



Picton Ferry Terminal

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WELLINGTON
lvl 2/282 wakefield st
po box 19212, wellington
p: +64 4 381 3355
e: office@waal.co.nz
w: www.waal.co.nz

AUCKLAND
47B Karangahape rd
p: +64 9 373 5258
e: office@waal.co.nz
w: www.waal.co.nz

TE ĀTIAWA HUI/WORKSHOP - 28.01.2020

BIG PICTURE

PICTON FERRY TERMINAL LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

KEY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

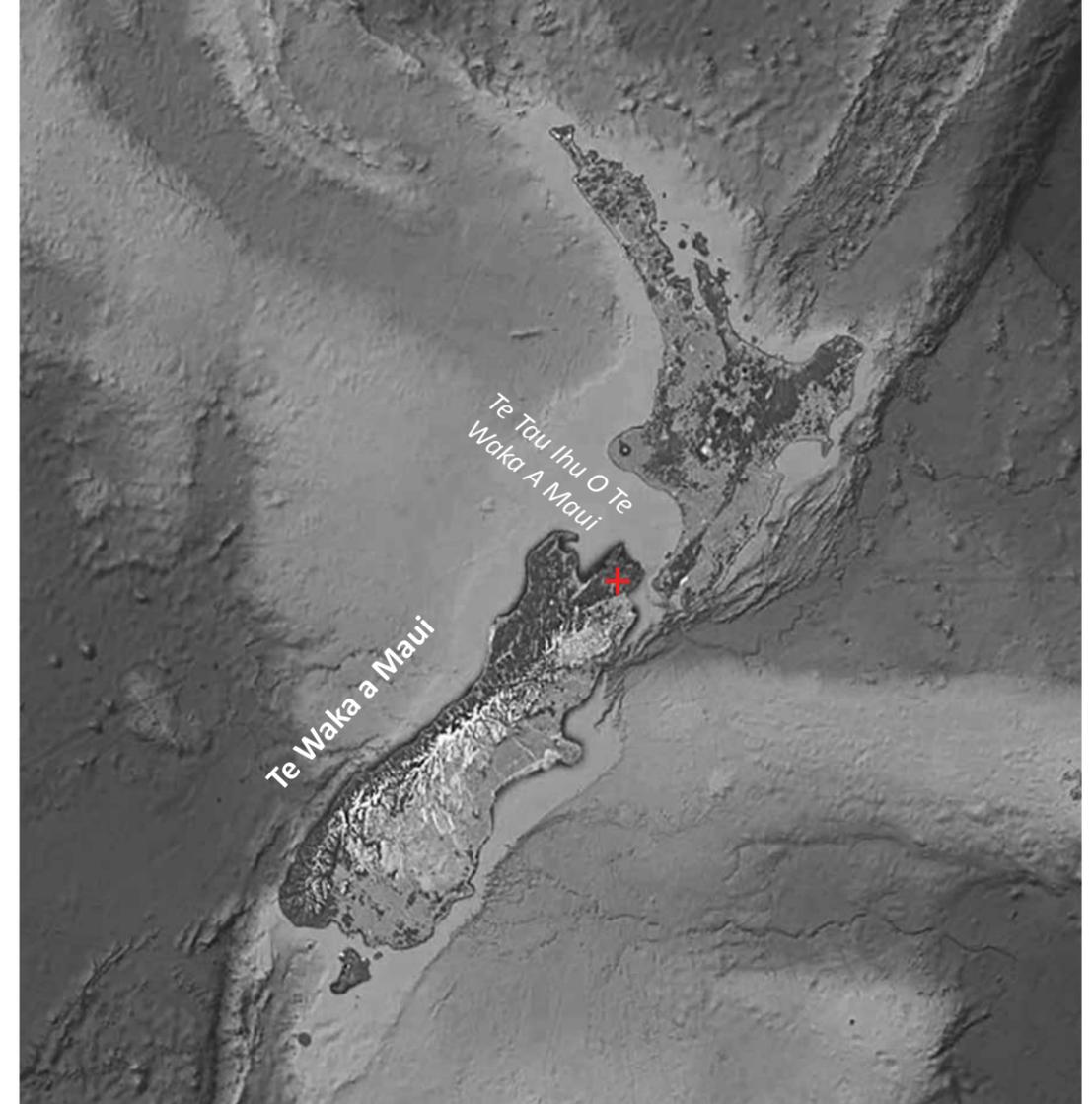
- create a destination gateway, that locals and visitors are proud of, and enjoy using
- drop off/ pick up
- pedestrian access
- service vehicle access
- visitor parking
- bus/coach access (cruise/
- ability to work with seasonal flux

OPPORTUNITIES TO :

- create a crafted sequence of landscape spaces
- create a memorable visitor experience
- support the health and well being of Picton in terms of its PEOPLE+PLACE+CULTURE
- acknowledge Te Ātiawa's history and context in Waitohi/Picton/Waikawa

HOW MIGHT THESE OBJECTIVES BE ACHIEVED

- Support and recognize tangata whenua's historical and contemporary connections to the site and the broader Picton area where appropriate ;
- Integrate landscape features including cultural references to the historical Waitohi Stream;
- Celebrate Picton's maritime/port coastal landscape;
- Achieve design consistency and coherence appropriate to the scale of the Ferry Terminal operations;
- Support activation of the coastal edge and pedestrian access into Picton town centre;
- Support existing ecological systems; and
- Integrate safe, amenity enhanced multi-modal circulation routes.
- Develop the design in line with the sustainability strategies of both Kiwirail and Port Marlborough New Zealand

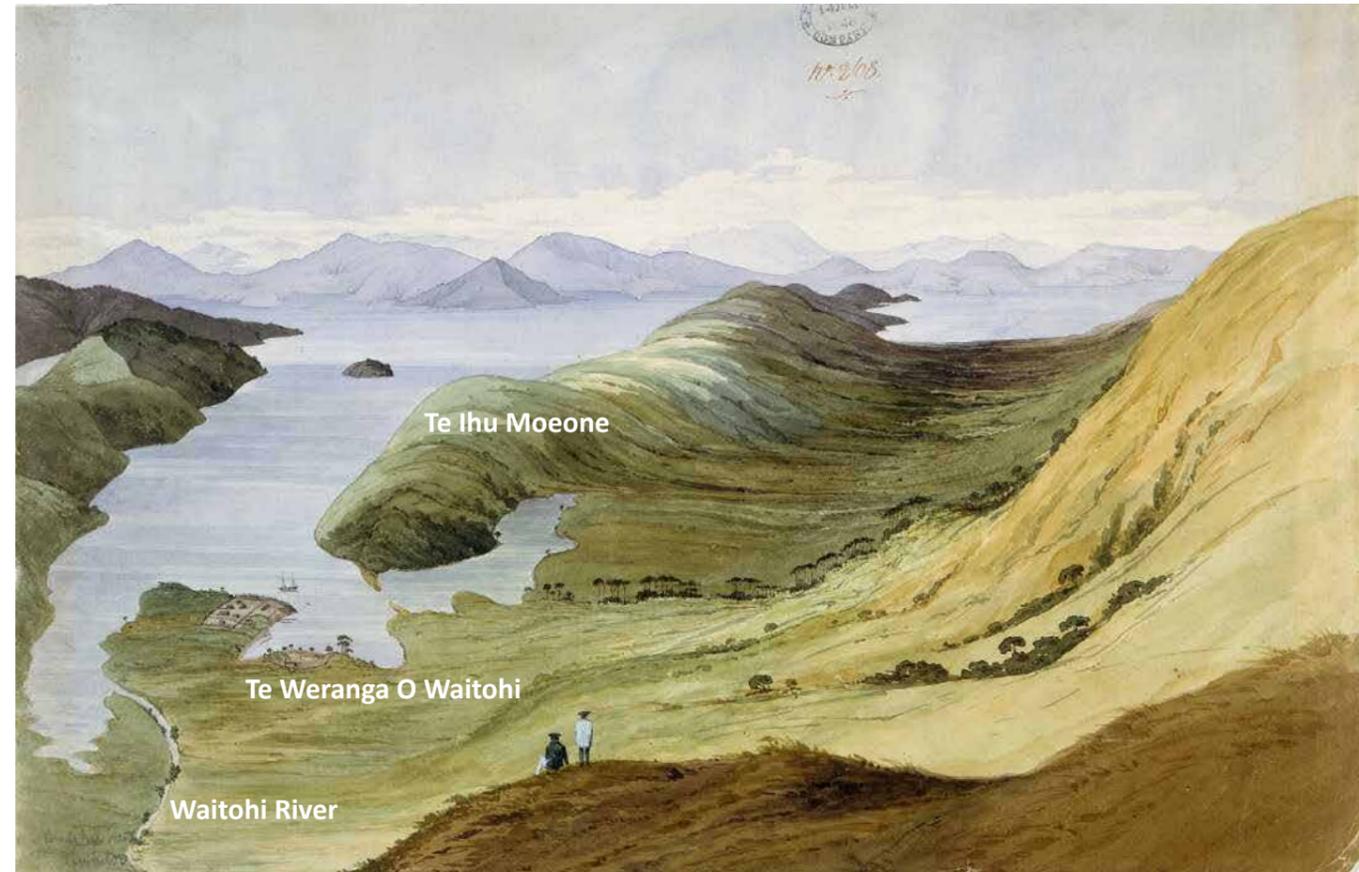


WHAT WE'VE DISCOVERED TO DATE

TE WERENGA O WAITOHI

WHAT WE UNDERSTAND OF THE SITE AND IT'S CULTURAL/ HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

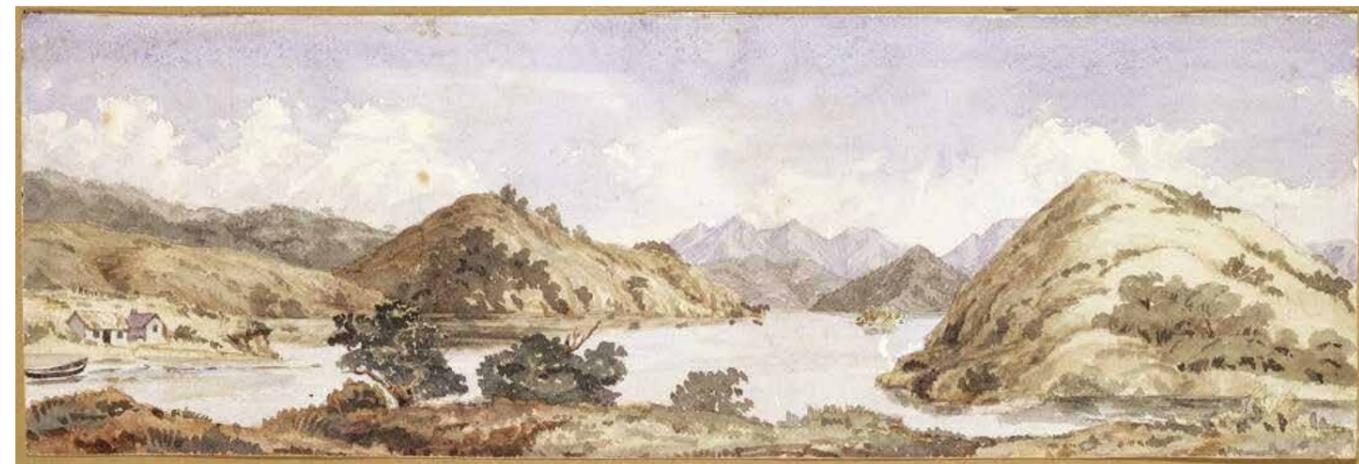
- Te Ātiawa are mana whenua of its Te Tau Ihu rohe and have a close association with Waikawa Marae, in Tōtaranui (Queen Charlotte Sound)
- Te Weranga o Waitohei is the Maori (and original) name for Picton
- Waitohei River, is the largest tributary within the catchment area.
- Historically the river flowed into a vast and ecologically rich estuary, Waitohei Lagoon. The lagoon was a significant and distinctive landscape feature.
- Waitohei River is of high cultural significance to Te Ātiawa, a place of historical occupation and ceremony.
- The waters of the Waitohei, coming from Maunga Piripiri at the head of the catchment, are considered sacred and were used for a range of tikanga (customs) including in the preparation of warriors for battle.
- Branches of the Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*) feature in the pre-battle ritual, dipped into Waitohei Stream by the Tohunga, the branch was then used to strike each warrior on the right shoulder.
- Piripiri is also the name given to the fragrant moss that grows on trees on the upper slopes of Maunga Piripiri. Piripiri (the moss) was placed in small kete worn around the necks of wahine.
- Waitohei Pā was situated not far from the stream and lagoon, at the sheltered southern shores of the harbour
- Te Weranga o Waitohei/ Picton has a strong landscape language typified by its coves and sheltered waterways framed by rugged hills.



1848, William Fox *Bird's eye view of Waitohei*
Showing Waitohei Stream and possibly Waitohei Pā



Early painting of Waitohei/Picton, looking north, with village/pa on the left, and lagoon on the right (date TBC)



1858, Frederick Aloysius Weld *Site of (intended) town of Waitohei*
Te Weranga o Waitohei/ Picton coastline pre-development.

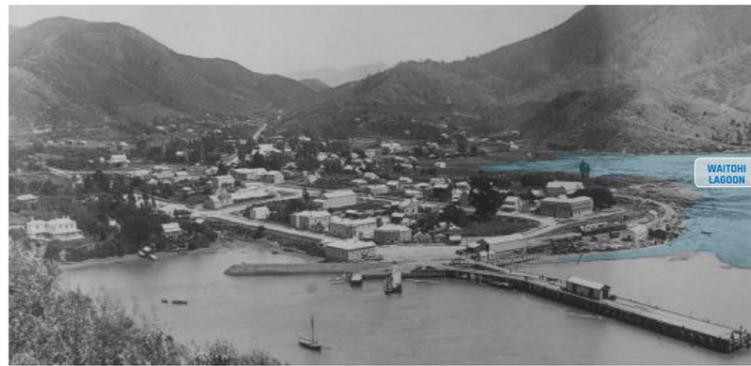
MOUNTAIN/RIVER/SEA CONNECTION
THE FLOW OF WATER FROM MAUNGA PIRIPIRI TO WAITOHI



HISTORY OF WAITOHI HARBOUR EDGE WAITOHI STREAM AND LAGOON



WAITOHI LAGOON



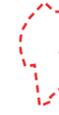
WAITOHI LAGOON

1895

WAITOHI STREAM AND LAGOON

- With a long history of being a significant port to connect the North and South Islands of New Zealand, demand grew in the 1900s to develop its capacities
- Over the past 70 years, the Waitohi Lagoon has been progressively filled in, changing the character of the lower Waitohi River

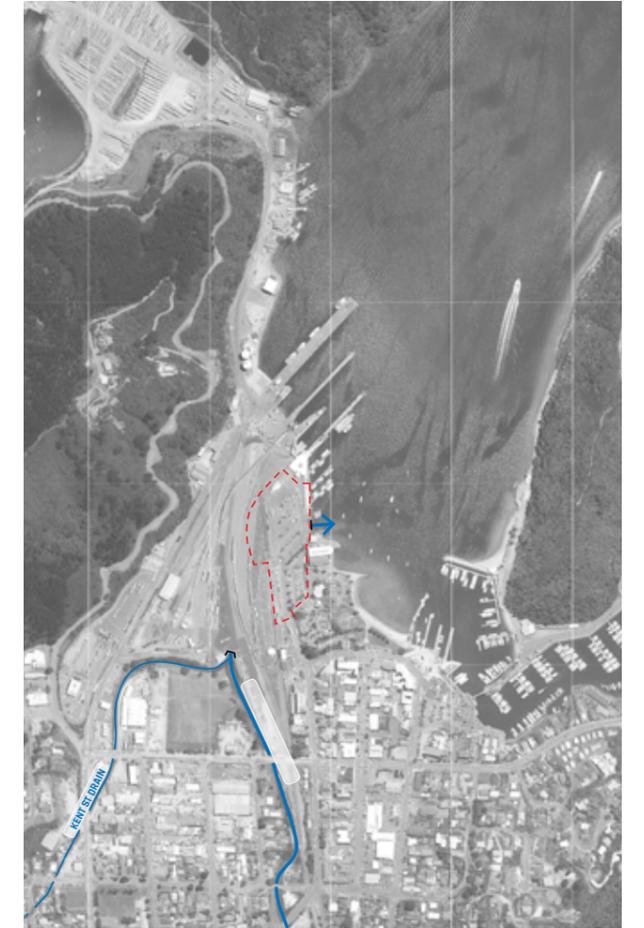
scope of works



29.09.1961



26.10.1976



10.12.2017

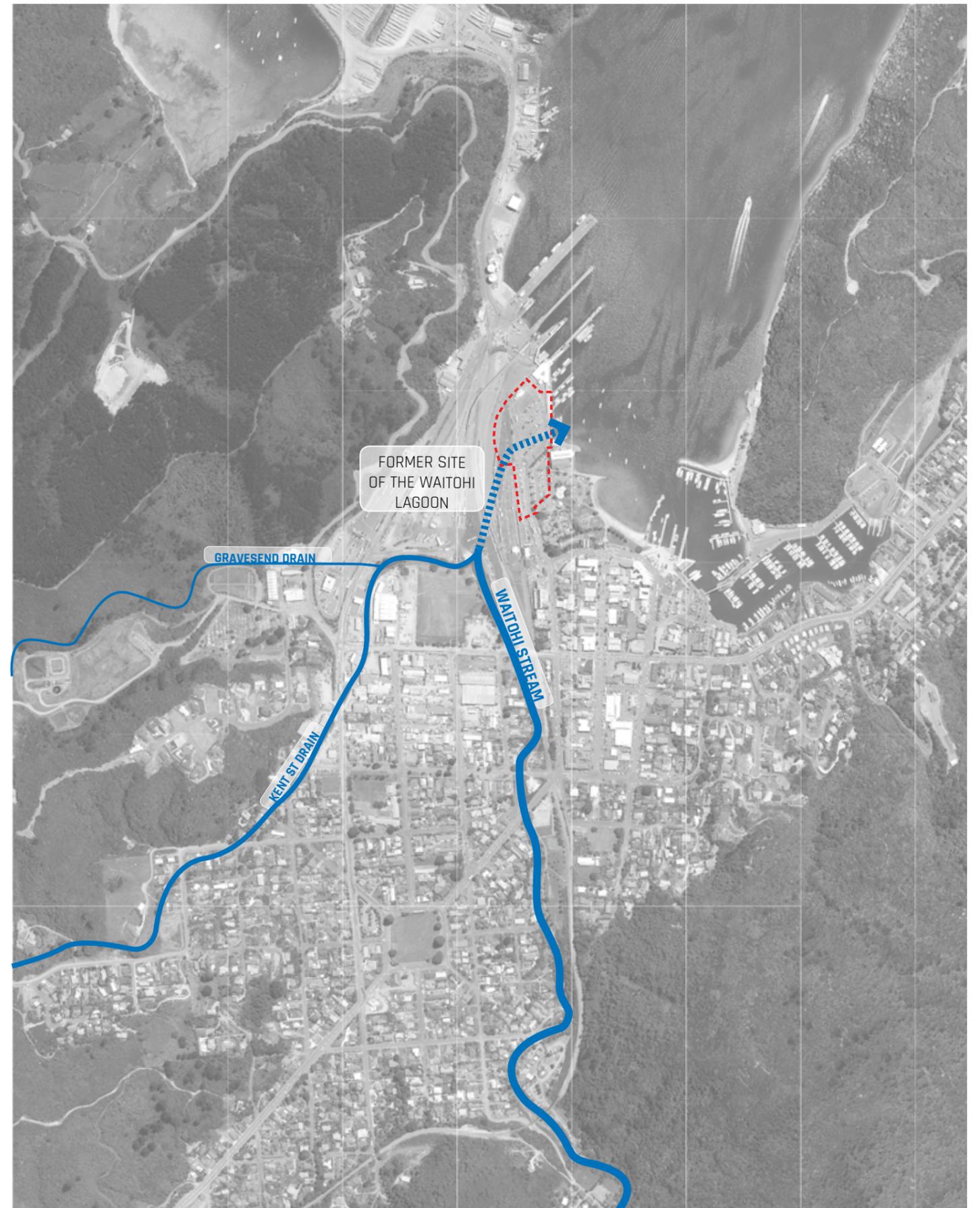


1896

HISTORY OF WAITOHI HARBOUR EDGE PICTON HARBOUR

WAITOHI LAGOON & THE MARLBOROUGH HARBOUR BOARD PORT DEVELOPMENT

- In 1970 Marlborough Harbour Board commenced the port development which involved a lengthy process of filling the lagoon. The main reclamation, associated with the development of the rail yards, occurred in 1971
- At this time at the point of confluence, Kent Street Drain and Waitohi Stream were diverted beneath the extended port through a 300m triple culvert
- Ultimately, the lower reaches of the Waitohi River have been extensively culverted, with the seaward end discharging into the Picton Harbour, adjacent to the Interislander Ferry Terminal.



diverted culvert



scope of works



streams & creeks

HISTORY OF WAITOHI HARBOUR EDGE

ACKNOWLEDGING THE IMPORTANCE OF RECENT RESEARCH

THE WAITOHI AND WAIKAWA STREAMS CHARACTERISATION STUDY

- The recommendations of this report, are being considered as part of the developing design of the Picton Ferry Terminal project, and the terminal precinct and landscape area, including the following;
- “Promote good yard practices at industrial sites along Kent St Drain to reduce heavy metals in rainfall run-off and discharge of hydrocarbons”
- “Promote riparian planting in the lower reaches to reduce smothering of stream bed habitat as a result of erosion and the excessive growth of algae on the stream bed”
- “Educate residents that the discharge of liquids that are toxic to aquatic life into stormwater drains can have dramatic effects on aquatic ecosystems”

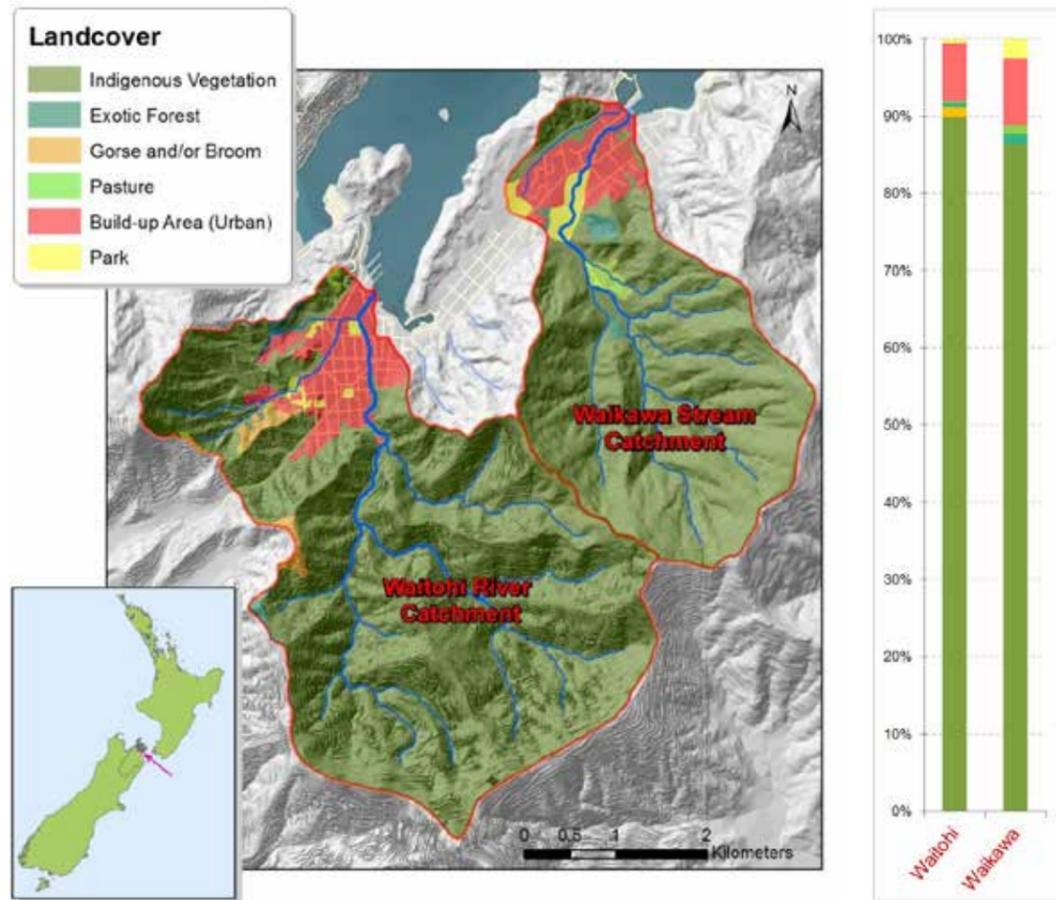
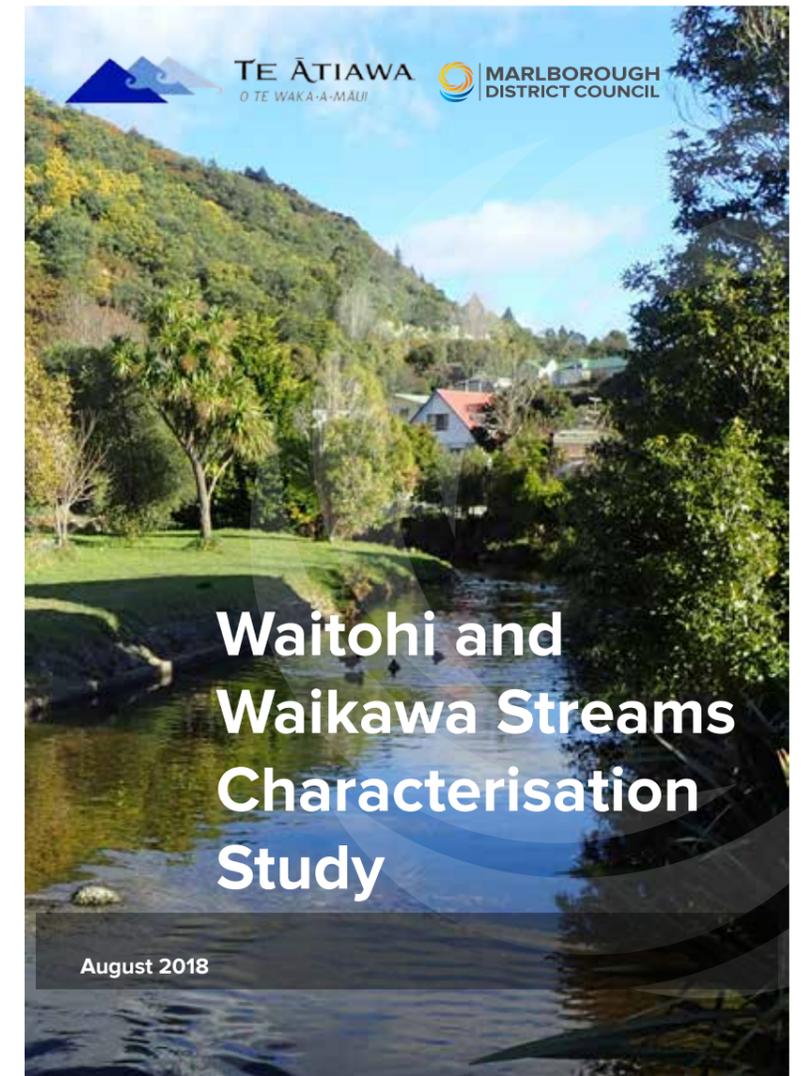


Figure 1: Land cover in the Waitohi and Waikawa catchments based on the New Zealand Land Cover Database 2012.



Historic Archive



Looking down on to the Picton ferry terminal. At left is the land reclaimed and in the middle of this area a transporter park will be made. The existing terminal, with the Aramoana departing, can be seen near the middle of the photograph. The No.2 terminal will be between that and the Waitohi Wharf alongside which are two ships

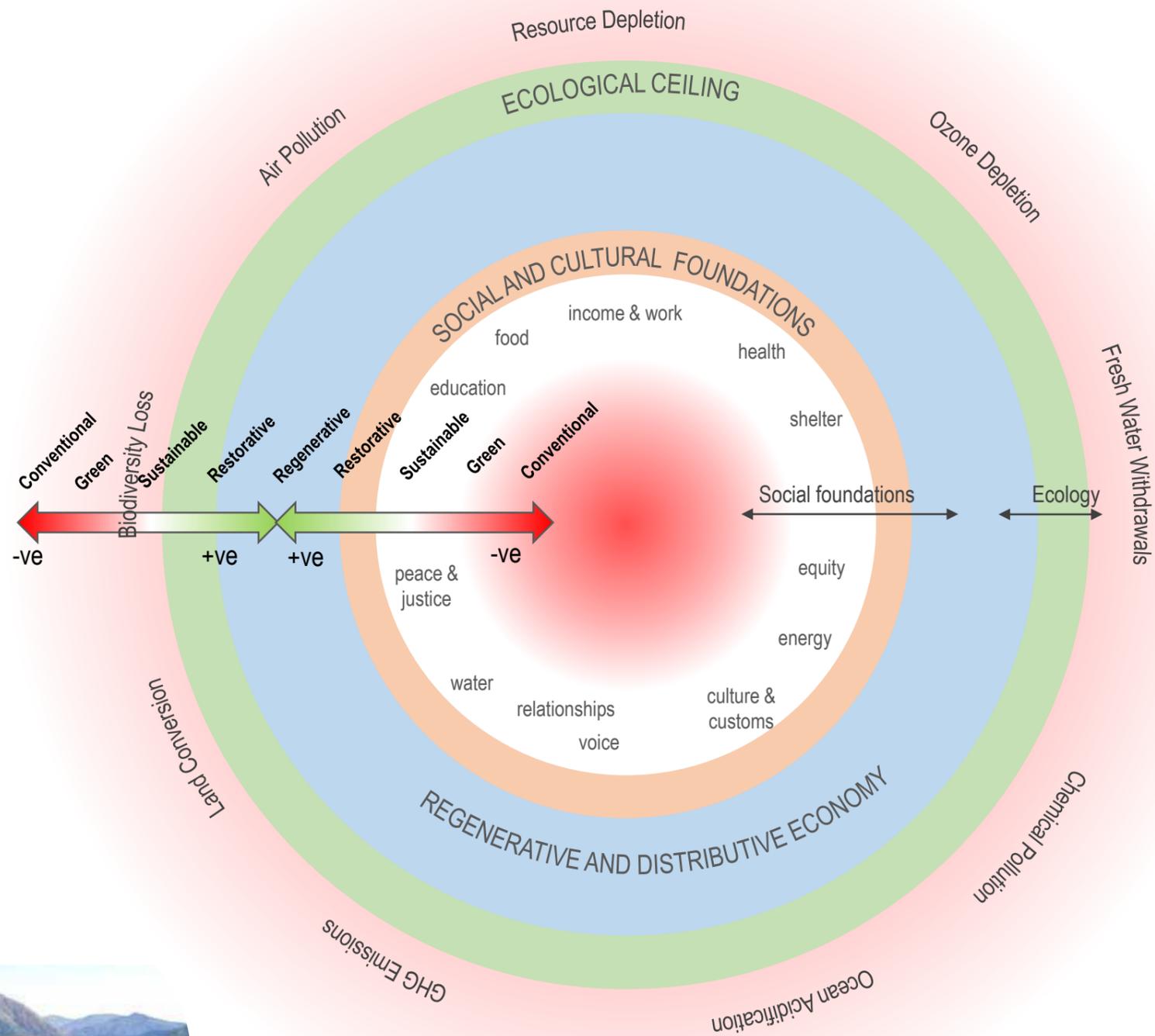
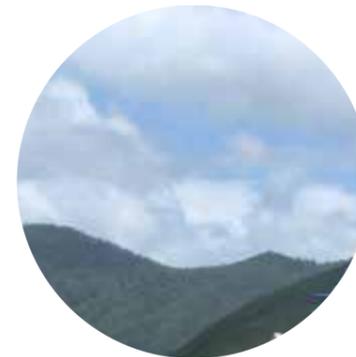
The Waitohi River and the Waitohi Lagoon have disappeared beneath fill and culverting. Photo: Nelson Photo News – No129: July 24, 1971

SUSTAINABILITY

INTEGRATING STRATEGY/POLICY AND CULTURAL VALUES

PROJECT SUSTAINABLE/ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

- As part of the initial design work, the project team is working with sustainability consultants at ECubed to develop a sustainability framework and target for the project.



Regenerative Economic Graphic

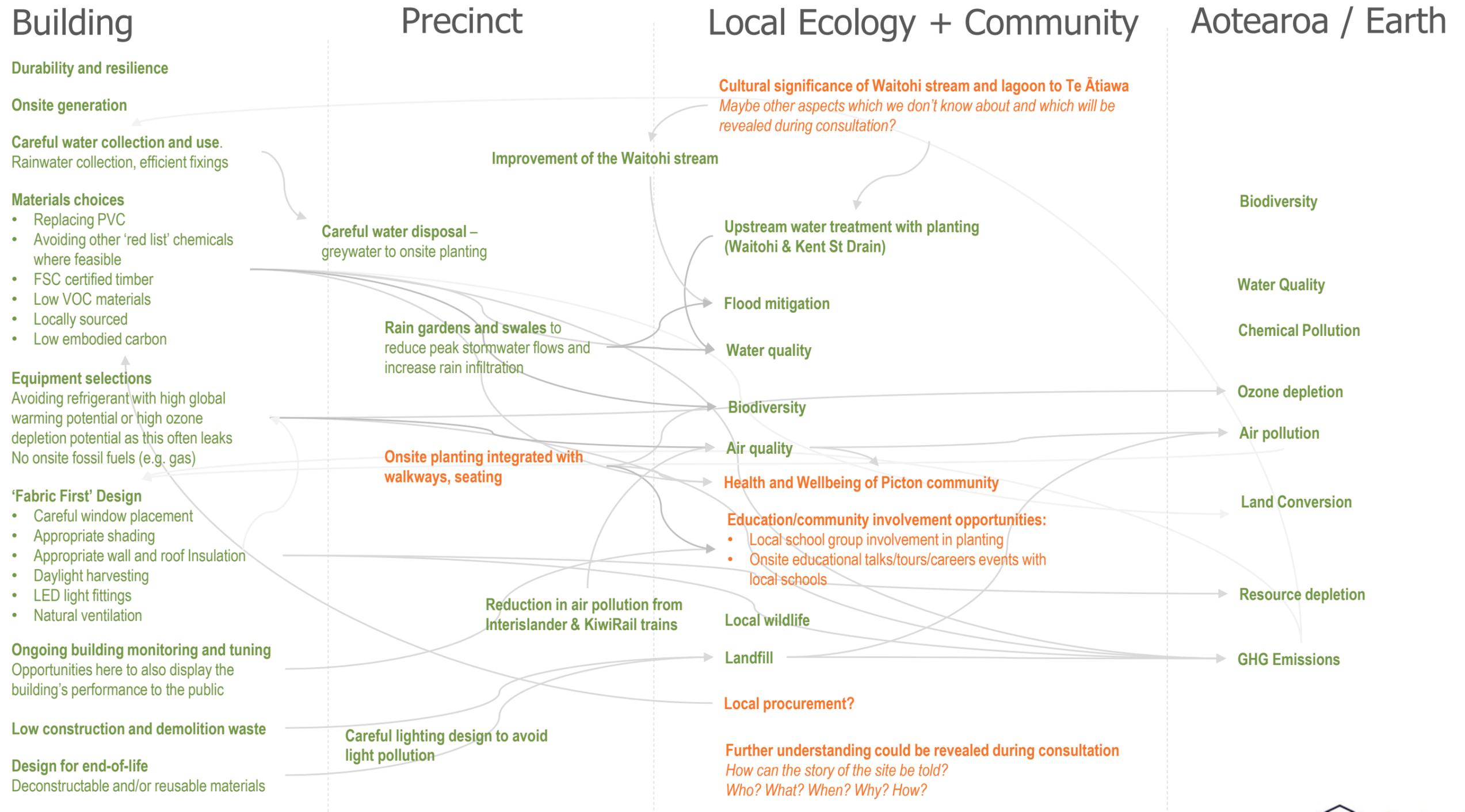


SUSTAINABILITY

INTEGRATING STRATEGY/POLICY AND CULTURAL VALUES

PLACE BAED SUSTAINABILITY POSSIBILITIES

- Picton's port is a unique network of living systems resulting from the complex interactions between the natural ecology (climate, water, soil, flora and fauna) and culture (Māori customs, community activity, economic activities, education) of the port.



THE PROPOSED SITE

KEY SITE VIEWS & OUTLOOKS



① Natural landscape frames harbours/sounds outlook



② Harbour and hill-line back drop, foreground port and car park activity



③ Foreground dominated by car park, distant views of hill-line and Picton town centre.



④ View dominated by car park and terminal in foreground with natural landscape hill-line beyond.

PRECEDENTS - LANDSCAPE/PRECINCT
ACKNOWLEDGING CULTURAL CONNECTIONS AND WHENUA



Boulders from Taranaki at Waitangi Park - a physical reminder of cultural ancestors



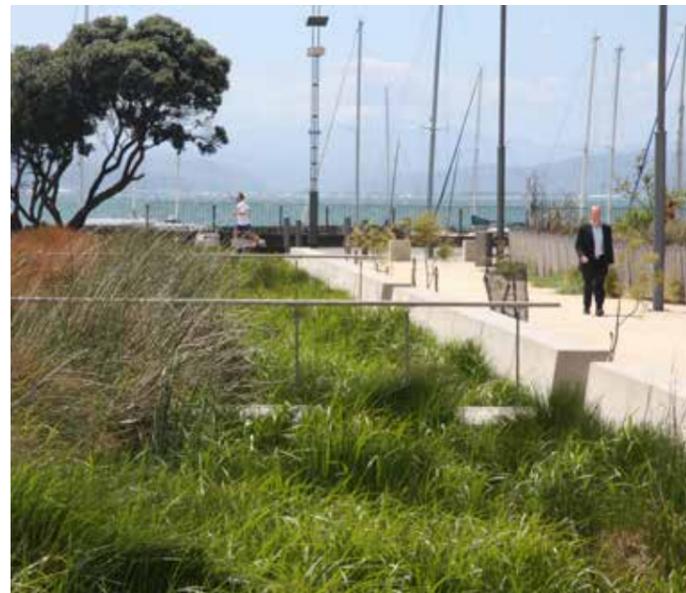
Ngā Tapuwae o te Kāhui Maunga (a connection to the Te Ātiawa Kāhui Maunga story which includes the three mountains Taranaki, Ruapehu and Tongariro, whakatauki on the wall and *Hinerangi* sculpture).



Acknowledgement of Kumutoto Stream



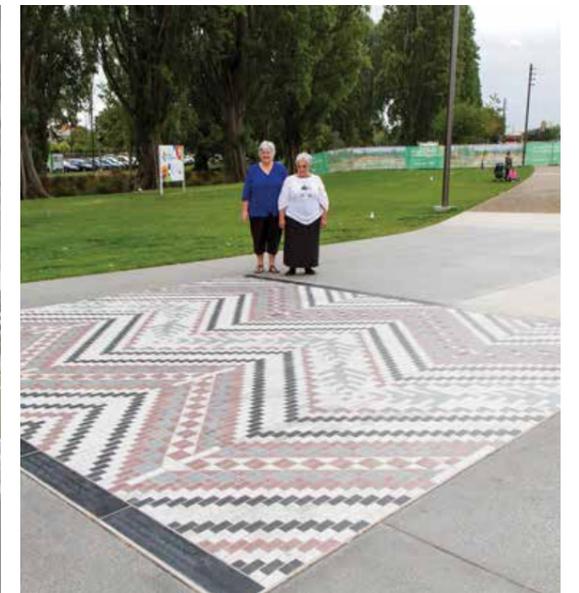
Waitangi Park Graving Dock and daylighted stream acknowledge Maori presence and culture along Wellington's waterfront providing a high level of amenity, ecological resource and interpretation of the site's industrial/ port heritage



Connecting to the historical and culturally valuable Watangi Stream and lagoon, the re-imagined stream provides high amenity and water quality improvements



Waka landing at Te Wharewaka O Pōneke



One of the panel pieces of Ngā Whāriki Manaaki, Te Papa Ōtākaro

PRECEDENTS - BUILDING/ARTWORKS/NAMING
ACKNOWLEDGING CULTURAL CONNECTIONS AND WHENUA



Carved ceiling panels by Jacob Scott, integrated artworks installed as part of Massey University COCA project



Carved ceiling panels by Jacob Scott, shown in context at Massey University COCA project



Waitohi/Picton Library ground floor plan, using colour/texture to signify the journey of Whenua from Hawaiiiki to Marlborough Sounds, Athfield Architects Limited & Te Atiawa Trustees



Atea/entry 'He Raukura' carvings by Matthew McIntyre-Wilson for Waitohi library & precinct



'He Raukura' carvings detail by Matthew McIntyre-Wilson

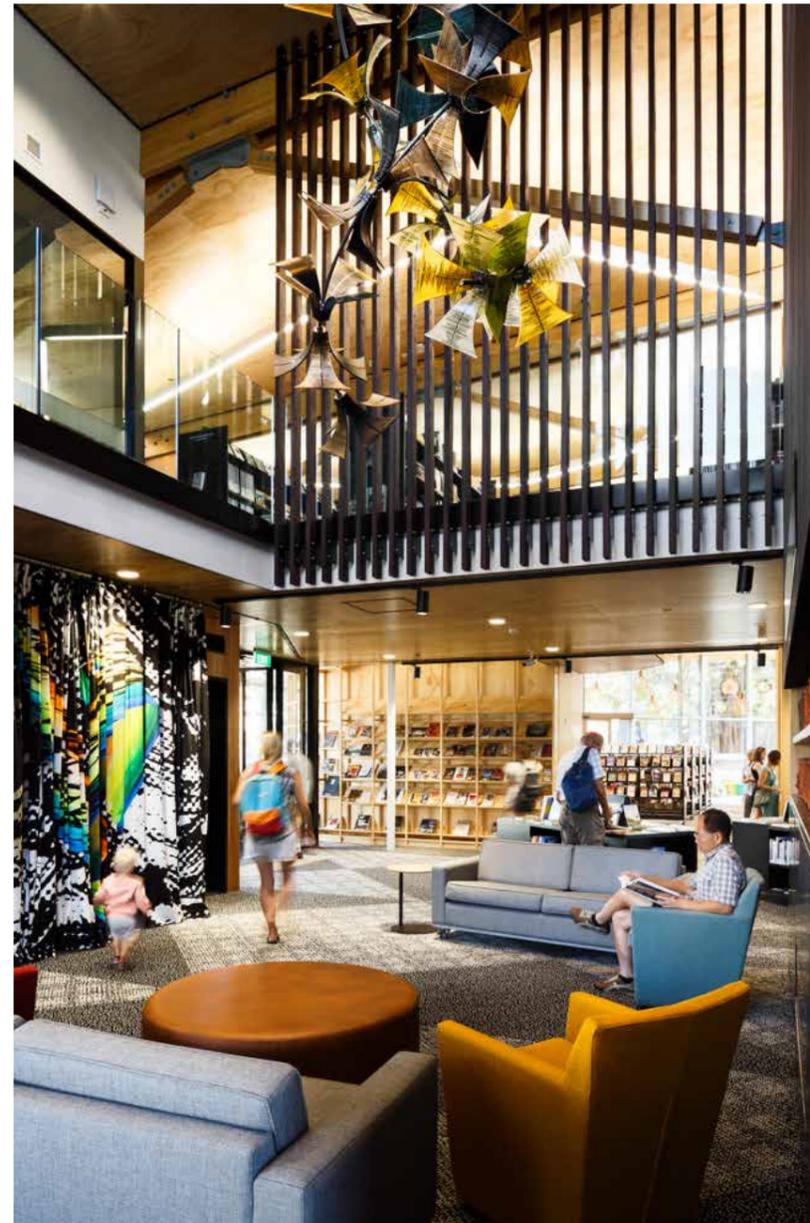


Whitireia Library Learnin Centre, facade solar shade paddle/hoe design by Athfield Architects Limited

PRECEDENTS - BUILDING/ARTWORKS/CEREMONY
ACKNOWLEDGING CULTURAL CONNECTIONS AND WHENUA



Product testing for integrated artworks, Athfield Architects Limited and Jacob Scott



Devonport Library, 'Te Aho Maumahara – Sacred Strand of Memories' glass chandelier artwork installation by artist Te Rongo Kirkwood



Devonport Library, Main entry Pare, by Ngā Whaotapu o Tāmaki Makaurau, carved Totara



Picton Marina, Interpretive/historical information panels, Athfield Architects Limited and Port Marlborough New Zealand



Waitohi/Johnsonville Library - Dawn Blessing led by Wellington Tenth's Trust representatives

PRECEDENTS

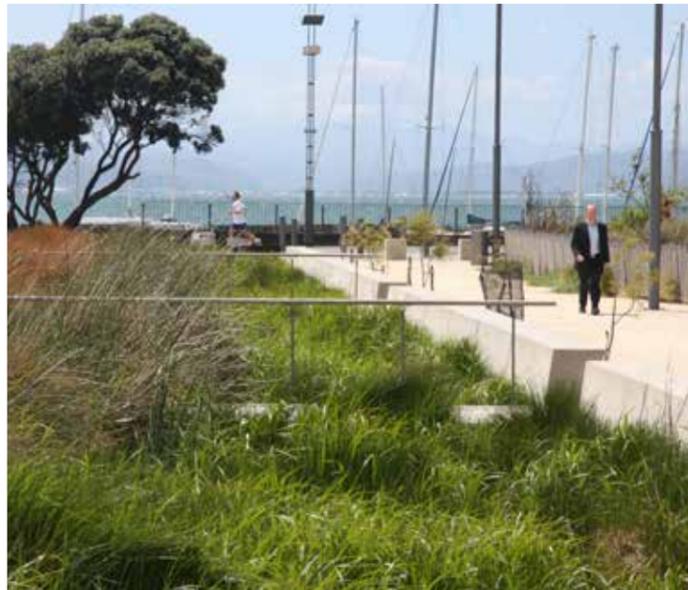
ACKNOWLEDGING MARITIME HISTORY AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

- celebration and interpretation of historical natural/cultural/maritime heritage
- integrated water cycle management (attenuation + quality management)
- recreation and amenity



Capture and filter site stormwater before it enters into Te Waitohi o Weranga's harbour waters. Interpret the site's natural history- River and Lagoon

The regenerated stream at Picton Marina



**SITE PLAN - INITIAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION/MEETINGS
FROM DECEMBER 2019 CONSULTATION**



Project milestones



PROMOTE BIODIVERSITY - ECOLOGICAL REPARATION
PLANTING SPECIES - HILLSIDE/ SHORE/ FOREST



TREES

- TITOKI
Alectryon excelsus
- KARAMU
Coprosma robusta
- TĪ KOUKA
Cordyline australis
- AKEAKE
Dodonaea viscosa
- KOHEKOHE
Dysoxylum spectabile
- KOTUKUTUKU/ TREE FUCHSIA
Fuchsia excorticata
- BLACK BEECH
Fuscospora solandri var solandri
- HARD BEECH
Fuscospora truncata
- KANUKA
Kunzea ericoides
- MANUKA
Leptospermum scoparium
- SOUTHERN RATA
Metrosideros umbellata
- NGAIO
Myoporum laetum
- TOTARA
Podocarpus totara
- HOROEKA
Pseudopanax crassifolius
- FIERCE LANCEWOOD
Pseudopanax ferox
- NIKAU
Rhopalostylis sapida
- COOK STRAIT KŌWHAI
- CLIMBERS**
- KIEKIE
Freycinetia banksii
- AKATEA/ CLIMBING WHITE RATA
Metrosideros perforata
- POHUEHUE
Muehlenbeckia complexa
- NZ JASMINE
Parsonsia heterophylla

SHRUBS

- Coprosma crassifolia*
- SCRUB COPROSMA
Coprosma rhamnoides
- SNOWBERRY
Gaultheria antipoda
- KOKOMUKA
Hebe elliptica.
- NAUPUKA/ TITIRANGI
Hebe speciosa
- KOROMIKO
Hebe stricta
- COOK STRAIT PORCUPINE SHRUB
Melicytus crassifolius
- CHATHAM ISLAND MAHOE
Melicytus aff. obovatus
- GREY TREE DAISY
Olearia avicennifolia
- COASTAL SHRUB DAISY
Olearia solandri
- TAUHINU
Ozothamnus leptophyllus
- SALTMARSH RIBBONWOOD
Plagianthus divaricatus
- COOK STRAIT KŌWHAI
Sophora molloyi

FLAXES, GRASSES, FERNS & CREEPERS

- COOK STRAIT SPEARGRASS
Aciphylla squarrosa
- OIOI
Apodasmia similis
- RENGARENGA
Arthropodium cirratum
- SHINING SPLEENWORT
Asplenium oblongifolium
- TĀTARAHAKE
Coprosma acerosa
- TURUTU
Dianella nigra
- WIWI
Ficinia nodosa
- PINGAO
Ficinia spiralis
- NATIVE IRIS
Libertia ixioides
- PANAKENAKE
Lobelia angulata
- CREEPING POHUEHUE
Muehlenbeckia-axillaris
- WHARARIKI
Phormium cookianum
- COASTAL SILVER TUSsock
Poa cita
- COASTAL MAT DAISY

PROMOTE BIODIVERSITY - ECOLOGICAL REPARATION
WETLAND/ RIPARIAN

WETLAND PLANTS

- OIOI
Apodasmia similis
- BUSH LILY
Astelia fragrans
- SWAMP KIOKIO
Blechnum minus
- KIOKIO
Blechnum novae zelandiae
- MAUREA
Carex comans
- BOOTLACE SEDGE
Carex flagellifera
- PUREI
Carex secta
- PUKIO
Carex virgata
- RED TUSSOCK
Chionochloa rubra
- HARAKEKE
Phormium tenax



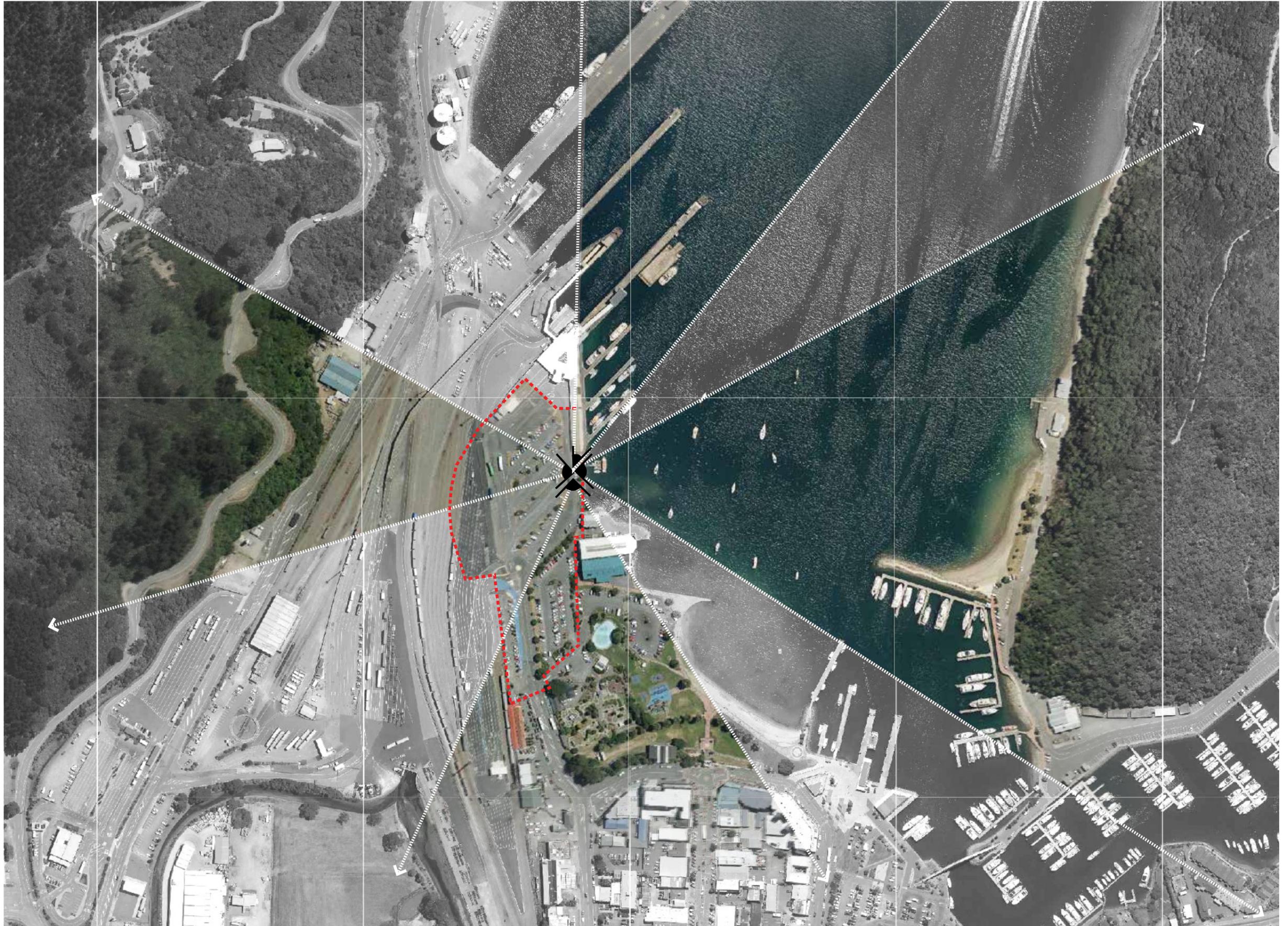
TOPICS FOR KORERO.....

WHAT WE WANT TO UNDERSTAND MORE ABOUT.....

- What local history/legend/stories that are important to Te Ātiawa, could be integrated/expressed as part of the project?
- How could Te Ātiawa's connection with the place of Waitohi/Picton, and marine and rail industry be expressed?
- What parts of the site are special/important to Te Ātiawa?
- How might these parts of the site be acknowledged?
- Are there particular materials/colours/textures that Te Ātiawa identify with, that could be integrated/expressed as part of the project?
- How would Te Ātiawa see the designers continuing this korero as the project develops?



SITE/LOCATION PLAN
BACKGROUND FOR HUI/WORKSHOP NOTES/DISCUSSION



**Tēnā koutou
Thankyou**