



URUTI COMPOSTING & VERMICULTURE FACILITY



Landscaping Plan

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Landscaping Plan

Version Control

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V1.3	7-11-19	Draft	D Gibson		

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1.0 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to link the 'Farm management Environmental plan' with stock control, riparian planting, forestry planting, and STRESS relieve planting. This plan summarises the various work streams that are underway.

The Management Plan shall be taken to include this document and any supporting plans, reports and specifications that have been previously approved.

The objectives and action plans are to be reviewed on an annual basis.

2.0 General

The Uruti site comprises 620ha of land, from stream flats to steep contour. Approximately 325ha of land is regenerating bush, with a reasonable density of Manuka trees and shrubs.

3.0 Resource Consent Conditions

Existing Resource Consent Condition 26 *The consent holder shall maintain the areas of riparian planting, undertaken in accordance with option 1 of riparian management plan RMP383, by ensuring the ongoing replacement of plants which do not survive, the eradication of weeds until the plants are well established, and the exclusion of stock from planted areas.*

4.0 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the Landscape Management Plan are as follows:

To maintain landscape character: To protect and conserve the existing landscape character and screening function of the existing trees and other vegetation, and to incorporate locally indigenous species within screening/structural landscape areas, to provide an attractive and robust landscape setting for the buildings on the site and reinforce local distinctiveness;

The sustainable management of existing vegetation: To retain existing trees and other vegetation that are worthy of retention, and to enhance their character, composition and age structure through positive management with consideration to long-term viability and health and safety;

To achieve a high standard of maintenance: To take measures to ensure the successful establishment and growth of new structural and incidental planting and to take appropriate long-term management measures to ensure the satisfactory appearance and sustainability of vegetation. To ensure that landscape components are replaced, augmented and/or improved over time as appropriate;

To maintain and enhance biodiversity: To protect and enhance the nature conservation interest of both existing and new habitats and to ensure the adoption of management practices that enhance the biodiversity value of the site. To fulfil all legal requirements in relation to the protection and management of ecological features and the protection and

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management of target species including fish, birds and reptiles;

To ensure health and safety: To uphold the duty of care that all landscape components are safe and that all reasonable steps are taken to minimise risk of injury and damage to people and property; and

To provide a mechanism or monitoring and review: To ensure that management practices are monitored and where necessary reviewed on an annual basis in accordance with changing site circumstances and the views of key stakeholders (Taranaki Regional Council, Ngati Mutunga, Staff, and owners).

5.0 Plan Actions Table

An action plan has been developed showing the work streams underway to implement this plan.

Table 1 Action Plan

Action	Time frame	Comments
Riparian Planting of Haehanga Stream from roadside to end of upper irrigation area.	Completed August 2020	Plants purchased from TRC based on Ngati Mutunga recommendations for plants endemic to area
SRESS relieve planting in areas prone to erosion	Further area to be investigated	Has been carried out on part of farm-further area to be identified 2020 and application made to TRC for assistance funding
Stock exclusion areas identified	Fencing complete	
Manuka planting to continue	3,000 plants annually	10,000 plants planted as at Oct 2019. 3,000 plants to be planted annually
Wetlands enhancement	Nov 2020	Wetland areas to be defined-supplementary planting in these areas to be carried out.

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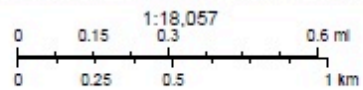
Diagram 1. Riparian Planting Area

Riparian Planting Extent



October 17, 2019

- Addresses
- Taranaki Regional boundary
- Road Names
- Road (-35k)
- Railway
- Property Rating & Valuation



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Diagram 2. TRC Riparian Planting Plan-completed work



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Riparian planting has been completed in the marked areas. Further planting will be undertaken to enhance areas that have already been planted.

Preferred Species to be planted

Extract from Ngati Mutunga Iwi Environmental Management Plan

3. Require that riparian restoration uses indigenous species that would historically have been found in the area, including;

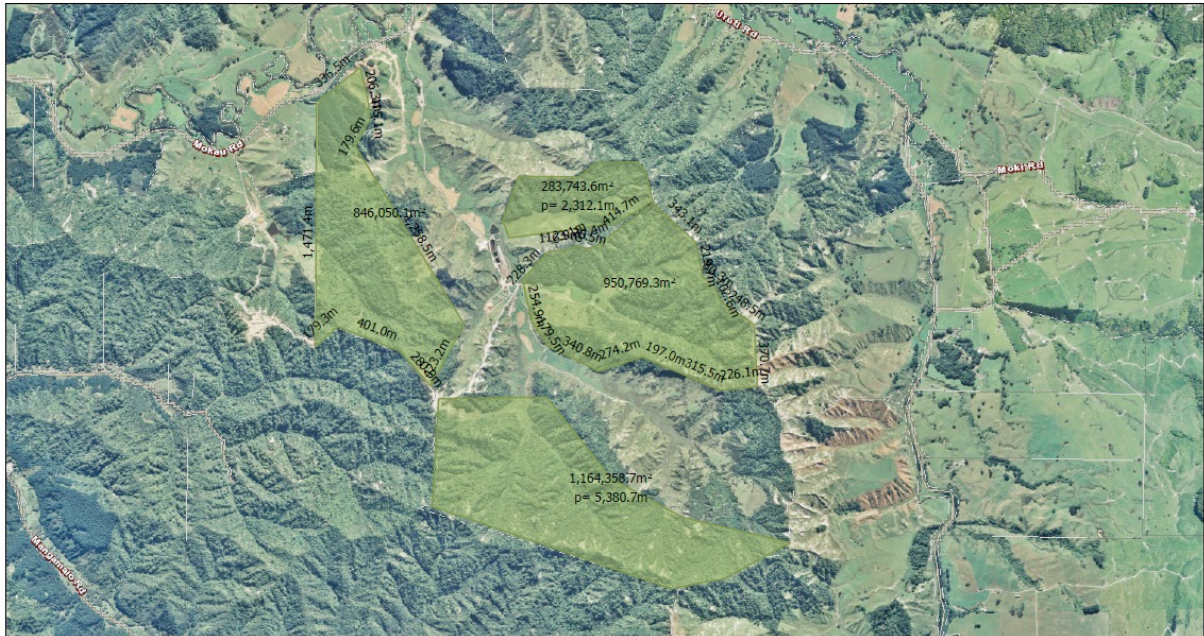
Harakeke (Flax)
Manuka
Kanuka
Ti Kouka (Cabbage Tree)
Raupo
Koromiko
Karamu
Toetoe
Katakuta
Pohuehue (Meuhlenbeckia)
Pukio (Sedge)
Manahi (pond weed)

It is Remediation (NZ)'s intention to use these species wherever possible.

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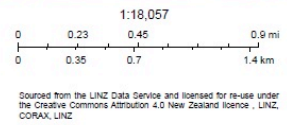
Diagram 3. Stock Excluded Area.

Stock Excluded Areas



October 17, 2019

- Addresses
- Taranaki Regional boundary
- Road Names
- Road (-35k)
- Railway
- Property Rating & Valuation



Fencing has been completed so as to exclude stock from 324ha of land. This land is regenerating native bush and some manuka planting has been undertaken.

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Diagram 4. South Taranaki and Regional Erosion Support Scheme (STRESS) Planting Undertaken

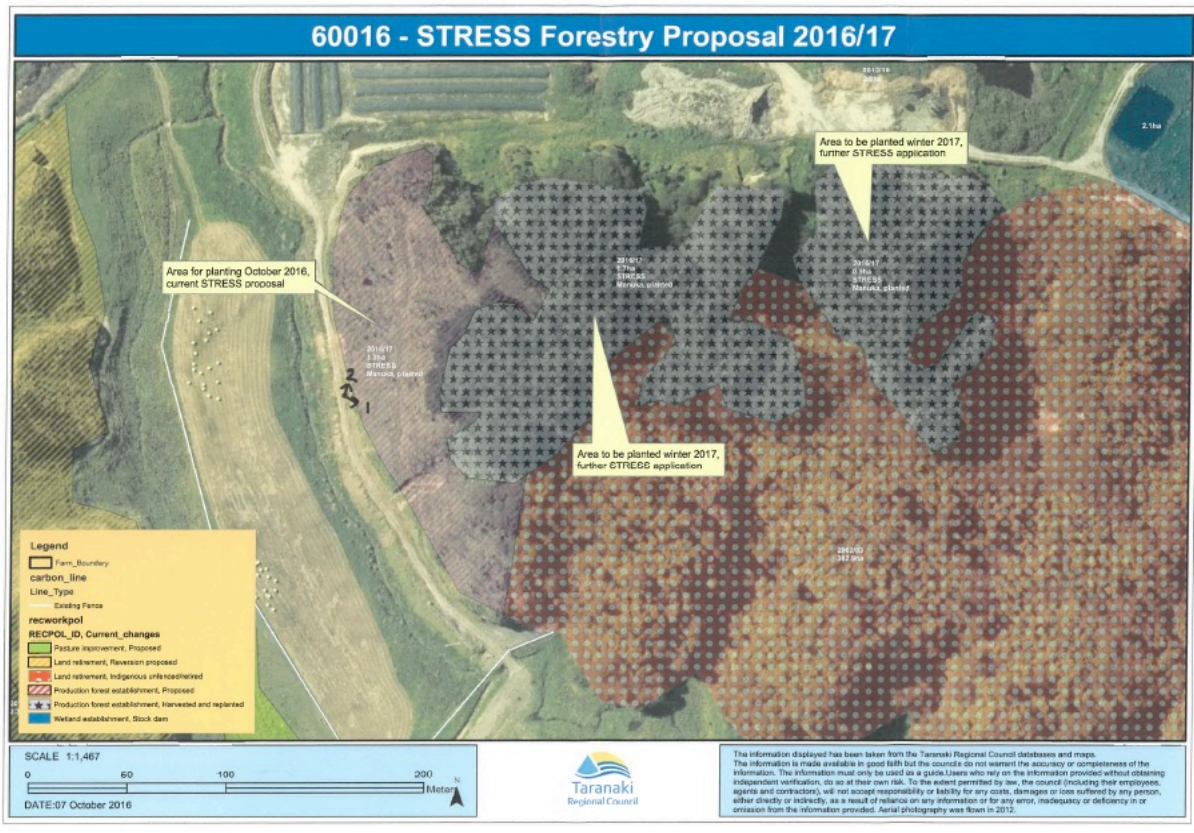


Diagram 4 shows the area where STRESS planting has been undertaken. This area was in pine trees, these having been harvested. The area was planted with Manuka and has regenerating native bush. This area is excluded from stock.

STRESS supports soil conservation projects that will reduce the risk of accelerated erosion in the eastern hill country and the subsequent sediment that ends up in our waterways and marine environment.

Studies (TRC) show that compared to pasture, 90% less erosion occurs under bush/forestry plantation, 80% less under scrub cover and up to 70% less where soil conservation trees are planted.

Soil conservation measures can take six to eight years to establish before they can provide adequate protection against erosion and reduce the sediment generated and delivered to waterways. Extreme storm events resulting in flooding and slips are likely to occur somewhere in Taranaki about once every five to six years. This highlights the need to take preventative measures to minimise the effects of soil loss.