

Before the Expert Panel appointed under the Fast-track
Approvals Act 2024

FTAA-2604-1207

Under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA)

In the matter of the Southern Link Inland Port

By Southern Link Property Limited

**STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE BY BRIDGET MARY GILBERT ON BEHALF OF SOUTHERN
LINK PROPERTY LIMITED**

LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

19 August 2026



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1. INTRODUCTION, QUALIFICATIONS AND SCOPE OF EVIDENCE

1.1 My full name is Bridget Mary Gilbert. I hold the qualifications of Bachelor of Horticulture from Massey University and a postgraduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture from Lincoln College. I am an associate of the Landscape Institute (UK) and a Registered Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects.

1.2 I have practised as a Landscape Architect for over thirty years in both New Zealand and England. Upon my return to New Zealand, I worked with Boffa Miskell Ltd in their Auckland office for seven years. I have been operating my own practice for over twenty years, also in Auckland.

1.3 During the course of my career, I have been involved in a wide range of work in expert landscape evaluation, assessment, and advice throughout New Zealand, including:

- (a) landscape assessment in relation to Regional and District Plan policy;
- (b) conceptual design and landscape assessment of infrastructure, rural, coastal, and urban development; and
- (c) detailed design and implementation supervision of infrastructure, rural, coastal, and urban projects.

1.4 I have provided landscape advice in relation to a wide range of rural based developments throughout many parts of rural New Zealand, including: Northland Region; Whangarei District; Auckland; Hauraki Gulf Islands; Matamata-Piako District; Waikato District; Thames-Coromandel District; Waitomo District; Bay of Plenty; Taupo; Taranaki; Queenstown Lakes District; Clutha District; Central Otago District, and Tasman District.

1.5 I am a certified Independent Hearing Commissioner for Auckland Council and have experience with fast-track applications, including as a Panel

Member,¹ expert landscape advisor to Panels,² expert landscape advisor to Councils,³ and expert landscape advisor to applicants.

1.6 I have been asked by Southern Link Property Limited (**SLPL**) to provide a response to specific matters within my areas of expertise contained in:

- (a) the Treaty Impact Assessment (**TIA**) for the Proposed Southern Link Inland Port, prepared on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou, dated June 2026; and
- (b) the Dunedin City Council (**DCC**) Comment on the Southern Link Inland Port, Appendix Eight: Rural Character and Visual Amenity Advice from Luke McKinlay, dated 13 May 2026.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 In summary, relying on my review of the application documents, the TIA Report, the s53 Comments from invited parties relevant to my area of expertise and my site visit, and assuming the incorporation of my recommended amendments to the proposed conditions (set out in the main body of my evidence), it is my opinion that the proposed development is appropriate from a landscape effects perspective.

3. DOCUMENTS RELIED ON AND SITE VISIT

3.1 The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this evidence:

- (a) Part A 02B: The Substantive Application Report dated 17 April 2026;
- (b) Part B.07: The Landscape and Natural Character Effects Assessment Report, prepared by Mike Moore, dated 16 April 2026; and the Landscape and Natural Character Effects

1 Southland Wind Farm under the FTAA and Kepa Road Apartments under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020.

2 The Pitau under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020.

3 For example, Ayrburn Screen Hub under the FTAA.

Assessment Report, prepared by Mike Moore, dated 17 June 2026
(the Applicant's Landscape Reports);

- (c) Part B.03: Terrestrial Ecology report, prepared by e3 Scientific, dated April 2026;
- (d) Part B.04: Freshwater Ecology report, prepared by e3 Scientific, dated April 2026;
- (e) Part B.08: Lighting Effects report, prepared by Pederson Read, dated April 2026;
- (f) Part B.16 Civil Works and Earthworks report, prepared by Stantec, dated April 2026;
- (g) Part C.01: Proposed Conditions;
- (h) Part E: Masterplan documents, prepared by Williams, dated April 2026;
- (i) The Treaty Impact Assessment report prepared on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou, dated June 2026 **(TIA Report);**
- (j) The Photo Simulations prepared by Virtual View, dated June 2026;
- (k) Dunedin City Council **(DCC)** Comment on the Southern Link Inland Port **(DCC Comment)**, Appendix Eight: Rural Character and Visual Amenity Advice from Luke McKinlay, dated 13 May 2026 and the Memorandum, prepared by Luke McKinlay dated 16 July 2026 **(DCC Landscape Reports).**

3.2 I undertook a visit to the site and local area on Tuesday 30 June 2026.

3.3 I have also reviewed a draft of Mr Moore's statement of evidence dated 19 August 2026.

3.4 Mr Moore's Landscape Plan is attached to my evidence as **Appendix 1.**

Code of Conduct

3.5 I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses contained in section 9 of the Environment Court Practice Note 2023 and have complied with it in preparing this evidence. I confirm that the issues

addressed in this evidence are within my area of expertise, and I have not omitted material facts known to me that might alter or detract from my evidence.

3.6 In considering the TIA Report and the DCC Landscape Reports, I have been guided by the assessment approach recommended in Te Tangi a te Manu: Aotearoa New Zealand Landscape Assessment Guidelines 2022 (**TTatM**) and I have applied the seven-point effects rating scale advised in TTatM in my rating of adverse effects.

3.7 TTatM explains that “While it is for tāngata whenua to describe their cultural values, perspectives, and associations with respect to their whenua, a landscape architect should weave such matters—as far as they are known—into a broad understanding and appreciation of a landscape”.

3.8 I do not claim to be an expert in tāngata whenua. I have read the TIA report provided by mana whenua and carefully considered the updates that Mr Moore made to his June Landscape Report following consultation with Te Runanga o Ōtākou and have factored this information into my evidence where appropriate.

4. RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS

4.1 Relying on my experience of infrastructure projects of this scale and complexity, my site visit and review of the application documents, TIA Report and DCC Landscape Reports, I recommend the inclusion of two new landscape-related consent conditions to better assist the appropriate management of landscape effects, along with refinements to some of the ‘existing’ proposed conditions.

4.2 In particular, I recommend the following:

- (a) a requirement for a **Landscape Management Plan** to be certified by Dunedin City Council along with the incorporation of minor

modifications that inevitably arise as the consent holder works through the detailed design phase for a project of this complexity. My recommended Landscape Management Plan condition would replace proposed conditions 68, 69, 70 and 71 in the substantive application version of the proposed conditions and would effectively replace the Landscape Plan prepared by Mike Moore Landscape Architect, albeit reference it by requiring the Landscape Management Plan to be in general accordance with Mr Moore's Landscape Plan (which is **Appendix 1** to this evidence). I note that planting in some of the areas that would be covered by this Management Plan will need to tie in with undertakings the applicant has provided in a Lizard Management Plan (**LMP**), which forms part of a Wildlife Act authorisation with respect to lizards, which has been applied for separately. I have reviewed the LMP and have no difficulty with the planting and landscaping required to provide suitable lizard habitat;

- (b) a suite of conditions requiring off site visual mitigation to assist the management of adverse visual amenity effects in relation to 273 Dukes Road North (and 54 Rutherford Road); and
- (c) minor refinements to the **stormwater and acoustic barrier conditions**⁴ with respect to the appearance of structures.

4.3 My recommended changes to the Proposed Dunedin City Council Consent Conditions are set out below.

Landscape Management Plan (Condition)

- (a) The Consent Holder must engage a Suitably Qualified and Experience Person to prepare a Landscape Management Plan. The Landscape Management Plan must be provided to the Dunedin City Council for certification in accordance with Condition 4 of this consent.

4 Proposed Condition 45 and 60(a) respectively (June 2026 version).

(b) The objective of the Landscape Management Plan is to ensure a landscape planting outcome that:

- (i) enhances the landscape values and natural character of Whakaehu (Silver Stream);
- (ii) filters or screens views to the development from the surrounding rural area;
- (iii) assists to give effect to the LMP that forms part of obligations under the Wildlife Act 1953 with respect to lizards insofar as that plan relates to land within the subject site;
- (iv) assists with the appropriate management of cultural landscape effects; and
- (v) optimises the potential for low-impact stormwater management devices to enhance landscape values and natural character.

(c) The Landscape Management Plan must be prepared in general accordance with a Landscape Concept Plan prepared by Mike Moore Landscape Architect, dated 16 April 2026, (see **Appendix 1**) and must include:

- (i) Scaled Landscape Plan(s) that shows the location and extent of all existing vegetation to be retained, vegetation to be removed, and proposed plantings;
- (ii) Plant Lists for all of the proposed planting mixes that lists: the species; plant grades; proposed plant spacing (density); proposed plant size; proposed percentage mixes of species for each mix; and plant height at maturity; and
- (iii) A Landscape Implementation and Maintenance Plan addressing:

A. site preparation;

- B. planting;
 - C. requirements for exotic plant removal and infill planting in the Whakaehu (Silver Stream) corridor that is within the site; and
 - D. landscape maintenance obligations (including monitoring processes, weed and pest control, and replacement planting).
- (d) Taking into account stormwater and other operational requirements, the Landscape Management Plan must include the consideration of:
- (i) the potential for mass planting of swales and the dry pond with locally appropriate, eco sourced, low native grasses, where it is practicable to do so; and
 - (ii) the potential to retain existing mature specimen trees in the northeastern portion of the site (near the main entrance) to provide visual mitigation of the warehouse buildings from the nearby residents and users on Dukes Road North.
- (e) The Landscape Management Plan layout and species lists must be developed in consultation with mana whenua and a herpetofauna specialist(s), to ensure locally appropriate species mixes that:
- (i) promote indigenous plant diversity;
 - (ii) provide for lizard habitat; and
 - (iii) screen or filter views to the site (including acoustic barriers) from the surrounding area.
- (f) All indigenous plants in the Landscape Management Plan must be eco-sourced.

- (g) The existing and proposed plantings in the Landscape Management Plan must be maintained for the duration of the operation of the Southern Link Inland Port by the Consent Holder.

Advice Note: The implementation of Condition X must not interfere with the screening functionalities of the existing trees located along the northern bank of Silver Stream, or the flow functionalities of Silver Stream.

Amenity Mitigation Plan (Condition)

- (a) At least two months prior to the commencement of the construction of the Project, the Consent Holder must commence consulting with the owners of the below listed dwellings (the identified properties) and offer to develop and implement an Amenity Mitigation Plan designed to mitigate:
 - (i) for 54 Rutherford Road, visual effects associated with the Southern Link Inland Port on the dwelling located at this property; and
 - (ii) for 273 Dukes Road North, light spill and visual effects associated with the Southern Link Inland Port on the dwelling located at this property.
- (b) The Amenity Mitigation Plan will be limited to the implementation of landscaping to address visual effects and/or the provision of blackout blinds or other suitable methods to address light spill from the Southern Link Inland Port.
- (c) If:
 - (i) the owner of the identified property agrees to the measures set out within the Amenity Mitigation Plan (or other mitigation); or
 - (ii) the owner of the identified property does not wish to consult with the Consent Holder; or

- (iii) the owner of the identified property does not agree to the proposed mitigation outlined in the Amenity Mitigation Plan (or other mitigation); then
 - (iv) the Consent Holder is not required to otherwise mitigate the effects of noise, light spill or visual effects of the Project on the dwelling on the identified property.
- (d) Where 3(a) applies, the Consent Holder must implement the agreed measures within three months of agreement being reached with the owner of the identified property or according to such other timeframe as might be agreed with that owner.
- (e) Subject to any privacy requirements, the Consent Holder must:
 - (i) provide the Dunedin City Council with a report summarising the consultation undertaken with each identified property owner and any amenity effects mitigation agreed to; and
 - (ii) outline why any affected owner(s) did not agree to any proposed amenity effects mitigation, if that is the case.

The summary report must be provided to the Dunedin City Council within 3 months following the implementation required by Condition 71B(4), or within 6 months of construction commencing if the owner of the identified property/ies declines the mitigation offer.

Proposed Condition 45 Stormwater ‘addition’

- (a) Require the outfall structure(s) in the Whakaehu (Silver Stream) banks to comprise naturalised structures where practicable (e.g. stacked rocks or rock filled gabion baskets rather than rocks in concrete).

Proposed Condition 60(a) Acoustic Barrier ‘addition’

- (a) Require acoustic barriers to be finished in visually recessive dark colours with an LRV of 20% or less.

5. DCC COMMENT AND LUKE MCKINLAY REPORTS

5.1 The DCC Comment considers that the Applicant’s Landscape Reports have been prepared in accordance with landscape assessment best practice,⁵ and the analysis of the effects on landscape and natural character values has been undertaken in a balanced and reasoned way, which leads to a series of credible findings supported by a clear rationale.⁶

5.2 The DCC Comment, relying on Luke McKinlay’s reports goes on to make a number of recommendations with respect to: matters that are considered to merit improved clarification; the proposed mitigation measures; and the proposed Conditions.

5.3 In summary, this includes:

- (a) clarification with respect to the identification and height of the proposed buildings in the Virtual View Viewpoint 2 Photo simulation;
- (b) a recommendation that the existing trees in the northeastern corner of the site are retained;
- (c) a recommendation that off-site mitigation planting should be offered to the owners of 273 Dukes Road North;
- (d) a recommendation that the building colours for the Warehouse 2C/2B block and the Warehouse 1A, 1B and 1C⁷ block are slightly varied;

⁵ Dunedin City Council Comment on the Southern Link Inland Port, pages 44 and 168.

⁶ Ibid, page 173.

⁷ NB it would appear that Warehouse 2A has been misidentified by Mr McKinlay as Warehouse 1C. It should be noted that this incorrect reference does not change my comments in relation to this matter.

- (e) commentary suggesting that there could be greater discussion of cumulative adverse effects, given the existing industrial context to the west of the site (Stedman Road boundary); and
- (f) advice that the adverse visual amenity effects in relation to 340 Dukes Road North rate as **moderate**⁸ rather than a **low-moderate**⁹.

5.4 Mr Moore's statement of evidence addresses item (a) above.

5.5 With respect to items (b) and (c), I consider that the Landscape Management Plan and Off-Site Visual Mitigation Plan conditions that I recommend above, address these matters.

5.6 For completeness, I agree with the DCC Landscape Reports that the retention of the mature specimen trees in the northeastern corner of the site would be beneficial in the management of landscape related effects and should be considered as part of the detailed design process. However, in my experience, the practical constraints of an infrastructure development of this scale and complexity can make it difficult to accommodate the retention of existing trees. For completeness, should the existing mature trees need to be removed to enable the development, I consider that the proposed boundary mitigation planting strategy will ensure landscape related effects associated with development in this quadrant of the site are appropriately managed.

5.7 In terms of the off-site visual mitigation planting condition, I consider that the level of adverse effects identified in relation to 273 Dukes Road North merits some bespoke landscape mitigation. A condition is included in the updated condition set to address this, which I consider appropriate, and, in my experience, such an approach is a proven method that assists an appropriate landscape outcome that works for both the applicant and the landowner.

8 Which corresponds to a 'more than minor' adverse effect, but not a significant adverse effect, applying the TTatM scale.

9 Which corresponds to a 'minor' adverse effect, applying the TTatM scale.

- 5.8** With respect to the recommendation that the colours of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Warehouse buildings should be varied (item (d) above), I note that the proposed building colour condition specifies maximum Light Reflectance Values (**LRVs**) rather than specific colours. I consider that such an approach allows for some subtle tonal variance in building colours.
- 5.9** Further, in my view, the key matter in ensuring that the building colour successfully assists the integration of the development in this specific context, is that the building colours are visually recessive rather than varied. I consider that the proposed LRV controls will ensure a visually recessive built form outcome (as well as allowing for some tonal variation if deemed appropriate).
- 5.10** In regard to item (e), it is my understanding that cumulative effects arise either through a gradual build-up over time, or through an activity's effect combining with the effects of other activities to produce an overall composite effect — regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of any individual contribution.
- 5.11** In my opinion, the proposed conditions which include boundary mitigation planting, an ongoing commitment to plant establishment and maintenance, visually recessive building colour controls and lighting controls will ensure that the development is distinguished from the established industrial development to the south and will, in time, sit comfortably into its broader rural setting thus avoiding significant adverse cumulative effects.
- 5.12** Importantly, the proposed boundary planting strategy (which is in keeping with established vegetation patterns in the local rural area), will, in time, ensure that the proposal does not read as industrial development sprawl.
- 5.13** With respect to item (f), I agree with the Applicant's Landscape Report and disagree with the DCC Landscape Reports. In my view, adverse visual

amenity effects in relation to 340 Dukes Road North rate as **low-moderate**, due to:

- (a) the positioning and orientation of the dwelling relative to the site¹⁰ (indoor and outdoor living areas expected to be oriented to the northeast and north i.e. away from the site);
- (b) the influence of the visually recessive building colour controls; and
- (c) the mitigation planting.

5.14 I also note that the comments received from the owner of 340 Dukes Road North express support for the proposed development suggesting that they do not hold strong concerns in relation to the effects of the development on their visual amenity.

6. TREATY IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

6.1 Cultural landscape related matters raised in the TIA are inevitably interwoven and complex, embracing such matters as the effects of the development on the cultural experience and whakapapa of the landscape and what is considered to be an inadequate focus on cultural landscape values. I do note that I understand the TIA was filed by Ōtākou about the same time as Mike Moore's updated Landscape Report was filed, and I understand that the TIA may not have been updated to reflect the updates Mr Moore had made, following receiving feedback from Ōtākou.

6.2 Drawing from the TIA, the Applicant's Landscape Reports and my site visit, and taking into account my recommendations with respect to the proposed Conditions outlined above, I consider that the development will not impact on the important cultural landforms¹¹ of the local area, namely Lakes Waipouri and Waihola; Pukemakamaka & Turimakamaka (the humps of Saddle Hill); Wai-pōtaka (a lagoon near Whakaehu); Taiari River; and Mauka

10 i.e. the indoor and outdoor living areas are expected to be oriented to the north, west and/or east i.e. away from the site.

11 See TIA, Chapter 3.

Atua (Maungatua) and nor will it disturb the alignment or creek bed of Whakaehu (Silver Stream).¹²

- 6.3** With respect to the views to and from Mauka Atua, while the value of the existing view is identified in the TIA Report as being of important cultural significance (i.e. high sensitivity), the scale of effect of the development on such views is identified as ‘low’.¹³
- 6.4** The consideration of a low impact approach to stormwater management (where practicable), including the consideration of swale and dry pond planting and sympathetic outfall structure design as part of the detailed design of the proposal is in keeping with the intentions of the development enhancing Whakaehu (Silver Stream) and its margins. Collectively, these benefits align well with imperatives of enhancing taoka species¹⁴, and Whakaehu (Silver Stream) more generally, as a focus of mahika kai.
- 6.5** The proposed native restoration enhancement throughout the part of the site that coincides with Whakaehu (Silver Stream) is respectful of the function of Whakaehu as a critical arterial connection within the broader lower Taiari system that links a complex network of important places for mana whenua¹⁵. This aspect of the development also reinforces the identity of the broader area as a place of mahika kai¹⁶.
- 6.6** The streambank restoration proposals, along with the proposed low impact stormwater design imperatives (articulated in the proposed Landscape Management Plan condition), also speak to intentions of addressing the kaimohu associated with the area with respect to the loss of taoka species and habitats, and the decline of water quality¹⁷.

¹² See TIA, 3.4.5, page 23.

¹³ Ibid, pages 46 and 47.

¹⁴ Ibid, 3.6, page 34.

¹⁵ Ibid, page 33.

¹⁶ Ibid, page 33.

¹⁷ Ibid, page 34.

6.7 The requirement for the planting design and species lists to be developed in collaboration with mana whenua will enable mana whenua to exercise their kaitiakitaka obligations.¹⁸

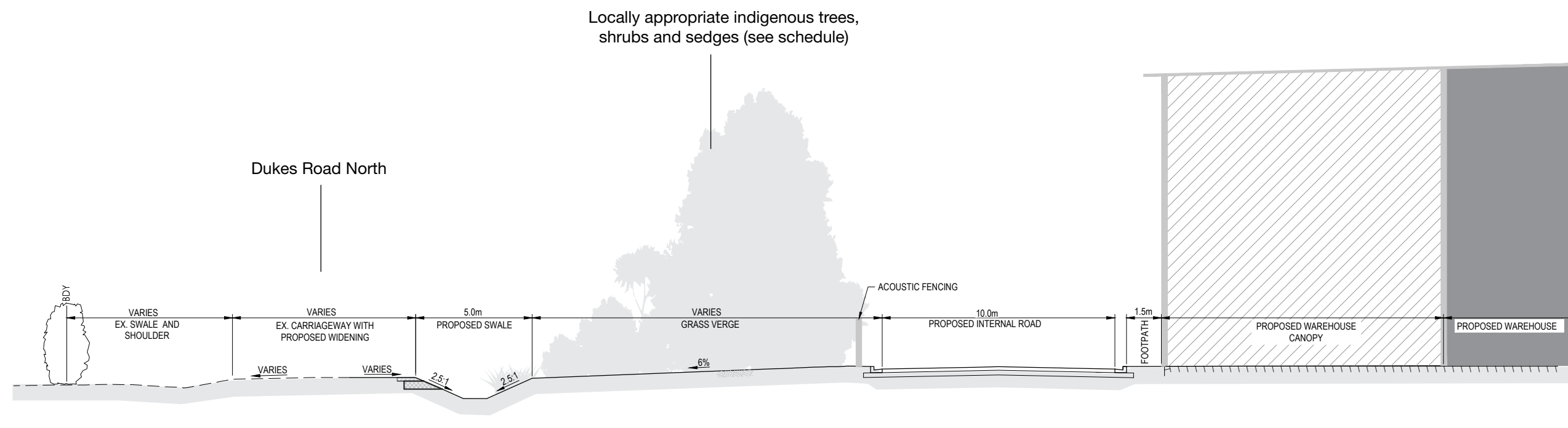
Dated: 19 August 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bridget Gilbert". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bridget Gilbert

¹⁸ TIA, page 67.

Appendix 1: Mike Moore Landscape Concept Plan



Note: Planting scale shown, indicative of mature height

Botanical name	Common name	Recommended grade
<i>Austroderia richardii</i>	Toetoe	Pb3
<i>Carex geminata</i> *	Cutty grass	Pb3
<i>Carex secta</i> *	Purei	Pb3
<i>Carex virgata</i> *		Pb3
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	Putaputaweta / Marbleleaf	Pb5
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>		Pb5
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	Mingimingi	Pb5
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>		Pb5
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Ti kouka / Cabbage tree	Pb5
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Kahikatea	Pb5
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Broadleaf	Pb5
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved lacebark	Pb5
<i>Kunzea robusta</i>	Kanuka	Pb5
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	Pb5
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Māhoe	

Botanical name	Common name	Recommended grade
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Matipo	Pb5
<i>Olearia avicenniaefolia</i>	Akeake	
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Harakeke / Flax	Pb3
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Tarata / Lemonwood	Pb5
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	Pb5
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	Manatu / Ribbonwood	Pb5
<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>	Hall's totara	Pb5
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	Five-finger	Pb5
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Horoeka / Lancewood	Pb5
<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	Toothed lancewood	Pb5
<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	Horopito / Pepper tree	Pb5
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Kowhai	Pb5
<i>Veronica salicifolia</i>	Koromiko	Pb5

Figure 13a: Indicative Cross Sections – Mitigation Planting.
Cross Section A: Dukes Road North boundary

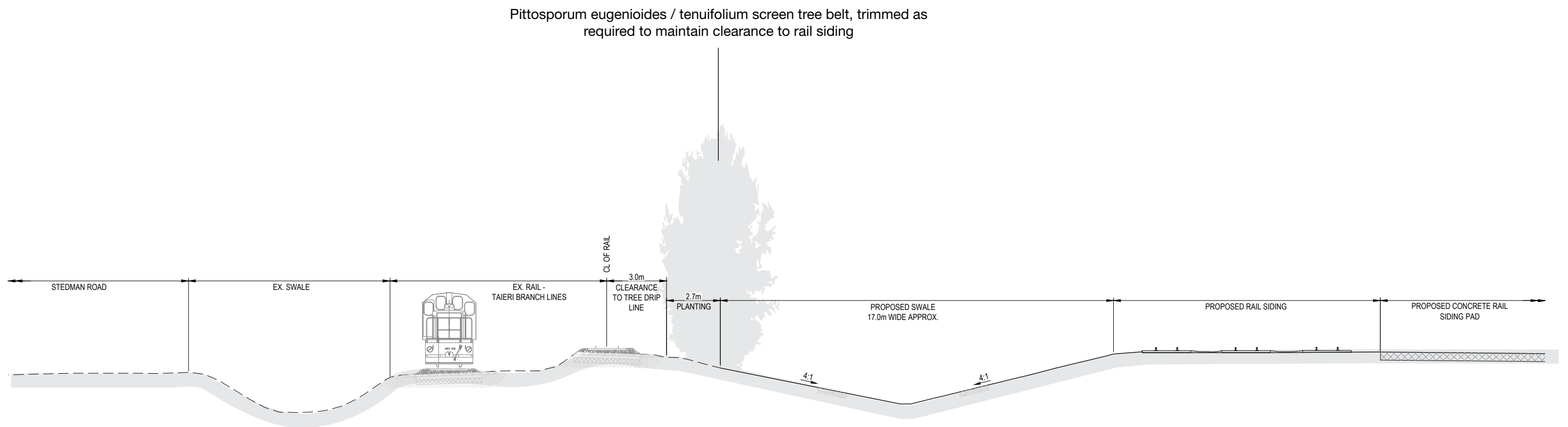
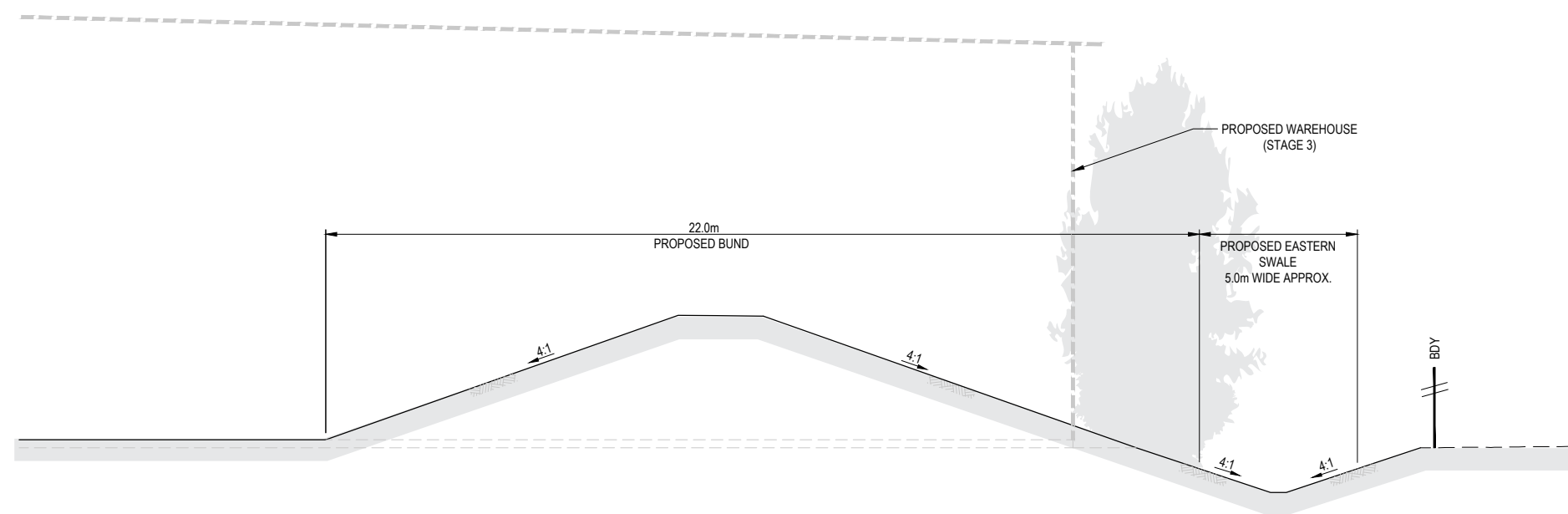
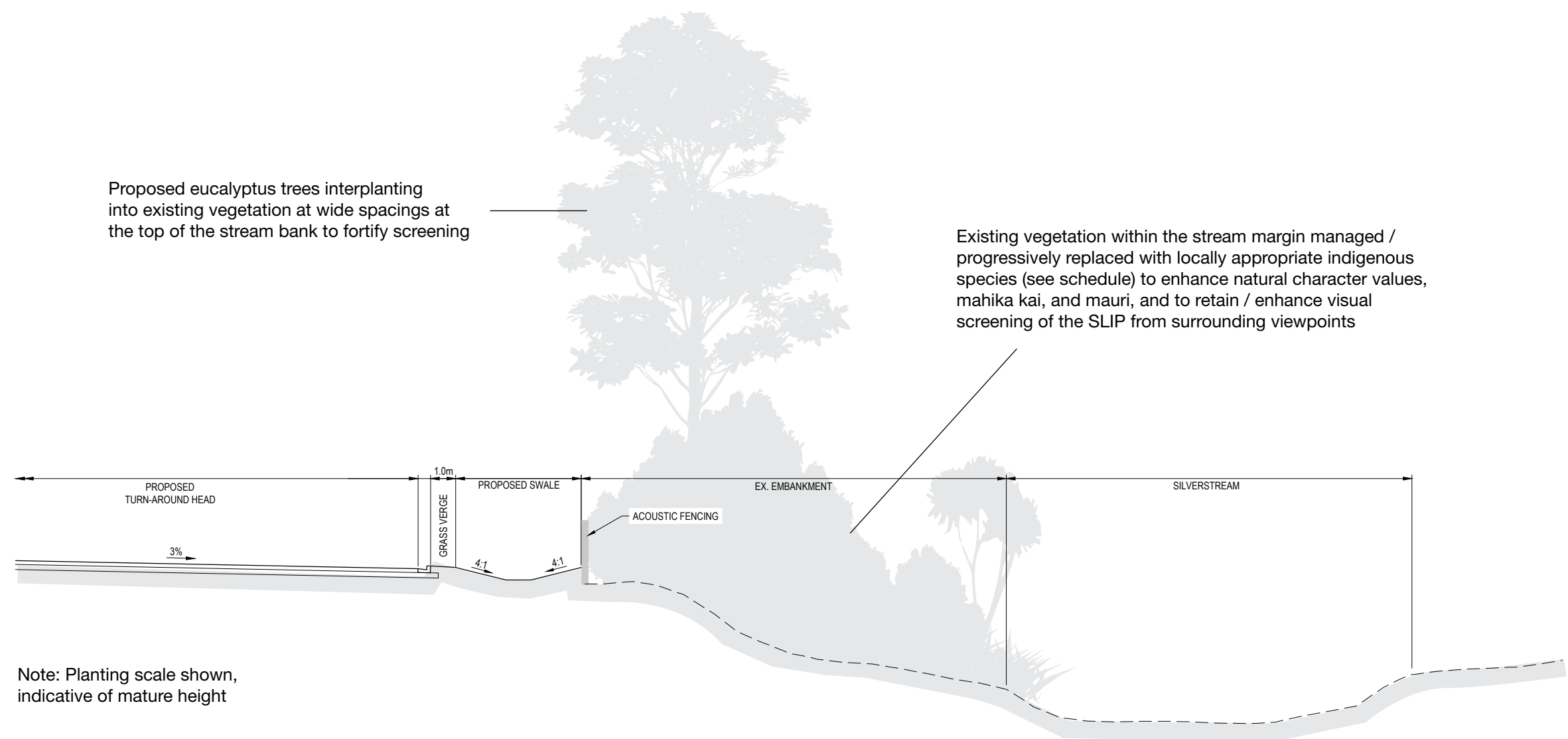


Figure 13b: Indicative Cross Sections – Mitigation Planting.
Cross Section B: Rail siding (KiwiRail corridor)



Note: Planting scale shown,
indicative of mature height

**Figure 13c: Indicative Cross Sections – Mitigation Planting.
Cross Section C: Eastern boundary**



Note: Planting scale shown, indicative of mature height

Botanical name	Common name	Recommended grade
<i>Austroderia richardii</i>	Toetoe	Pb3
<i>Carex geminata</i> *	Cutty grass	Pb3
<i>Carex secta</i> *	Purei	Pb3
<i>Carex virgata</i> *		Pb3
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	Putaputaweta / Marbleleaf	Pb5
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>		Pb5
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	Mingimingi	Pb5
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>		Pb5
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Ti kouka / Cabbage tree	Pb5
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Kahikatea	Pb5
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Broadleaf	Pb5
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved lacebark	Pb5
<i>Kunzea robusta</i>	Kanuka	Pb5
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	Pb5
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Māhoe	

Botanical name	Common name	Recommended grade
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Matipo	Pb5
<i>Olearia avicenniaefolia</i>	Akeake	
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Harakeke / Flax	Pb3
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Tarata / Lemonwood	Pb5
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	Pb5
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	Manatu / Ribbonwood	Pb5
<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>	Hall's totara	Pb5
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	Five-finger	Pb5
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Horoeka / Lancewood	Pb5
<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	Toothed lancewood	Pb5
<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	Horopito / Pepper tree	Pb5
<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	Karaeo / Supplejack	Pb3
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Kowhai	Pb5
<i>Veronica salicifolia</i>	Koromiko	Pb5

Figure 13d: Indicative Cross Sections – Mitigation Planting.
Cross Section D: Silver Stream / Whakaehu interface