POLE HEIGHT	POLE SPACING	EXTRAPOLATED PROJECT QUANTITY
4.5M	26M	135
5.0M	28M	126
5.5M	30M	117
6.0M	31M	114
6.5M	32M	110

OPTIMUM POLE SPACING - COLUMN HEIGHT RATIO WITH SUGGESTED LUMINR (LEOTEK E-COBRA ECI)

								Original	Design	LK	11/10/14	Approved For Construction*
								Scale (A1)	Drawn	VB	11/10/14	Consudencia
								AS SHOWN Reduced	Dsg Verifier			
С	CERTIFIED ISSUE	VB				10/11/14		Scale (A3)	Dwg Check			Date
No	Rovision	By	Chk	Chk V	Annd	Date	1	AS SHOWN	* Refer to Revision 1 for Original Signature			

NZTRANSPORT AGENCY	MacKays to Peka Peka	F
WAKA KOTAHI	Wellington Northern Corridor	

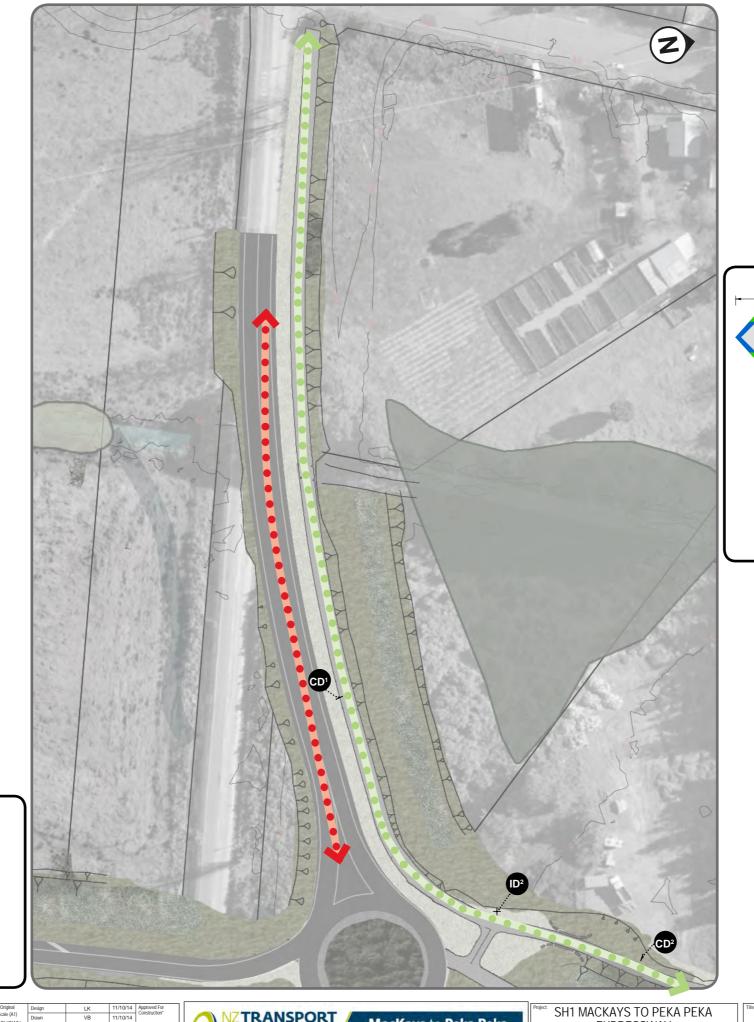
SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA EXPRESSWAY RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

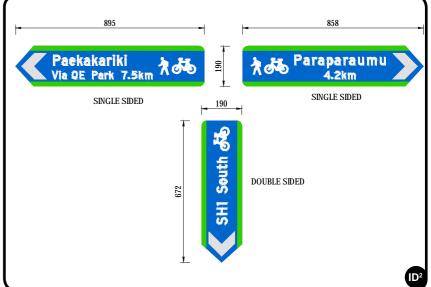
SSMP 1 [320] - SHEET 13 INDICATIVE LIGHT POLE CONFIGURATION

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8703

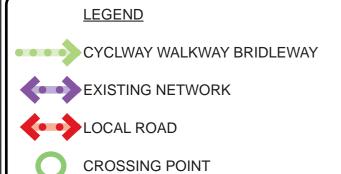












Paekakariki 7.5km

								Original	Design	LK	11/10/14	Approved Fo Construction
							П	Scale (A1)	Drawn	VB	11/10/14	Cuisiuciuii
							Ш	AS SHOWN Reduced	Dsg Verifier			
С	CERTIFIED ISSUE	VB				10/11/14	Ш	Scale (A3)	Dwg Check			Date
No.	Revision	Ву	Chk	Chk.V	Appd	Date	l	AS SHOWN	* Refer to Revision	1 for Original Signature		



EXPRESSWAY RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

SSMP 1 [320] - SHEET 15 SIGNAGE LOCATION PLAN M2PP-121-D-DWG-8902

100-

TYPICAL SIGN TYPES:

AI - ADVANCED INFO SIGNS

AT START OF ROUTE. INCLUDES:

- MAP & INFO
- LENGTH & DURATION OF RIDE / WALK

Al - Advance Information Signs are not an essential requirement for public access tracks or cycle routes, nor are they standardised in terms of their design and layout. These signs may, if desired and appropriate, be installed at or near the start point of the route to provide detailed information, such as a map and information about the length and duration to ride etc. These signs should be clearly visible from the road, allowing cyclists and pedestrians a safe place to stop clear of the roadway or cycleway to read the information.

BE - BEGINNING AND ENDING SIGNS



BEGINS



BE - Begins/Ends Signs are used to indicate the start and/or end point of a cycle route. They will include route specific information. Route Begins Signs should be installed on the left hand side of the CWB immediately beyond or adjacent to any advance information sign or at a logical starting point for the cycle route.

ID - INTERSECTION DIRECTION



ID - The Intersection Direction Sign is located at or as near as possible to the actual intersection. Should include both Information about the destination and the distance.

Multiple sighs and destinations to be on one post

AD01 - ADVANCED DIRECTION SIGN - ON LOCAL ROAD APPROACHING CWB





AD - The purpose of the Advance Direction Sign is to give cyclists prior warning, to enable them to make decisions and, if necessary, place themselves in the best position to make any change in direction required before they reach the intersection. These signs should be used in any situation where the cyclist could easily miss making a required turn at an approaching intersection.

To occur 40-60m in advance of an intersection and should only include Information about the destination, not the distance.

CD - CONFIRMATION DIRECTION



CD - The Confirmation Direction Sign is used to confirm the direction/ destination of travel after an intersection it is intended to provide assurance to cyclists. The CD sign features a straight ahead arrow and should include both Information about the destination and the distance.

As a general rule of thumb, these signs should be installed; between 20-50m beyond an intersection where an Advance Direction Sign has been used and should generally be visible from that intersection;

Cyclists should see a CD sign at least every 15-30 minutes of typical cyclist travel, or every 5-10 km.

AD - ADVANCED DIRECTION - ON CWB





AD - The purpose of the Advance Direction Sign is to give cyclists prior warning, to enable them to make decisions and, if necessary, place themselves in the best position to make any change in direction required before they reach the intersection. These signs should be used in any situation where the cyclist could easily miss making a required turn at an approaching intersection.

To occur 40-60m in advance of an intersection and should only include Information about the destination, not the distance.

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LOCAL ROAD INTERSECTION SIGNS



LR + GW - Local road (LR) and Giveway (GW) signs should to be used where the CWB crosses a local road. These are to be located at or as near as possible to the actual intersection. Where possible the LR should be kept to one per intersection and be able to be read by people on either side of the intersection. Both the LR and GW should share the same post and or be incorporateted onto an existing post.

С	CERTIFIED ISSUE	VB				10/11/14
No.	Revision	Ву	Chk	Chk.V	Appd	Date

/14	Approved For Construction*	
/14	Construction	
	Date	

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SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY** RP 1012/0.00 TO 1023/5.00

SSMP 1 [320] - SHEET 16 **CWB SIGN TYPE SUMMARY**

M2PP-121-D-DWG-8901

С

- The obligation to round earthwork cuts in the dune country, avoiding a geometric engineered finish, is a requirement of the consent conditions, the UDLF and the LMP (see below).
- Ideally, this shaping should have been incorporated into the earthworks design model, for implementation on site via the Trimble system. However, inclusion of flowing contours proved unworkable in the MX model so it was agreed that 'on site' instruction by the Design Team with the Construction Team was the best approach.
- Earthworks in sector 460 have been completed to a standard that meets the consent design requirements. Consequently, the dune shaping in 460 (depicted at right) is the design standard for 'dune rounding' for the entire M2PP project.

Consent Conditions

Condition DC.57 b) The purpose of each SSLMP shall be to help ensure detailed landscape design of the Project accords with the principles set out in the Urban and Landscape Design Framework (Technical Report 5) in order to achieve the outcomes and standards required under Condition DC.53C, having regard to the local character and context and ecological conditions within each sector or stage of the route. SSLMPs are required for all sectors/stages of the Expressway.

Condition DC.57 f) Each SSLMP shall include details of landscape design, including the following matters: xi) Consideration of:

A. The landforms and character, including streams;

UDLF(Urban Design and Landscape Framework)

The dunes are the 'signature' landforms encountered along the Expressway corridor. In the first instance the route alignment seeks to avoid significant dunes if possible. However, loss or modification of some dunes will be inevitable in places given the confined corridor available and the scale of the Expressway footprint. Integrating the Expressway linear form into the dune landforms is a key design objective.

Design Concept

The dune forms and other natural landform features have been avoided as best they can in the alignment of the Expressway. However, the Expressway will create change to landforms and the approach will be to 'naturalise' the changes as far as practicable, to integrate those changes with local topographical patterns.

Design Principles

The following principles will apply to the landform design:

- 3. Design or modify landforms to acknowledge and reflect the local topographical pattern (scale, orientation, profile)
- 5. Shape (roll off) the tops of cut/ fill faces so the faces integrate with the existing dune profiles as far as practicable and minimise risk of water
- 6. Shape visual and noise mitigation bunds to appear as 'natural' landform, avoiding engineered appearances unless these forms are a component of a designed 'land art' formation.

LMP(Landscape Management Plan)

Attachment 2: Principles, Methods and Procedures (pg.6)

Ensure finished earthworks physically and visually relate to adjoining landforms and that they reflect the Design Principles as set out in the Urban and Landscape Design Framework.

-Shape noise and visual mitigation bunds to appear as 'natural' landforms where practicable.

Avoid unnecessary disturbance to natural landforms.

Re-shaping of dunes to achieve a 'natural' appearance is likely to require extending earthworks into surrounding topography.

V BILLETT 24.04.14 P BRADSHAW

B EVANS



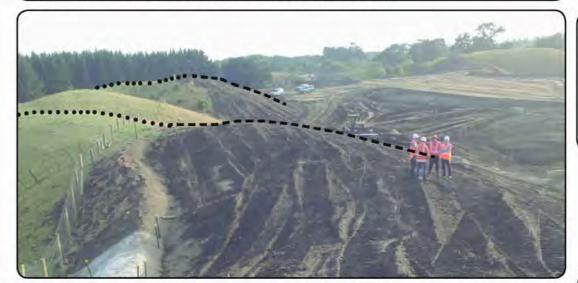
SH1 MACKAYS TO PEKA PEKA **EXPRESSWAY**

STANDARD DETAILS DUNE ROUNDING DETAIL

M2PP-23R-D-DWG-8904

Best Practice Examples from Sector 460

Below are examples of successful dune rounding conducted in sector 460 (western side of alignment between approx. chainage 9700-10,000).



-Seamless blending with landforms beyond designation

-Rounding and gradients are a continuation of adjoining landforms



-Dune rounding at edge of boundary fits with existing profile

-Rounding and gradients are at a similar character and scale to surrounding landforms

-Horizontal shaping and undulation with similar character to surrounding dune context

-During dune rounding, form a positive fall across the earthworks and ensure there are no ruts, sags or ground depressions to avoid water collecting and potentially destabilising the slope.



ORIGINAL DRAWING IN COLOUR

-Natural appearance.

engineered profiles.

Avoid uniform,

FOR CONSTRUCTION

2 REVISED BASED ON GEOTECHNICAL INPUT 1 FOR CONSTRUCTION

