



Chorus Network – Manawatu District

What Deployment Looks Like

UFB Deployment in Manawatu

Involves a combination of
underground and overhead
deployment



Drilling



Directional Drill

Hydro vac excavation



Some digging



Overhead deployment



UFB Deployment - Levin (on electricity poles)

Underground Fibre Flexibility Point (FFP)

- Management of up to 48 customer connections
- Same closure type for micro duct – Air Blown Fibre (ABF) and also fixed fibre both below ground and aerial



Customer Connections

- Overhead
- Underground
- Surface Mounted

Surface Mounted Customer Connections

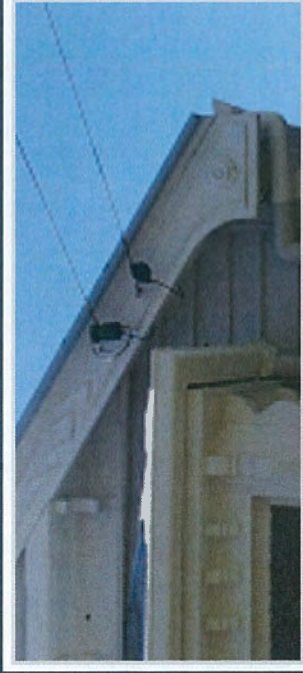


- If there's a suitable surface such as a driveway edge, footpath, curbing, retaining wall or structurally sound fence from the street to the property, fibre cable can be mounted to that surface, minimising the digging needed.
- Cable hidden as best as possible by mounting it at the base of the fence or under the fence rail.
- Sometimes the fibre cable is installed inside a pipe where there's a risk of impact or more protection needed such as for a school or where there's multiple fibre cables needed like in a rights of way.

Overhead Connection

If the copper and broadband services are delivered via an aerial cable fibre cable is installed in the same way. There are a number of ways an aerial cable may be installed:

- A new fibre cable in addition to the copper cable
- Remove copper cable and replace with fibre
- Replace existing cable with a hybrid copper/fibre. Used if copper service still required for monitored alarm.



Underground



Exchanges (designated)



Feilding Exchange



Rangiwahia Exchange



Waituna West Exchange

Cabinets



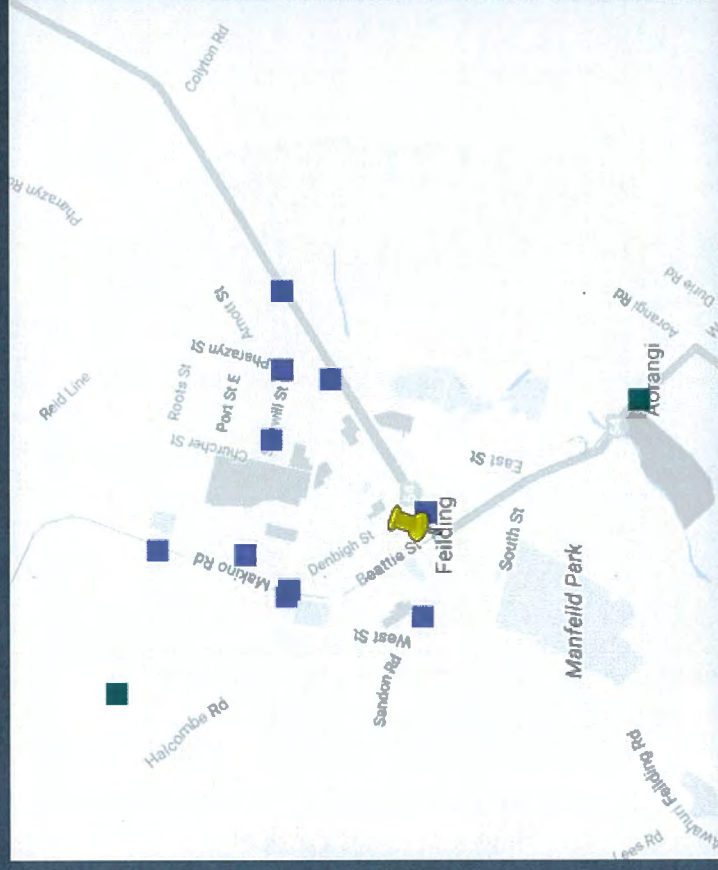
RBI Cabinet



Telecommunications Pillar (pale green)



Air Blown Fibre
Access
Terminal
(ABFAT) – only
used Year 3
(2013 – 2014)



Pole replacement



- Existing poles are required to be replaced as part of maintenance. These poles are generally between 40 – 80 years old meaning that they are nearing or have reached the end of life.
- Chorus runs a proactive pole replacement programme to identify and replace poles based on age and condition in order to mitigate health and safety risks.
- The replacement of poles also allows a rationalisation of the existing overhead network, resulting in an overall reduction in the number of lines.
- Damaged poles are also replaced as and when required (for example poles damaged by vehicles).
- Electrical safety standards (as set out under NZECP 341) dictate the position of lines on poles, this may require the existing pole to be replaced to ensure compliant ground clearances are achieved.



Cabinet Art

