 'Red Rocks'
Coprosma



Brachyglottis greyi
Brighteyes



Eating Apple
'Blenheim Orange'



Cooking Apple
'Bramley's Seedling'

NATURE PLAY PLANT PALETTE

The nature play plant palette includes species from both the revegetation and amenity plant palettes but is paired back to a simpler palette of species as the planting areas within the nature play area are small and should be visually permeable.



Dwarf Toe Toe
Chionochloa flavicans



Ti kouka / Cabbage Tree
Cordyline australis



Purple Akeake
Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'



Koromiko
Hebe 'Wiri Mist'



Creeping Wire Vine
Muehlenbeckia axillaris



Dwarf Flax
Phormium 'Emerald Green'



Anemanthele lessoniana
Wind Grass



Horoeke / Lancewood
Pseudopanax crassifolius

8.0 ENTRY TREATMENTS



ENTRY TREATMENTS

The design for the entry treatments are naturally sculptured landmarks to create focal points and legibility that connect to the overall design aesthetic and surrounding rural landscape.

Large mounding form entry landmarks with signage and information displayed on cut sections. A mix of soft grasses will wrap up over the mounding to merge these forms in with the softness of the surrounding landscape. Cut sections of rammed earth walls will display the local Moutere clay.

Entry thresholds of patterning in the road surface represents the patterns of human migration and movements across this landscape with colours reflecting the Tasman landscape.

Vertical elements to frame the entry points include clusters of informal specimen trees and sculptural timber fins and Pou.

