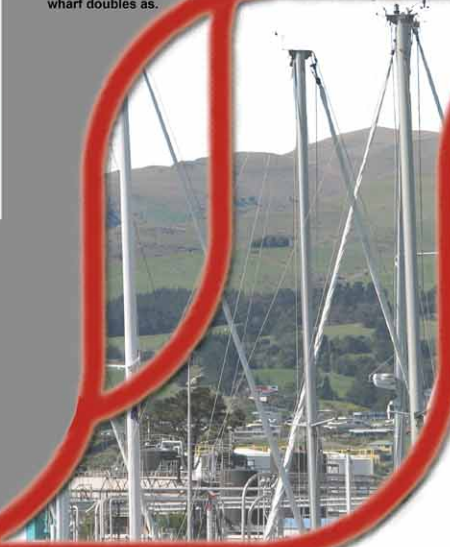


Location

Context

Due to historic Lyttelton's growing popularity, this small, port village is experiencing increasing pressure to grow in accordance. With a limited availability of flat land and with residential and recreation space therefore at a premium, Lyttelton is at pains to meet the growing demand of current and would-be residents. In addition, with more than 150,000 cruise-ship passengers and crew alighting at Port Lyttelton but by-passing the village itself in favour of the nearby city of Christchurch, Lyttelton is forgoing the opportunity to capture some of the \$20 million spent annually by these tourists.

It is clear that Lyttelton must find a way to interrupt for the better, the tourist's immediate on-shore experience. One can be forgiven for choosing to by-pass a chain-link fence, across a rutted stretch of tarmac whilst dodging container cranes and the activities of the day-to-day working port that the wharf doubles as.

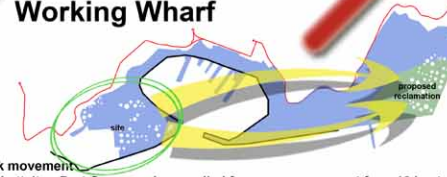


Context

Tourism / Recreation



Working Wharf



Tank movement
The Lyttelton Port Company has applied for resource consent for a 10 hectare reclamation at Golans Bay. With this in mind, it is proposed that this area be delineated a suitable place to relocate the tank farm. The excess spoil from the proposed marina excavation could also be utilised as fill during this process.



Zoning change
Due to the conflict between current commercial port operations and public access it is proposed that all port operations be located within the zone shown below.



View shafts
Important view shafts to surrounding points of interest such as the town center, Quail Island and Mount Herbert will be taken into consideration when designing.

Design Program

- Marina**
 - 300 Berths / 55000m²
 - 250 Carparks / 3500m²
 - Yacht cleaning & maintenance / 5250m²
 - Yacht Club / 700m²
 - Marina related buildings and open space / 5600m²
 - CruiseShip Facilities**
 - Docking wharf / 320m long
 - Terminal building / 2000m²
 - Carparks / 100 permanent
 - Busparks / 40 temporary
 - Residential**
 - Dwellings / 600
 - Retail amenities will be incorporated within residential development
 - Recreation**
 - Recreation fields to host a variety of recreational activities including rugby, soccer, X-games etc / 20000m²
 - Related buildings / 600m²
 - Carparking / 1700m²
 - Recreational boating & attractions**
 - Multiple boat launching areas
 - Boat trailer parks / 100
 - Small yacht storage and rigging facilities / 2000m²
 - Windsurfing storage facilities and club room 300m² and access to water
 - Kayak and small boat rental and storage facilities 300m²
 - Commercial development**
 - Office space / 6000m²
- With the development of an international cruise ship terminal and the inclusion of a new marina and residential development, it is envisaged that there will be demand for office space with the likes of the Lyttelton Port Company, P&O Cruises, Sealord, Independent Fisheries and Fonterra all potentially occupying office space within the development.

Current Issues



Design influences

Potential economic benefits

Industrial materials

View shaft to town center

View shaft to Quail Island

Weather conditions

View shaft to Quail Island

Industrial materials

Current port use

Reference to past use

FROM TANKS TO TOURISTS

RECLAIMING LYTTELTON'S FUTURE

Design Intent:

The development of a purpose-built cruise-ship docking wharf and terminal building will provide the catalyst for change in Lyttelton, at the same time as providing much needed residential and marine-based recreational facilities for all Cantabrians.

The core of this design is a centralized marina space which provides 300 berths to offer shelter for sea-going leisure craft. In conjunction with this water-based activity, supporting land-based facilities are also incorporated.

Endemic, native vegetation is used to not only complement the structure and function of the development, but also to provide the ecological value that will encourage desirable birdlife to return to the area, and, at the micro level, for the spawning of marine micro-organisms via the filtration of storm-water run-off and ecological saltwater sink-holes.

To connect and enhance the various land uses, the overall design will be articulated with a selection of materials derived and inspired by the variety of uses and workings of the surrounding commercial industrial port. Strong view shafts are situated in strategic positions to punctuate and draw attention to prominent surrounding land marks. This design will create a cohesive space for tourists, community and industry to occupy and to inject vitality into what is currently a sorely under-utilised space.



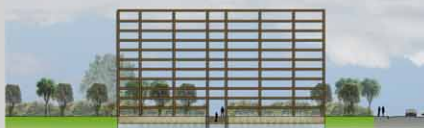
Perspective View A: Ecological Saltwater Sink-hole

*“Turn now the inquiring eye
To the land’s rough edge,
To the antiseptic, salt-tongued, smothering sea
For the sea’s a link...”*

Denis Glover, from "The Coaster"



Section A-A' Sports & Recreation with Sculptural Viewing Mound scale 1:300

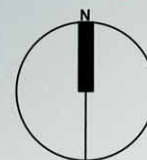


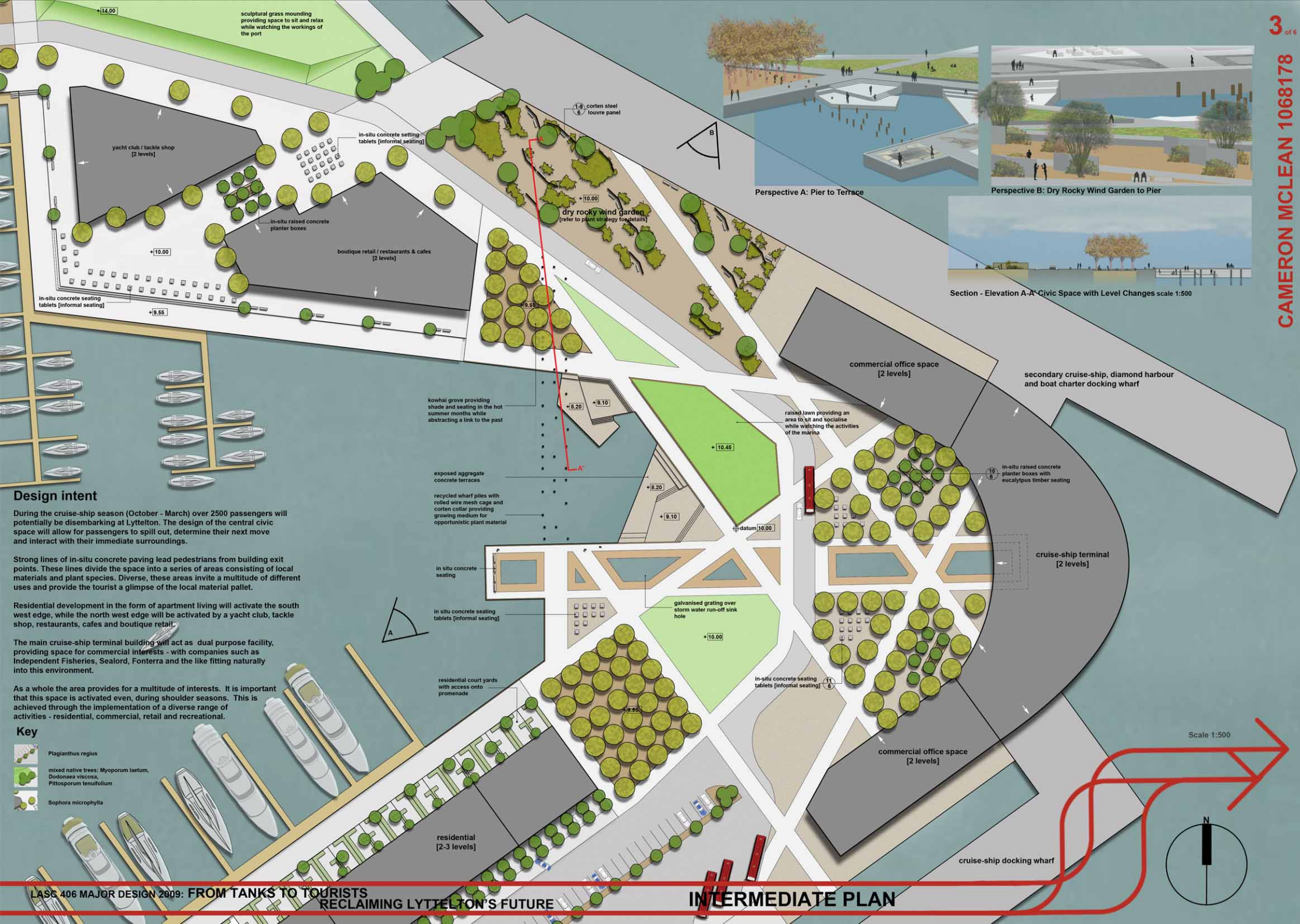
Section B-B' Ecological Saltwater Sink-hole & Marina scale 1:500

Key

- A.** The current dry dock and marine industry base will remain. Improved circulation and areas for viewing will be introduced to enable pedestrians to gain a greater sense and feeling of interaction with the day-to-day activities of a working port.
- B.** This area will display ecological planting communities and environments from within the Banks Peninsula region. Within the confines of remnant tanks, ecological sink holes will be created, designed to provide an environment for spawning micro-organisms, beneficial to the marine environment. Planting within these gardens will graduate from salt-tolerant small species located within the tank sink holes and closer to the harbour edge, to larger trees situated toward the entry to the park. These gardens are reflective of the gradation of environments naturally found in coastal forest conditions.
- C.** An area of boutique shops, cafes and restaurants invites visitors to experience local produce while the yacht club and tackle shop provide local boaters with the service and facilities required for adventures at sea.
- D.** This space is designed to express the rocky wind-swept natural environment which can be found on the most exposed ridge and shore lines surrounding Lyttelton harbour. The ground plane is articulated by a series of louvre screens and boulders providing shelter from the ever present winds and evoking the connection to the prominent rock out crops that dominate the shoreline. Planting within this garden will contain plants that naturally inhabit these types of areas.
- E.** This central civic space is divided into a number of diverse areas via the use of pedestrian desire lines and specimen tree planting. Varying levels and materials adds interest, while providing users the ability to interact with the water.
- F.** Residential development is clustered in a central position allowing surrounding open space to be used for a variety of recreational activities. This central position enables the residential development to leverage the surrounding views of the marina and open space.

Scale 1:1500





Perspective A: Pier to Terrace

Perspective B: Dry Rocky Wind Garden to Pier

Section - Elevation A-A Civic Space with Level Changes scale 1:500

Design intent

During the cruise-ship season (October - March) over 2500 passengers will potentially be disembarking at Lyttelton. The design of the central civic space will allow for passengers to spill out, determine their next move and interact with their immediate surroundings.

Strong lines of in-situ concrete paving lead pedestrians from building exit points. These lines divide the space into a series of areas consisting of local materials and plant species. Diverse, these areas invite a multitude of different uses and provide the tourist a glimpse of the local material pallet.

Residential development in the form of apartment living will activate the south west edge, while the north west edge will be activated by a yacht club, tackle shop, restaurants, cafes and boutique retail.

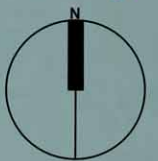
The main cruise-ship terminal building will act as dual purpose facility, providing space for commercial interests - with companies such as Independent Fisheries, Sealord, Fonterra and the like fitting naturally into this environment.

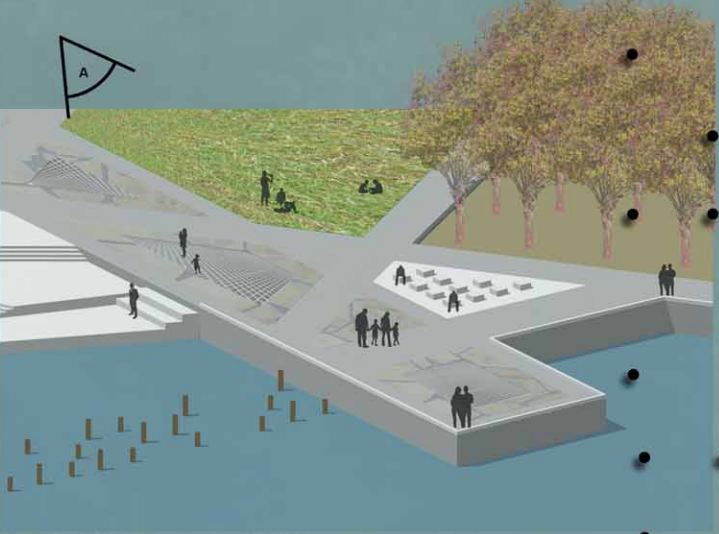
As a whole the area provides for a multitude of interests. It is important that this space is activated even, during shoulder seasons. This is achieved through the implementation of a diverse range of activities - residential, commercial, retail and recreational.

Key

- Plagianthus regius*
- mixed native trees: *Myoporum laetum*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Pittosporum tenuifolium*
- Sophora microphylla*

Scale 1:500





Perspective A: Pier / Terrace / Lawn and Kowhai Grove



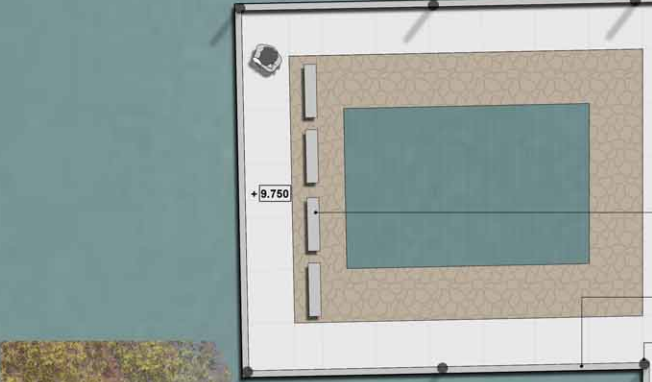
oversized terraces steps acting as informal seating

19mm exposed aggregate concrete terraces

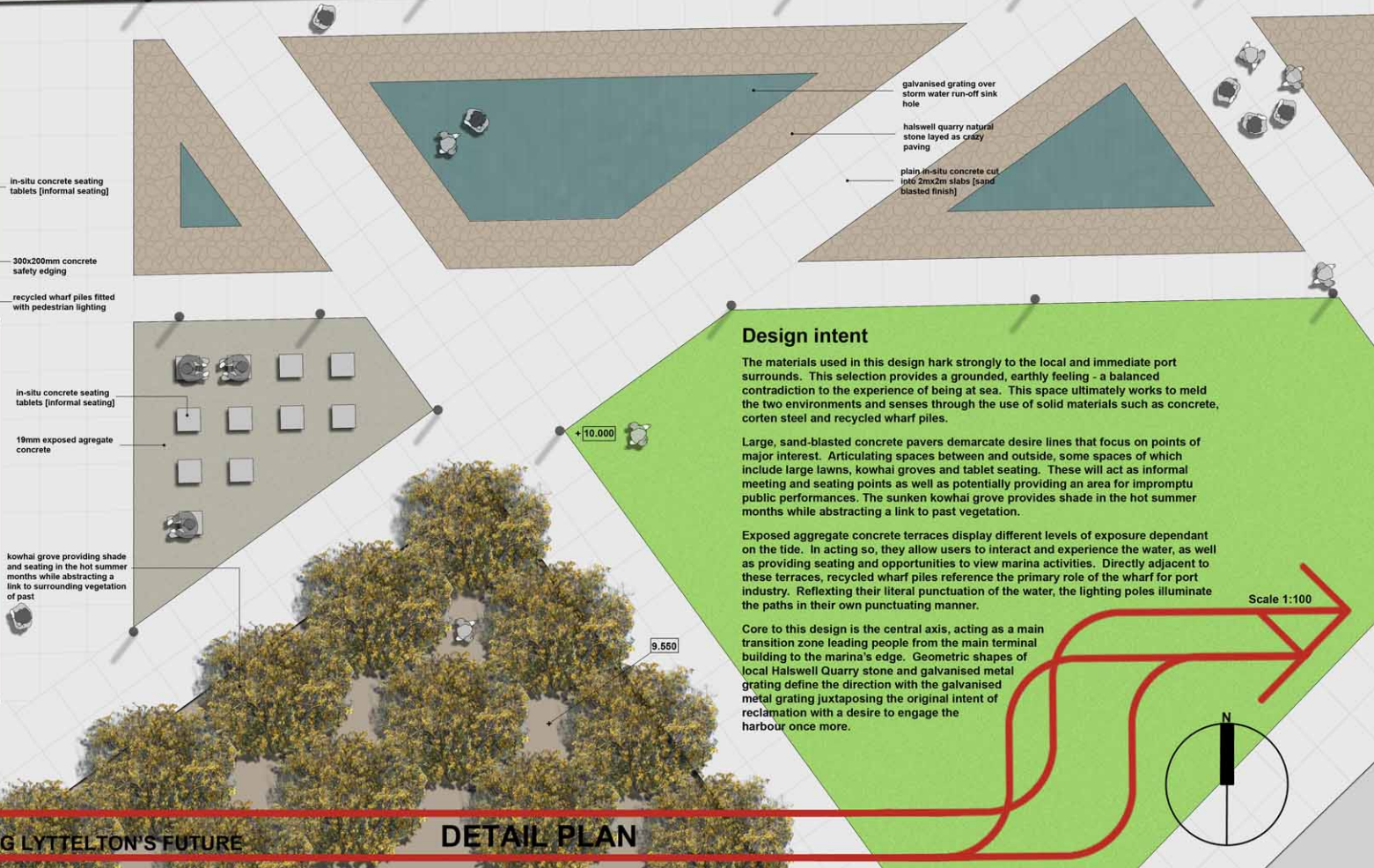
recycled wharf piles with rolled wire mesh cage and corten collar providing growing medium for opportunistic plant material

raised lawn providing an area to sit and socialise while watching the activities of the marina

low basalt stone retaining wall [informal seating]



Perspective B: Raised Lawn to In-situ Concrete Seating



in-situ concrete seating tablets [informal seating]

300x200mm concrete safety edging

recycled wharf piles fitted with pedestrian lighting

in-situ concrete seating tablets [informal seating]

19mm exposed aggregate concrete

kowhai grove providing shade and seating in the hot summer months while abstracting a link to surrounding vegetation of past

galvanised grating over storm water run-off sink hole

halswell quarry natural stone layered as crazy paving

plain in-situ concrete cut into 2m x 2m slabs [sand blasted finish]

Design intent

The materials used in this design hark strongly to the local and immediate port surrounds. This selection provides a grounded, earthy feeling - a balanced contradiction to the experience of being at sea. This space ultimately works to meld the two environments and senses through the use of solid materials such as concrete, corten steel and recycled wharf piles.

Large, sand-blasted concrete pavers demarcate desire lines that focus on points of major interest. Articulating spaces between and outside, some spaces of which include large lawns, kowhai groves and tablet seating. These will act as informal meeting and seating points as well as potentially providing an area for impromptu public performances. The sunken kowhai grove provides shade in the hot summer months while abstracting a link to past vegetation.

Exposed aggregate concrete terraces display different levels of exposure dependant on the tide. In acting so, they allow users to interact and experience the water, as well as providing seating and opportunities to view marina activities. Directly adjacent to these terraces, recycled wharf piles reference the primary role of the wharf for port industry. Reflexing their literal punctuation of the water, the lighting poles illuminate the paths in their own punctuating manner.

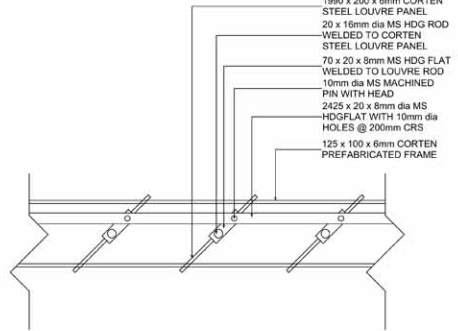
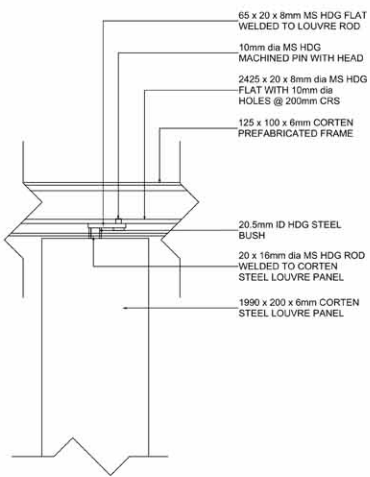
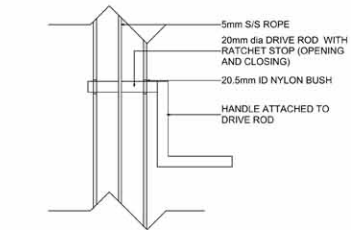
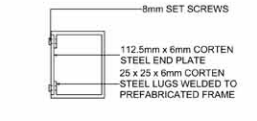
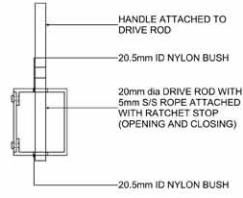
Core to this design is the central axis, acting as a main transition zone leading people from the main terminal building to the marina's edge. Geometric shapes of local Halswell Quarry stone and galvanised metal grating define the direction with the galvanised metal grating juxtaposing the original intent of reclamation with a desire to engage the harbour once more.

Scale 1:100

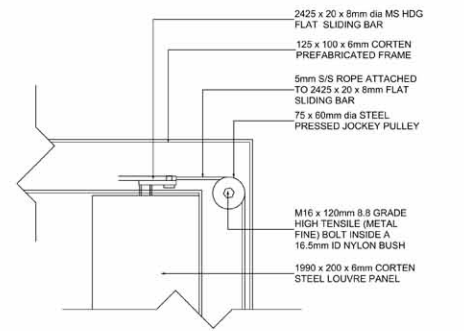
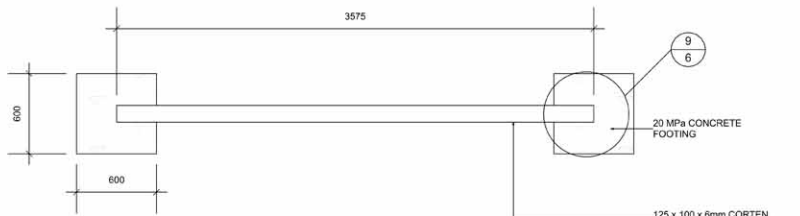
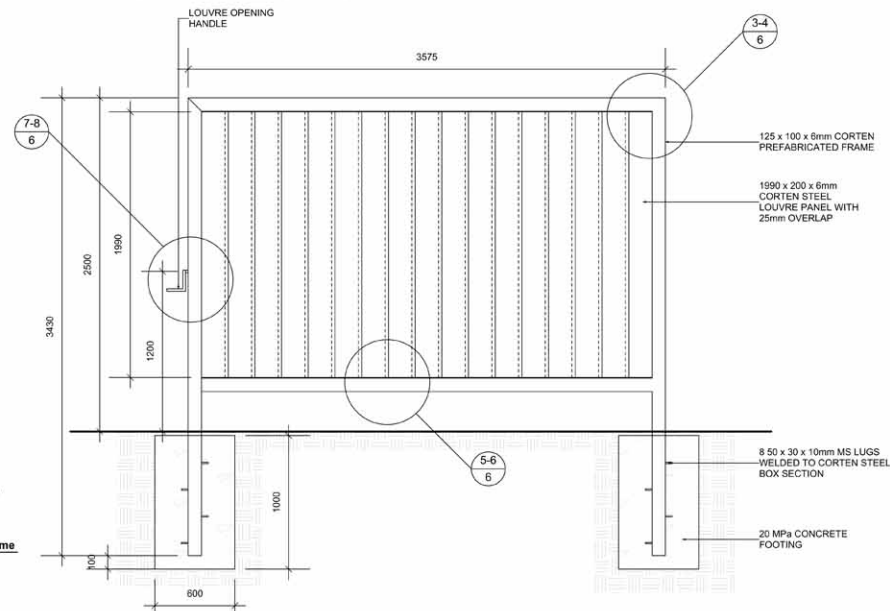


Overall Detail Strategy

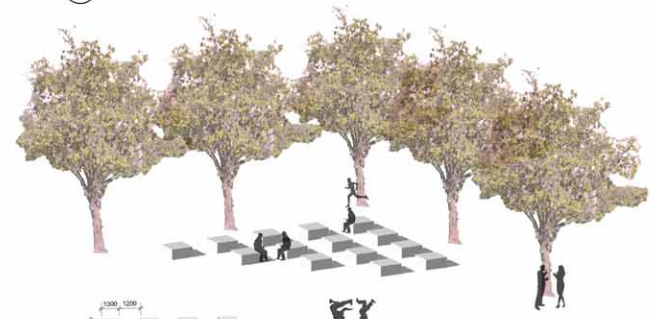
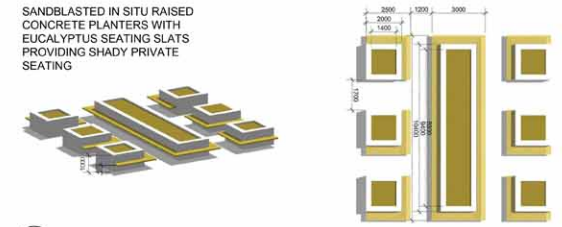
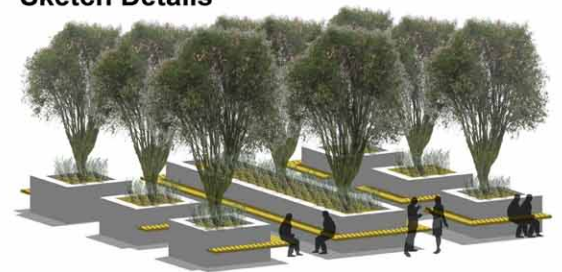
The overall design will be articulated with a selection of materials derived and inspired by the variety of uses and workings of the surrounding commercial industrial port. The extensive use of Corten steel, precast concrete seats and planters, recycled wharf beams and volcanic rock to name but a few will encapsulate a sense of grounding within the sites wider setting, while evoking thoughts of the variety of alternative uses for materials that would otherwise be left to wrack and ruin.



Construction Details





















Sketch Details



- NOTES**
- Contractors must verify all dimensions on site prior to commencing work.
 - Figured dimensions are to be taken in preference to scaled dimensions.



	Cordyline australis - fragrant flowers - wide range of growing conditions		Libertia ixioides - form - groundcover - white 3-petaled flowers
	Myoporum laetum - tolerant to coastal conditions - lower branches pruned to allow for shade - white flowers		Poa cita - graceful drooping habit - tolerant to poor soil - common throughout canterbury
	Phormium tenax - strong vertical form - flowers attract birds - contrast		Plagianthus regius - divaricating juvenile form - yellowish green flowers
	Cortaderia richardii - attractive arching plumes		Leptospermum scoparium - sweet fragrant white flowers - tolerant to a variety of harsh conditions
	Cerekia cotoneaster - tangled growth form - tolerant to dry salt exposed conditions		Cyperus ustulatus - vigorous grower
	Dodonaea viscosa - papery, creamy coloured seed capules - tolerant of coastal wind and dryness		Coprosma repens - tolerant of salt-laden winds and harsh conditions - large, thick, glossy leaves
	Sophora microphylla - tangled juvenile form - beautiful bright yellow flowers - attractive to birds		Muehlenbeckia astonii - contrast - hardy - tangled wiry habit
	Griselinia littoralis - attractive deep green oval leaves - tolerant of coastal condition		Podocarpus totara - historic significance as important timber tree to first settlers
	Juncus maritimus - strong vertical structure - tolerant to salt water		
	Scleranthus brockiei - contrast - light green mound - novelty		

Planting Strategy

A. Street Planting and Bio-retention Tree Pits
Tree planting will consist of deciduous or semi-deciduous native trees (kowhai, ribbonwood) located along the street side and around the marina promenade. In addition to framing the pedestrian way, these trees will incorporate bio-retention/filtration strips planted with reeds (juncus). Storm water runoff from the roadway and the marina promenade will be directed into tree pits. Water will collect within the sunken planted tree pits to slowly filter through the soil medium where contaminants will be removed by micro-organisms inhabiting the root zone.

B. Banks Peninsula / Tank Planting
These gravelled and mulched gardens feature plants collected from the environments of Banks Peninsula. The planting will exhibit particular ecological communities and environments from within the Banks Peninsula Region. Within the confines of the remnant tanks, ecological sink holes will be created which will provide an environment for sporting micro-organisms beneficial to the marine environment. The plants sourced will be grown from seeds collected prior to construction of the park. Planting within these gardens will graduate from salt-tolerant small species located within the tank sink holes and closer to the harbour's edge, to larger trees situated toward the park's entry. These gardens are reflective of the graduation of environments naturally found in coastal forest conditions. Planting may include: sea rush, coprosma, flax, toetoe, kanuka, matai, kahikatea etc.

C. Dry Rocky Wind Garden
The large open piece of land located between the main terminal building/civic space and the inner confines of the working harbour has been designed to express the rocky wind-swept natural environment which can be found on the most exposed ridge and shore lines surrounding Lyttelton harbour. The ground plane will be articulated by a series of boulders and rocks reminiscent of the prominent rock outcrops that dominate the shoreline. Planting within this garden will contain plants that would naturally inhabit this rocky, hard shore line, including: ngaio, manuka, flax, coprosma, saltgrass, glasswort and bristle sedge etc.

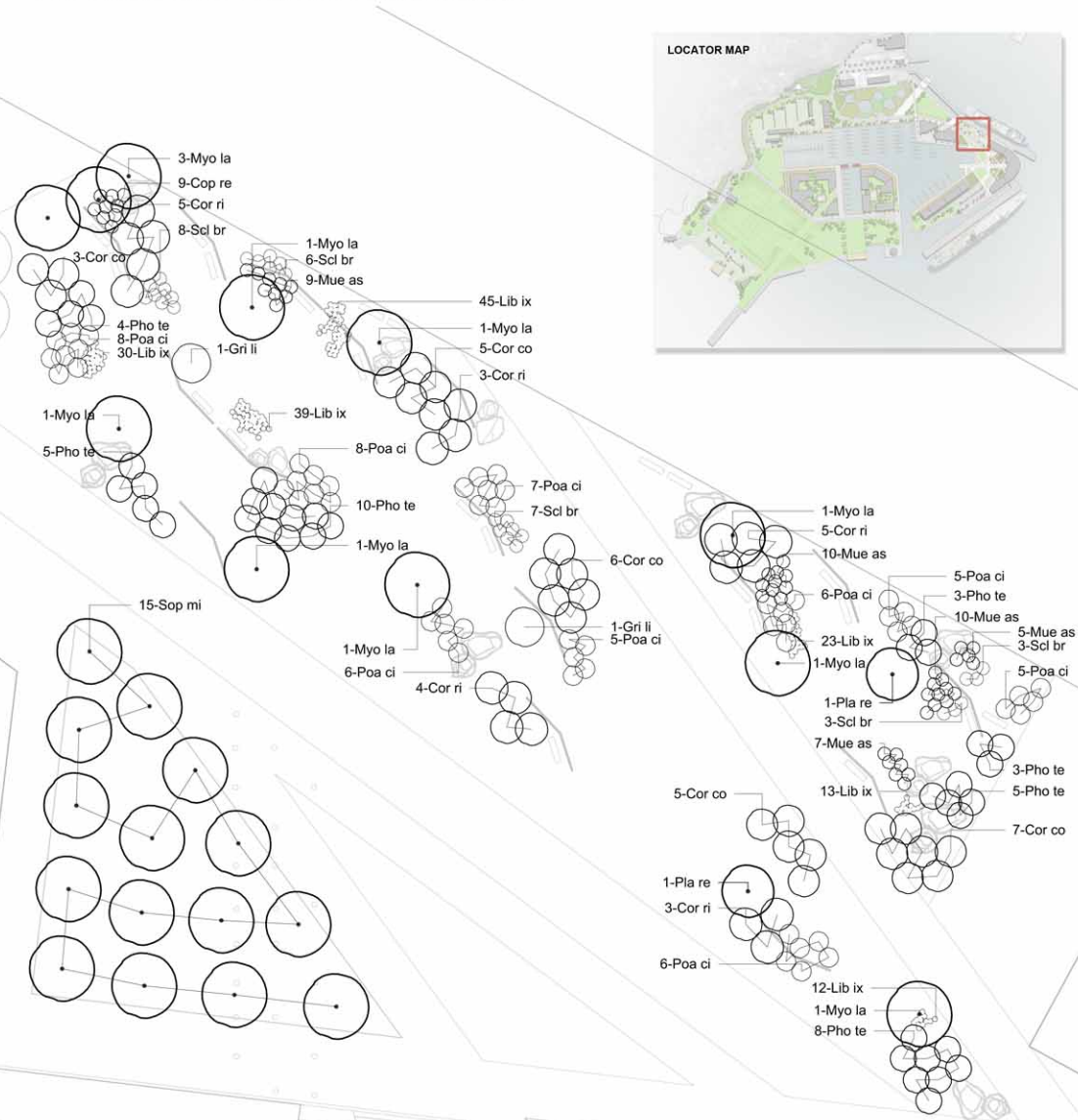
D. Coastal Park
The coastal park setting running the length of the southern boundary accommodates a framework of native and exotic specimen trees. This planting provides summer shade whilst also serving to punctuate vertically the important reference points throughout this ribbon of active recreation. Specimens include: the native cabbage tree, ngaio, ribbonwood, akeake, karaka and the exotic norfolk pine.

E. Boundary Planting
A collection of native trees and shrubs reminiscent of pre-colonial Lyttelton, and sourced ecologically, will graduate in density from existing dense planting on the northwest cliff-face boundary to that of a more permeable nature towards the centre of the park.

F. Grove Planting
Throughout the site, a series of disciplined kowhai groves will demarcate space and provide shade and encouragement to native birdlife. Manipulating the theory of Joan Iverson Nassauer these groves, albeit consisting of the more beautiful and accepted Sophora microphylla, will provide a structured and positive showcase of plants that are typically considered unappealing in their natural, "messy" environs, despite their undeniable ecological value.



DRY ROCKY WIND GARDEN PLANTING PLAN



Sample Plant List for Dry Rocky Wind Garden

ID	Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Scheduled Size
Cop re	9	Coprosma repens	Mirrior plant	PB12
Cor co	26	Corokia cotoneaster	Wire-netting bush	PB12
Cor ri	20	Cortaderia richardii	Toetoe	PB12
Gri li	2	Griselinia littoralis	Griselinia	PB12
Lib ix	162	Libertia ixioides	New Zealand Iris	PB5
Mue as	41	Muehlenbeckia astonii	Shrubby pohuehue	PB8
Myo la	11	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	PB95
Pho te	38	Phormium tenax	NZ Flax	PB12
Pla re	2	Plagianthus regius	Lowland Ribbonwood	PB95
Poa ci	56	Poa cita	Silver tussock	PB5
Scl br	27	Scleranthus brockiei	Scleranthus	PB5
Sop mi	15	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	PB95

Scale 1:200

