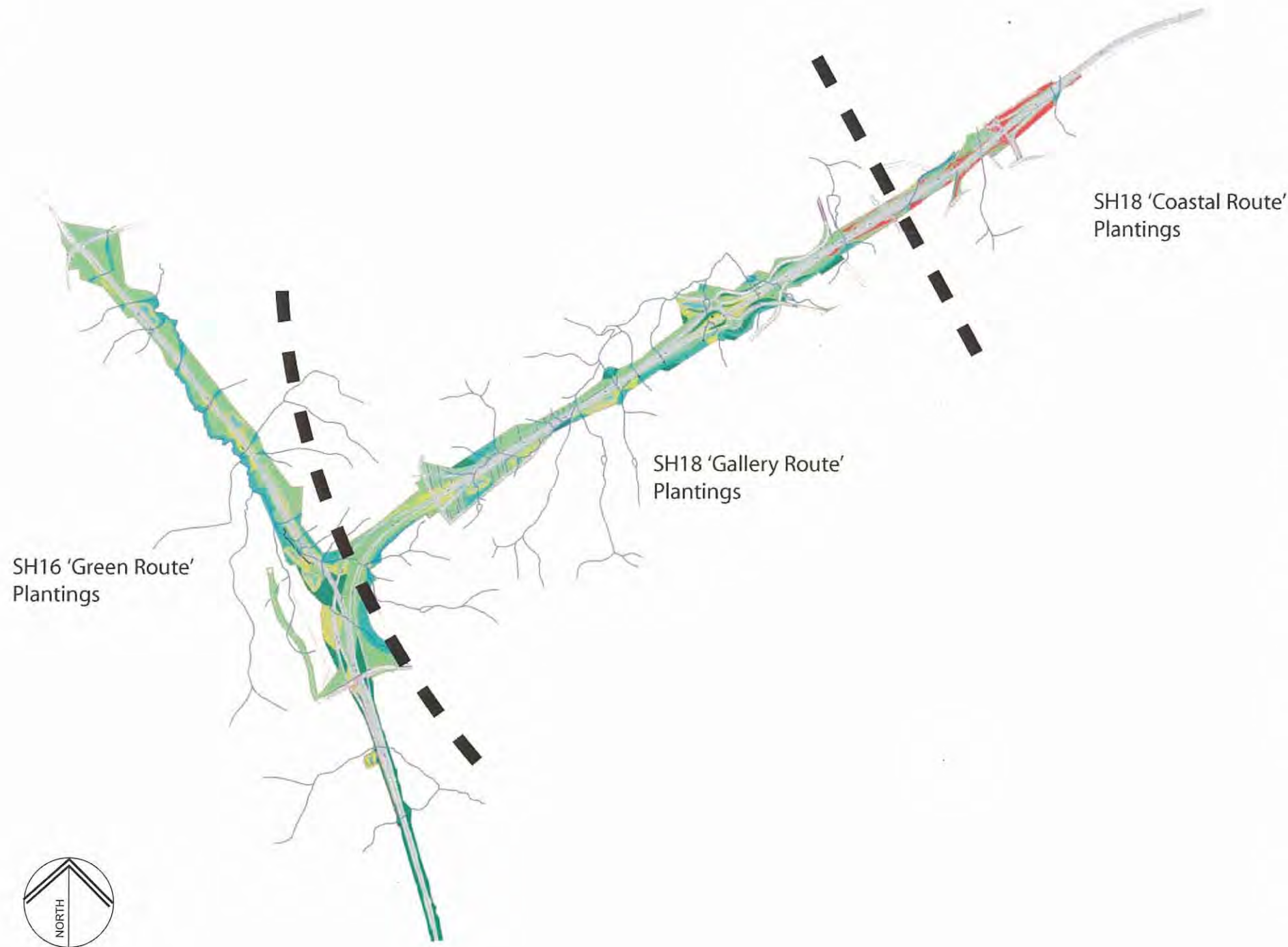


# Softscape Elements





PLANTING CONCEPT

- This project views SH16 & SH18 as distinct character precincts. Within these, the coastal edge at the Upper Harbour Bridge has been identified as a sub-set of SH18. Waterways and wetlands, which are numerous, will provide a consistent look across all areas.
- The planting design has a built in legacy plan that supports the vision of developing future tall stature forest that is long lived and self regenerating. Tall trees and slow growing charismatic plants such as Totara, Kahikatea, Puriri and Nikau will emerge through the canopy to provide a future layer of texture, height and mature character.
- All plants, except the shelter belt plantings, are native to the site and will be eco-sourced. This type of planting is selected for its 'sense of place', ability to support native fauna and ability to establish quickly and reduce the need for ongoing maintenance.
- Open grassy areas are preserved wherever possible to maintain the rural character and blur the edges of the motorway environment with the rural environment.
- Additional rural shelterbelts that play a role in characterising this area are drawn into the motorway environment and add a structural component that is a part of the wider landscape. Wherever possible, existing shelterbelts will be protected and retained.
- Wherever possible, existing plantings will be protected and retained. Where works occur within water courses and existing native riparian areas, additional plantings will be required to make good. All work in these areas will be undertaken in coordination with a qualified terrestrial and freshwater ecologist.
- All water courses (ephemeral and perennial) will be planted with a wide buffer (minimum 10m either side) of multi-layered plantings to filter overland flows and support native faunal habitat. Plant species will vary along the hydrological gradient and will be positioned accordingly in the detailed design phase. All water courses should be fenced to exclude stock and other disturbances.
- Storm water treatment ponds will be planted with low textured rushes, reeds and flaxes with clumps of cabbage trees and tall Kahikatea planted further up the banks.

These areas will provide textured interludes with flaxes and cabbage trees providing a striking and visually dominant component.

- The motorway plantings should not unnecessarily restrict views into urban areas and off site to natural landmarks. However, where future development on the south side of SH18 is planned, multi-layered screen plantings of native highway plantings, riparian plantings and Pohutukawa plantings provide a variable depth backdrop with gaps in selected areas to provide occasional views through to urban areas. Planting plans will be fine tuned in the detailed design phase of work when a better picture of views and vistas is known and can be captured.
- Construction works will result in the formation of battered areas with varying orientation and sub soil conditions created by cut and fill. These areas will experience varying growing conditions, some more hostile than others for establishing young plants. Detailed planting design will respond to these conditions and fine tune plant species mixes to suit.
- Due to the nature of the D & C contract, it is unlikely that a standard 2 stage planting will be achievable within the timeframes provided. A single stage planting programme or foreshortened 2 stages will be designed for this site that will achieve the best possible outcomes.
- Large drifts of native flax (*Phormium tenax*) will be planted on 3:1 batters and along the SH16 central median providing continuity and a strappy ground cover that contributes to the eco-corridor.
- Vegetated swales will be planted with a low grow grass mix suitable for the Auckland region and managed to achieve the best treatment of storm water runoff. Where distance between the source and the outlet is limited and a higher level of treatment may be provided with plantings of native rushes and reeds in swales.
- All resource consent conditions and agreements will be met through landscape treatments of boundaries and other areas as specified in the conditions of consent
- The route identified for the future shared pedestrian / cycleway route will be planted to achieve passive surveillance from the motorway and / or adjacent properties. This includes low plantings between the route and the motorway and canopy trees for comfort.

- Grass at the edges of the motorway is reduced as much as practicable to reduce maintenance costs.

**SH16 – The ‘Green Route’**

- Dubbed the ‘Green Route’ from the Waterview to Royal Road Specimen Design study currently being undertaken by Connell Wagner and Jasmax to support Waitakere City’s ‘Eco-City’ brand and their desire to establish an eco-corridor along SH16 as part of the regional North-West Wild Link eco-corridor.
- The vision for SH16 is to develop a verdant corridor of multi-layered native plantings and green walls.
- Plantings in the SH16 / SH18 interchange consist of large blocks of lush SH16 native highway plantings and drifts of Flaxes
- Plantings between the road edge and residential boundaries south of Hobsonville Road and at the SH16 / SH18 interchange will be lush multi-layered native plantings with pockets of tall forest species, clumps of Nikau and a continuous drift of Kowhai and Flaxes to provide a yellow and red trail of flowers for Tui.
- The green walls will provide a diverse array of small ferns, grasses, climbers and hanging plants on vertical surfaces.
- North of Hobsonville Road, the landscape is dominated by the Totara Creek riparian zone with shelterbelts and cultivated rural areas at the northern end.
- A strip of NZ flaxes will provide a continuous texture along the central median. Similarly, the flaxes populate all 3:1 batter slopes at the sides of the motorway.
- Storm water wetlands with textured plantings of reeds, flaxes and cabbage trees.
- Riparian plantings either side of ephemeral and perennial water courses.

**SH18 – The ‘Gallery Route’**

This length of motorway will be characterised by:

- Grey green plantings of Manuka and Totara in long sinuous drifts.
- The introduction of exotic *Populus* sp. shelterbelt plantings to support the rural aesthetic.

- Long drifts of flaxes at the sides of the motorway on the slopes of rolling mounded landforms.
- Storm water wetlands with textured plantings of reeds, flaxes and cabbage trees.
- Riparian plantings either side of ephemeral and perennial water courses.

**The ‘Coastal Gateway’**

- Similar to concepts recently developed for Te Atatu, Waterview and Manukau Harbour Crossing, drifts of Pohutukawa will be drawn in from coastal escarpments in long sinuous drifts.



2.3.2 The Green Route



The 'Green Route'

- See Planting Concept for full explanation
- Local native species selected for nectar and fruit producing qualities to attract native birds along the SH16 corridor and into urban areas and existing green nodes
- Supports Waitakere City's aspirations for SH16 to be an 'Eco-Corridor' and the 'North-West Wild Link' regional strategy

THE GREEN ROUTE

POTENTIAL VEGETATION NODES

EXISTING NATIVE VEGETATION

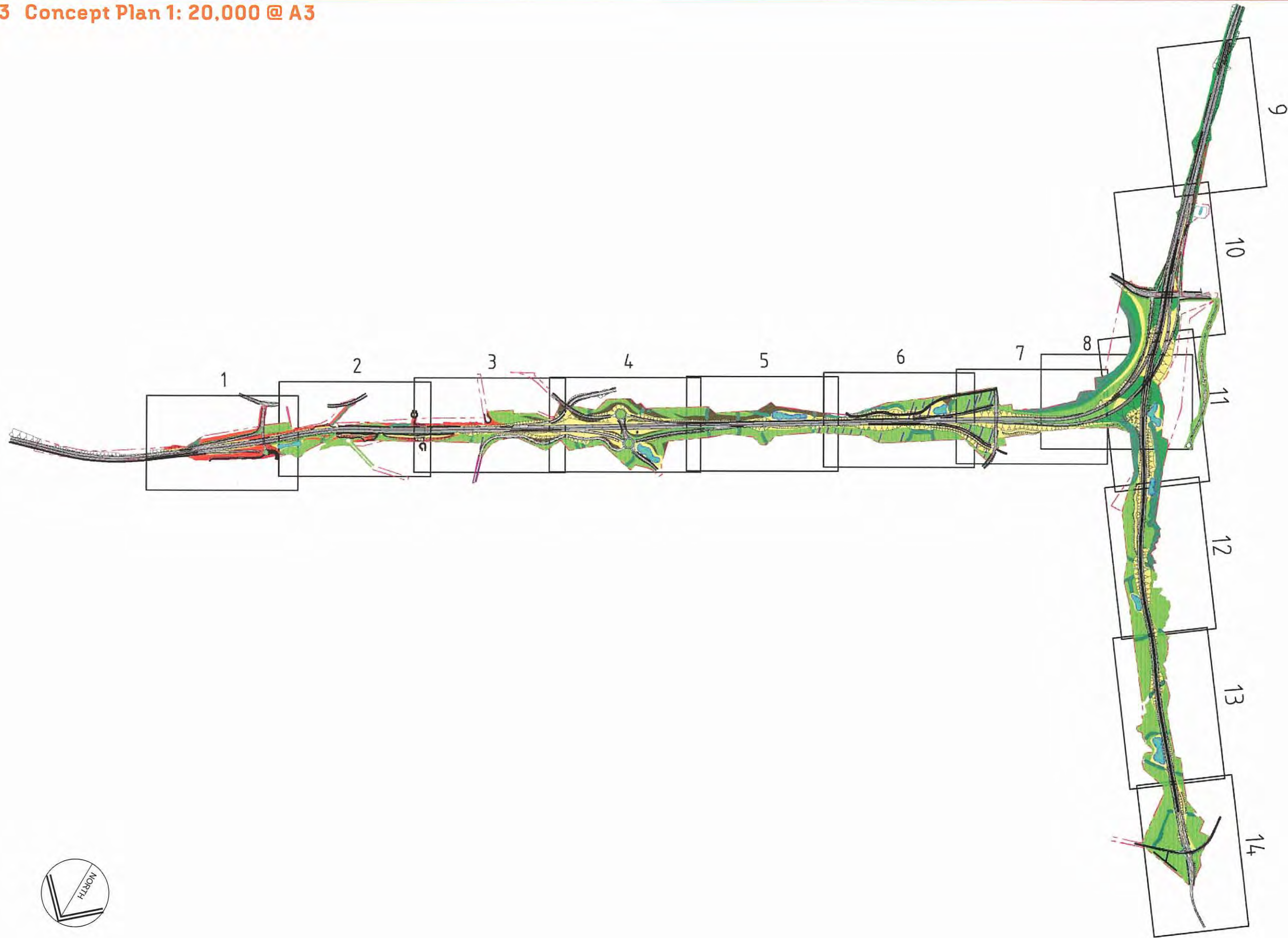


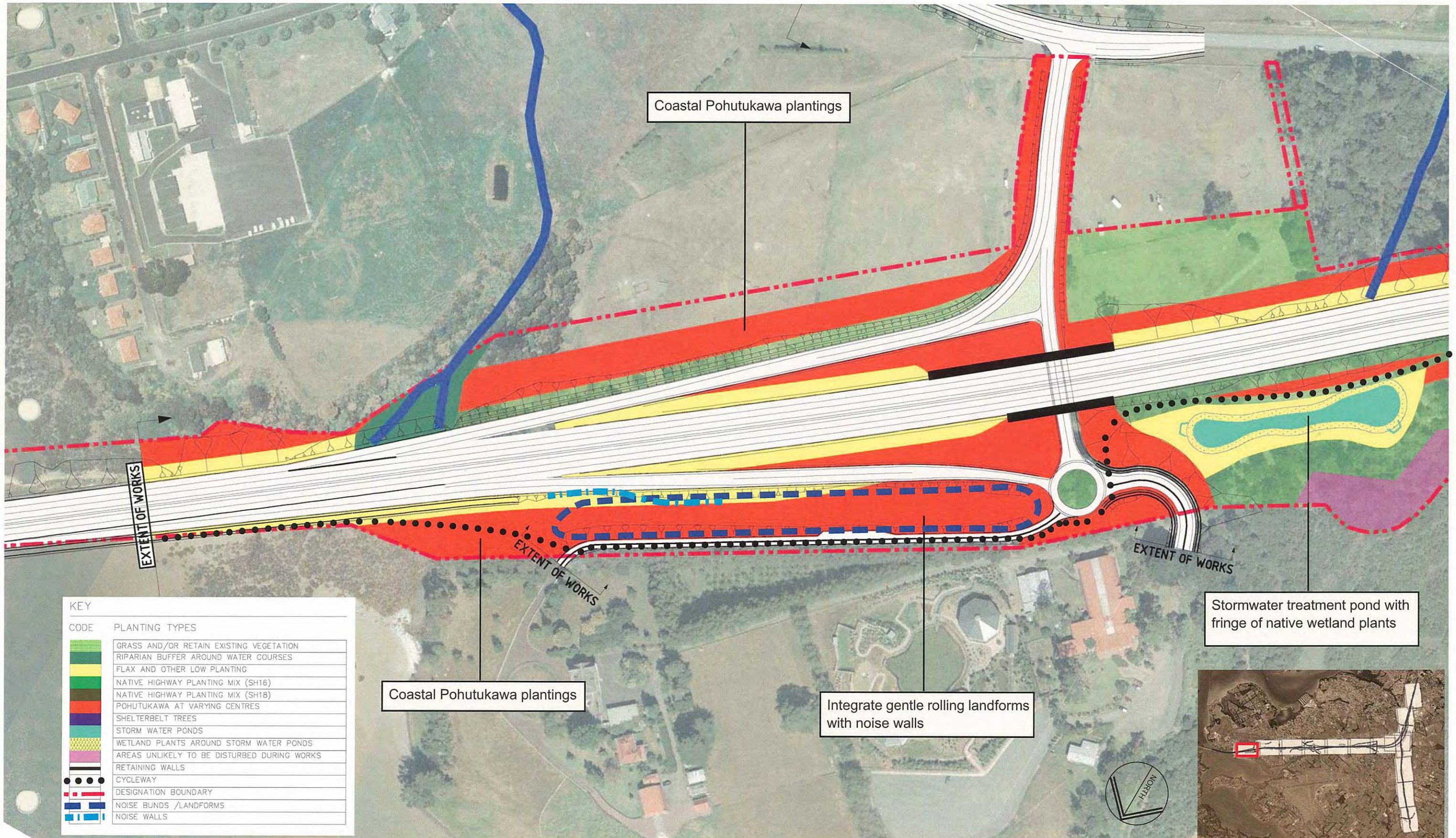
INDICATIVE BIRD FLIGHT

NEIGHBOURHOOD VEGETATION

EXISTING NATIVE VEGETATION

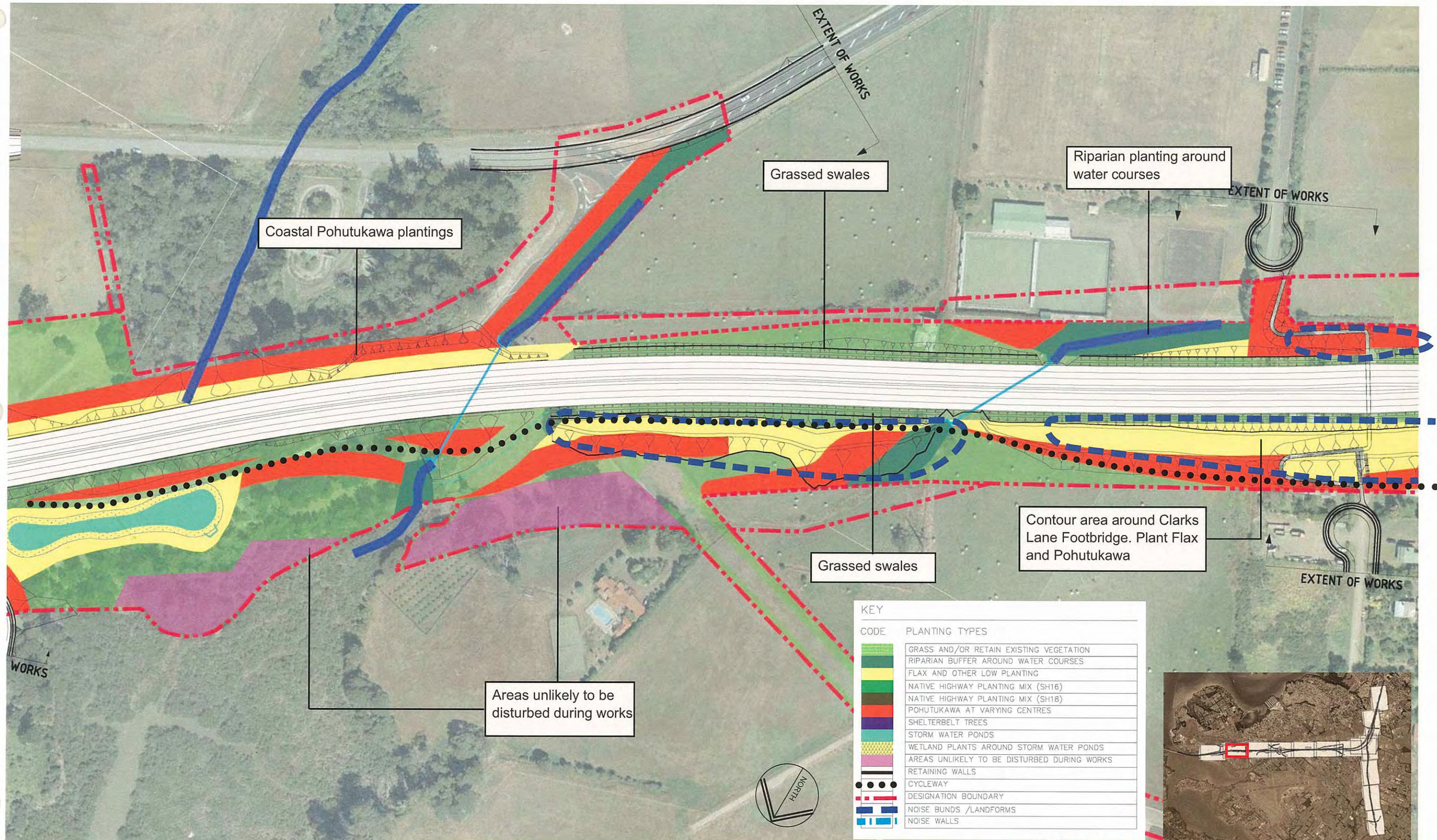




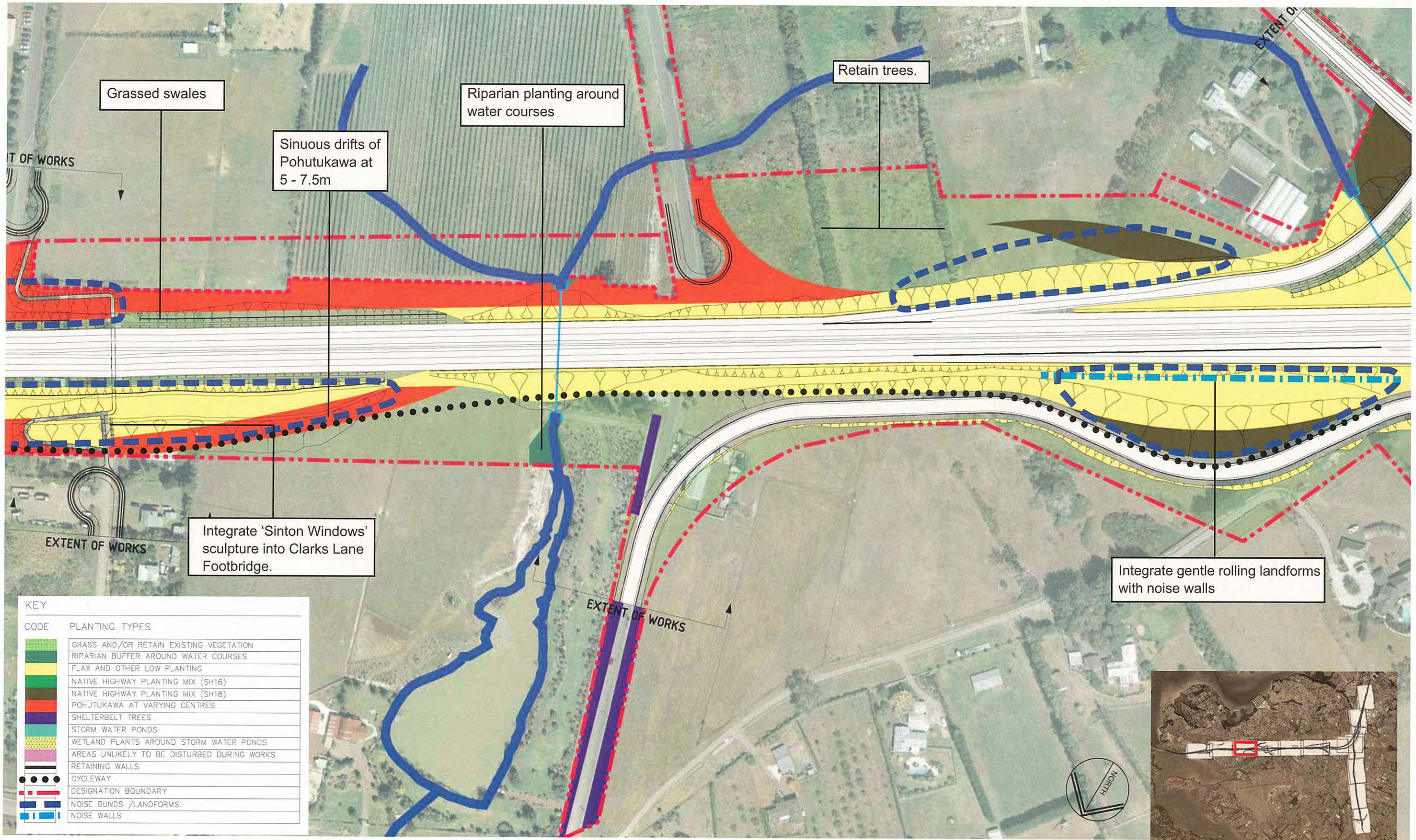


# SOFTSCAPE ELEMENTS

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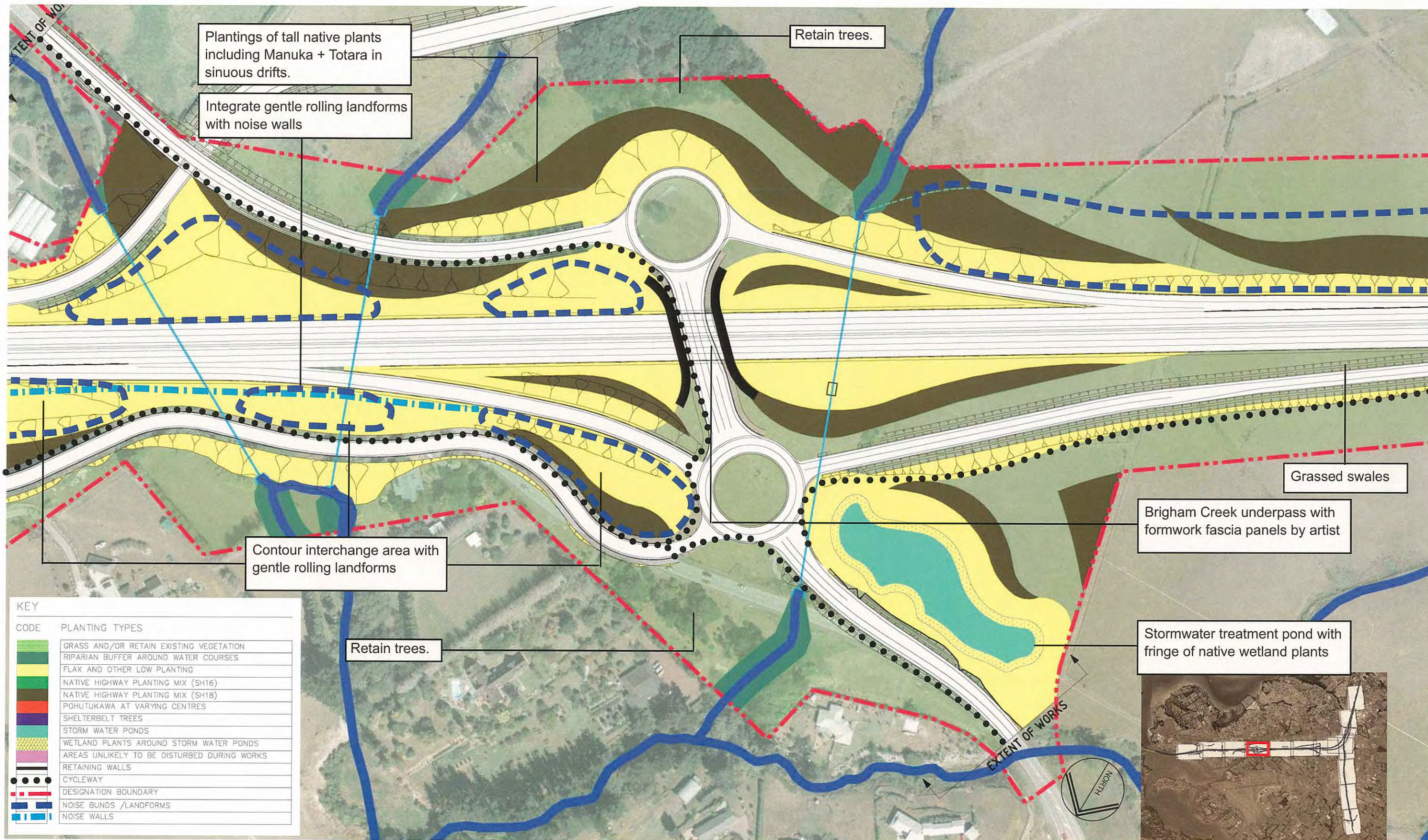


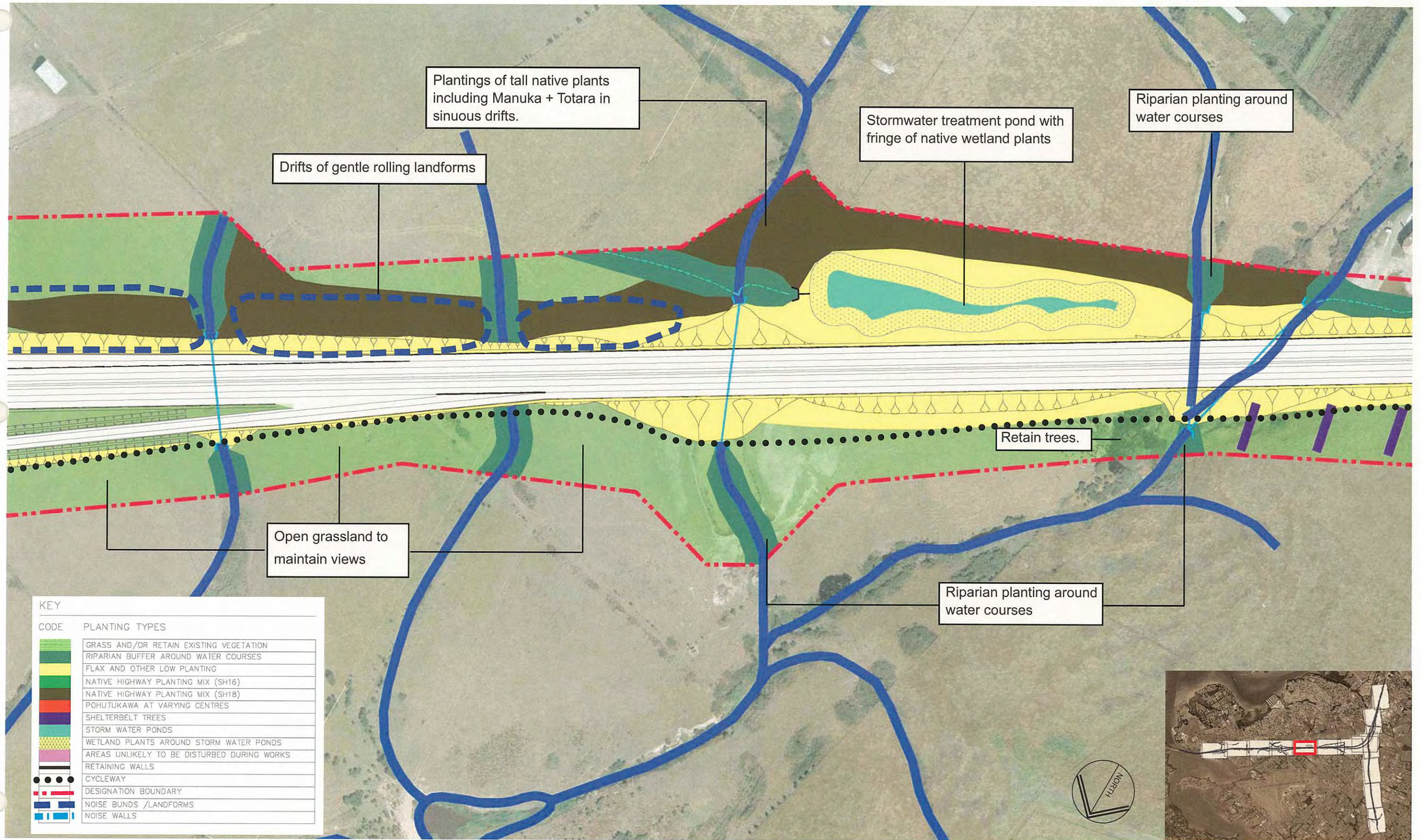




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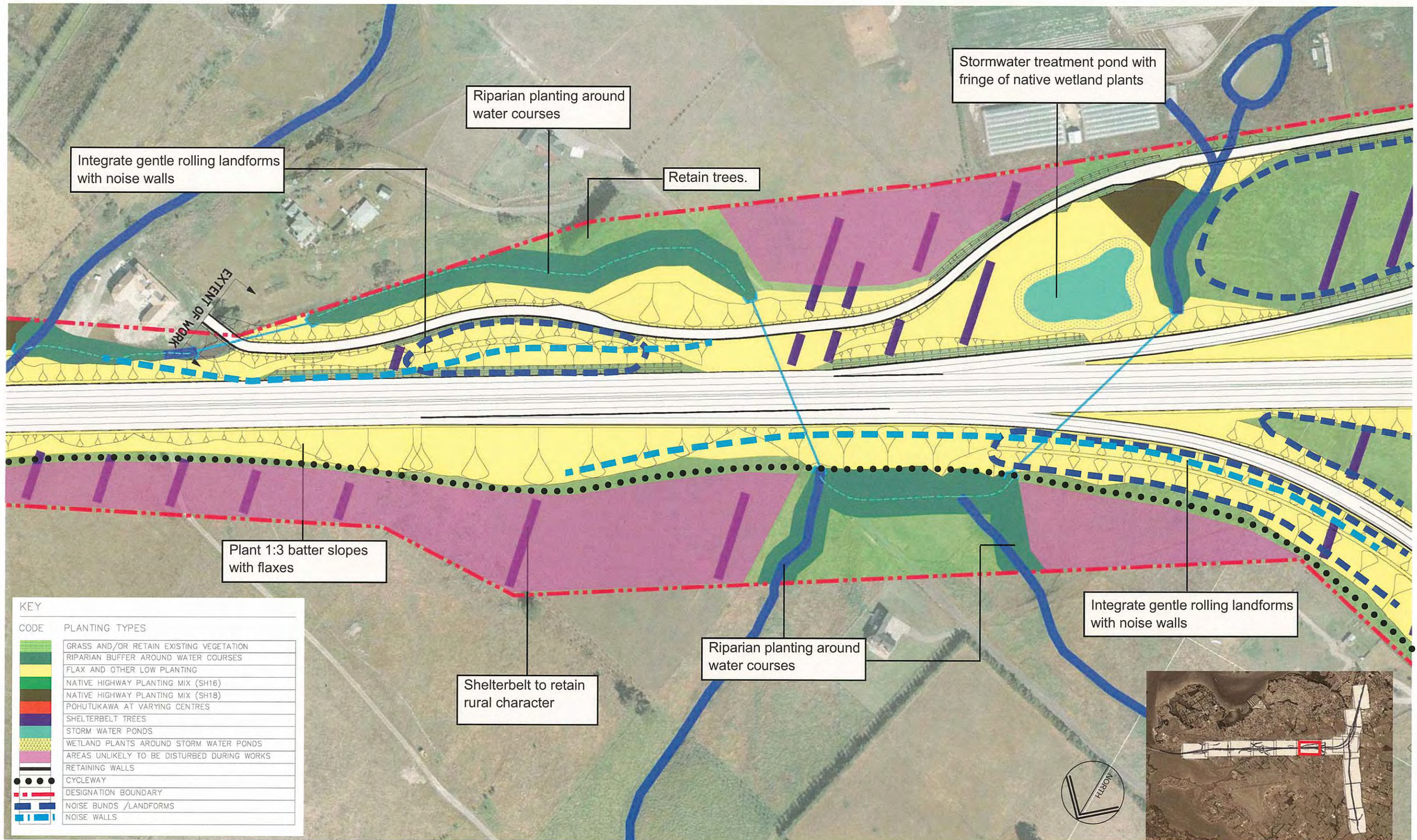
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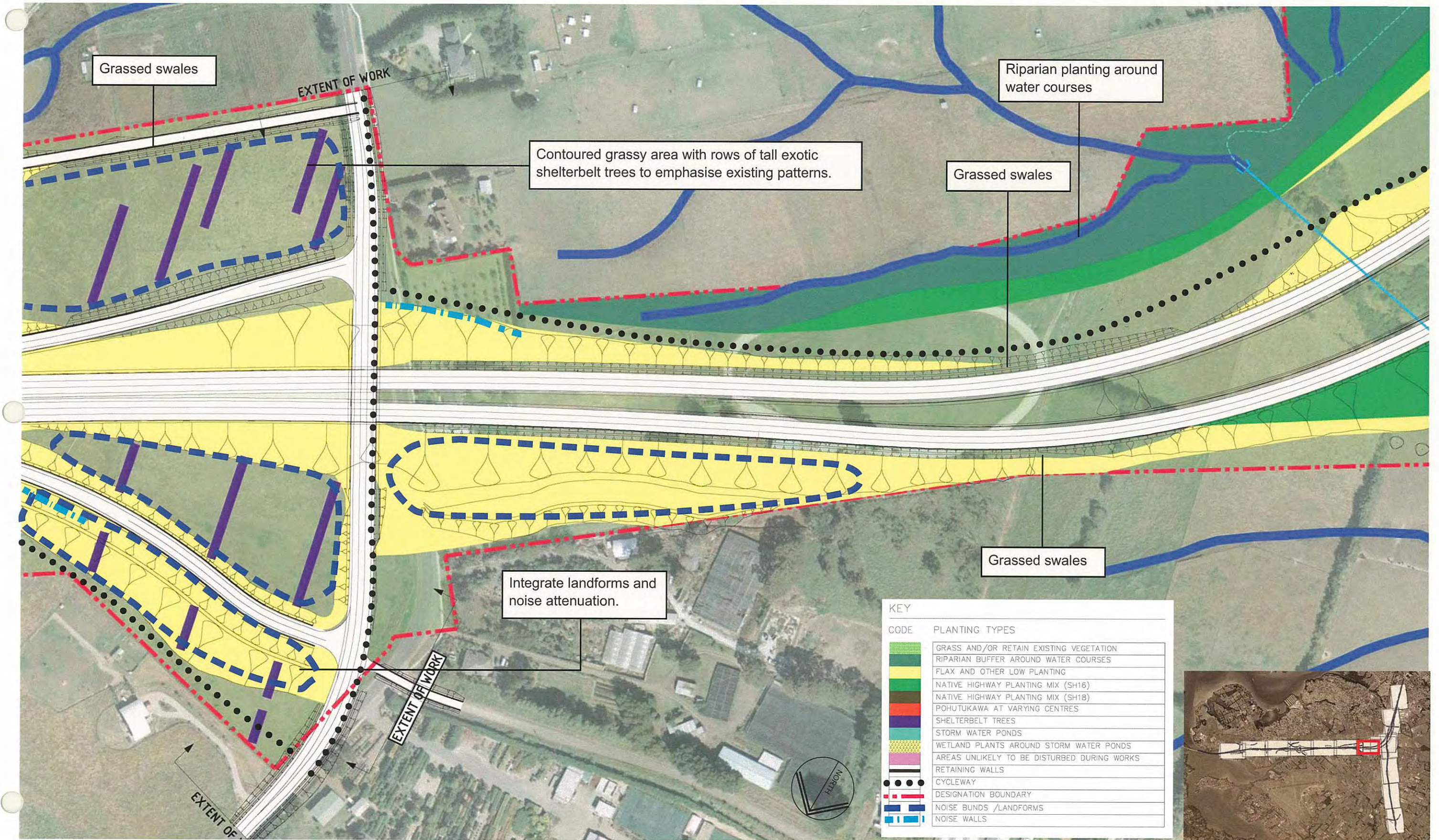




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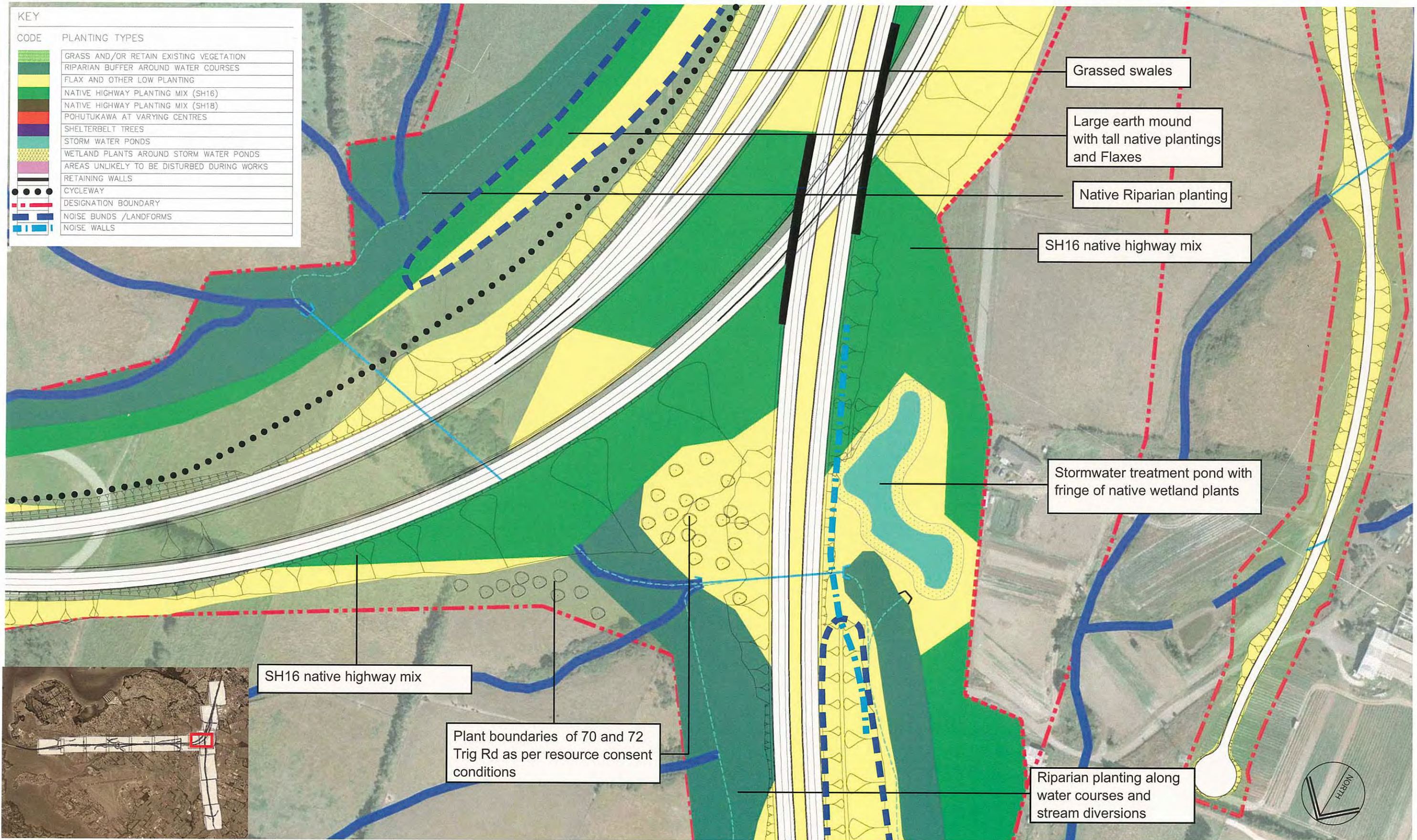
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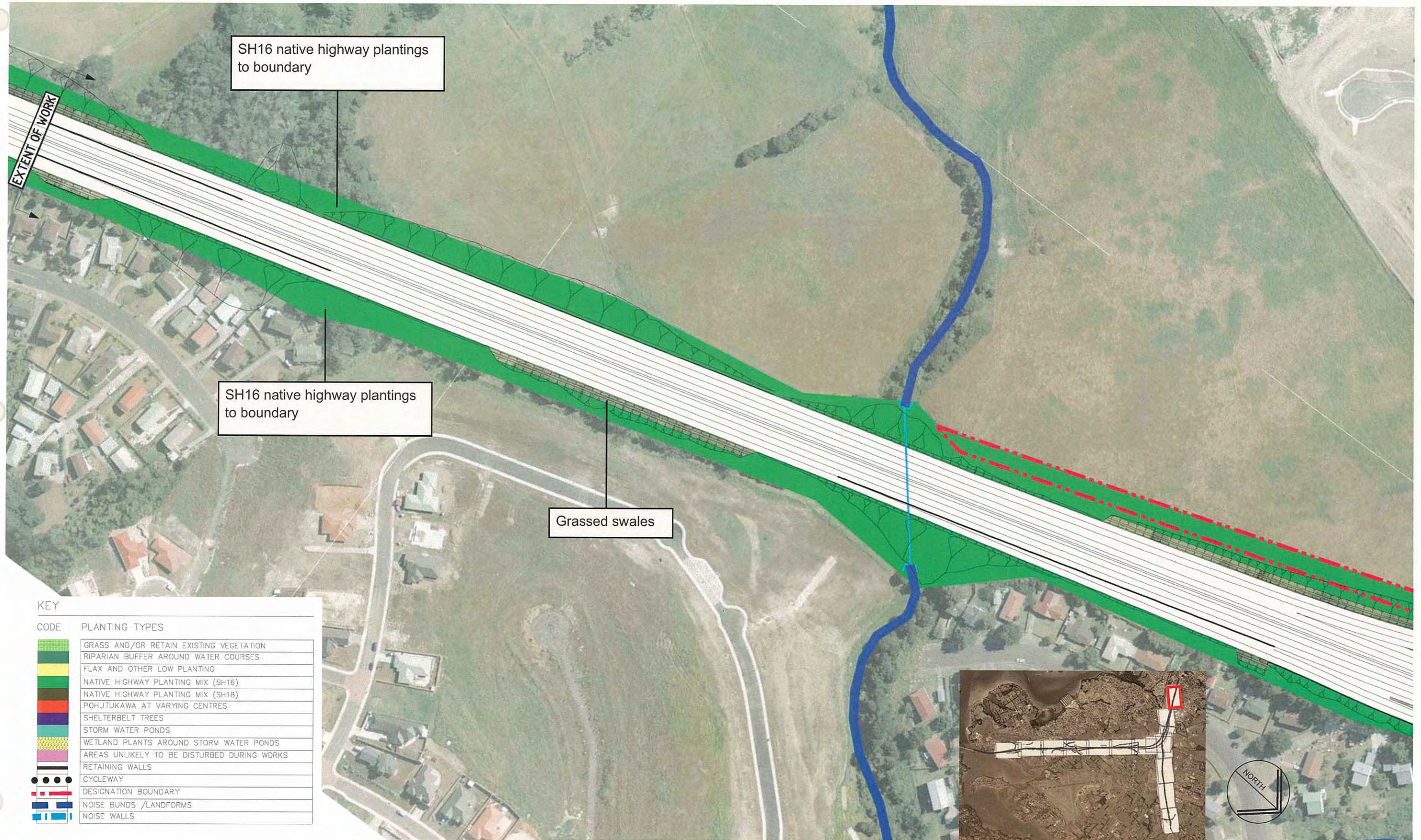




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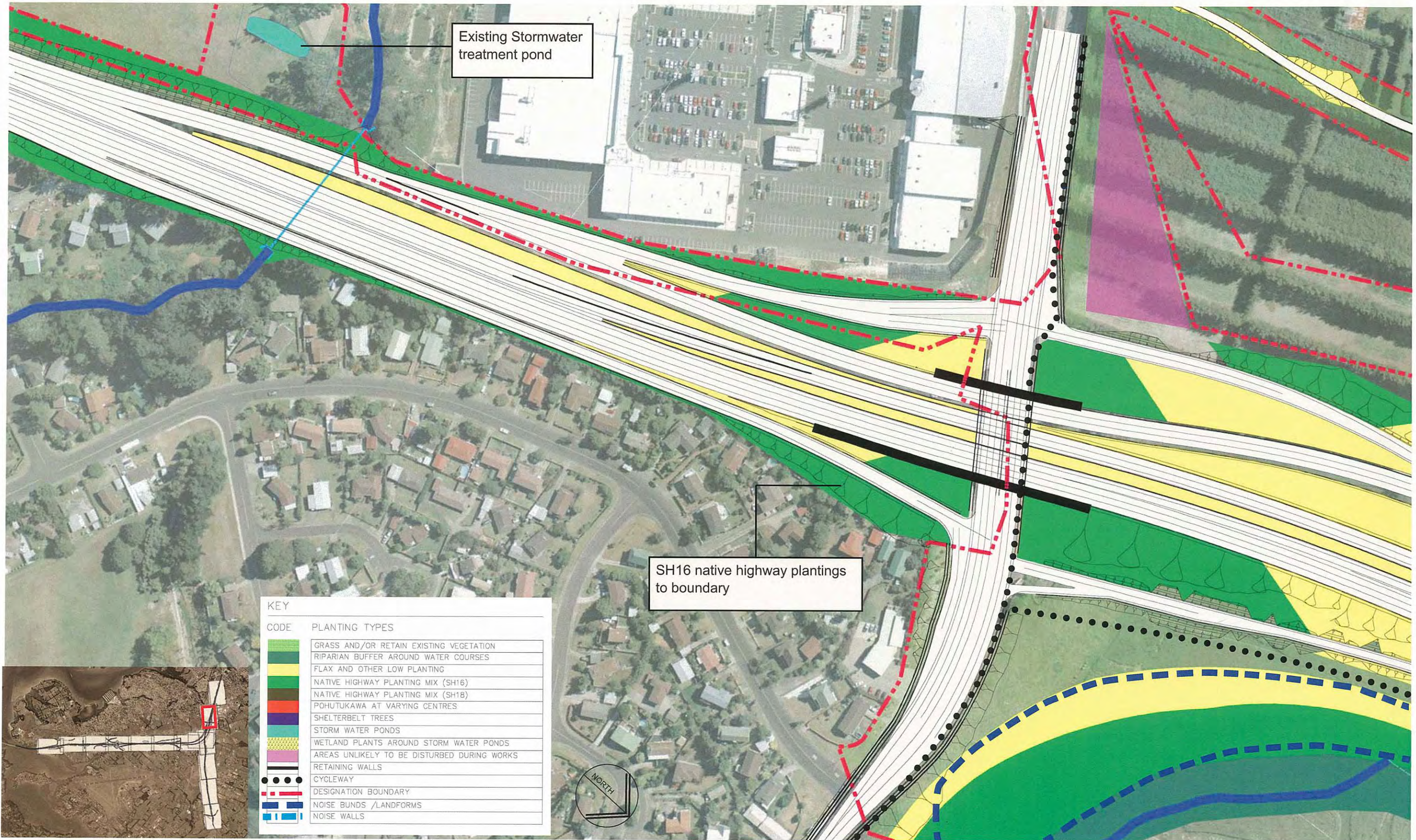
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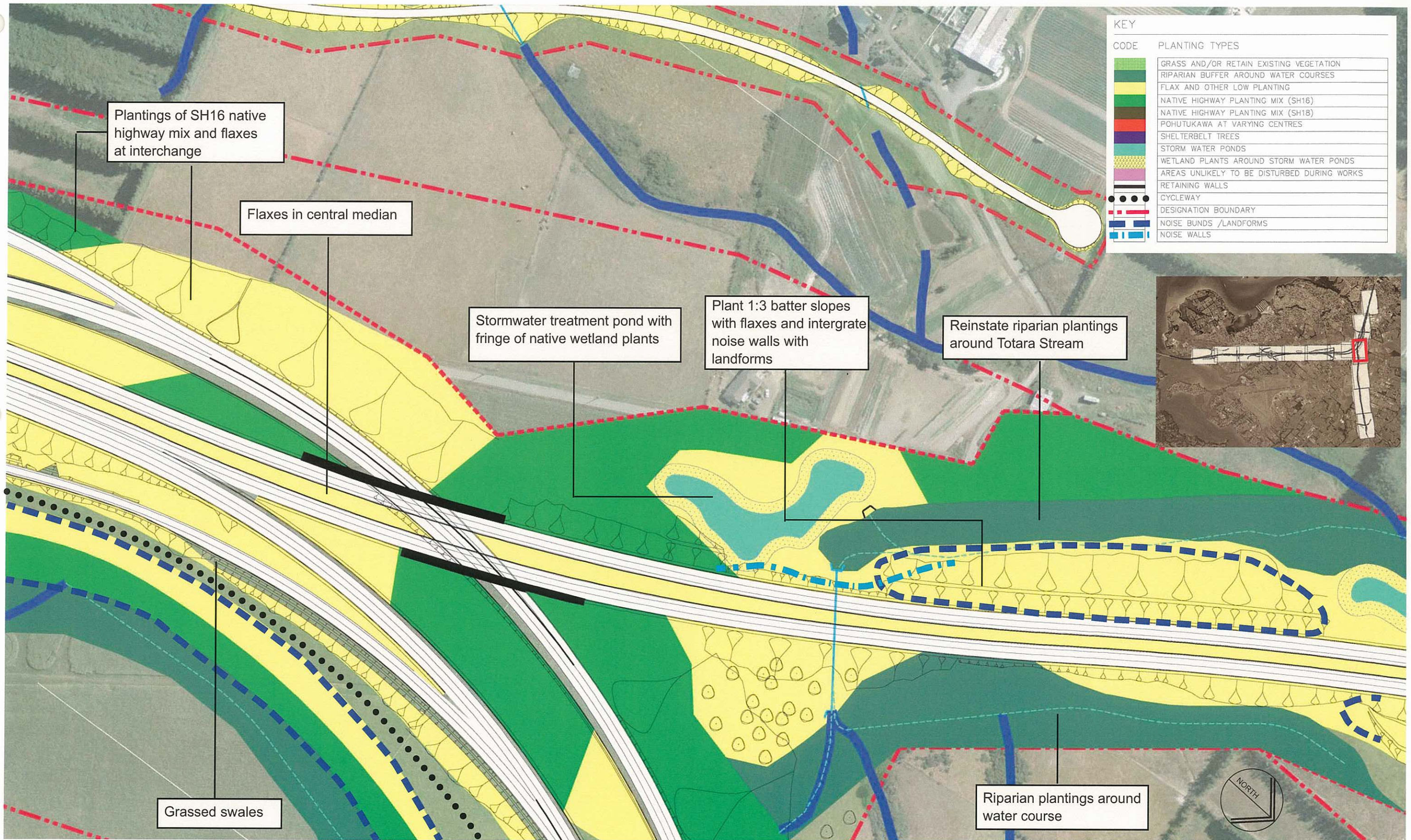


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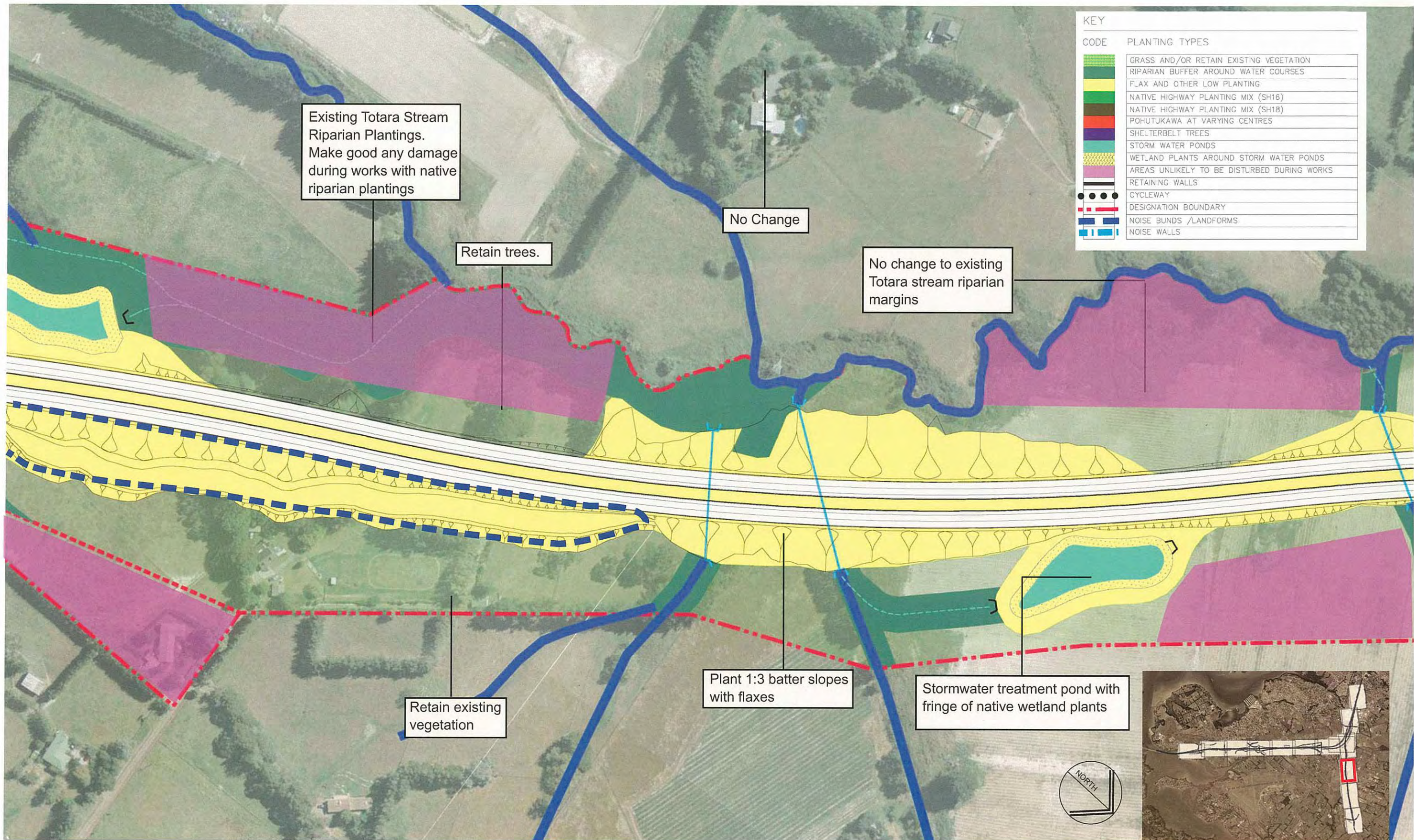


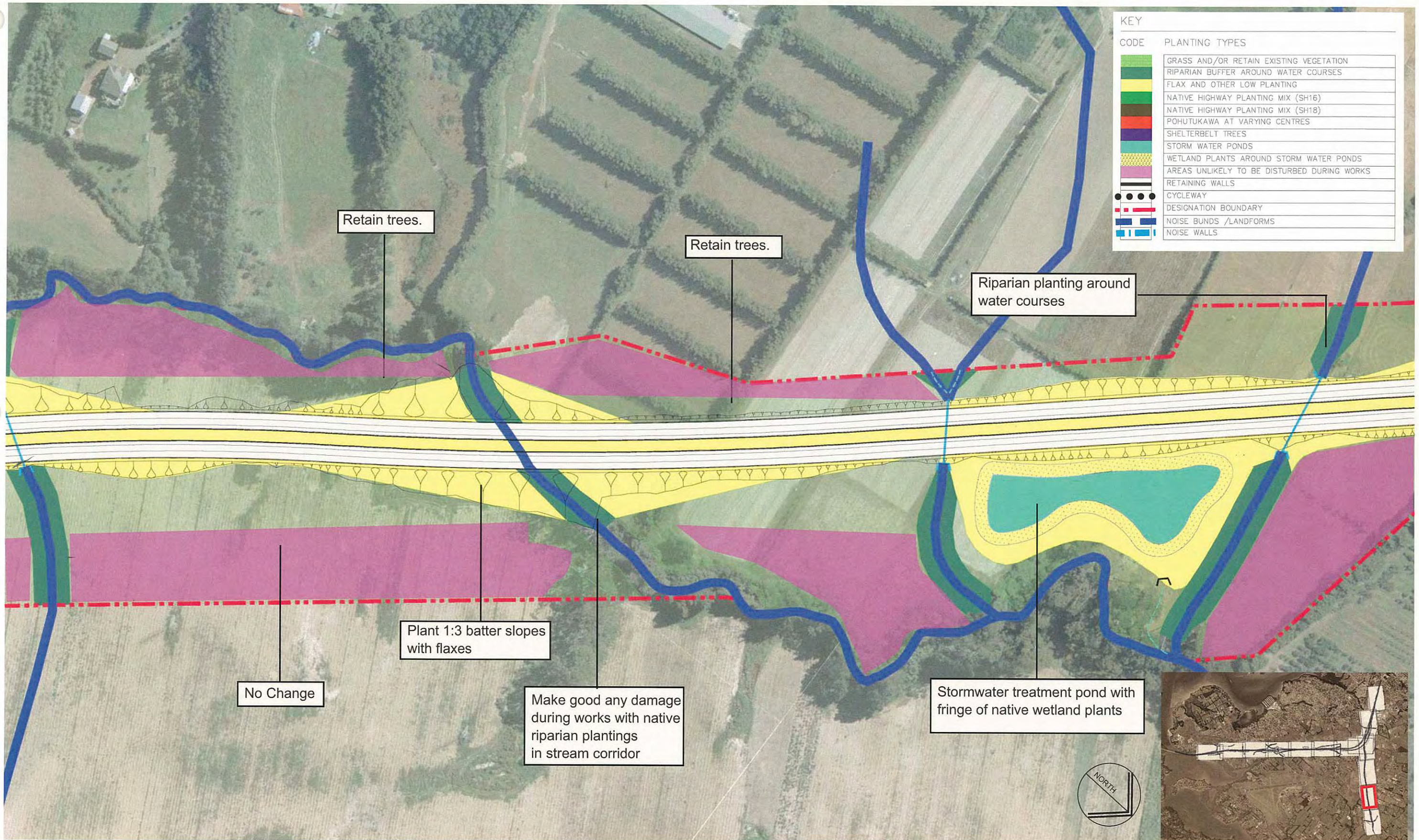




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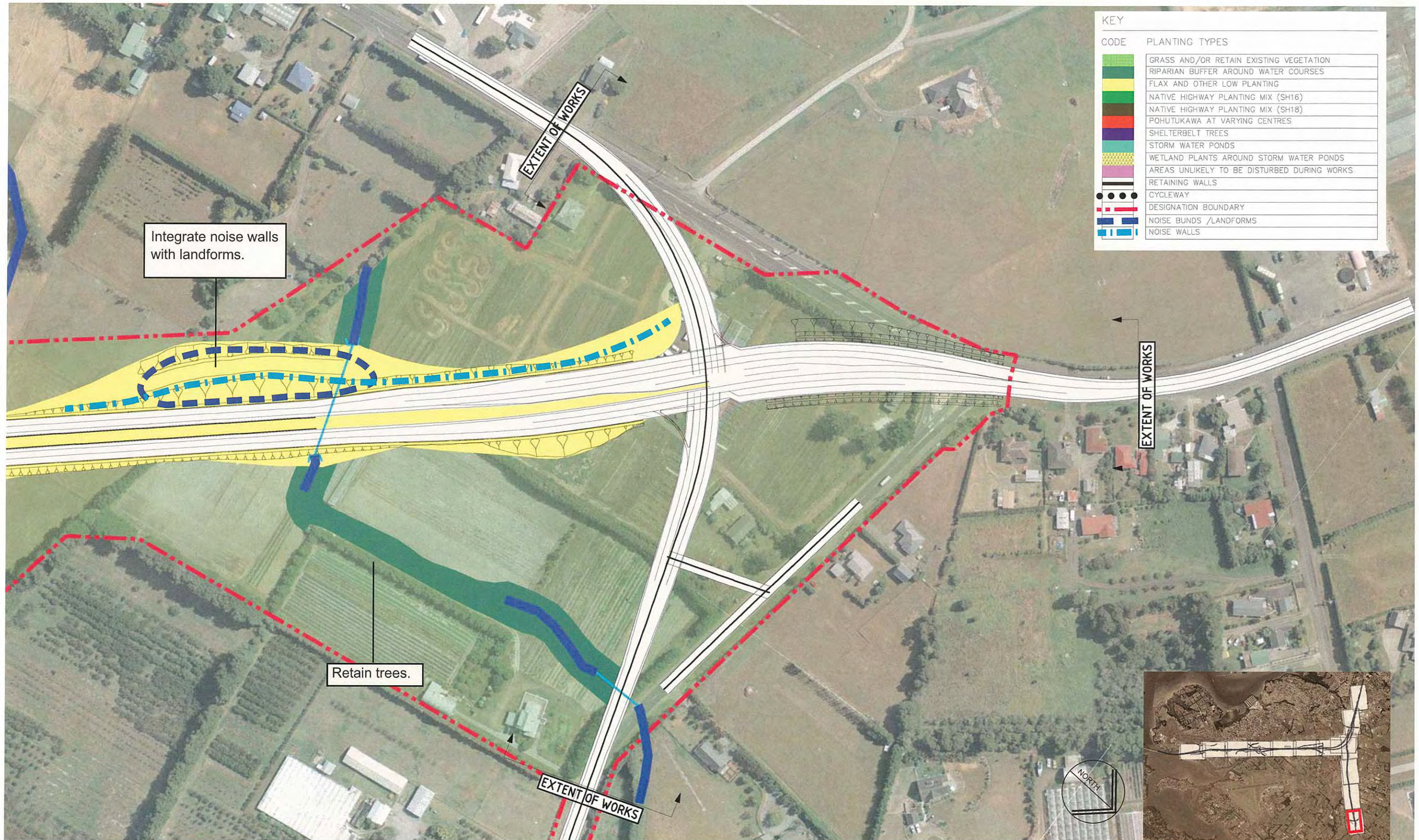
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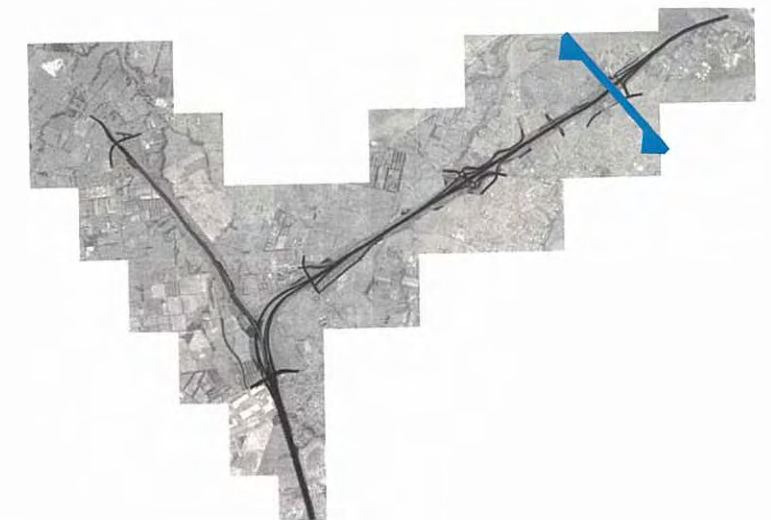


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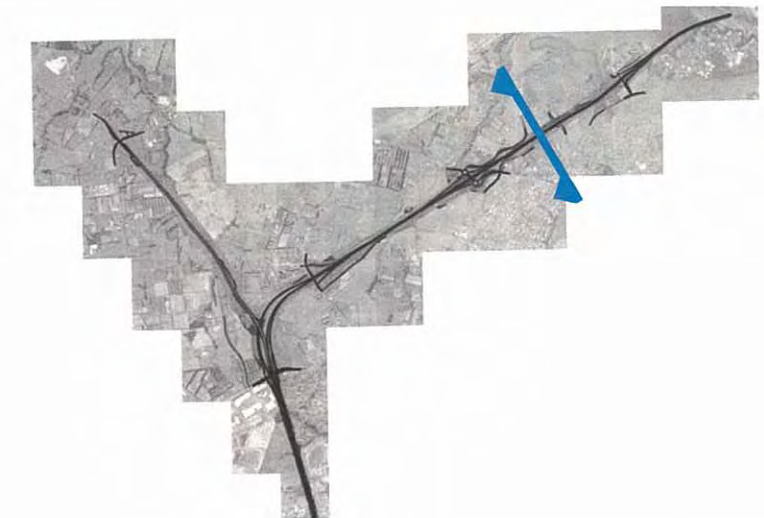
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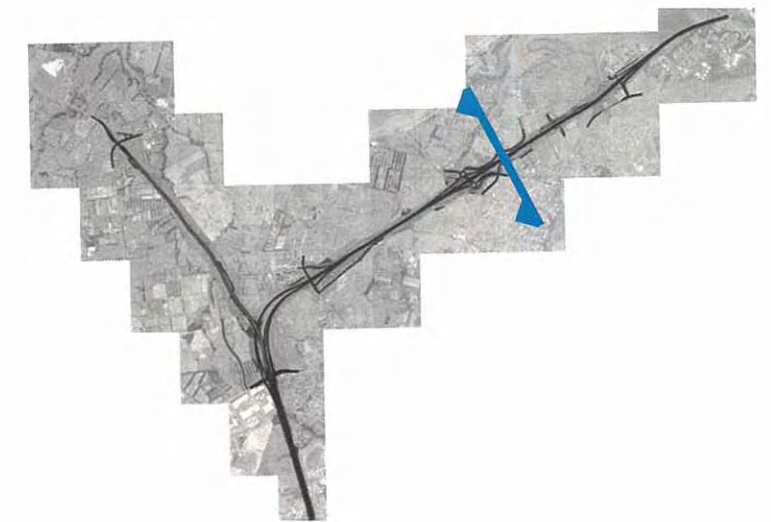
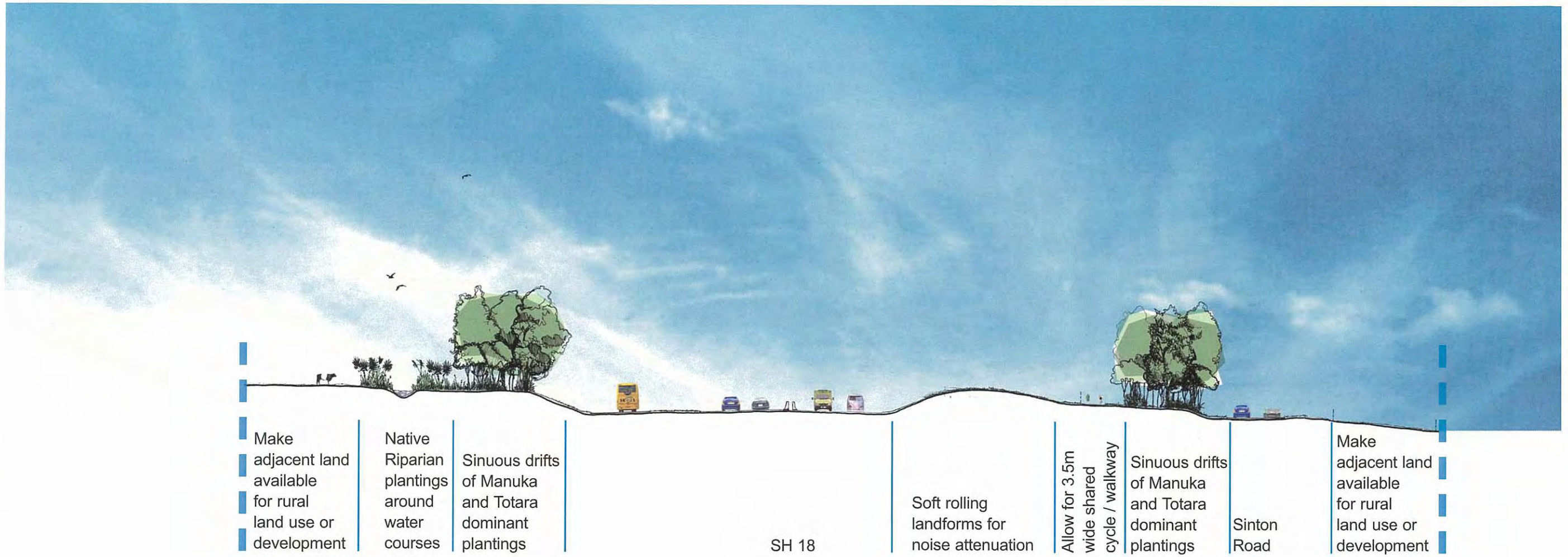




Section A  
Chainage  
8480 : SH18

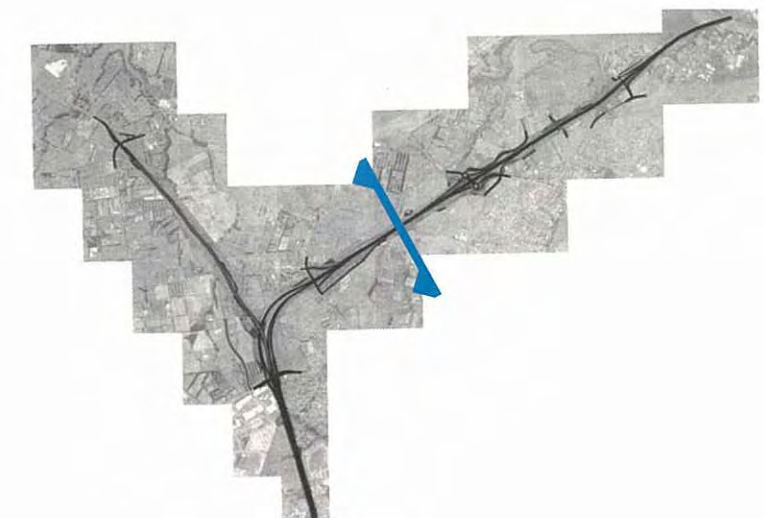
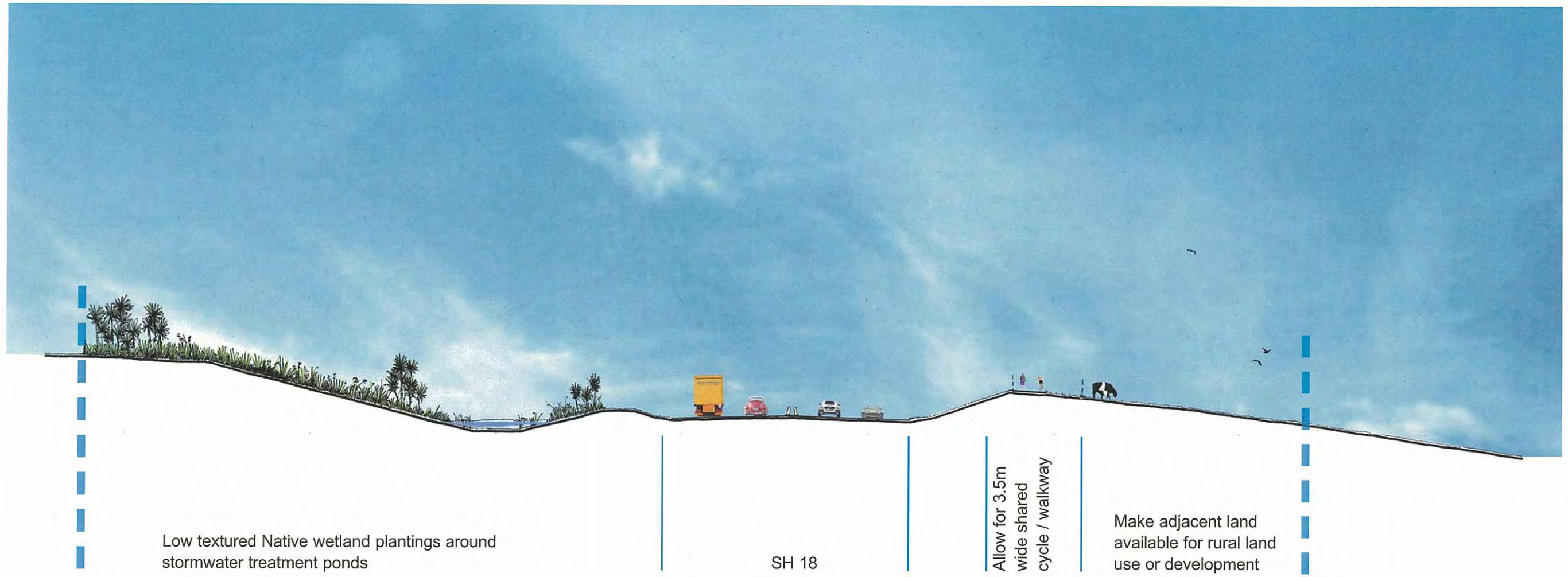


Section B  
Chainage  
9330 : SH18



Section C  
Chainage  
9760 : SH18





Section D  
Chainage  
11050 : SH18

SH16 Green Walls

botanical name	common name	grade	notes
<b>Perching Plants and Grasses</b>			
Acaena inermis "Atropurpurea"	Piripiri	RT	A low hardy drought tolerant plant with purple leaves and flowers
Arthropodium cirrhatum	Rengarenga lily	RT	A strappy
Astelia banksii	Kakaha, coastal lily	RT	A hardy strappy plant with silver/green leaves
Astelia solandri	Kowharawhara, perching lily	RT	A silver/green strappy plant often seen perching in trees
Carex virgata		RT	A hardy grass species
Coprosma acerosa	Sand coprosma	RT	A low drought tolerant scrambling plant. Requires full sunlight
Libertia ixioides	Mikoikoi, NZ iris	RT	A small orange/green strappy plant with attractive white flowers
Libertia grandiflora	large flowering iris	RT	A small orange/green strappy plant with attractive white flowers
Machaerina sinclarii		RT	A low hardy grass
Microlaena avenacea		RT	A low hardy grass
Microlaeana stipoides		RT	A low hardy grass
Muehlenbekia complexa	Pohuehue	RT	A low hardy drought tolerant scrambling plant
Pratia angulata		RT	A hardy spreading plant
Uncinia uncinata	Hook grass	RT	A low hardy grass
<b>Ferns</b>			
Asplenium oblongifolium		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Blechnum filiform	Thread fern	10cm pot	Climbing fern. Will adhere to wall
Blechnum novae-zelandiae		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Collospermum hastatum	Kahakaha	10cm pot	A hardy fern
Doodia australis	Pukupuku	10cm pot	A hardy fern
Gleichenia dicarpa		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Hypolepsis spp.		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Paesia scaberula		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Peperomia urvilleana		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Phymatosorus pustulatum		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Phymatosorus scandens		10cm pot	A hardy fern
Pteridium esculentum	Bracken fern	10cm pot	An extremely hardy fern
Pyrrosia eleagnifolia		10cm pot	A hardy fern
<b>Climbers</b>			
Calystegia tuguriorum	Powhiwhi, convulvulus	RT	A native climber with attractive white flowers
Clematis forsteri	Puataua, scented clematis	RT	A native climber with attractive white flowers
Clematis paniculata	Puawananga, bush clematis	RT	A native climber with attractive white flowers
Parsonsia heterophylla	Kaiku, NZ jasmine	RT	A native climber with attractive white flowers
Passiflora tetandri	Kohia, passion vine	RT	A native climber with attractive white flowers
Rubus australis	Bush lawyer	RT	A scrambling climber with thorny stems
Rubus cissoides	Bush lawyer	RT	A scrambling climber with thorny stems
<b>Hanging Plants - plant up to 1m back from top of wall</b>			
Carex secta		Pb3	A large sedge with arching green grassy leaves
Chionochloa flavicans		Pb3	A medium size grass with tall arching white flower heads
Coprosma acerosa	Sand coprosma	Pb3	A low drought tolerant scrambling plant with yellow branches and leaves that will tumble over the wall
Coprosma kirkii		Pb3	A low scrambling plant with small green leaves that will tumble over the wall
Coprosma lucida "Prostrata"		Pb3	A low scrambling plant with glossy leaves that will tumble over the wall
Muehlenbekia complexa	Pohuehue	Pb3	A scrambling plant that will tumble over the wall
Phormium tenax		Pb3	A tall strappy plant that will obscure the top edge of the wall

Desired character outcomes:

Lush, verdant walls with great diversity of species present

## Native Highway Plant Mix between Clarks Lane Footbridge and SH16/SH18 Interchange

botanical name	common name	grade	notes
Apodasmia similis	Oioi	Pb3	Plant in vegetated swales at 0.6m centres in selected areas where required for improved treatment of stormwater run off. In all other cases mown grass is the preferred species in swales
Coprosma robusta	Karamu	Pb3	Plant as a small - medium sized filler at 1.2m centres. Berries provide fodder for native birds. Self regenerating
Coprosma lucida	Shining Karamu	Pb3	Plant as a small - medium sized filler at 1.2m centres. Berries provide fodder for native birds. Self regenerating
Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Pb3	Plant for texture in groups of 3, 5 & 7 amongst flaxes at 1.2m centres
Leptospermum scoparium	Manuka	Pb3	Predominant species in strips of native plantings to shelter Totara. Plant at 1.2m centres in large drifts. Attractive white flowers attract bees
Phormium tenax	NZ flax	Pb3	Plant for texture at in large drifts at 1.2m centres. Flowers attractive to Tui
Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kohuhu	Pb3	Plant as a medium - large sized filler at 1.2m centres. Self regenerating
Podocarpus totara	Totara	Pb8	Tall tree for height and legacy and to characterise SH18. Plant in long curvilinear drifts amongst Manuka and other species at 2 - 4 m centres
Populus spp.	Poplar	Pb8	Plant in rows at close centres to support rural shelterbelt aesthetic at 2m centres
Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Pb5	Small - med sized tree with showy yellow flowers that attract Tui. Plant in drifts along the length of the alignment at variable centres

## Desired character outcomes:

Open character with large areas of grass and flaxes

Manuka predominant species in riparian plantings

Emergent tall Totara planted in curvilinear drifts amongst Manuka nurse crops

Habitat supporting species such as flax and kowhai

## Waterways

botanical name	common name	grade	notes
Carex dissita	Flat leaved sedge	Pb3	Plant at edges of streams at 0.6m centres
Carex lessoniana	Rautahi	Pb3	Plant at edges of streams at 0.6m centres
Carex secta	Pukio	Pb3	Plant at edges of streams at 0.6m centres
Coprosma robusta	Karamu	Pb3	Plant as a small - medium sized filler at 1.2m centres. Berries provide fodder for native birds. Self regenerating
Coprosma lucida	Shining Karamu	Pb3	Plant as a small - medium sized filler at 1.2m centres. Berries provide fodder for native birds. Self regenerating
Cortaderia fulvida	Toetoe	Pb3	Plant at edges of streams at 1.2m centres
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	Pb8	Plant on flat flood prone sites at 2 - 4m centres
Leptospermum scoparium	Manuka	Pb3	Plant in large drifts at 1.2 m centres. Attractive white flowers in spring attract bees
Melicytus ramiflorus	Mahoe	Pb3	Plant close to stream edge at 1.5m centres
Phormium tenax	NZ flax	Pb3	Plant as predominant species on lower and upper banks. Flowers attractive to Tui. Plant at 1.2m centres
Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kohuhu	Pb3	Plant on free draining slopes at edges of riparian areas. Plant at 1.4m centres
Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Pb3	Small - med sized tree with showy yellow flowers that attract Tui. Plant in drifts in riparian areas at 2m centres

Ensure min 300mm depth high quality topsoil and scarify subsoil to 300mm depth

Mulch with bio-degradable coir mat within the 5yr flood zone. Use 100mm of spent bark mulch in all other places

Pin down plants and mulch with bio-degradable pins to reduce damage from Pukeko at edges of streams

Plant species vary between wetter lower banks and free draining upper banks.

Allow a minimum 10m wide buffer either side of stream edge for all water courses, including ephemeral and perennial

All water courses should be fenced off from stock and any other disturbance

**Storm Water Ponds**

botanical name	common name	grade	notes
Baumea articulata	A med sedge	Pb3	Plant at the edges of ponds in drifts at 0.6m centres
Carex secta	Pukio	Pb3	Plant at the edges of ponds in drifts at 0.6m centres
Cordyline australis	Ti Kouka, cabbage tree	Pb3	Plant at the back of ponds at top of the bank in groups of 3 - 7 at 1.2m centres
Cortaderia fulvida	Toetoe	Pb3	A tall grass with attractive flowers at 1.2m centres
Elaeocharis sphacelata	A med sedge	Pb3	Plant at the edges of ponds in drifts at 0.6m centres
Juncus pallidus	A tall sedge	Pb3	Plant at the edges of ponds in drifts at 0.6m centres
Phormium tenax	Harakeke, NZ flax	Pb3	Plant as predominant species at 1.2m centres. Flowers attract Tui

Ensure min 300mm depth high quality topsoil. Deeper where pond liner may restrict growth  
 Mulch with bio-degradeable coir mat to top of weir height. Use 100mm of spent bark mulch in all other places  
 Pin down plants and mulch with bio-degradeable pins to reduce damage from Pukeko at edges of ponds  
 Plant species vary between wetter lower banks and free draining upper banks.

**Coastal Mix East of Clarks Lane**

botanical name	common name	grade	notes
Apodasmia similis	Oioi	Pb3	Plant in vegetated swales at 0.6m centres in selected areas where required for improved treatment of stormwater run off
Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pb8	Plant at 5 - 7.5m centres in large areas either side of SH18 and at 15m centres in berms along local roads
Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	Pb3	Small canopy tree with rounded form and glossy leaves. An ideal filler planted at 1.5m centres
Phormium cookianum "Green Dwarf"	Mountain flax	Pb3	Plant in drifts along at 0.8m centres local roads and on well drained slopes either side of the alignment
Phormium tenax	Harakeke, NZ flax	Pb3	Plant around storm water ponds and where height wont interfere with views of coast at 1.2m centres. Flowers attractive to Tui

**Desired character outcomes:**  
 Open character with large areas of grass and flaxes under drifts of Pohutukawa and various spacings

## SH16 Native Highway Plant Mix South of Hobsonville Interchange

botanical name	common name	grade	notes
Apodasmia similis	Oioi	Pb3	Plant in drifts at road side and in vegetated swales at 0.6m centres
Coprosma robusta	Karamu	Pb3	Plant as a small - medium sized filler at 1.2m centres. Berries provide fodder for native birds. Self regenerating. Frangible species
Coprosma lucida	Shining Karamu	Pb3	Plant as a small - medium sized filler at 1.2m centres. Berries provide fodder for native birds. Self regenerating. Frangible species
Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Pb3	Plant for texture in groups of 3 - 5 at 1.2m centres
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	Pb8	Tall tree for height and legacy. Plant in wet areas in stands of 5 - 15 at 2 - 4m centres. Fruits attract birds
Knightia excelsa	Rewarewa	Pb8	Plant in stands of 5 - 7 at 3m centres in free draining areas for height. Attractive red flowers attract Tui
Leptospermum scoparium	Manuka	Pb3	Plant as small tree in groups of 5 - 7 at 1.2m centres. Attractive white flowers attract bees
Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	Pb3	Small canopy tree with rounded form and glossy leaves. An ideal filler planted at 1.5m centres. Frangible species
Phormium tenax	NZ flax	Pb3	Plant for texture at edges at 1.2m centres. Flowers attractive to Tui. Frangible species
Pittosporum crassifolius	Karo	Pb3	Plant as med sized filler at 1.4m centres. Frangible species
Pittosporum eugenoides	Tarata	Pb3	Plant as med sized filler at 1.4m centres
Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kohuhu	Pb3	Plant as med sized filler at 1.4m centres
Podocarpus totara	Totara	Pb8	Tall tree for height and legacy as single specimens and in groups of 3 - 5 at 2 - 4m centres
Pseudopanax arboreus	Whauwhaupaku, 5 finger	Pb3	Small tree with glossy green leaves. Fruit attractive to birds. Frangible. Plant at 1.4m centres
Pseudopanax crassifolius	Horoeka, lancewood	Pb3	Plant for texture in groups of 3 - 5 at 1m centres
Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau Palm	Pb5	Plant for texture and interest as a long term emergent species in groups of 3 - 7 at 1.5m centres
Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Pb5	Small - med sized tree with showy yellow flowers that attract Tui. Plant in drifts along the length of the alignment at 2m centres
Vitex lucens	Puriri	Pb8	Large canopy tree with large attractive leaves and flowers. Fruits attractive to native Pigeon. Plant well back from road edge at 10m centres

## Desired character outcomes:

Lush multi-layered plantings  
 Deep green cover featuring diverse mix of heights, forms and textures  
 Emergent tall forest species planted in drifts  
 Habitat supporting species such as flax, kowhai and others  
 Wetland and riparian character north of SH16/SH18 interchange

**SOFTSCAPE ELEMENTS**

**2.3.6 Planting Images**

**SH16 GREEN WALLS**

**CLIMBERS**



Clematis fosteri



Passiflora tetrandra



Rubus australis

**HANGING PLANTS**



Carex secta



Muehlenbeckia complexa



Phormium tenax



Coprosma kirkii

**PERCHING PLANTS AND GRASSES**



Acaena inermis 'Atropurpurea'



Astelia banksii



Blechnum novae zelandiae



Arthropodium cirratum



Astelia solandri



Blechnum filiforme



Collospermum hastatum



Libertia ixioides



SH16 NATIVE HIGHWAY MIX



Oioi (*Apadasmia similis*)



Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*)



*Cyathea dealbata*



*Knightia excelsa*



Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*)



*Myoporum laetum*



*Phormium cookianum* 'Green Dwarf'



*Phormium tenax*



*Pittisporum engenioides*



Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)



Nikau Palm (*Rhopalostylis sapida*)



Kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*)



Puriri (*Vitex lucens*)

**SOFTSCAPE ELEMENTS**  
**2.3.6 Planting Images**

**WATERWAYS**



Carex secta



Cortaderia fulvida



Kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*)

**PONDS**



Baumia articulata



Juncus pallidus



Cordyline australis



**SH18 SHELTERBELTS**



Populus nigra var. italica



Populus nigra var. robusta



Alnus glutinosa



SH18 NATIVE HIGHWAY MIX



Podocarpus totara



Leptospermum scoparium



Phormium tenax



Ngaio (Myoporum laetum)



## SOFTSCAPE ELEMENTS

### 2.3.9 Planting Images

#### MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

##### Grass

- The TNZ Guidelines for Highway Landscaping Appendices 5: Low Growth Vegetation Guide specifies the following low grow grass species mix for the Northland/Auckland TNZ Network Maintenance Region PSMC005:

SPECIES	%
Lolium perene	60
Agrostis tenuis	10
Trifolium subterranean	10
Trifolium repens	20

- Low grow grass mix requires only 3 mows/annum compared with conventional grass species, which require up to 15 mows/annum.
- A different level of treatment will be required for vegetated swales as for other areas such as grassy banks.

##### General Maintenance Considerations

- Native Highway Planting mixes will feature a diverse mix of native plants that are native to the site and sourced locally. These plants are selected as the best 'fit' for the site, thus requiring minimal ongoing maintenance or additional inputs such as irrigation.
- The selected species mixes are self regenerating as they are able to seed freely within 2 – 3 seasons of installation.
- The species selected are 'proven' and feature widely in historic TNZ plantings in similar environments and are listed as preferred species in the TNZ Guidelines for Highway Landscaping.
- In the detailed design phase, care will be taken to select final species mixes to best suit the variety of drainage conditions and orientations of cut and fill batters so as to minimise losses and maintenance inputs.
- At the outset, an early relationship with the planting contractor and plant suppliers will assist fine tuning of species selection and best practice nursery preparation.

- A planting grade of PB3 is selected as the best value for money as they are small and are able to establish easily. Should losses occur, replacement costs are low. Larger grades will be required for species that are less hardy.
- The planting strategy is most likely to be a one stage planting to be undertaken within the contract period. Less hardy species are therefore minimised, and where they do occur, will be planted in carefully selected sites amongst the shelter of more hardy species.
- Well rotted bark mulch will be placed around all plants at a depth of 100mm. Within the 2yr Contract Maintenance Period, the bark mulch may need to be topped up annually to maintain an even depth as the bark breaks down.
- Where plantings are located on the banks of storm water treatment ponds and water courses, a biodegradable coir mat will be used for mulching. The mat, which lasts approx 2 seasons, will be pinned down with biodegradable pins to secure it and reduce Pukeko damage to the plants.
- Hydroseed to temporarily grass or apply straw mulch to topsoil stockpiles. Manage stockpiles to ensure maintenance of topsoil quality.
- Prepare a weed control strategy to reduce competition to plant establishment.
- Proven preparation practices will be encouraged including:
  - Scarification of sub soils to a depth of 300mm
  - Placement of 200 – 300mm depth of good quality topsoil won from the site (and stored appropriately to maintain viability)
  - Approval of contractors methodology of plant delivery, storage and handling
  - Testing and amelioration of topsoil where necessary to ensure the best growing medium is provided including fertility, pH and organic matter
  - Close coordination with contractors and suppliers to ensure best species selections made and plant availability and quality
- A Maintenance and Management Plan will be developed in the detailed design stage. The following is indicative of a likely levels of activity for multi-layered native plantings:

YEAR	NO OF VISITS	ACTIVITIES
1	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control</li> <li>Removal of litter</li> <li>Replacement of dead or diseased plants</li> <li>Top up bark mulch</li> <li>Replace coir weed mat where damaged</li> </ul>
2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control</li> <li>Removal of litter</li> <li>Replacement of dead or diseased plants</li> <li>Top up bark mulch</li> <li>Replace coir weed mat where damaged</li> </ul>
3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control</li> <li>Removal of litter</li> <li>Replacement of dead or diseased plants</li> </ul>
5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control</li> <li>Removal of litter</li> </ul>

##### Green Walls

- No ongoing maintenance is anticipated for Green Walls except for the following:
  - Replacement of dead or diseased plants after the 1st growing season