



Concession Document (Easement)

Concession Number: 36477-SKI

THIS CONCESSION is made this [Date] day of [Month] 202[x]

PARTIES:

Minister of Conservation (the Grantor)

Mount Cheeseman Ski Club Incorporated (the Concessionaire)

BACKGROUND

- A.** The Department of Conservation ("Department") Te Papa Atawhai is responsible for managing and promoting conservation of the natural and historic heritage of New Zealand on behalf of, and for the benefit of, present and future New Zealanders.
- B.** The Department is under the control of the Grantor.
- C.** The carrying out of these functions may result in the Grantor granting concessions to carry out activities on public conservation land.
- D.** The Grantor administers the public conservation land described in Schedule 1 as the Easement Land.
- E.** The Conservation legislation applying to the Easement Land authorises the Grantor to grant a concession over the Easement Land.
- F.** The Concessionaire wishes to carry out the Concession Activity on the Easement Land subject to the terms and conditions of this Concession.
- G.** The Concessionaire acknowledges that the Easement Land may be the subject of Treaty of Waitangi claims.
- H.** The Parties wish to record the terms and conditions of this Concession.

OPERATIVE PARTS

- I.** In exercise of the Grantor's powers under the Conservation legislation the Grantor **GRANTS** to the Concessionaire an **EASEMENT** to carry out the Concession Activity on the Easement Land subject to the terms and conditions contained in this Concession, including its Schedules.

The seal of Mount Cheeseman Ski Club Incorporated was affixed in the presence of:

<p>_____</p> <p>SIGNED on behalf of the Minister of Conservation by Jo Macpherson, Director Operations, Eastern South Island acting under delegated authority</p> <p>in the presence of:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Witness Signature</p> <p>Witness Name: _____</p> <p>Witness Occupation: _____</p> <p>Witness Address: _____</p> <p>A copy of the Instrument of Delegation may be inspected at the Director-General's office at 18-22 Manners Street, Wellington.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Authorised Signatory</p> <p>[insert name]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Authorised Signatory</p> <p>[insert name]</p>
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SCHEDULE 1

1.	Easement Land (burdened land - the land where the easement activity occurs) (Schedule 4)	As marked on the attached plan in Schedule 4 being: Physical Description/Common Name: Conservation Area – Castle Hill (K34047) and Conservation Park - Craigieburn Forest Park (K34002) Land Status: Conservation Area and Conservation Park Legal Description: Conservation Area – Castle Hill (K34047): Sections 13-15 SO 387006; Conservation Park - Craigieburn Forest Park (K34002): Lot 1 DP 44794
2.	Land (benefited land - the land that benefits from the easement) (If none then select “in gross”) (Schedule 4)	Is the easement in gross? No As marked on the attached plan in Schedule 4 being the land in record of title: CB28B/38
3.	Concession Activity (clause 2)	(a) a right to convey water: (b) a right of way: (c) a right to convey electricity: (d) a right to operate ski lifts and ancillary equipment, including the Main T-bar, Ridge T Bar, Fixed Rope Learners Tow on Learners Slope: for the purpose of operating Mount Cheeseman Ski Field
4.	Term (clause 3)	30 years commencing on
5.	Final Expiry Date (clause 3)	
6.	Concession Fee (clause 4)	See Concession Fee details in the lease/licence concession contract
7.	Insurance (To be obtained by Concessionaire) (clause 11)	Types and amounts: Public Liability Insurance for general indemnity for an amount no less than \$1,000,000.00.
8.	Addresses for Notices (clause 20)	The Grantor’s address is: <u>Physical Address:</u> Department of Conservation 265 Princes Street

		<p>Dunedin 9016</p> <p><u>Postal Address:</u></p> <p>Department of Conservation</p> <p>Att: National Transaction Centre</p> <p>PO Box 5244</p> <p>Dunedin 9054</p> <p>Phone: (03) 477 0677</p> <p>Email: transactioncentre@doc.govt.nz</p>
9.		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
10.	Special Conditions (clause 25)	See Schedule 3

Note: The clause references are to the Grantor's Standard Terms and Conditions set out in Schedule 2.

SCHEDULE 2

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Interpretation

- 1.1 The Concessionaire is responsible for the acts and omissions of its employees, contractors, agents, clients and invitees (excluding other members of the public accessing the Easement Land). The Concessionaire is liable under this Concession for any breach of the terms of the Concession by its employees, contractors, agents, clients and invitees (excluding other members of the public accessing the Easement Land), as if the breach had been committed by the Concessionaire.
- 1.2 Where this Concession requires the Grantor to exercise a discretion or give any approval or provides for any other actions by the Grantor, then the Grantor must act reasonably and within a reasonable time. When a consent is required under this Concession such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

2. What is being authorised?

- 2.1 The Concessionaire is only allowed to use the Easement Land for the Concession Activity.
- 2.2 The Concessionaire must not commence the Concession Activity until the Concessionaire has signed the Concession Document and returned one copy of this Document to the Grantor, as if it were a notice to be given under this Concession.

3. How long is the Concession for - the Term?

- 3.1 This Concession commences on the date specified in Item 4 of Schedule 1 and ends on the Final Expiry Date specified in Item 5 of Schedule 1.

4. What are the fees and when are they to be paid?

- 4.1 The Concessionaire must pay the Processing Fee (Item 13 of Schedule 1) to the Grantor in the manner directed by the Grantor. Except where the Grantor's written consent has been given, the Concessionaire cannot commence the Concession Activity until the Processing Fee has been paid.
- 4.2 The Concessionaire must pay to the Grantor in the manner directed by the Grantor the Concession Fee plus GST on the Concession Fee Payment Date specified in Items 6, and 7 of Schedule 1.
- 4.3 If the Concessionaire fails to make payment within 14 days of the Concession Fee Payment Date then the Concessionaire is to pay interest on the unpaid Concession Fee from the Concession Fee Payment Date until the date of payment at the Penalty Interest Rate specified in Item 8 of Schedule 1.

5. When can the fee be reviewed?

- 5.1 The Grantor is to review the Concession Fee on the Concession Fee Review Date in Item 9 of Schedule 1 in the following manner:
 - (a) The Grantor must commence the review not earlier than 3 months before a Concession Fee Review Date and no later than 9 months

following the Concession Fee Review Date by giving notice to the Concessionaire.

- (b) Subject to clause 5.1(e) the notice must specify the Concession Fee which the Grantor considers to be the market value for the Concession Activity as at the Concession Fee Review Date having regard to the matters specified in section 17Y(2) of the Conservation Act 1987.
- (c) If, within 28 days of receipt of the Grantor's notice, the Concessionaire gives notice to the Grantor that the Concessionaire disputes the proposed new Concession Fee the new Concession Fee is to be determined in accordance with clause 5.2.
- (d) If the Concessionaire does not give notice to the Grantor under clause 5.1(c) the Concessionaire is to be deemed to have accepted the Concession Fee specified in the Grantor's notice.
- (e) Notwithstanding clause 5.1(b) the new Concession Fee so determined or accepted must not be less than the Concession Fee payable during the year preceding the particular Concession Fee Review Date and is to be the Concession Fee payable by the Concessionaire from the Concession Fee Review Date.
- (f) Until determination of the new Concession Fee, the Concession Fee payable by the Concessionaire from the Concession Fee Review Date is to be the Concession Fee specified in the Grantor's notice. On determination of the new Concession Fee in accordance with clause 5.2 an adjustment is to be made and paid, either by the Grantor or by the Concessionaire, whichever is applicable.

5.2 Immediately the Concessionaire gives notice to the Grantor under clause 5.1(c) the parties are to endeavour to agree on a new Concession Fee. If the parties are unable to reach agreement within 28 days the new Concession Fee is to be determined either:

- (a) By one party giving notice to the other requiring the new Concession Fee to be determined in accordance with the Disputes clause (clause 19) or, if the parties agree,
- (b) by registered valuers acting as experts and not as arbitrators as follows:
 - (i) Each party must appoint a valuer and give notice of the appointment to the other party within 14 days of the parties agreeing to determine the new Concession Fee by this means.
 - (ii) If the party receiving a notice does not appoint a valuer within the 14 day period the valuer appointed by the other party is to determine the new Concession Fee and that valuer's determination is to be binding on both parties.
 - (iii) Before commencing their determination the respective valuers must appoint an umpire who need not be a registered valuer.
 - (iv) The valuers are to determine the new Concession Fee which they consider to be the market value for the Concession Activity as at the Concession Fee Review Date having regard to the matters specified in section 17Y(2) of the Conservation Act 1987 but in no case is the new Concession Fee to be less than the Concession Fee payable during the year preceding the particular Concession Fee Review Date. If the valuers fail to agree, the Concession Fee is to be determined by the umpire.

- (v) In determining the Concession Fee the valuers or umpire are to disregard the annual cost to the Concessionaire to maintain or provide access to the Easement Land.
- (vi) Each party is to be given the opportunity to make written or oral representations or submissions to the valuers or the umpire subject to such reasonable time and other limits as the valuers or the umpire may prescribe.
- (vii) The valuers or the umpire must have regard to any such representations but are not bound by them.
- (c) The valuers or umpire must give written notice to the parties once they have determined the new Concession Fee. The notice is to be binding on the parties and is to provide how the costs of the determination are to be borne.
- (d) If a Concession Fee Review Date is postponed because of a moratorium imposed by law the Concession Fee Review is to take place at the date the moratorium is lifted or so soon afterwards as is practicable and the following applies:
 - (i) the Concession Fee Review is to establish the market value for the Concession Activity as at that date instead of the date fixed under clause 5.1 having regard to the matters specified in section 17Y(2) of the Conservation Act 1987 but in no case is the new Concession Fee to be less than the Concession Fee payable during the year preceding the particular Concession Fee Review Date; and
 - (ii) each subsequent Concession Fee Review is to take place in accordance with the procedure fixed in clause 5.1.

6. Are there any other charges?

- 6.1 The Concessionaire must pay all levies rates and other charges, including utility charges payable in respect of the Easement Land or for the services provided to the Easement Land which relate to the Concessionaire's use of the Easement Land or the carrying on of the Concession Activity.
- 6.2 The Grantor is not liable for any cost incurred in re-establishing the supply of any utilities in the event of any of them becoming unavailable for any reason.
- 6.3 Where the Grantor has paid such levies, rates or other charges the Concessionaire must on receipt of an invoice from the Grantor pay such sum to the Grantor within 14 days of receiving the invoice. If payment is not made within the 14 days then the Concessionaire is to pay interest on the unpaid sum from the date payment was due until the date of payment at the Penalty Interest Rate specified in Item 8 of Schedule 1.

7. When can the Concession be assigned?

- 7.1 The Concessionaire must not transfer, sublease, assign, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the Concessionaire's interest under this Concession or any part of it (which includes the Concessionaire entering into a contract or any other arrangement whatsoever whereby the Concession Activity would be carried out by a person (called the Assignee) other than the Concessionaire) without the prior written consent of the Grantor.
- 7.2 The Grantor may in the Grantor's discretion under clause 7.1:

- (a) decline any application for consent; or
 - (b) grant consent subject to such conditions as the Grantor thinks fit.
- 7.3 Sections 17S to 17ZC of the Conservation Act 1987 apply to applications for consent under this clause unless the Grantor, in the Grantor's discretion, decides otherwise.
- 7.4 If the Grantor gives consent under this clause then the Concessionaire remains liable to observe and perform the terms and conditions of this Concession throughout the Term and is to procure from the Assignee a covenant to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Concession.
- 7.5 The Concessionaire must pay the costs reasonably incurred by the Grantor incidental to any application for consent, whether or not such consent is granted.
- 7.6 If the Concessionaire is not a publicly listed company any change in the shareholding of the Concessionaire altering the effective control of the Concessionaire is to be deemed to be an assignment and requires the consent of the Grantor.

8. What are the obligations to protect the environment?

- 8.1 The Concessionaire must not, without the prior consent of the Grantor:
 - (a) cut down or damage any vegetation; or
 - (b) damage any natural feature or historic resource on the Easement Land; or
 - (c) light any fire on the Easement Land.
- 8.2 The Concessionaire must, at its cost:
 - (a) keep the easement facility (as defined in Schedule 5) now or hereafter upon the Easement Land, in good order, condition and repair; and
 - (b) must keep the Easement Land in a clean and tidy condition.
- 8.3 The Concessionaire must not store hazardous materials on the Easement Land nor store other materials on the Easement Land where they may obstruct the public or create a nuisance.

9. When can structures be erected?

- 9.1 The Concessionaire must not erect, nor place any structures on, under or over the Easement Land without the prior consent of the Grantor.

10. What if the Concessionaire wishes to surrender the Concession?

- 10.1 If the Concessionaire wishes to surrender this Concession during the currency of the Term, then the Grantor may accept that surrender on such conditions as the Grantor considers appropriate.

11. What are the liabilities and who insures?

- 11.1 The Concessionaire agrees to use the Easement Land at the Concessionaire's own risk and releases to the full extent permitted by law the Grantor (and the

Grantor's employees, agents and contractors) from all claims and demands of any kind and from all liability which may arise in respect of any accident, damage or injury occurring to any person or property in or about the Easement Land.

- 11.2 The Concessionaire must indemnify the Grantor against all claims, actions, losses and expenses of any nature which the Grantor may suffer or incur or for which the Grantor may become liable arising from the Concessionaire's performance of the Concession Activity.
- 11.3 This indemnity is to continue after the expiry or termination of this Concession in respect of any acts or omissions occurring or arising before its expiry or termination.
- 11.4 The Concessionaire has no responsibility or liability for costs, loss, or damage of whatsoever nature arising from any act or omission or lack of performance or any negligent or fraudulent act or omission by the Grantor, or any contractor or supplier to the Grantor, or any employee or agent of the Grantor.
- 11.5 Despite anything else in clause 11 the Concessionaire is not liable for any indirect or consequential damage or loss howsoever caused.
- 11.6 The Grantor is not liable and does not accept any responsibility for damage to or interference with the Easement Land, the Concession Activity, or to any structures, equipment or facilities on the Easement Land or any other indirect or consequential damage or loss due to any natural disaster, vandalism, sabotage, fire, or exposure to the elements except where, subject to clause 11.7, such damage or interference is caused by any wilful act or omission of the Grantor, the Grantor's employees, agents or contractors.
- 11.7 Where the Grantor is found to be liable in accordance with clause 11.6, the total extent of the Grantor's liability is limited to \$1,000,000 in respect of the Concessionaire's structures, equipment and facilities.
- 11.8 Despite anything else in clause 11 the Grantor is not liable for any indirect or consequential damage or loss howsoever caused.
- 11.9 Without prejudice to or in any way limiting its liability under this clause 11 the Concessionaire at the Concessionaire's expense must take out and keep current policies for insurance and for the amounts not less than the sums specified in Item 10 of Schedule 1 with a substantial and reputable insurer.
- 11.10 After every three year period of the Term the Grantor may, on giving 10 working day's notice to the Concessionaire, alter the amounts of insurance required under clause 11.9. On receiving such notice the Concessionaire must within 10 working days take out and keep current policies for insurance and for the amounts not less than the sums specified in that notice.
- 11.11 The Concessionaire must provide to the Grantor within 5 working days of the Grantor so requesting:
 - (a) details of any insurance policies required to be obtained under this Concession, including any renewal policies if such renewal occurs during the Term; and/or;
 - (b) a copy of the current certificate of such policies.

12. What about Health and Safety?

- 12.1 The Concessionaire must exercise the rights granted by this Concession in a safe and reliable manner and must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and its regulations and all other provisions or requirements of any competent authority relating to the exercise of this Concession. The Concessionaire must comply with any safety directions of the Grantor.

13. What are the compliance obligations of the Concessionaire?

- 13.1 The Concessionaire must comply where relevant:
- (a) with the provisions of any conservation management strategy or conservation management plan under the Conservation Act 1987 or Part IIA of the Reserves Act 1977, or any general policy statement made under the Conservation Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977, National Parks Act 1980, or Wildlife Act 1953, or management plan under section 45 of the National Parks Act 1980, whichever is appropriate to the Easement Land, together with any amendment or review of any policy, strategy or plan whether approved before, on, or after the date on which this Concession takes effect; and
 - (b) with the Conservation Act 1987, the Reserves Act 1977, the National Parks Act 1980, Wildlife Act 1953, Climate Change Response Act 2002 and any other statute, ordinance, regulation, bylaw, or other enactment (collectively the “Legislation”) affecting or relating to the Easement Land or affecting or relating to the Concession Activity, including any regulations made under the Conservation Act 1987 and Wildlife Act 1953 or bylaws made under the Reserves Act 1977 or the National Parks Act 1980; and
 - (c) with all notices and requisitions of any competent authority affecting or relating to the Easement Land or affecting or relating to the conduct of the Concession Activity; and
 - (d) with all Department signs and notices placed on or affecting the Easement Land
- 13.2 The Concessionaire must comply with this Concession.
- 13.3 A breach or contravention by the Concessionaire of a relevant conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, management plan or any statement of general policy referred to in clause 13.1(a) is deemed to be a breach of this Concession.
- 13.4 A breach or contravention by the Concessionaire of any Legislation affecting or relating to the Easement Land or affecting or relating to the Concession Activity is deemed to be a breach of this Concession.

14. When can the Concession be terminated?

- 14.1 If the Concessionaire breaches any of the conditions of this Concession the Grantor may terminate this Concession at any time in respect of the whole or any part of the Easement Land. Before so terminating the Grantor must give the Concessionaire either:
- (a) one calendar month's notice in writing; or
 - (b) such other time period which in the sole opinion of the Grantor appears reasonable and necessary;

of the Grantor's intention so to terminate this Concession. If this Concession is terminated then the Grantor, at the Grantor's sole discretion, may adjust the Concession Fee payable or refund any Concession Fee paid in advance.

- 14.2 The Grantor may choose to remedy at any time any default by the Concessionaire under this Concession. Where that occurs, the Concessionaire must pay forthwith on demand all reasonable costs incurred by the Grantor in remedying such default. Before electing to so remedy in accordance with this clause the Grantor must, if practicable, first give the Concessionaire notice of the default and a reasonable opportunity to remedy the default.

15. What happens on termination or expiry of the Concession?

- 15.1 On expiry or termination of this Concession, either as to all or part of the Easement Land, the Concessionaire is not entitled to compensation for any structures or other improvements placed or carried out by the Concessionaire on the Easement Land.
- 15.2 The Concessionaire may, with the Grantor's written consent, remove any specified structures and other improvements on the Easement Land. Removal under this clause must occur within the time specified by the Grantor and the Concessionaire is to make good any damage and leave the Easement Land and other public conservation land affected by the removal in a clean and tidy condition.
- 15.3 The Concessionaire must, if the Grantor gives written notice, remove any specified structures and other improvements on the Easement Land. Removal under this clause must occur within the time specified by the Grantor and the Concessionaire is to make good any damage and leave the Easement Land and other public conservation land affected by the removal in a clean and tidy condition and replant the Easement Land with indigenous vegetation of a similar abundance and diversity as at the commencement of the Term. If before the expiry of the Term the Concessionaire makes an application for a further concession in respect of the same Concession Activity on the Easement Land then the Grantor cannot require such removal and reinstatement until such time as that concession application has been determined. If a new concession is granted then removal and reinstatement cannot be required until the expiry or termination of the new concession.

16. When is the Grantor's consent required?

- 16.1 Where the Grantor's consent or approval is expressly required under this Concession then the Concessionaire must seek that approval or consent for each separate time it is required even though the Grantor may have given approval or consent for a like purpose on a prior occasion. Any such consent or approval may be made on such conditions as the Grantor considers appropriate.

17. Are there limitations on public access and closure?

- 17.1 The Concessionaire acknowledges that the Easement Land is open to the public for access and that the Grantor may close public access during periods of high fire hazard or for reasons of public safety or emergency.

18. What about other concessions?

- 18.1 Nothing expressed or implied in this Concession is to be construed as preventing the Grantor from granting other concessions, whether similar or not, to other persons provided that the Grantor must not grant another concession that would derogate in any material way from the Concessionaire's ability to carry out the Concession Activity.

19. How will disputes be resolved?

- 19.1 If a dispute arises between the parties in connection with this Concession the parties must, without prejudice to any other rights or entitlements they may have, attempt to resolve the dispute by agreement using informal dispute resolution techniques such as negotiation, mediation, independent expert appraisal or any other alternative dispute resolution technique. The rules governing any such technique adopted are to be agreed between the parties.
- 19.2 If the dispute cannot be resolved by agreement within 14 days of written notice by one party to the other (or such further period as the parties may agree to in writing) either party may refer the dispute to the Disputes Tribunal, where relevant, or to arbitration, which arbitration is to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1996.
- 19.3 If the parties do not agree on an arbitrator within 10 working days of a party giving written notice of the requirement to appoint an arbitrator the President of the New Zealand Law Society is to appoint the arbitrator. In either case the arbitrator must not be a person who has participated in an informal dispute resolution procedure in respect of the dispute.
- 19.4 The arbitrator must include in the arbitration award reasons for the determination.
- 19.5 Despite the existence of a dispute, each party must continue to perform its obligations under this Concession.

20. How are notices sent and when are they received?

- 20.1 Any notice to be given under this Concession is to be in writing and made by personal delivery, by pre-paid post or email to the receiving party at the address, or email address specified in Item 11 of Schedule 1. Any such notice is to be deemed to have been received:
- (a) in the case of personal delivery, on the date of delivery;
 - (b) in the case of post, on the 3rd working day after posting;
 - (c) in the case of email,
 - (i) if sent between the hours of 9am and 5pm on a working day, at the time of transmission; or
 - (ii) if subclause (i) does not apply, at 9am on the working day most immediately after the time of sending.

Provided that an email is not deemed received unless (if receipt is disputed) the party giving notice produces a printed copy of the email which evidences that the email was sent to the email address of the party given notice.

- 20.2 If either party's details specified in Item 11 of Schedule 1 change then the party

whose details change must within 5 working days of such change provide the other party with the changed details.

21. What about the payment of costs?

- 21.1 The Concessionaire must pay the Grantor's legal costs and expenses of and incidental to preparing and signing this Concession or any extension or variation of it.
- 21.2 The Concessionaire must pay in full immediately and on demand all costs and fees (including solicitor's costs and fees of debt collecting agencies engaged by the Grantor) arising out of and associated with steps taken by the Grantor to enforce or attempt to enforce the Grantor's rights and powers under this Concession including the right to recover outstanding money owed to the Grantor.

22. What about the powers implied by statute?

- 22.1 The rights and powers implied in the relevant easements by Schedule 5 to the Land Transfer Regulations 2018 (as set out in Schedule 5 of this Concession) apply to this Concession **EXCEPT** to the extent set out in Schedule 3 of this Concession.
- 22.2 The rights and powers implied by Schedule 5 to the Property Law Act 2007 do not apply to this Concession.

23. What about Co-Siting?

- 23.1 In this clause "Co-Site" means the use of the Concessionaire's structures or facilities on the Easement Land by a third party for an activity; and "Co-Sitee" and "Co-Siting" have corresponding meanings.
- 23.2 The Concessionaire must not allow Co-Siting on the Easement Land without the prior written consent of the Grantor.
- 23.3 The Grantor's consent must not be unreasonably withheld but is at the Grantor's sole discretion and subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the Grantor thinks fit including a requirement that the Co-Sitee be liable for direct payment to the Grantor of a concession fee and any environmental premium assessed in respect of the Co-Sitee's activity on the Easement Land.
- 23.4 In addition, the Grantor must withhold consent if:
 - (a) the Co-Siting would result in a substantial change to the Concession Activity on the Easement Land; or
 - (b) the Grantor considers the change to be detrimental to the environment of the Easement Land.
- 23.5 Subject to clause 23.4 the Concessionaire must, if required by the Grantor, allow Co-Siting on the Easement Land.
- 23.6 Where the Concessionaire maintains that Co-Siting by a third party on the Easement Land would:
 - (a) detrimentally interfere physically or technically with the use by the Concessionaire of the Easement Land; or

- (b) materially prejudice any resource consents obtained by the Concessionaire or cause more onerous conditions to be imposed on it by the relevant authority; or
 - (c) obstruct or impair the Concessionaire's ability effectively to operate from the Easement Land; or
 - (d) interfere with or prevent future forecast works of the Concessionaire,
- the Grantor, must, as a pre-condition to consideration of an application to grant a concession to a third party, require that third party to obtain, at its own cost, a report prepared by an independent consultant acceptable to the Grantor confirming or rejecting the presence of the matters specified in this clause 23.6. The Grantor must not grant a concession to a third party where the report confirms that the proposed concession would give rise to one or more of the matters specified in this clause 23.6.
- 23.7 If the independent consultant report rejects the Concessionaire's concerns, the Concessionaire may dispute this in accordance with the procedure set out in clause 19 of this Schedule 2.
- 23.8 Where the Concessionaire is required under clause 23.5 to allow Co-Siting on the Easement Land, the Concessionaire is, subject to clause 23.10 entitled to enter into commercial agreements with third parties for them to conduct an activity on the Easement Land and to receive a reasonable fee from them for any agreed activity they intend to carry out on the Easement Land. If a dispute arises between the Concessionaire and a third party such dispute must be determined by the Grantor having regard to, but not limited to, the following matters:
- (a) any written comments or submissions of the Concessionaire and third party;
 - (b) market value for the concession activity proposed by the third party having regard to the matters specified in Section 17Y(2) of the Conservation Act 1987;
 - (c) any other matters the Grantor considers relevant.
- 23.9 If the Concessionaire does not accept the Grantor's determination, the Concessionaire may dispute this in accordance with the procedure set out in clause 19 of this Schedule 2.
- 23.10 For the avoidance of doubt, a Co-Sitee permitted on the Easement Land must enter into a separate concession with the Grantor in terms of which the Co-Sitee may be required to pay to the Grantor a concession fee and environmental premium assessed in respect of the Co-Sitee's activity on the Easement Land. This separate concession must not contain provisions that conflict with the Concessionaire's rights and obligations in relation to the Easement Land.
- 23.11 The Grantor must not authorise the third party to commence work on the Easement Land until all relevant resource consents are issued, an agreement is executed between the Concessionaire and third party, and any conditions imposed by the Concessionaire have been met.

24. Jointly and severally liable

- 24.1 In the event that this Concession is held by multiple Concessionaire's, they will be jointly and severally liable.

25. Are there any Special Conditions?

- 25.1 Special conditions are specified in Schedule 3. If there is a conflict between this Schedule 2 and the Special Conditions in Schedule 3, the Special Conditions shall prevail.

26. The Law

- 26.1 This Concession is to be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of New Zealand.

SCHEDULE 3

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Special conditions relevant to this application:

1. The rights and powers implied in easements under Schedule 5 of the Land Transfer Regulations 2018, apply as is relevant to the class of easement provided for in this Concession. Schedule 5 of the Regulations (excluding clauses 13 and 14) is set out in Schedule 5 of this Concession and the clauses are varied as follows:
 - (a) Clause 1 is amended by adding the words “in Schedule 4” after the words “on a plan” in paragraph (a) of the interpretation of “**easement area**”
 - (b) Clause 1 is amended by deleting the words “grantee and” from the interpretation of “**grantee and grantor**”
 - (c) Schedule 5 is amended by adding a new clause 1A: “Any reference to “grantee” in this Schedule is to be read as “Concessionaire” and includes the Concessionaire’s agents, employees, contractors, tenants, licensees and invitees.”
 - (d) Clause 11(2) is deleted and clause 11(4) is amended by deleting the reference to (2).
 - (e) Clauses 13 and 14 are deleted.

Construction conditions (general)

2. No alterations to the easement facility requiring earth disturbance must be undertaken without prior consent in writing of the Grantor.
3. The Concessionaire must ensure that all machinery, tools and equipment used in undertaking the Concession Activity is steamed cleaned and weed free prior to being taken onto the Easement Land.
4. The Concessionaire must ensure that all gravel and other materials used in undertaking the Concession Activity are from a weed free source.

Road Maintenance

5. The Concessionaire shall maintain the Mt Cheeseman Ski Field Road from 1 May through to 30 September (or at other such times as directed by the Grantor to account for differing snow seasons) in accordance with the Department of Conservation (DOC) document titled “Unsealed Roads Maintenance Specifications” at Schedule 6. DOC will maintain the road from 1 October through until 30 April (or at other such times as directed by the Grantor to account for differing snow seasons) in accordance with the same maintenance specifications at Schedule 6

The “road” is defined as the section of access road from State Highway 73 to the locked gate at Middle Hut. The access road beyond the locked gate shall be maintained by the Concessionaire at all times in accordance with the maintenance specifications at Schedule 6.

6. The Concessionaire shall undertake regular inspections (a minimum of twice yearly before and after the ski season) of the access road. Inspections shall also be made following significant rainfall (significant rainfall is that which triggers any orange or red heavy rain warning).

7. The Grantor will undertake monthly inspections of the access road outside of the ski season.
8. It is possible that the access road from State Highway 73 to the Mt Cheeseman base area is affected by natural events that render the road unusable for safe access. In the event this occurs the Department of Conservation (DOC) and the Concessionaire must have a discussion within 1 month of the natural event occurring about what options there are for continuing to keep the road open. Neither party is committed to undertaking repairs in this situation, and the parties are required to discuss what options are available. In the event there is no written confirmation of a commitment by either party to repair the road to make it usable for safe access within 3 months of the natural event occurring, the Grantor has the discretion to terminate the easement concession. The Grantor shall give the Concessionaire at least one months' notice of terminating the concession.

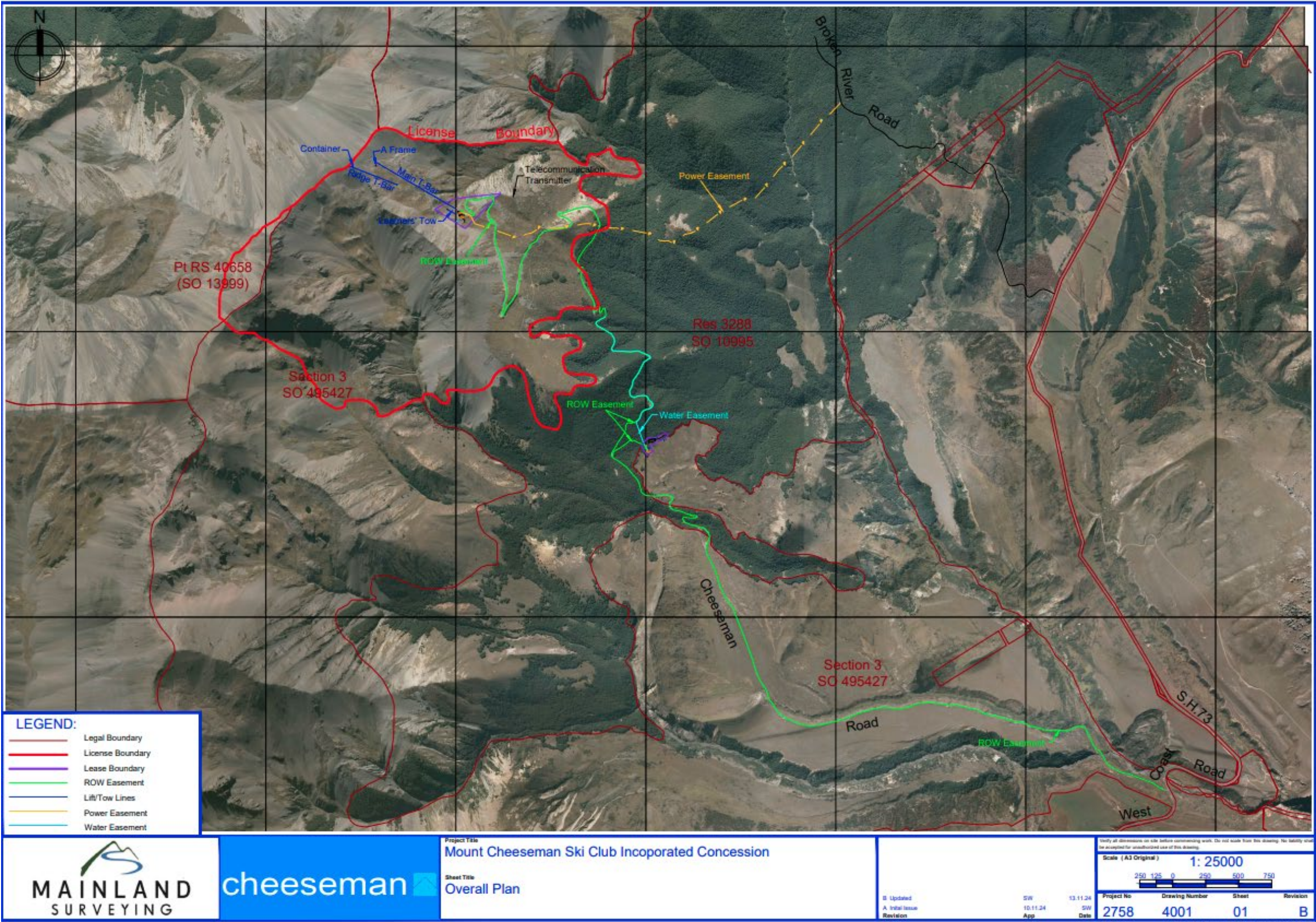
Road access

9. The Concessionaire may lock the gate at the middle hut on the Mt Cheeseman access road and at the beginning of the road to Forest Lodge for reasons of security and public safety to deny public pedestrian and vehicle access. A key to the gates must be provided to the Grantor. In particular:
 - a) The Concessionaire may refuse access to vehicles for any of the reasons set out at clause 10 below;
 - b) The Concessionaire may refuse pedestrian access to any member of the public, only where safety is of a concern; and
 - c) Prior to refusing such pedestrian access, the Concessionaire shall take all practicable steps to consult with the Grantor.
10. The Concessionaire may refuse vehicle entry (except to vehicles operated by the Grantor) where in the opinion of the Concessionaire:
 - (a) The weather (any orange or red rain warnings) or road conditions or visibility of the right of way are hazardous; or
 - (b) The vehicle does not appear to be roadworthy or adequately equipped with appropriate safety equipment required for the conditions; or
 - (c) The driver appears to be impaired and not capable of proper control of the vehicle.
 - (d) There is a high avalanche risk.

Other easement facilities

11. The Concessionaire must (at its cost) operate, maintain and repair the water reticulation infrastructure, ski lift infrastructure, and utilities (water, electricity) on the Land to required standards, codes of practice and legislative requirements. The Concessionaire must at the Grantor's request, provide the Grantor with documentary evidence of compliance with the said requirements.

SCHEDULE 4 Easement Plan





SCHEDULE 5

RIGHTS AND POWERS IMPLIED IN EASEMENTS

LAND TRANSFER REGULATIONS 2018

The following are the rights and powers implied in easements as set out in Schedule 5 of the Land Transfer Regulations 2018. The Regulation Schedule applies to all classes of easement and so it is only the specific provisions which relate to the class of easement dealt with in this Concession which apply, along with those that apply to all forms of easement. This Schedule does not include clauses 13 and 14 of Schedule 5 of the Regulations as they are deleted and replaced by the specific default and dispute provisions of the Concession. Refer to Schedule 3 of the Concession for changes to these implied rights and powers.

1 Interpretation

In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires,—

benefited land, in relation to an easement that benefits land, means the land that takes the benefit of the easement and that is described by reference to the register in the relevant easement instrument, transfer instrument, or deposit document

burdened land, in relation to an easement,—

- (a) means the land over which the easement is registered and that is described by reference to the register in the relevant easement instrument, transfer instrument, or deposit document; and
- (b) includes the easement area

easement area, in relation to an easement, means an area that—

- (a) is shown on a plan; and
- (b) is referred to in the relevant easement instrument, transfer instrument, or deposit document as the area to which the easement applies

easement facility,—

- (a) for a right to convey water, means pipes, pumps, pump sheds, storage tanks, water purifying equipment, other equipment suitable for that purpose (whether above or under the ground), and anything in replacement or substitution:
- (b) for a right to convey electricity or a right to convey telecommunications, means wires, cables (containing wire or other media conducting materials), ducts, surface boxes, towers, poles, transformers, switching gear, other equipment suitable for that purpose (whether above or under the ground), and anything in replacement or substitution:
- (c) for a right of way, means the surface of the land described as the easement area, including any driveway:
- (d) for a right to drain water, means pipes, conduits, open drains, pumps, tanks (with or without headwalls), manholes, valves, surface boxes, other equipment suitable for that purpose (whether above or under the ground), and anything in replacement or substitution:
- (e) for a right to drain sewage, means pipes, conduits, pumps, tanks (with or without headwalls), manholes, valves, surface boxes, other equipment

suitable for that purpose (whether above or under the ground), and anything in replacement or substitution:

- (f) for a right to convey gas, means pipes, conduits, valves, other equipment suitable for that purpose (whether above or under the ground), and anything in replacement or substitution

grantee and grantor—

- (a) have the meanings given by section 107 of the Act; and
- (b) in clauses 3 to 9 and 12(1), include those persons' agents, employees, contractors, tenants, licensees, and invitees

repair and maintenance, in relation to an easement facility, includes the replacement of the easement facility

telecommunication means the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not.

2 Classes of easements

For the purposes of regulation 21, easements are classified by reference to the following rights:

- (a) a right to convey water:
- (b) a right to drain water:
- (c) a right to drain sewage:
- (d) a right of way:
- (e) a right to convey electricity:
- (f) a right to convey telecommunications:
- (g) a right to convey gas.

Rights and powers implied in easements granting certain rights

3 Right to convey water

- (1) A right to convey water includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to take and convey water in free and unimpeded flow from the source of supply or point of entry through the easement facility and over the easement area and (for an easement that benefits land) to the benefited land.
- (2) The right to take and convey water in free and unimpeded flow is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary cleansing, renewal, modification, or repair of the easement facility.
- (3) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).
- (4) The grantor must not do and must not allow to be done anything on the burdened land that may cause the purity or flow of water in the water supply system to be polluted or diminished.

4 Right to drain water

- (1) A right to drain water includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to convey water (whether sourced from rain, springs, soakage, or seepage) in any quantity—
 - (a) from the benefited land through the easement facility and over the easement area; or
 - (b) for an easement in gross, through the easement facility and over the easement area.
- (2) The right to drain water is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary cleansing, renewal, modification, or repair of the easement facility.
- (3) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).

5 Right to drain sewage

- (1) A right to drain sewage includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to drain, discharge, and convey sewage and other waste material and waste fluids in any quantity—
 - (a) from the benefited land through the easement facility and over the easement area; or
 - (b) for an easement in gross, through the easement facility and over the easement area.
- (2) The right to drain, discharge, and convey sewage and other waste material and waste fluids is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary cleansing, renewal, modification, or repair of the easement facility.
- (3) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).

6 Rights of way

- (1) A right of way includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to go over and along the easement facility.
- (2) The right to go over and along the easement facility includes the right to go over and along the easement facility with or without any kind of—
 - (a) vehicle, machinery, or implement.
- (3) A right of way includes the right to have the easement facility kept clear at all times of obstructions (whether caused by parked vehicles, deposits of materials, or unreasonable impediment) to the use and enjoyment of the easement facility.
- (4) The right to go over and along the easement facility, and to have the easement facility kept clear, is limited to the extent by any period of necessary repair or maintenance of the easement facility.

- (5) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the surface of the land described as the easement area, including any easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).

7 Right to convey electricity

- (1) A right to convey electricity includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to lead and convey electricity and electrical impulses without interruption or impediment from the point of entry through the easement facility and over the easement area and (for an easement that benefits land) to the benefited land.
- (2) The right to convey electricity without interruption or impediment is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary renewal or repair of the easement facility.
- (3) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).

8 Right to convey telecommunications

- (1) A right to convey telecommunications includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to lead and convey telecommunications without interruption or impediment through the easement facility and over the easement area and (for an easement that benefits land) to and from the benefited land.
- (2) The right to convey telecommunications without interruption or impediment is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary renewal or repair of the easement facility.
- (3) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).

9 Right to convey gas

- (1) A right to convey gas includes the right for the grantee, in common with the grantor and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to lead and convey gas without interruption or impediment from the point of entry through the easement facility and over the easement area and (for an easement that benefits land) to the benefited land.
- (2) The right to lead and convey gas without interruption or impediment is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary renewal or repair of the easement facility.
- (3) The easement facility for the relevant easement is the easement facility laid or to be laid along the easement area in accordance with clause 10(1).

Rights and powers implied in all classes of easement

10 General rights

- (1) All the easements referred to in this schedule include—
- (a) the right to use any easement facility already situated in the easement area for the purpose of the easement granted; and

- (b) if no suitable easement facility exists in the easement area, the right to lay, install, and construct in the easement area (including the right to excavate land for the purpose of that construction) an easement facility that the grantee reasonably requires and for which the grantor has given prior consent; and
 - (c) the right to repair and maintain the easement facility.
- (2) The grantor must not unreasonably withhold consent under subclause (1)(b).
- (3) The grantor must not do and must not allow to be done on the burdened land anything that may interfere with or restrict the rights of any other party or interfere with the efficient operation of the easement facility.
- (4) The grantee must not do and must not allow to be done on the benefited land (if any) or the burdened land anything that may interfere with or restrict the rights of any other party or interfere with the efficient operation of the easement facility.
- (5) To avoid doubt, all the easements referred to in this schedule (other than for a right to convey electricity) include the right to convey electricity necessary to operate a pump or other equipment that is part of the easement facility.

11 Repair, maintenance, and costs

- (1) If the 1 or more grantees have exclusive use of the easement facility, each grantee is responsible for arranging the repair and maintenance of the easement facility, and for the associated costs, so as to keep the facility in good order and to prevent it from becoming a danger or nuisance.
- (2) If the 1 or more grantees and the grantor share the use of the easement facility, each of them is responsible equally for the repair and maintenance of the easement facility, and for the associated costs, for the purposes set out in subclause (1).
- (3) If the easement is in gross, the grantee bears the cost of all work done outside the burdened land.
- (4) The parties responsible for maintenance under subclause (1), (2), or (5) (as the case may be) must meet any associated requirements of the relevant local authority.
- (5) Any repair or maintenance of the easement facility that is attributable solely to an act or omission by the grantor or the grantee must be promptly carried out by that grantor or grantee at their sole cost.
- (6) However, if the repair and maintenance of the easement facility is only partly attributable to an act or omission by the grantor or grantee,—
 - (a) that party must pay the portion of the costs of the repair and maintenance that is attributable to that act or omission; and
 - (b) the balance of those costs is payable in accordance with subclause (2).
- (7) The costs of any electricity used for the conveyance of water must be apportioned between users of the water in proportion to their usage of the water.

12 Rights of entry

- (1) The grantee may, for the purpose of exercising any right or power, or performing any related duty, implied in an easement by these regulations,—
 - (a) enter upon the burdened land by a reasonable route and with all necessary tools, vehicles, and equipment; and
 - (b) remain on the burdened land for a reasonable time for the sole purpose of completing the necessary work; and
 - (c) leave any vehicles or equipment on the burdened land for a reasonable time if work is proceeding.
- (2) However, the grantee must first give reasonable notice to the grantor.
- (3) The grantee must ensure that as little damage or disturbance as possible is caused to the burdened land or to the grantor.
- (4) The grantee must ensure that all work is performed properly.
- (5) The grantee must ensure that all work is completed promptly.
- (6) The grantee must immediately make good any damage done to the burdened land by restoring the surface of the land as nearly as possible to its former condition.
- (7) The grantee must compensate the grantor for all damage caused by the work to any crop (whether ready for harvest or not) or to any buildings, erections, or fences on the burdened land.

13 Default

Deleted.

14 Disputes

Deleted.

SCHEDULE 6

Unsealed Roads

Maintenance Specifications

May 2024

Contents

1. Specification – Unsealed Road Metalling.....	27
1.1 Introduction.....	27
1.2 Material Specifications	28
1.3 Methodology	28
1.4 Acceptance Criteria	28
2. Specification – Clean and Regrade Unlined Channels	29
2.1 Introduction.....	29
2.2 Material Specifications	29
2.3 Methodology	29
2.4 Acceptance Criteria	30
3. Specification – Grading	31
3.1 Introduction.....	31
3.2 Material Specifications	31
3.3 Methodology	31
3.4 Acceptance Criteria	32
4. Specification – Culvert Clearing.....	33
4.1 Introduction.....	33
4.2 Material Specifications	33
4.3 Methodology	33
4.4 Acceptance Criteria	33
5. Specification – Unlined Channel Scour Repair	34
5.1 Introduction.....	34
5.2 Material Specifications	34
5.3 Methodology	34
5.4 Acceptance Criteria	35
6. Specification – Culvert Replacement	36
6.1 Introduction.....	36
6.2 Material Specifications	36
6.3 Methodology	36
6.4 Acceptance Criteria	38

Specification – Unsealed Road Metalling

1.1 Introduction

This work instruction provides for the renewal of pavement layers, including top surface metal, on unsealed roads. Examples of qualifying activities include, but may not be limited to, the planned renewal of pavement layers, including top surface metal, on unsealed roads for the purpose of either replacing wearing course aggregate, or restoring pavement strength.

- **Definitions**

- **Running Course**

This is a thin layer of loose stone, which protects the surface of an unsealed road. This is the surface which the tyres run on.

- **Wearing Course**

This is a layer of well-graded stone compacted into an interlocking mass. Ideally the compaction operation will create a slurry with some of the fines rising to the top. When the slurry dries, it forms a crust which resists water infiltration and helps to maintain the integrity of the structural, weight-bearing layers below.

- **Base Course**

This is one or more layers of well-graded stone somewhat larger than that of the wearing course. This material is compacted into an interlocking mass forming the structural layer which protects the subgrade from vertical traffic loads. It also provides shallow shear resistance.

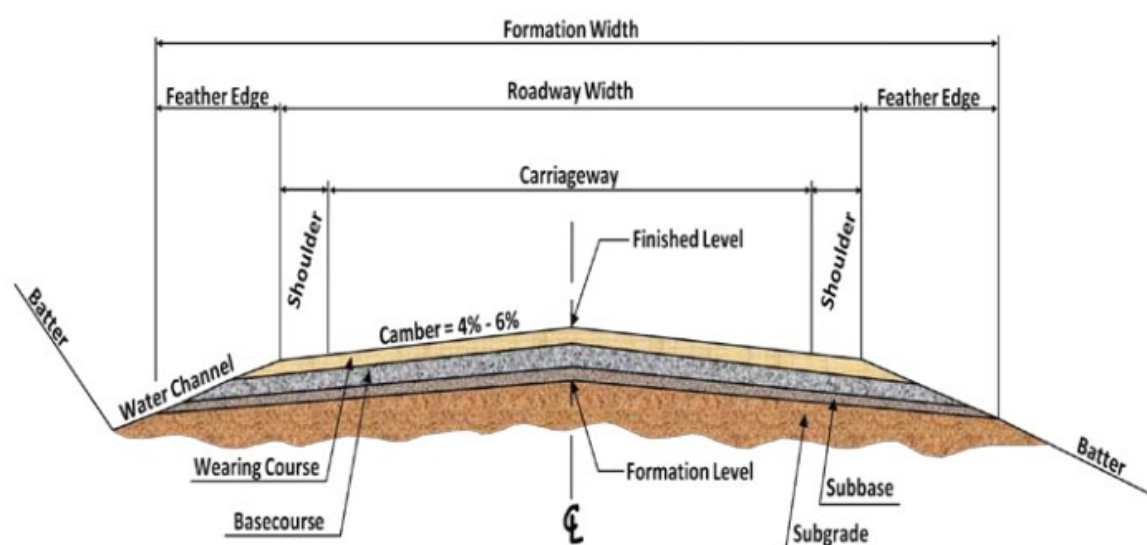


Figure 1 Typical Unsealed Carriageway Cross Section

1.2 Material Specifications

It is expected that the pavement materials shall conform to NZTA HM23. “Unsealed Pavements”.

Where a contractor cannot supply complying aggregate but have laboratory testing to show the deviation from the specification, the Department may accept this at its sole discretion.

For clarity HM23 Type 2 will be referred to as AP40.

Blending of aggregate is acceptable as long as the blend meets the Specification or is approved by the Department or its Representative prior to use.

Test certificates must be supplied in advance of placing the materials on the formation.

It is the contractor’s responsibility to ensure they have all appropriate consents in place for gravel extraction, processing, stockpiling and cartage.

1.3 Methodology

- **Notification and Coordination**

The Contractor shall notify the Department at least 72 hours in advance of the intent to commence carting and placing aggregate.

An approved TMP shall be in place.

- **Construction of Pavement Layers**

The pavement layers consist of all granular material placed above the breakthrough (i.e., natural ground) or bulk fill layer. They shall be constructed as per the requirement of NZTA B2 2005 specifications.

However, clauses 7.5 and 7.6 are amended as follows;

“Compaction of each layer shall continue until the whole layer has attained a dense condition. Water shall be added as necessary to aid compaction. The degree of compaction of each layer shall be such that when trimmed to a smooth surface, the resultant impression in the surface under a smooth wheel roller having a minimum loading of 6259 kg per metre width of fill, shall not be greater than 7mm for bulk fill or 5mm for subgrade fill.

The layer shall be tested with a Clegg impact hammer and shall obtain a minimum CIV of 35. Tests shall be carried out every 10m in alternating wheel tracks.

1.4 Acceptance Criteria

As per NZTA B2 2005

Specification – Clean and Regrade Unlined Channels

2.1 Introduction

Vegetation, debris, and slip material can obstruct positive drainage through side drains to the overland drainage systems. Clearing and regrading of water channels to an optimum depth of 300mm below pavement surface will be carried out where there is risk of flooding onto the road. No faces will be excavated vertically.

Examples of qualifying activities include, but may not be limited to:

- Minor clearing of blockages in an unlined water channel or side drain
- Major clearance of detritus in an unlined water channel or side drain

2.2 Material Specifications

All spoil material is removed from the water channel allowing clear passage of water from the road to the invert of the channel. Spoil may be retained neatly onsite if it will not adversely affect the surrounding landscape or affect drainage.

If any material from the unlined surface water channel is suitable, it is to be spread on the carriageway.

2.3 Methodology

• Notification and Coordination

The Contractor shall notify the Client at least 72 hours in advance of the intent to commence drainage works.

An approved TMP shall be in place.

• Weather conditions

Timing should be such that the plant and equipment can operate without damaging the current road crust. This should not be done when ground conditions are excessively wet.

• Channel clean and regrade

Clearing unlined channels may be completed with a grader if site geometry permits and the material is to be reused or removed onsite. If material is to be removed offsite, then trucks should be utilised with either an excavator or a grader moving it to the centre of the road and removing it using a loader.

The water channel should be cleared out to match the following example cross-section. This may not always be possible due to the road layout. In the case where this cannot be achieved then the water

channel should be cleared so that water can flow freely, without ponding, and exit through a culvert or cut-out.

- Typical unlined surface water channel Cross-section**

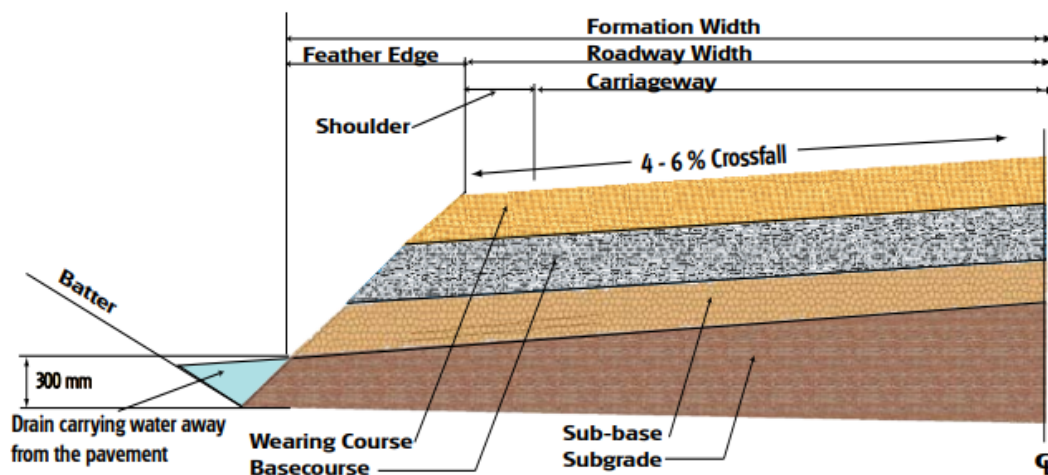


Figure 2 Typical unlined surface water channel Cross Section

2.4 Acceptance Criteria

The performance outcomes expected for clean and regrade unlined channels are:

- The finished surface will be a continuation of the existing carriageway profile and will allow flow of water off the carriageway.
- The invert of the unlined channel is 300mm below the base of the subgrade or as deep as practical given site constraints.
- All material is removed from the water channel to an appropriate dumping site. This may be onsite as long as it does not negatively affect the functionality and amenity of the surrounding area.
- The finished surface will not allow water to pond before reaching the invert of the channel.

Specification – Grading

3.1 Introduction

This work instruction provides for grading unsealed road carriageways.

Examples of qualifying activities include, but may not be limited to:

- Planned grading of the road carriageway to reduce roughness and/or reinstate crossfall
- Planned grading of the road carriageway in conjunction with watering and rolling the freshly graded material to reduce roughness and/or reinstate crossfall

1.2 Material Specifications

Not applicable.

3.3 Methodology

• Notification and Coordination

The Contractor shall notify the Client at least 72 hours in advance of the intent to commence grading activity.

An approved TMP shall be in place.

• Weather conditions

Grading of unsealed roads should be undertaken when:

- Plant and equipment can operate without further deteriorating the road.
- Grading can be done in slightly wet weather to replace the use of a watercart on site. This risk has to be managed depending on the amount of rain. If it becomes too wet, then the cut material may become waterlogged.

• Grading

Before grading, the surface shall be checked to determine whether there is sufficient material to grade. If not, then sufficient material shall be added to achieve the minimum crossfall and required shape.

Depending on road width, expect at least two cutting passes (one in each direction) and two spreading passes (one in each direction). When using water this should ideally be done between the cutting and spreading passes so the water is distributed through the material during the spreading passes.

Once cutting, watering and spreading is completed then the rolling should be done as quickly as possible after completion of the grading process. If the carriageway is to be compacted, use an appropriate roller to ensure that the road surface is hardwearing and smooth.

If only grading, which will be specified for each site, ignore the watering and rolling instructions.

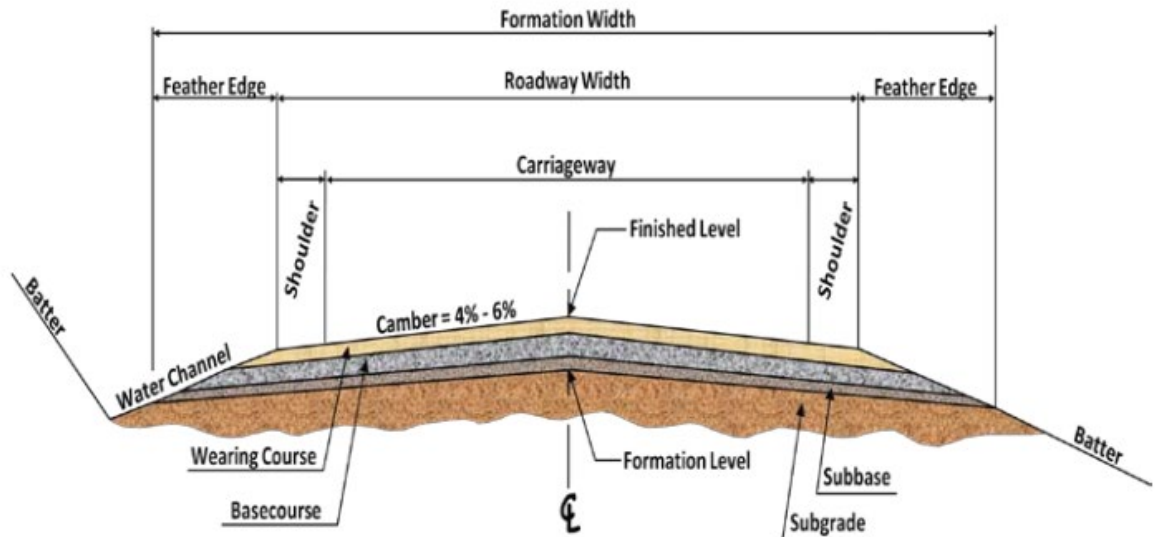


Figure 3 Typical Unsealed Carriageway Cross Section

3.4 Acceptance Criteria

The performance outcomes expected for unsealed grading are:

- Crossfall between 4 – 6 % on straight sections and no greater than 12.5% camber on corners
- Finished surface is to be free of loose material, smooth and well compacted
- No windrows of material to be left onsite

Specification – Culvert Clearing

4.1 Introduction

This work instruction provides for culvert cleaning activities.

Examples of qualifying activities include, but may not be limited to:

- Clearing the inlet or outlet of a culvert within 5 metres meters of the culvert.
- Clearing the culvert barrel.

4.2 Material Specifications

No material specifications required for this activity.

4.3 Methodology

Culvert cleaning shall be undertaken when surface water channels and culverts are not under any undue stress. (“Undue stress” meaning that the works may cause flooding issues in the surrounding or immediate area.)

Inlet/outlets should be cleared to the culvert invert depth for 5m upstream of the inlet and 5m downstream of the outlet so that water can freely drain through the culvert. The culvert should not be damaged when undertaking clearing.

All spoil material to be removed from the unlined surface water channel allowing clear passage of water from the carriageway to the invert of the established surface water channel. Spoil to be removed onsite if it will adversely affect the surrounding landscape or affect drainage. Culvert barrels should be water jetted (or similar) so that there is no detritus left in the culvert barrel.

4.4 Acceptance Criteria

The performance outcomes expected for culvert cleaning are:

Inlet/Outlet Clearing:

- Any inlet/outlet structures are not damaged and any removable structures (such as grates) replaced
- Water can freely drain from the unlined surface water channel to the culvert inlet
- Water cannot become stagnant below the invert of the culvert

Culvert Jetting:

- Culvert barrel is free of detritus

Specification – Unlined Channel Scour Repair

5.1 Introduction

This work instruction provides for rebuilding an unlined surface water channel following scour.

Examples of qualifying activities include, but may not be limited to reinstating the correct depth of an unlined surface water channel due to over deepening.

The purpose of this repair is to restore, lift, and stabilise the scoured invert to eliminate excessive channel depth, which would compromise the integrity of the adjoining live lane pavement.

5.2 Material Specifications

All material used to reconstruct the unlined surface water channel will be of a sufficient size and grading so that it will compact and stay in place in normal wet weather events. The source of the material will vary on the location of the maintenance area.

5.3 Methodology

This activity shall be undertaken when unlined surface water channel and culverts are not under any undue stress. (“Undue stress” meaning that the works may cause flooding issues in the surrounding or immediate area.)

Ensure plant and equipment can operate without damaging the current road crust. This should not be done when moisture is present.

This can be completed with a grader or excavator to rebuild the unlined surface water channel to the natural levels, which in an ideal situation will follow the example cross-section below.

Material should be compacted to reduce the risk of scouring of the new material and, where appropriate, capped with suitably sized rock to prevent future scour.

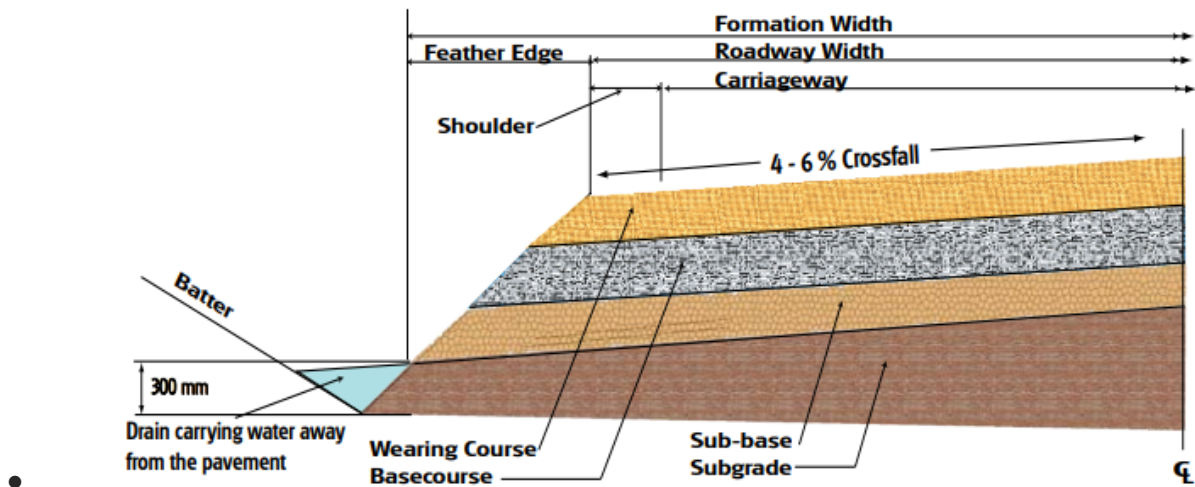


Figure 4 Typical Cross-section – unlined surface water channel

5.4 Acceptance Criteria

The performance outcomes expected for unlined channel scour repair are:

- Finished unlined surface water channel:
 - Does not hold water
 - Follows the example cross-section (page 34) where practical
- Finished surface is to be free of loose material, smooth and well compacted.

Specification – Culvert Replacement

6.1 Introduction

This work instruction provides for culvert replacement activities.

Examples of qualifying activities include:

- Installing a new culvert in a defined location
- Replacing a damaged or inadequate culvert in an existing location

6.2 Material Specifications

All spoil material to be removed from the unlined surface water channel allowing clear passage of water from the Carriageway to the Invert of the established unlined surface water channel. Spoil to be removed onsite if it will not adversely affect the surrounding landscape or affect drainage.

Fill material will be chosen for each road from a suitable location as close as practical to the site. If practical, spoil material can be used to backfill the trench.

Pipe size and material will be specified for each culvert replacement. For smaller culverts (less than 450mm in diameter) a stormboss ribbed HDPE pipe or similar can be used.

6.3 Methodology

• Notification and Coordination

The Contractor shall notify the Client at least 72 hours in advance of the intent to commence drainage activity.

An approved TMP shall be in place.

The contractor must require the Department to confirm that the culvert specification complies with all relevant rules relating to freshwater fish passage.

The nature of culvert work on narrow roads means a closure may required for a time. In this case, suitable signage at the start of the road will be important. If road is wide enough trenching should be done in two halves to allow vehicles to pass.

Work should only be completed while the culvert is not in use for water.

• Culvert Laying

Existing pipe should be dug out carefully and, if reusable, should be reported to DOC for possible reuse. Trench should be dug 100mm below the underside of the culvert to allow a bedding material to be laid beneath the pipe to make a smooth surface of an even grade.

Material beside culvert should be compacted with a trench compactor or similar. Backfill in maximum 300mm lifts. Place at least 200mm of material over HDPE pipe (or 300mm over a concrete

culvert). Material should be compacted by a minimum 80kg plate compactor. A culvert marker should be installed so that the culvert can be easily identified when driving the road.

Culvert outlet and inlets shall be constructed as set out below unless specified:

- Inlet treatment typically is not required. Water should be able to enter the culvert without major ponding; rock may be used to prevent scour if high flows are expected.
- Outlet treatment should typically be large rock placed to prevent scour and retain the road edge.
- If a large diameter culvert is installed, a vegetated retaining wall using Flex MSE bags (or equivalent) can be used to retain the road edge. Vegetated retaining wall should be constructed as per cross sections below.
- One culvert marker peg (CMP) shall be installed at each new culvert. The peg shall be placed at either side of the road in a position where it will not be subjected to incidental damage by mowers, graders, or other vehicles and also where it can be seen readily by inspection vehicles.
- Edge marker pegs (EMP) shall be installed to delineate any out-of-context drop-off at inlet or outlet.

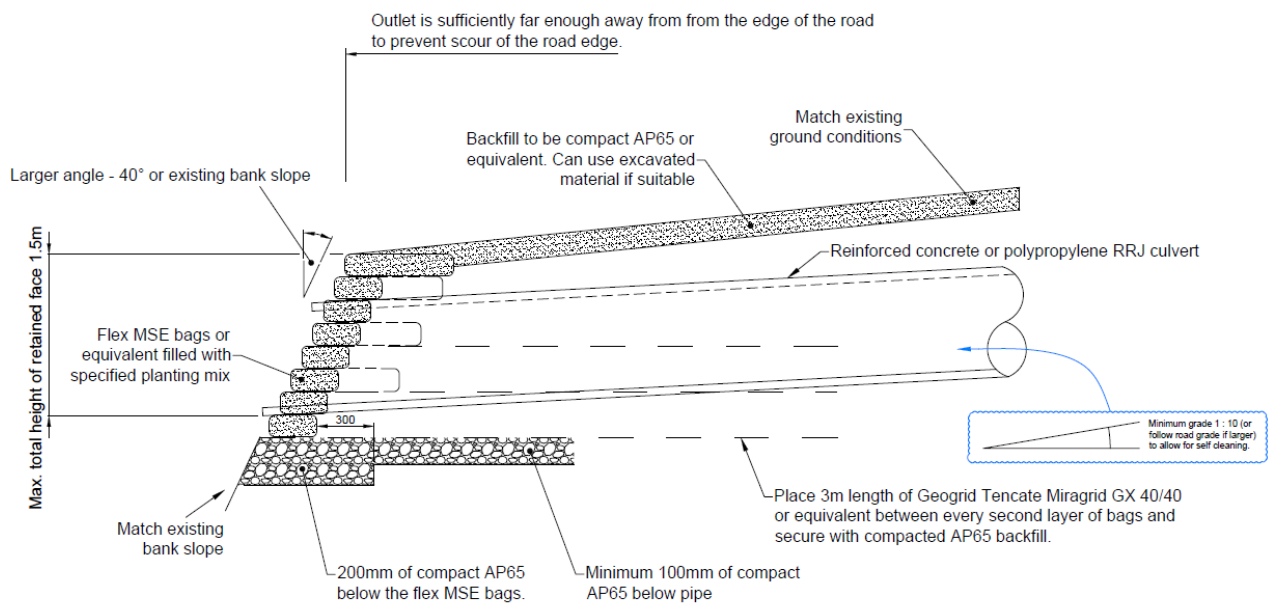


Figure 5 Typical culvert & headwall cross-section

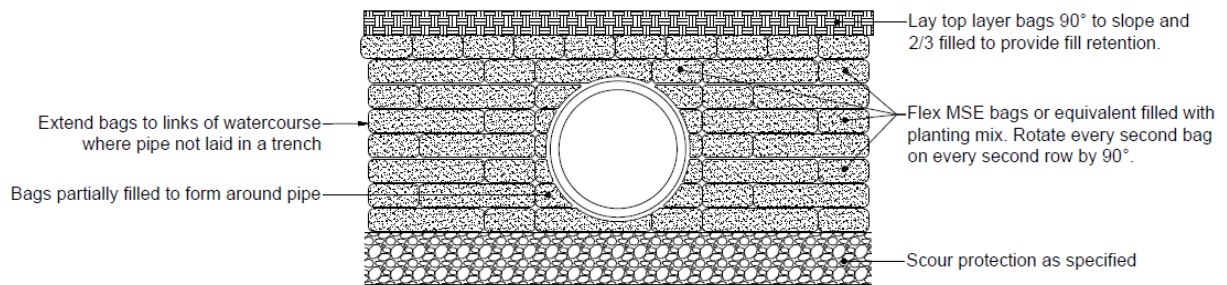


Figure 6 Typical culvert outlet detail

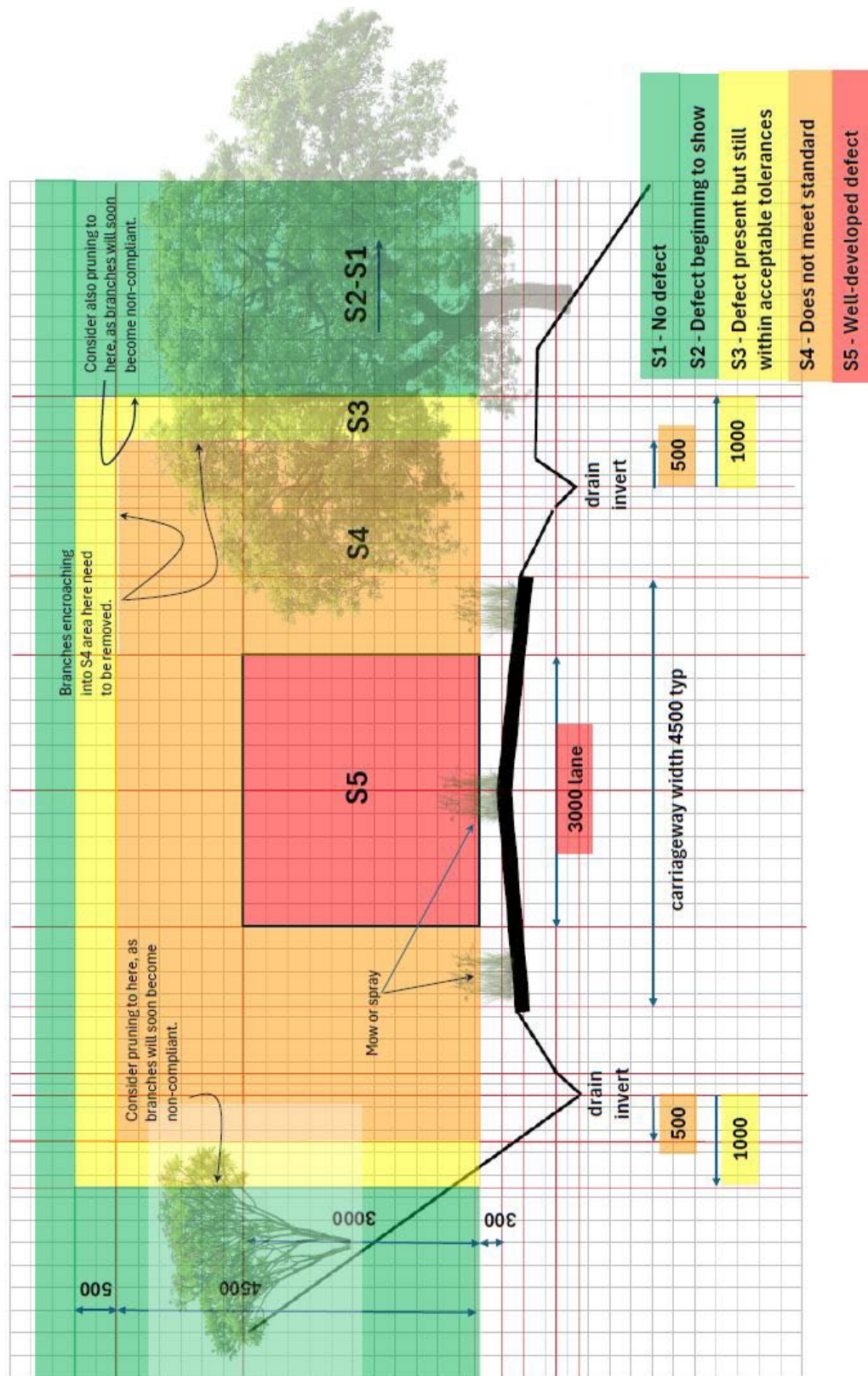
6.5 Acceptance Criteria

The performance outcomes expected for culvert installs are:

- Culvert will be self-cleaning, having been laid at a minimum of a 1:10 grade, or following the grade of the road whichever is larger.
- Top of culvert will be at least 200mm below the surface of the road, or 300mm when using a concrete pipe.
- Road will be reinstated to the original height and metal spread over the culvert trench to minimise surface issues.
- Water will enter the pipe easily and without scour.
- Outlet is sufficiently far enough away from the edge of the road to prevent scour
- Culvert marker easily visible when driving past culvert in both directions.

Specification – Vegetation Control

7.1 Vegetation Control Envelope



Vegetation Clearance Thresholds for DOC Roads (nts)