

Plotted: Wed, 29 Nov 2023 — 2:39pm By: JEDWHITAKER Flie Name: C: Nopbox (Stellar Projects)\(1 - JOBS\\ Landscc

KBS CONSTRUCTION
48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH
PLANTING KEY PLAN







LEGEND

Extent of works

PLANTING STRATEGY

Stellar Projects has been engaged by KBS Construction to provide landscape plans for 48 Esmond Road, Takapuna, Local Sharepath

Through working with arborists from Peers Brown Miller LTS and ecologists from Wildlands, 4 planting mixes have been specified to be planted within the esplanade reserve area. Each mix populates different areas, with different design outcomes.

Refer to pages LA-DD-300 to LA-DD-304 for more detail around viewshafts and planting strategy.



PEST PLANT REMOVAL AREA.

Carex virgata Corynocarpus laevigatus Cordyline australis Coprosma robusta Coprosma repens Didymocheton spectabilis Metrosideros excelsa Myoporum laetum Ozothamnus leptophyllus

Pittosporum crassifolium

Phormium tenax

Vitex lucens

28/07/23

04/08/23 0 PLANTING F

DATE REVISION

31/07/23 2 PLANTING PLAN REISSUE - REVISED SLII 1 PLANTING PLAN REISSUE - SLIP

PLANTING STRATEGY.

Refer to Ecological Management Plan for a Proposed Esplanade Reserve at 48 Esmond Road, Takapuna, Wildlands, R5000e, dated July 2023, for more information.

Indigenous planting is required around the proposed pathway, and to

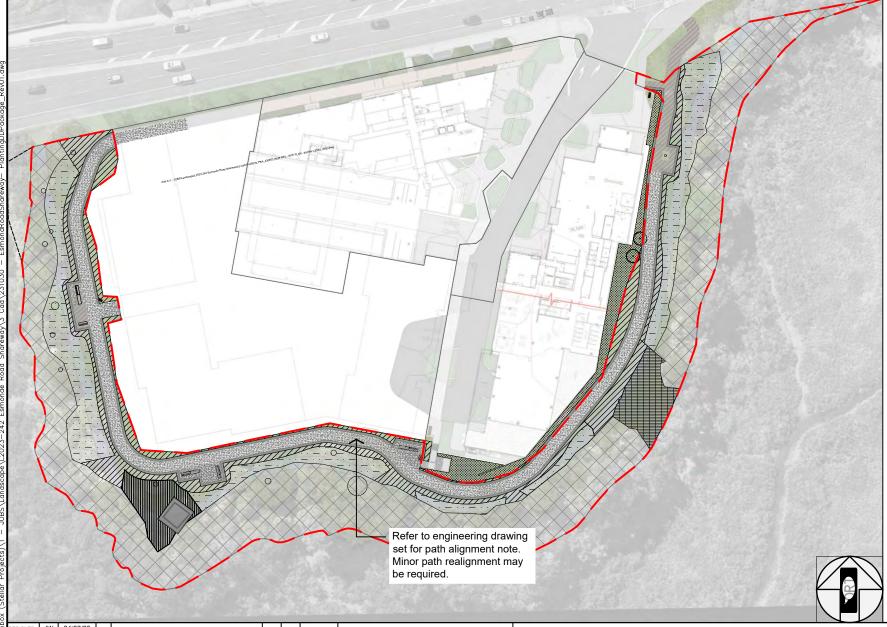
infill the areas of pest plant removal. Restoration works should follow the timeline presented in Section 9

(page 15) of the referenced report.

Planting to be spaced at 1m centres. Numbers to be confirmed on site

during planting implementation.

Planting to occur on slopes no steeper than 1:3





PLANTING MIX 1 - ESPLANADE.

Arthropodium cirratum Carex flagellifera Carex testacea Libertia peregrinans Muehlenbeckia axillaris

PLANTING STRATEGY.

4 native groundcovers and one flowering shrub will be planted alongside the shareway with a 600mm offset from the edge of the

The low growing plants will provide clear sightlines to identified viewshafts, and the groundcovers can be easily maintained to avoid overgrowing the pathway. The planting also borders the hotel boundary and architecture, which leaves opportunity for integration with the architecture to enhance both the sharepath and the development.

The typology where Planting Mix 1 will be planted is relatively flat, with some gentle slopes down the bank. Low growing planting will maintain all sightlines.



PLANTING MIX 2 - WITHIN HOTEL BOUNDARY.

Apodasmia similis Arthropodium cirratum Astelia banksii Carex flagellifera Carex testacea Coprosma repens 'Poor Knights' Phormium cookianum 'Emerald Gem'

PLANTING STRATEGY.

A mitxure of native groundcovers, flowering shrubs, and grasses will be planted within the hotel boundary. Refer to 48 Esmond Road Hotel Landscaping Package for final numbers.

This mixture provides varying height and texture, with green and red tones, to provide visual interest inside of the hotel boundary. Planting will be grouped into groups of 3-5 to create a naturalistic feeling. The typology where Planting Mix 2 will be planted is relatively flat, with architecture often meeting the planting boundary. Low growing planting will maintain all sightlines at the front of the planting, while taller flowering plants will provide colour and height to soften the architectural elevations.



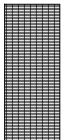
PLANTING MIX 3 - ESPLANADE

Carex virgata Coprosma repens Coprosma robusta Cordyline australis Corynocarpus laevigaus Didymocheton spectabilis Metrosideros excelsa Myoporum laetum Ozothamnus laetum Phormium tenax Pittosporum crassifolium

PLANTING STRATEGY.

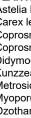
Refer to Wildlands Ecological Assessment and Management Plan The mixture of native groundcovers, shrubs, and trees, reflect the site context, with focus on plants best suited to the site. The plant mixture will be planted on the outside of the shared path, integrating into the existing vegetation and infilling areas of pest plant removal. Due to the slight slope of the site in this area of planting, plants will be placed with taller growing species at the rear to allow for clear sightlines to identified viewshafts.

The typology where Planting Mix 3 will be planted contains slopes going down the bank at different gradients. In order to maintain sightlines, lower growing plants and groundcovers will be planted on flat areas, with taller shrubs populating the rear of the planting area. Trees will be planted throughout the mix, crown lifted once established to maintain viewshafts.



PLANTING MIX 4 - ESPLANADE

Astelia banksii Carex lessoniana Coprosma repens Coprosma robusta Kunzzea robusta Metrosideros excelsa Myoporum laetum Ozothamnus laetum Phormium tenax Vitex lucens



Vitex lucens

Didymocheton spectabilis



FEATURE TREES

Metrosideros excelsa



EXISTING TREES AND CANOPY

To be protected throughout implementation of planting.

PLANTING STRATEGY.

Refer to Wildlands Ecological Assessment and Management Plan The mixture of native groundcovers, shrubs, and trees, reflect the site context, with focus on plants best suited to the site. The plant mixture will be planted in the area which was effected by a landslip. Plants chosen have strong root systems in order to provide ground stability and prevent future ground movement.

The typology where Planting Mix 4 is very steep, due to a landslip. In order to maintain sightlines, lower growing plants and groundcovers will be planted on less sloped areas, with taller shrubs populating the rest of the area. Trees will be planted throughout the mix to provide height while enabling viewshafts.

This planting will only be planted on slopes no greater than 1:3.

PLANTING STRATEGY.

Pohutukawa trees are naturally found in coastal environments. These trees will provide seasonal colour and reflect the surrounding context.

PLANTING STRATEGY.

The existing canopy cover and trees will be protected and retained throughout site works and planting implementation, to maintain ground stability and ground the site within the wider context.

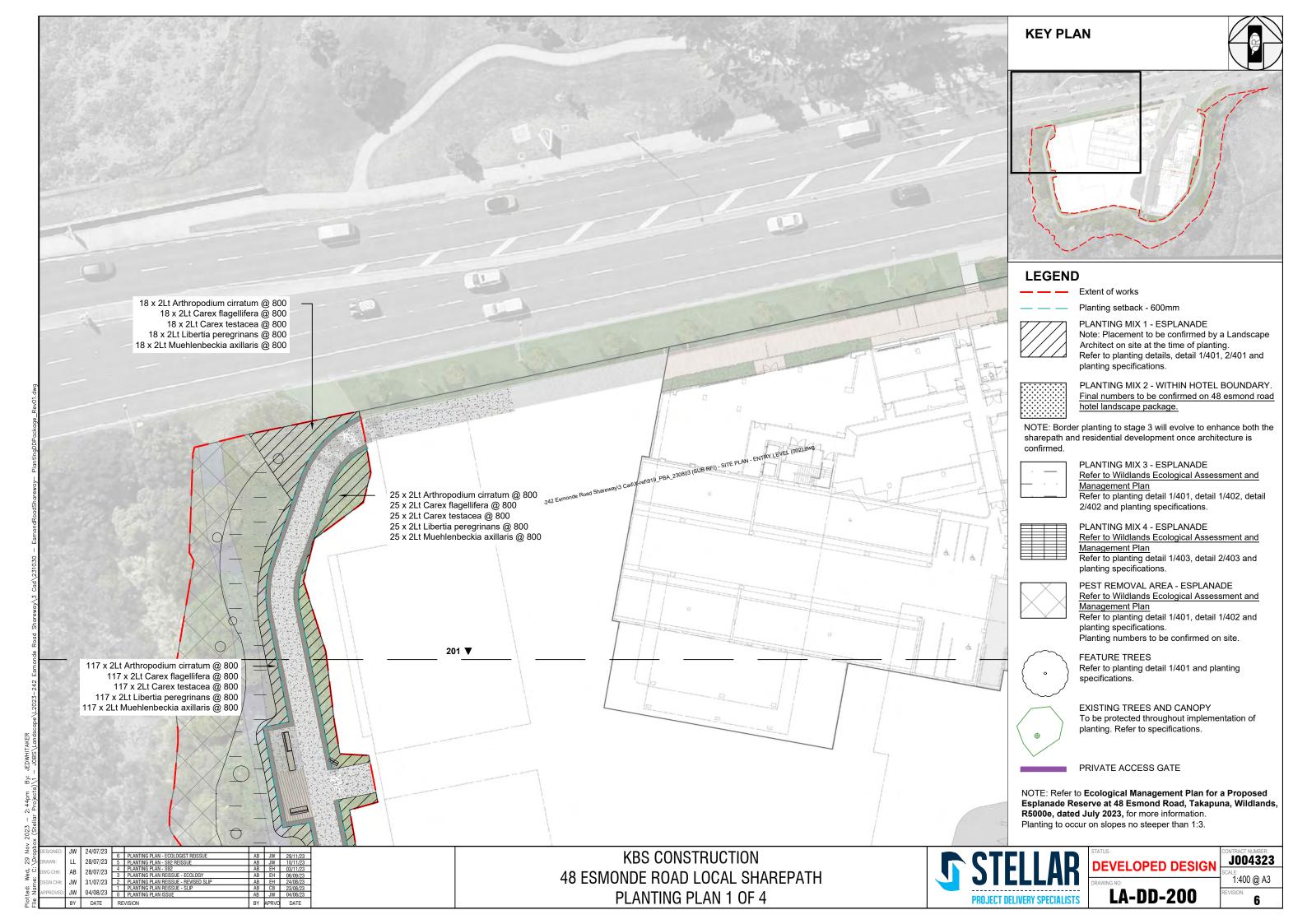
KBS CONSTRUCTION 48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH PLANTING STRATEGY

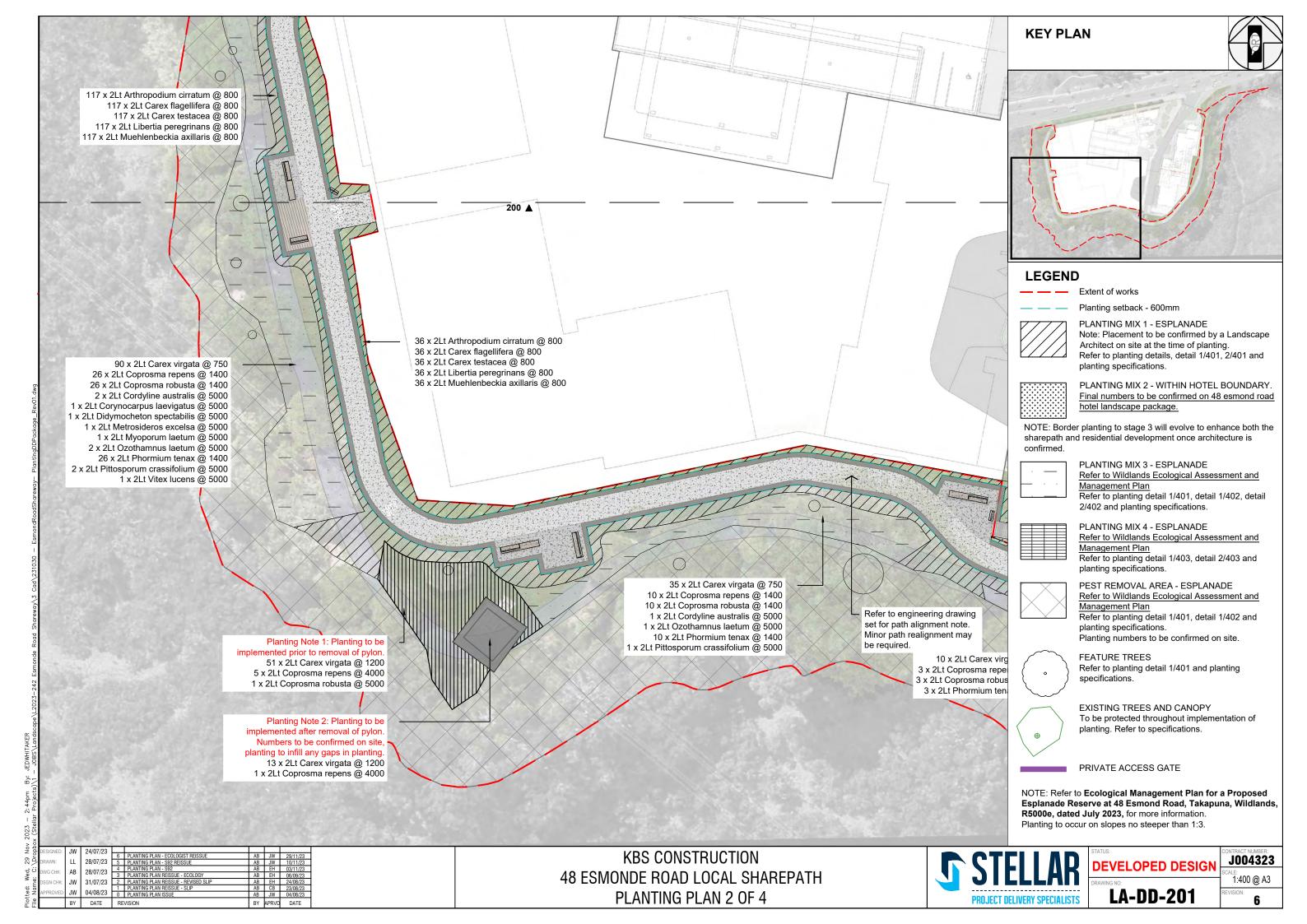


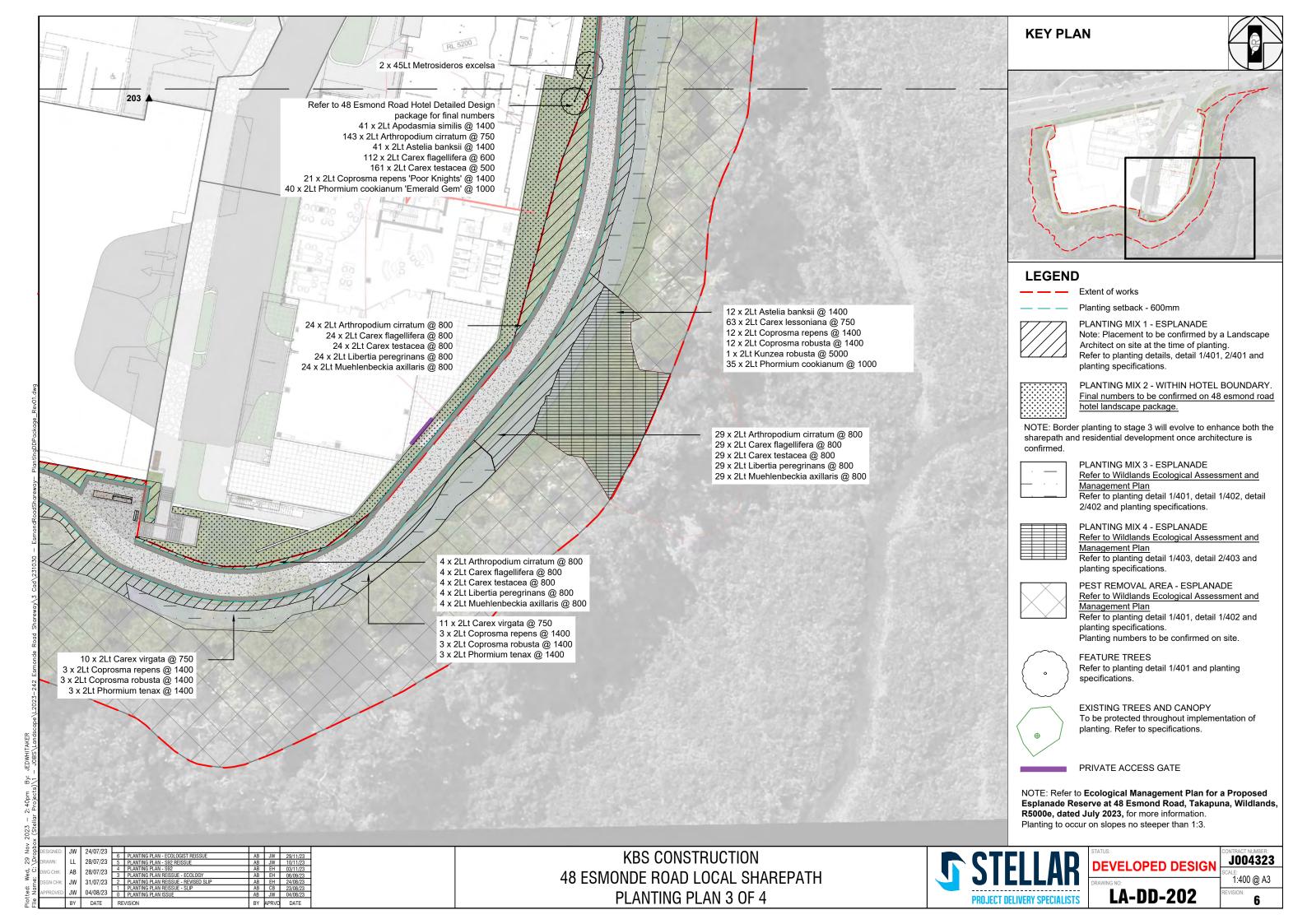


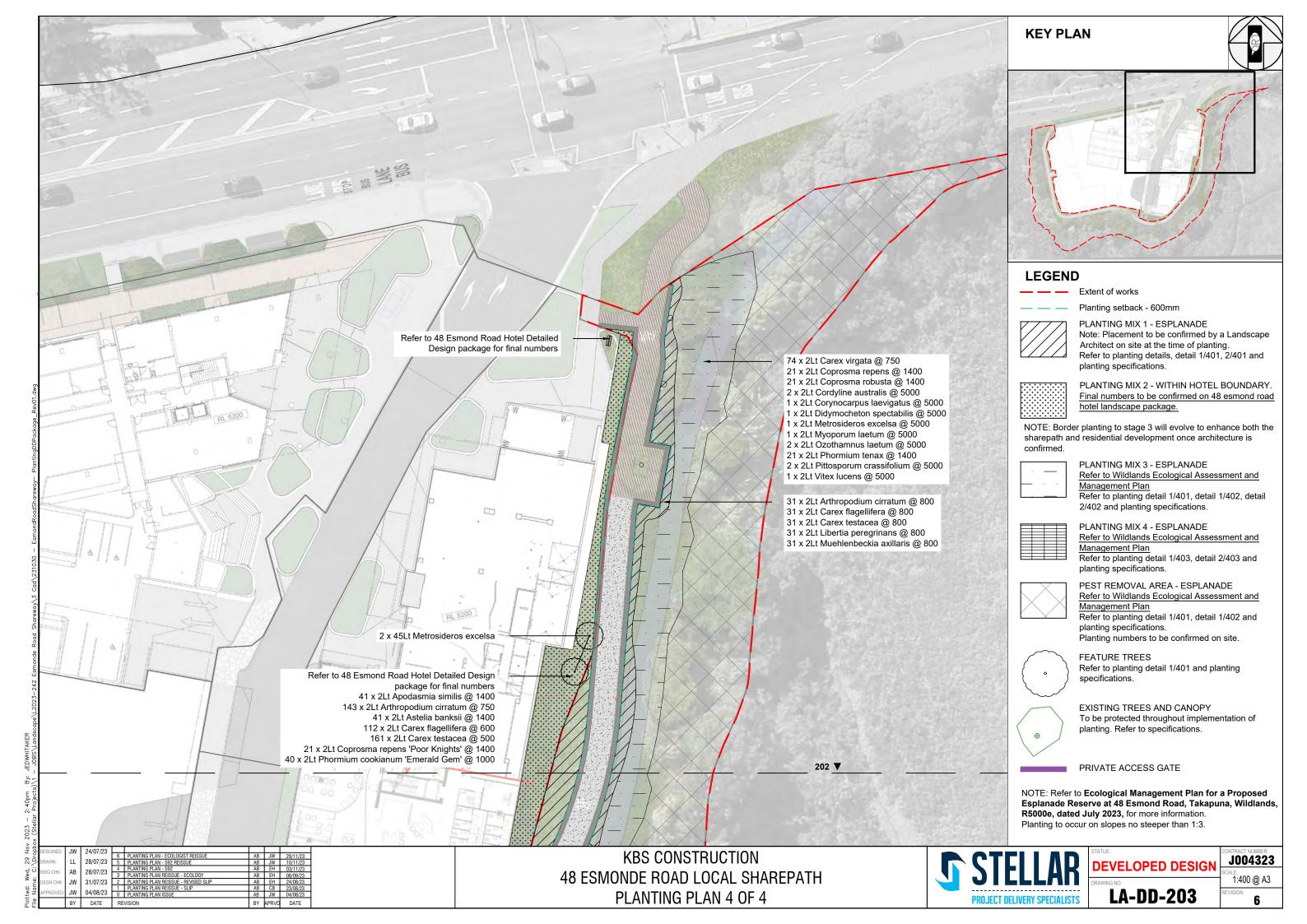
J004323 1:1000 @ A3











PLANTING MIX 1 - TO BE PLANTED 600MM OFF PATHWAY

Sym.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Percent	Description
	284	Arthropodium cirratum	Renga Renga	2Lt	800 mm	20	Flowering shade tolerant strappy leaved shrub
	284	Carex flagellifera	Glen Murray tussock	2Lt	800 mm	20	Arching native sedge
	284	Carex testacea	NZ Sedge	2Lt	800 mm	20	Red coloured sedge
	284	Libertia peregrinans	Mikoikoi	2Lt	800 mm	20	Stiff leaved flowering plant
	284	Muehlenbeckia axillaris	Creeping pohuehue	2Lt	800 mm	20	Dense groundcover with small green leaves

PLANTING MIX 3

Sym.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Percent	Description
	220	Carex virgata	Pukio	2Lt	750 mm	10	Swamp loving sedge to revegetation areas
	63	Coprosma repens	Coprosma sp.	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Border plant or mass groundcover to revegetation areas
	63	Coprosma robusta	Karamu	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Fast growing tree to revegetation areas
	5	Cordyline australis	Cabbage Tree	2Lt	5000 mm	10	Multi-trunked tree to revegetation areas
. —	2	Corynocarpus laevigatus	Karaka	2Lt	5000 mm	6	Native tree with round form to revegetation areas
	2	Didymocheton spectabilis	Kohekohe	2Lt	5000 mm	6	A very distinctive tree which with its large compound green leaves to revegetation areas
	2	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	2Lt	5000 mm	-	Native coastal tree with red flowers to revegetation areas
	2	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	2Lt	5000 mm	6	Dense and fast growing tree to revegetation areas
	5	Ozothamnus laetum	Ngaio	2Lt	5000 mm	10	Rapid growing shrub to revegetation areas
	63	Phormium tenax	Harakeke	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Large native flax to revegetation areas
	5	Pittosporum crassifolium	Tarata	2Lt	5000 mm	10	Quick growing tree to revegetation areas
	2	Vitex lucens	Puriri	2Lt	5000 mm	6	Rounded tree with crinkled leaves to revegetation areas

PLANTING MIX 4

Sym.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Percent	Description
	12	Astelia banksii	Wharawhara	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Flax like plant with silver leaves
	63	Carex lessoniana	Rautahi	2Lt	750 mm		Native green sedge to revegetate areas and help with land stabilisation
	12	Coprosma repens	Coprosma sp.	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Border plant or mass groundcover to revegetation areas
	12	Coprosma robusta	Karamu	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Fast growing tree to revegetation areas
	1	Kunzea robusta	Kanuka	2Lt	5000 mm	15	Fast growing regeneration tree with small flowers
	35	Phormium cookianum	Mountain Flax	2Lt	1000 mm	15	Small flax with green leaves to revegetation areas

PLANTING MIX 2 - INSIDE OF HOTEL BOUNDARY. REFER TO PULLMAN OF TAKAPUNA HOTEL DOCUMENTATION FOR FINAL NUMBERS.

Sym.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Percent	Description
	41	Apodasmia similis	Oioi	2Lt	1400 mm	20	Tall upright tolerant grass, green and with brown notches
[+ + + + +]	143	Arthropodium cirratum	Renga Renga	2Lt	750 mm	20	Flowering shade tolerant strappy leaved shrub
+ + + + + +	41	Astelia banksii	Wharawhara	2Lt	1400 mm	20	Flax like plant with silver leaves
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	112	Carex flagellifera	Glen Murray tussock	2Lt	600 mm	10	Arching native sedge
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	161	Carex testacea	NZ Sedge	2Lt	500 mm	10	Red coloured sedge
	21	Coprosma repens 'Poor Knights'	Coprosma sp.	2Lt	1400 mm	10	Native border plant or mass groundcover
	40	Phormium cookianum 'Emerald Gem'	Dwarf Flax	2Lt	1000 mm	10	Small flax plant

PYLON PLANTING - PRE REMOVAL

Sym.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Percent	Description
	51	Carex virgata	Pukio	2Lt	1200 mm	40	Swamp loving sedge to revegetation areas
	5	Coprosma repens	Coprosma sp.	2Lt	4000 mm	40	Border plant or mass groundcover to revegetation areas
	1	Coprosma robusta	Karamu	2Lt	5000 mm	20	Fast growing tree to revegetation areas

PYLON PLANTING - POST REMOVAL

Syr	١.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Percent	Description
		13	Carex virgata	Pukio	2Lt	1200 mm	40	Swamp loving sedge to revegetation areas
		1	Coprosma repens	Coprosma sp.	2Lt	4000 mm	40	Border plant or mass groundcover to revegetation areas





Sym.	Qty.	Botanic Name	Common Name	Pot	Spacing	Size	Description
	2	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	45Lt	AS SHOWN	4m	Native coastal tree with red flowers to provide seasonal colour along shareway

STELLAR PROJECT DELIVERY SPECIALISTS

DEVELOPED DESIGN
DRAWING NO:
LA-DD-251

NOTE: All trees are to be retained. See Ecologist plan for seedling/sapling removal.





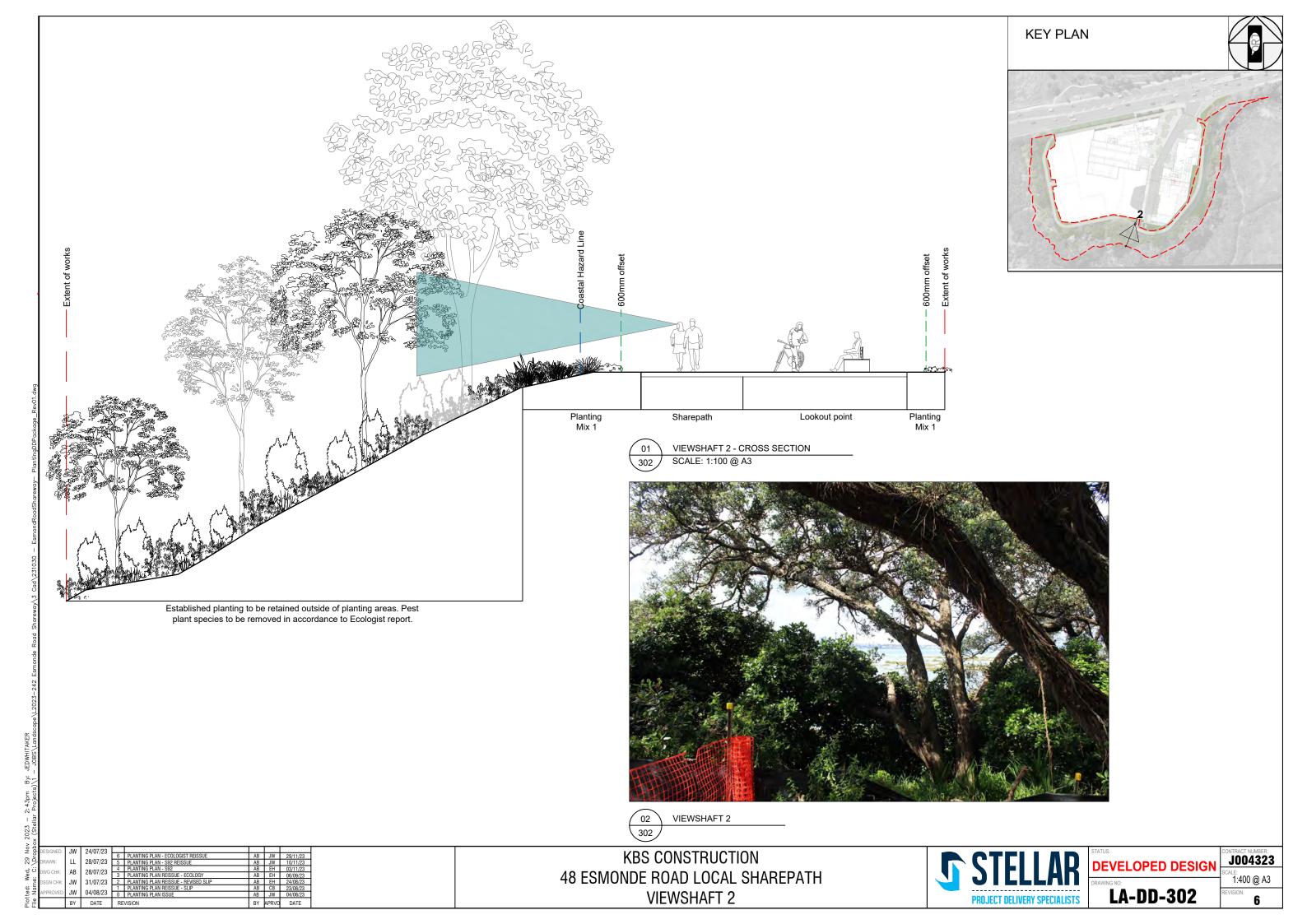
DEVELOPED DESIGN LA-DD-300

48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH VIEWSHAFT 1











Established planting to be retained outside of planting areas. Pest plant species to be removed in accordance to Ecologist report.

02 VIEWSHAFT 3

KBS CONSTRUCTION
48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH
VIEWSHAFT 3

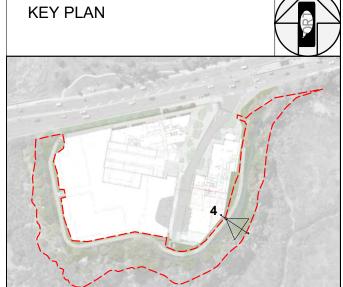
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DEVELOPED DESIGN
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LA-DD-303

CONTRACT NUMBER: **J004323**SCALE: 1:400 @ A3

REVISION: 6

DESIGNED: JW 24/07/23 6 PLANTING PLAN - ECOLOGIST REISSUE AB JW 29/11/23
DRAWN: LL 28/07/23 5 PLANTING PLAN - S92 REISSUE AB JW 10/11/23
DWG CHK: AB 28/07/23 4 PLANTING PLAN - S92 REISSUE AB JW 10/11/23
DSGN CHK: AB 28/07/23 4 PLANTING PLAN REISSUE - ECOLOGY AB EH 03/11/23
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BY DATE REVISION BY APRVD DATE



Planting Mix 4 to be implemented in slip area. Refer to ecologist for pest plant removal



02 304

VIEWSHAFT 4

KBS CONSTRUCTION
48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH
VIEWSHAFT 3

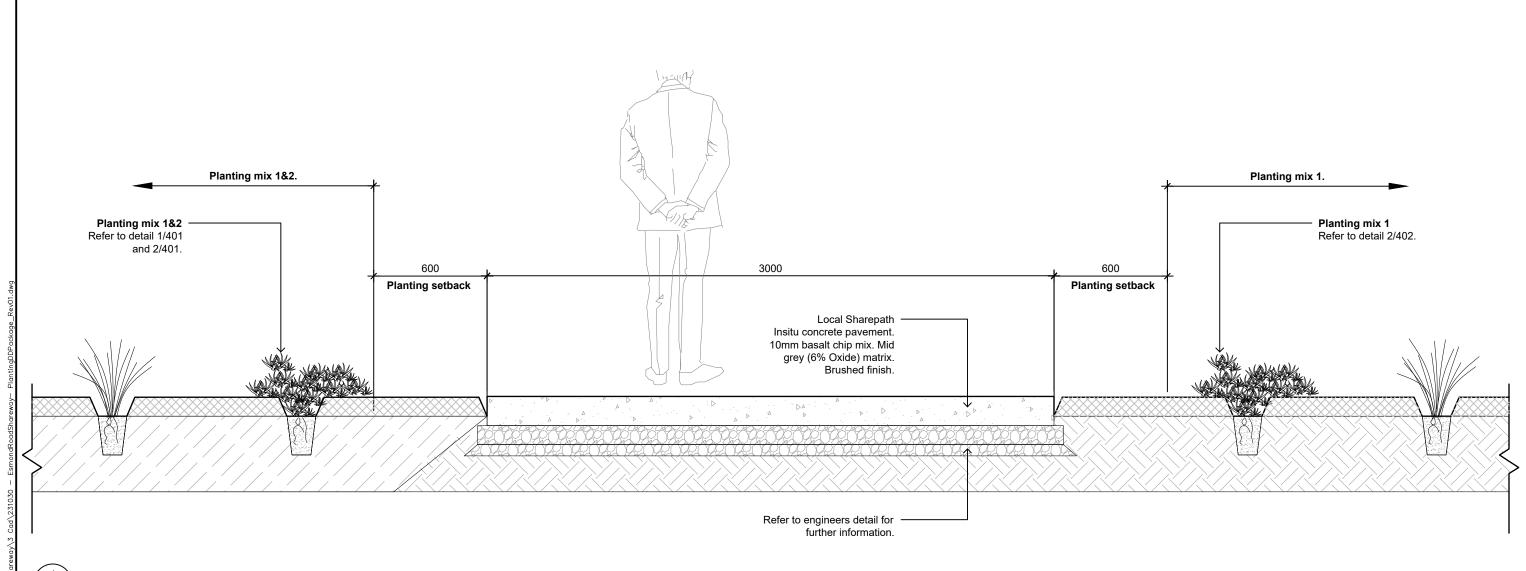


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LA-DD-304

CONTRACT NUMBER: **J004323**SCALE: 1:400 @ A3

REVISION: 6



1 TYPICAL LOCAL SHARE PATH PLANTING METHODOLOGY SCALE: 1:20 @ A3

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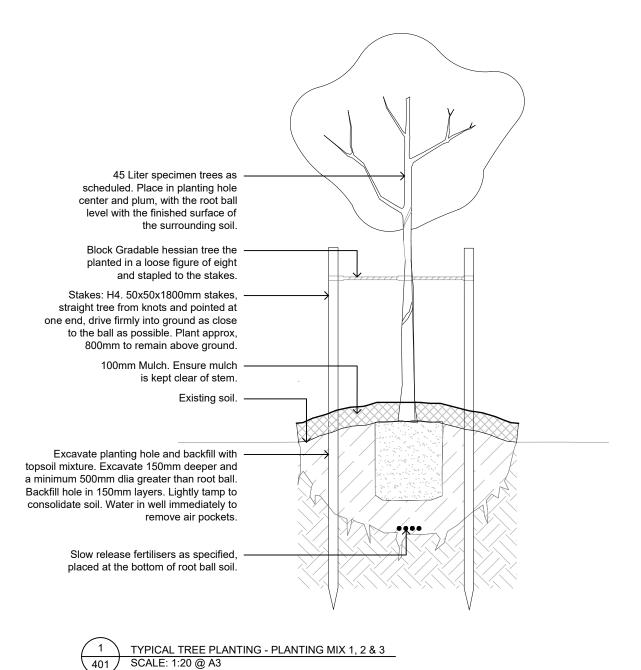
KBS CONSTRUCTION 48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH PLANTING DETAILS 1 OF 4

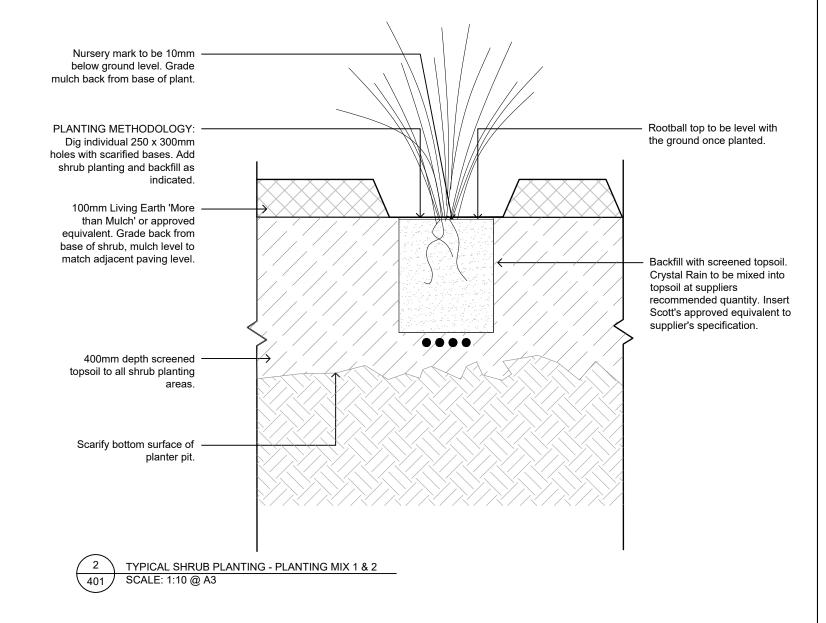


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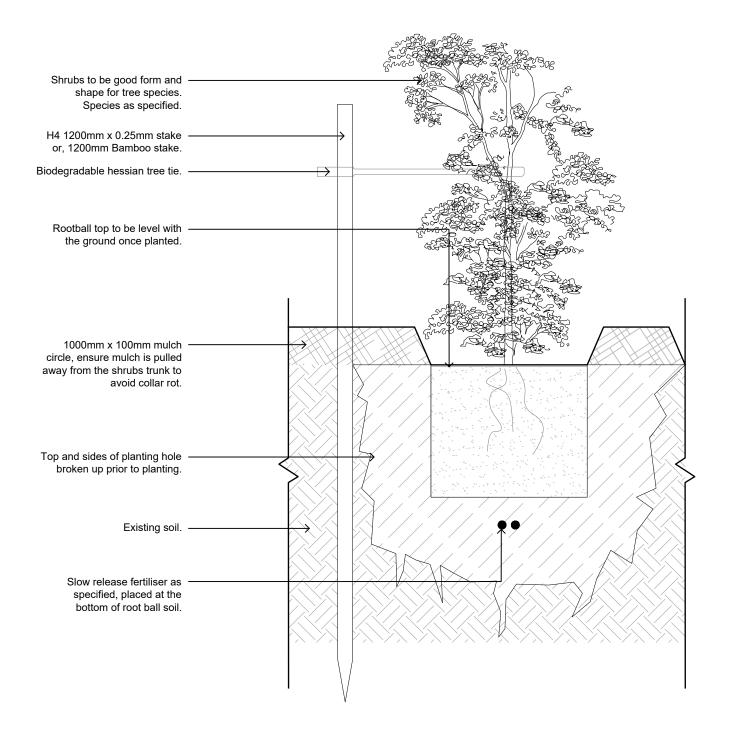


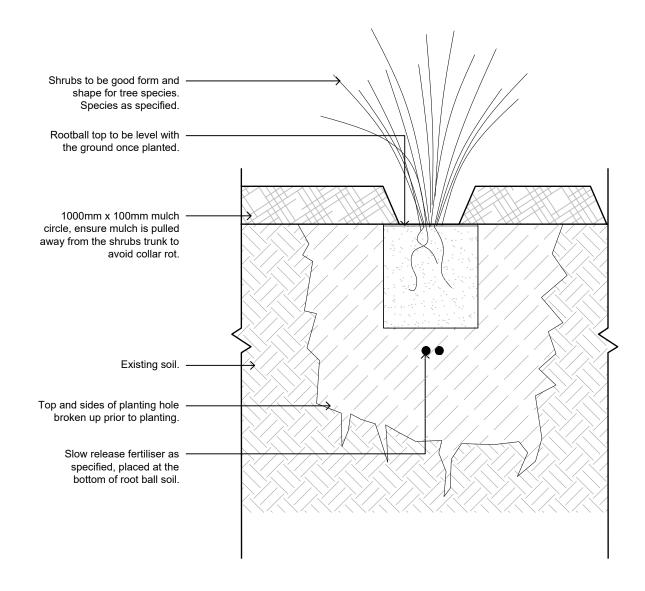
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KBS CONSTRUCTION 48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH PLANTING DETAILS 2 OF 4









1 402

SHRUB PLANTING - PLANTING MIX 3

SCALE: 1:10 @ A3

2 GRASS AND GROUNDCOVER PLANTING - PLANTING MIX 3 SCALE: 1:10 @ A3

KBS CONSTRUCTION
48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH
PLANTING DETAILS 3 OF 4

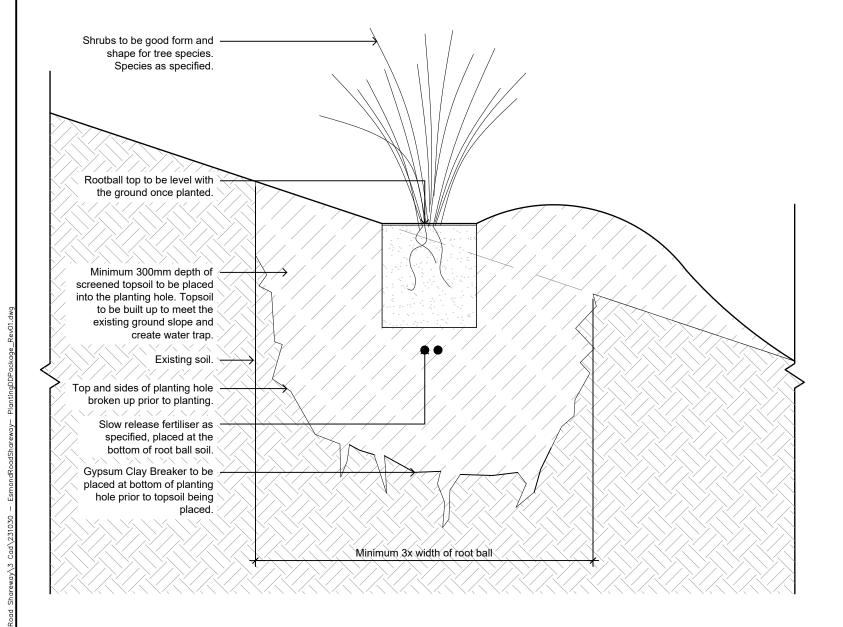


DEVELOPED DESIGN
DRAWING NO:
LA-DD-402

CONTRACT NUMBER:
J004323

SCALE:
AS SHOWN

REVISION:



45 Liter specimen trees as scheduled. Place in planting hole center and plum, with the root ball level with the finished surface of the surrounding soil. Block Gradable hessian tree the planted in a loose figure of eight and stapled to the stakes. Stakes: H4. 50x50x1800mm stakes, straight tree from knots and pointed at one end, drive firmly into ground as close to the ball as possible. Plant approx, 800mm to remain above ground. Rootball top to be level with the ground once planted. Minimum 300mm depth of screened topsoil to be placed into the planting hole. Topsoil to be built up to meet the existing ground slope and create water trap. Existing soil. Top and sides of planting hole broken up prior to planting. Slow release fertiliser as specified, placed at the bottom of root ball soil. Gypsum Clay Breaker to be placed at bottom of planting hole prior to topsoil Minimum 3x width of root be

GRASS AND GROUNDCOVER PLANTING - PLANTING MIX 4 SCALE: 1:10 @ A3

TYPICAL TREE PLANTING - PLANTING MIX 4 SCALE: 1:20 @ A3

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KBS CONSTRUCTION 48 ESMONDE ROAD LOCAL SHAREPATH PLANTING DETAILS 4 OF 4

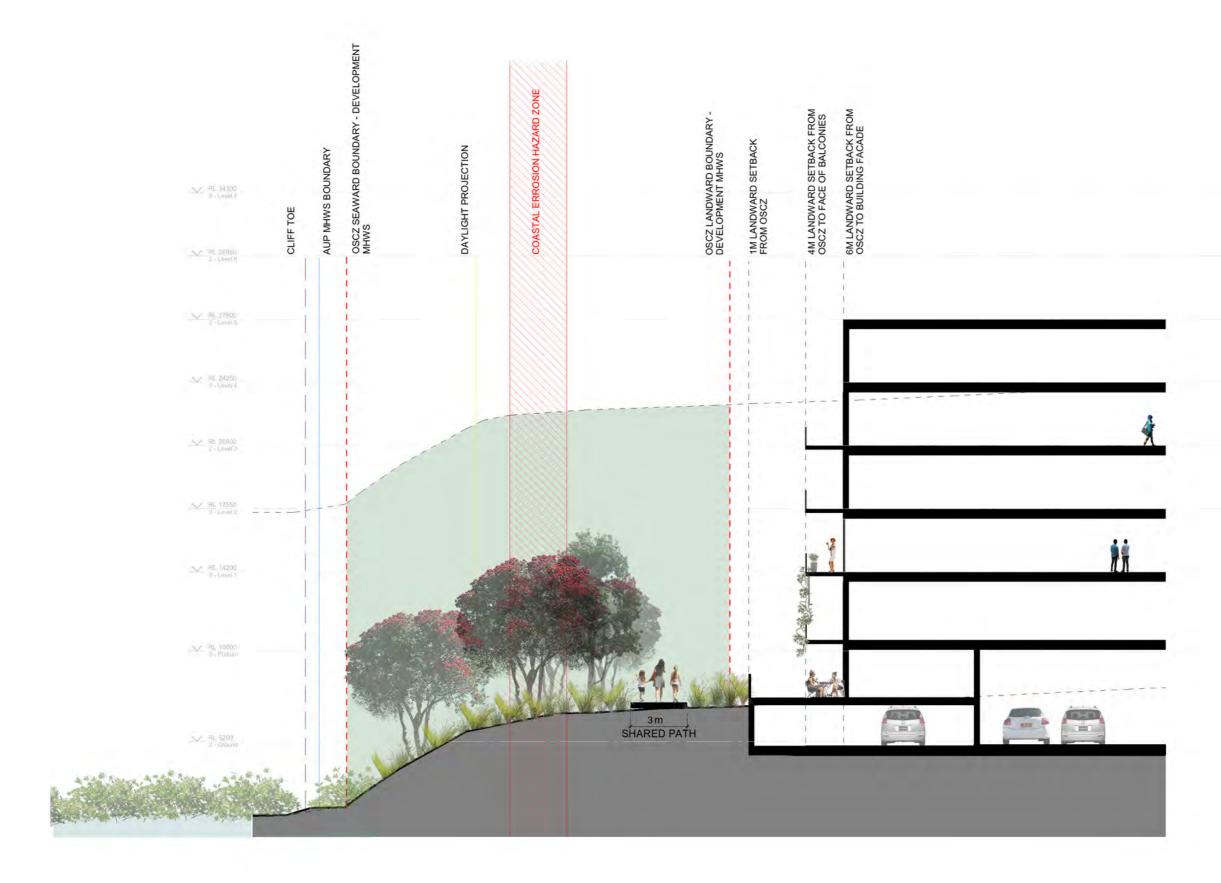




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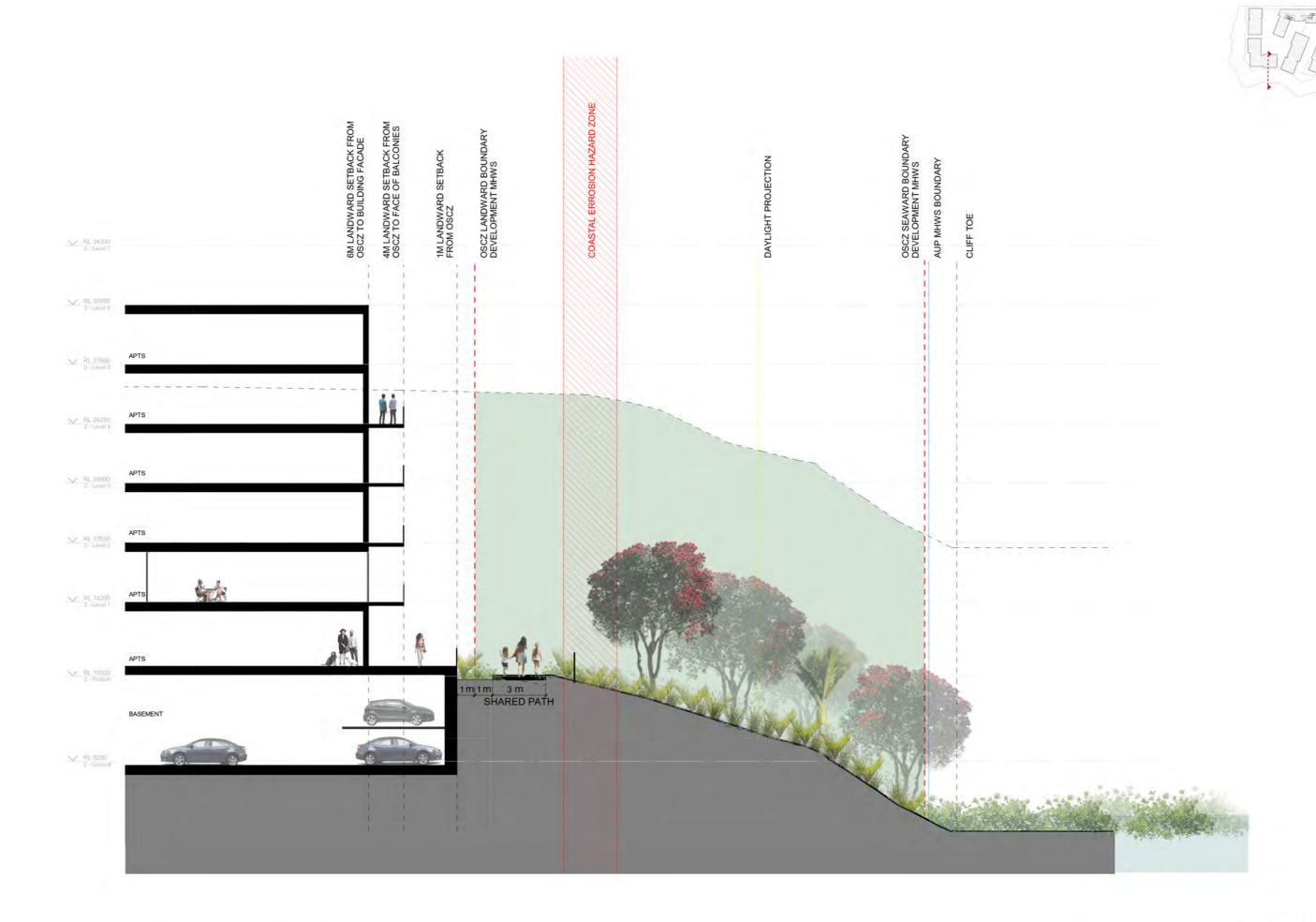
Attachment B - Proposed cross sections - shared path







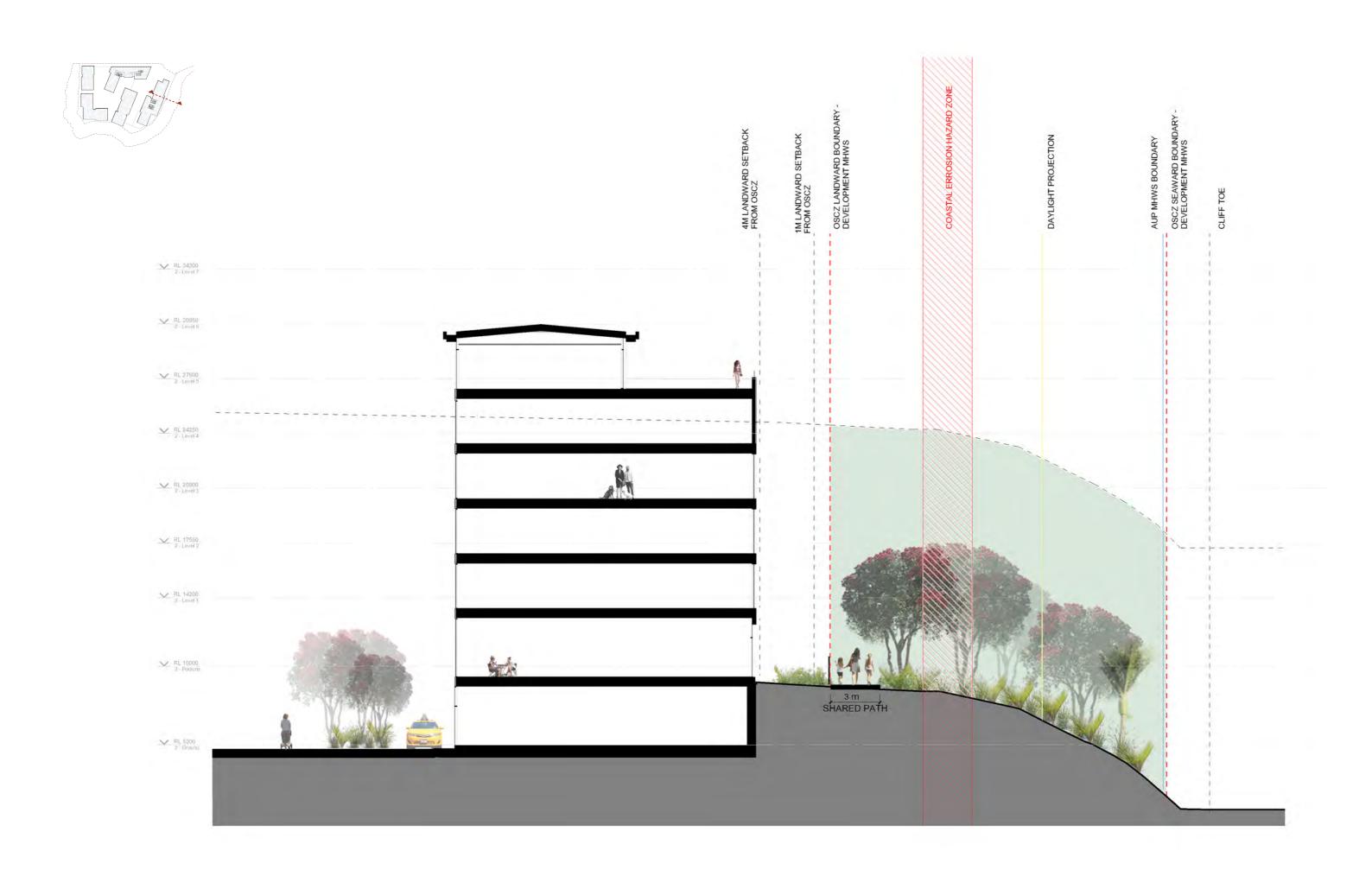
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03/13/20

PROJECT No. 220114





JASMAX

SCALE @ A1 1:100

PROPOSED ESPLANADE RESERVE AT 48 ESMOND ROAD, TAKAPUNA





ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A PROPOSED ESPLANADE RESERVE AT 48 ESMOND ROAD, TAKAPUNA



Pampas and brush wattle within proposed Esplanade Reserve at 48 Esmond Road, Takapuna.

Contract Report No. 5000e

July 2023

Project Team:

Phoebe Andrews – Project Manager, field survey and report author Harrison Sollis – Field survey and report author Sarah Budd – Peer Review

Prepared for:

Kingstone Property Ltd PO Box 127 Albany Village Auckland 0755

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Reviewed and approved for release by:

Sarah Budd

Principal Ecologist

Wildland Consultants Ltd

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1. INTRODUCTION

Kingstone Property Ltd have applied for resource consent for a Private Plan Change to allow for the development of high-density residential housing at 48 Esmond Road, Takapuna. The site occupies a small headland projecting into the Waitemata Harbour and it is contiguous on three sides with coastal forest and mangroves. Wildland Consultants Ltd (Wildlands) provided an ecological assessment and subsequent evidence for the Plan Change hearing. (Wildlands 2022). The resulting Plan Change provisions require an esplanade reserve within the Open Space Conservation Zone (OSCZ).

Kingstone Property Ltd commissioned Wildlands to develop an Ecological Management Plan (EMP) for 48 Esmond Road. This plan describes the actions required to guide the restoration and ongoing maintenance of the esplanade reserve.

Descriptions of the indigenous planting work that should be carried out on the property are also provided. The plant schedules include details of the species, grades, and numbers of plants to be planted.

SITE CONTEXT

The property at 48 Esmond Road is located in Takapuna, within the Tāmaki Ecological District, which encompasses the heavily urbanised Auckland isthmus between the Manukau and Waitematā harbours, the former North Shore City, and the lowlands of Waitākere. The North Shore is the most vegetated section of the Tāmaki Ecological District. While it covers just 21 percent of the land area, it contains 49 percent of the indigenous forest and scrub present within the Ecological District (Myers 2005). The biodiversity of the North Shore is considered to be representative of New Zealand's northern lowland ecosystems, which have been significantly reduced from their former extent as a consequence of human occupation and farming activities (Myers 2005). Despite the extent of human modification on the North Shore, some elements of its natural character have survived (Myers 2005).

Until recently, the land use included the Harbourside Church, the Harbourside Kids Childcare Centre, a car park complex, and associated lawns and gardens. The development is now under construction with site offices and a carpark area occupying the rest of the site. The site margins comprise coastal forest covering a steep bank abutting the Waitematā Harbour. The forest varies in width between 10-25 metres and covers an area of approximately 0.9 hectares. The land surrounding the site is largely characterised by dense urban development, roading infrastructure, light industry, and mangrove (*Avicennia marina*)-dominated estuaries of the Waitematā Harbour. All land within the proposed development lies within an 'At Risk' land environment (20-30% indigenous vegetation cover left) as described by Walker *et al.* (2007).

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of this Ecological Management Plan (EMP) is to guide the ongoing management of pest plants and pest animals within the Esplanade Reserve. This EMP also includes methods for indigenous planting to compensate for the loss of vegetation associated with the construction of the boardwalk (Wildland Consultants 2023).

The objectives of this Ecological Management Plan are to:

- Control all pest plants within the proposed esplanade reserve so no mature (flowering or fruiting) pest plants remain.
- Control target pest animals within the proposed esplanade reserve to maintain low populations of these species.
- Provide indigenous planting to compensate for the impact of vegetation removal required to construct the boardwalk within the esplanade reserve.

Achieving these objectives will enhance the ecological values of the site by facilitating indigenous regeneration, improving floristic diversity through plantings, and enhancing habitat values for indigenous fauna.

4. METHODS

4.1 Pest plant survey

A field survey for pest plants was undertaken on 3 July 2023 to map the distribution of pest plants. Pest plants are introduced species that threaten the ecological processes and values within the area where they are present. The field survey involved walking through the project area identifying and recording the location, distribution and density of all pest plants encountered.

Pest plant distributions and densities were mapped in the field onto hard copy prints of digital aerial photographs. The maps were then used for data input into ArcGIS (GIS programme).

4.2 Pest animal presence

While a formal survey of pest animals was not undertaken, any sign of pest animal presence was recorded during the field survey. Pest animals that were not detected but are considered likely to be present were also considered. Effective and efficient control methods for pest animal control were devised relevant for the site.

4.3 Planting

Potential planting sites were assessed during the field survey to determine which ecologically appropriate species would be best suited to the site. Input has been provided in liaison with the landscape architect regarding what species and coverage is recommended for these areas.



PEST PLANTS

5.1 Overview

The plant species that should be controlled have been assigned to one of the following categories:

- Progressive containment pest plans under the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan (ARPMP).
- Sustained control pest plants under the ARPMP.
- Pest plants that are not currently included in the ARPMP.

5.2 Pest plant categories

5.2.1 Progressive containment pest plants

Progressive containment pest plants are species that are present in moderate to low numbers or have a limited distribution. These pest plants have not yet become widespread, so active control is required to contain or limit their dispersal and reduce their distribution over time. All progressive containment pest plants are banned from sale, propagation, distribution, and exhibition throughout the Auckland Region (Auckland Council 2019).

Lantana (*Lantana camara*) is the only species recorded during the field survey that is classified as a progressive containment pest plant throughout the Auckland Region.

5.2.2 Sustained control pest plants

Sustained Control Pest Plants include species that have been identified as having the potential to negatively impact environmental and economic values across the entire Auckland Region. Twenty-eight sustained control pest plants were recorded during the field survey and are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Sustained control pest plants observed at 48 Esmonde Road, Takapuna.

Common Name	Species Name
Agapanthus	Agapanthus praecox
Arum lily	Zantedeschia aethiopica
Boneseed	Chrysanthemoides monilifera
Brush wattle	Paraserianthes lophantha
Chinese fan palm	Trachycarpus fortunei
Climbing asparagus	Asparagus scandens
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster glaucophyllus and C. franchetii
Elaeagnus	Elaeagnus x reflexa
German ivy	Senecio mikanioides syn. Delairea odorata
Gorse	Ulex spp.
Grey sedge	Carex divulsa



Common Name	Species Name
Madeira vine	Anredera cordifolia
Monkey apple / lillipilli	Syzygium smithii syn. Acmena smithii
Montbretia	Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora
Moth plant	Araujia sericifera syn. Araujia hortorum
Pampas grass	Cortaderia jubata and C. selloana
Periwinkle	Vinca major
Phoenix palm	Phoenix canariensis
Smilax	Asparagus asparagoides
Sydney golden wattle	Acacia longifolia
Tree privet	Ligustrum lucidum
Tuber ladder fern	Nephrolepis cordifolia
Wild ginger	Hedychium gardnerianum and H. flavescens
Woolly nightshade	Solanum mauritianum

5.2.3 Pest plants not within the ARPMP 2020-2030

Four pest plant species were observed that are not identified in the ARPMP (Table 2). Although these species are not named in the ARPMP, they are considered to be having a detrimental impact on ecological values at the site or are not ecologically appropriate. These species may also spread further if not controlled.

Table 2. Pest plant not listed in the ARPMP observed at 48 Esmonde Road, Takapuna.

Common Name	Species Name
Cape honeysuckle	Tecomaria capensis
Fruit salad plant	Monstera deliciosa
Garden nasturtium	Tropaeolum majus
Indian hawthorn	Rhaphiolepis indica
Pineapple lily	Eucomis comosa
Yucca	Yucca gloriosa

5.3 Pest plant management areas

5.3.1 Overview

All pest plants and exotic plant species identified above should be controlled within the esplanade reserve. The esplanade reserve has been divided into pest plant management units based on pest plant distribution, abundance and control required as follows (Figure 1).



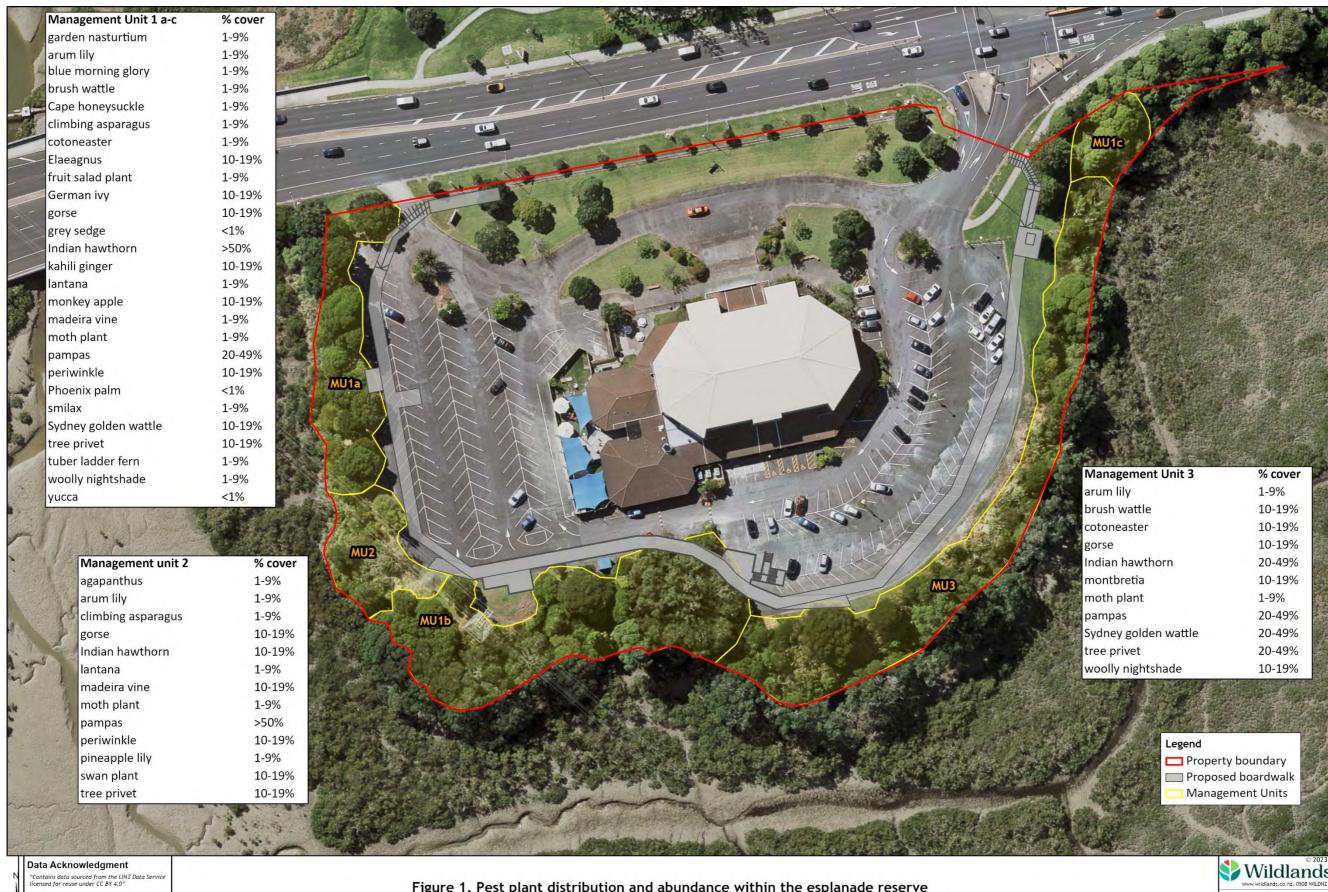




Figure 1. Pest plant distribution and abundance within the esplanade reserve at 48 Esmond Road, Takapuna

5.3.2 Management Unit 1 (a-c)

Management Unit 1 (MU1a, b, and c) comprises the pōhutukawa forest within the proposed esplanade reserve. Indian hawthorn (Rhaphiolepis indica) is the most abundant pest plant and dominates the sub-canopy with most individuals over three metres tall within MU1a and MU1b, This species is also frequent within MU1c. Monkey apple (Syzygium smithii), Sydney golden wattle (Acacia longifolia), and tree privet (Ligustrum lucidum) are frequent within the subcanopy/understorey in MU1a and MU1b. Periwinkle (Vinca major) and pampas (Cortaderia selloana) are locally abundant within MU1a and MU1b, and elaeagnus (Elaeagnus ×reflexa), wild ginger (Hedychium gardnerium), and German ivy (Delairea odorata) are locally abundant within MU1b. Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster galucophyllus), brush wattle (Paraserianthes lophantha), woolly nightshade (Solanum mauritianum), cape honeysuckle (Tecomaria capensis), smilax (Asparagus asparagoides), climbing asparagus (Asparagus scandens), fruit salad plant (Monstera deliciosa), moth plant (Araujia hortorum), madeira vine (Anredera cordifolia), tuber ladder fern (Nephrolepis cordifolia), blue morning glory (Ipomoea indica), arum lily (Zantedeschia aethiopica), and garden nasturtium (Tropaeolum majus), Yucca (Yucca gloriosa), Grey sedge (Carex divulsa), and Phoenix palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) occur occasionally.



Plate 1: Understorey vegetation within MU1b comprised of Indian hawthorn, cape honeysuckle, karamū (Coprosma robusta), and karo (Pittosporum crassifolium). 3 July 2023.

5.3.3 Management Unit 2

Management Unit 2 (MU2) is dominated by pampas with frequent emergent tree privet and Indian hawthorn. Periwinkle, madeira vine, and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) are locally abundant. Agapanthus (*Agapanthus praecox*), arum lily, climbing asparagus, pineapple lily (*Eucomis comosa*), moth plant, and lantana (*Lantana camara*) are occasional.



Plate 2: Pampas dominant with swan plant and tree privet in MU2. 3 July 2023.

5.3.4 Management Unit 3

Management Unit 3 (MU3) comprises most of the south eastern end of the site with the canopy dominated by Sydney golden wattle (*Acacia longifolia*), tree privet, and Indian hawthorn. Control of canopy trees is not recommended as it may compromise slope stability, however seedlings and saplings of these species should be removed as they occur. Pampas is abundant in open areas, at the bottom of the large slip, and in the understorey throughout this MU. Brush wattle, woolly nightshade, cotoneaster, gorse, and montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*) are frequent. Occasional arum lily and moth plant are also present.



Plate 3: Sydney golden wattle canopy and montbretia understorey within MU3. 3 July 2023.



Plate 4: Pampas dominated slip area with emergent tree privet and brush wattle. 3 July 2023.

5.4 Pest plant control methods

Control will be via a combination of cut and paste/spray and foliar spray methods, depending on species, location, and age class. Removal of larger pest plant trees is not recommended as it may impact slope stability, however seedlings and saplings of these species should be removed as they occur. In addition, hand-pulling of seedlings and saplings should only be undertaken for smaller plants that do not have a substantial root ball to maintain slope stability. Species specific advice regarding herbicide rates is provided on the Auckland Council Taiki Tāmaki Makaurau¹ and Weedbusters² websites.

Repeated treatment rounds will be required to achieve full control of some species, particularly those with large tubers or bulbs (e.g., wild ginger, arum lily etc) The timing of treatment rounds is provided in Section 9.

5.5 Disposal of material

The seedlings of many pest plant species (e.g. woolly nightshade) can be controlled by hand-pulling (if small enough that they will not compromise slope stability) and may be left to rot on site. It is essential that plant seeds, tubers, and fragments are not dispersed from the current infestation areas as some species can easily be spread by seed or fragments (e.g. periwinkle). Where cut vegetation is to be left on site, seed heads should be removed wherever possible and disposed of carefully to avoid new infestations establishing.

5.6 Pest plant control outcomes

No mature, flowering, or fruiting pest plants (excluding large canopy trees) should be remaining in the proposed esplanade reserve by the end of the first year of control. After this stage ongoing monitoring and maintenance should be carried out to keep the proposed esplanade reserve in a pest plant free state in perpetuity. All newly established pest plants, or regrowth of unsuccessfully controlled pest plant species, should be controlled during regular maintenance visits. See Section 9 for the frequency and timing of maintenance work.

5.7 Agrichemical use, record keeping and reporting

All pest plant control operations should be undertaken by "Growsafe" certified operators, in line with the Agrichemical Users' Code of Practice (NZS 8409 2004: The Management of Agrichemicals) and industry best practice. This includes recording and maintaining records of all agrichemical usage on appropriate spray record sheets.

² https://www.weedbusters.org.nz/what-are-weeds/weed-list/



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¹ https://www.tiakitamakimakaurau.nz/protect-and-restore-our-environment/pests-in-auckland/pest-search

Reports summarising the pest plant control work undertaken during each year of the programme should be presented to Auckland Council on an annual basis. This report should include, but is not limited to:

- Chemical application method.
- Start and finish time of application.
- Concentration, volume, brand name and active ingredient of herbicides used.
- The timing of pest plant control rounds.
- Weather conditions during control rounds.
- Pest plant species controlled.
- The results/effectiveness of the control.
- Pest plant control priorities for the following year.

5.8 Planting site preparation

Site preparation work must be carried out in all areas where indigenous plantings are to be established (see Section 7 for details).

6. PEST ANIMALS

6.1 Overview

Pest animal control is required to protect indigenous fauna, enhance the ecological integrity of the proposed esplanade reserve, and protect indigenous planting efforts. The proposed pest animal control device layout is provided in Figure 2.

Possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), ship rats (*Rattus rattus*), Norway rats (*R. norvegicus*), mice (*Mus musculus*), hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus occidentalis*), cats (*Felis catus*; both feral and domestic), and mustelids (stoats - *Mustela erminea*, ferrets - *M. furo*, weasels - *M. nivalis vulgaris*) are likely to be present at the site.

Possums, rats, and mice adversely impact vegetation health by browsing foliage and eating the seeds of indigenous plants. All mammalian pests are also likely to reduce the fauna values of the proposed esplanade reserve through the predation of birds, lizards, and invertebrates.

Pūkeko (*Porphyrio melanotus melanotus*) are present and Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) may also be present. Both of these species have the potential to hinder the establishment of indigenous plantings. Rabbits browse on the foliage of plants and may damage the root balls, while pūkeko frequently pull new plants out of the ground soon after planting. If rabbits and pūkeko are found to be negatively impacting the planting area control should be initiated immediately.





6.2 Pest animal control methods

6.2.1 Rodent and possum control

Bait stations and Timms traps will be arranged to create a system of bait stations spaced every 50 metres along a line. Timms traps should be placed every 100 metres along this line (i.e. along side every second bait station). A map of this layout is provided in Figure 2.

Bait stations should be activated for four control pulses per year. During the first pulse (November-December) all bait stations should be filled with bromadiolone bait and should be checked and topped up weekly for four weeks. At the end of the four week period all bait should be removed and disposed of responsibly.

The following three pulses should occur at three monthly intervals. During each pulse the bait stations will be filled with diphacinone bait and must be regularly topped up to ensure that none of the stations run out of bait for a full two week period. The frequency of top up visits will depend on the abundance or rats in the control area and the rate at which the bait is taken. To be effective this bait must be consistently available during the two week pulse and should be replaced if it becomes mouldy or degraded during this time. After two weeks all bait should be removed and disposed of responsibly.

Timms traps should be activated for four control pulses per year, with each pulse comprising two consecutive weeks. The traps should be installed at the beginning of the pulse and removed at the end of the pulse. Possum control pulses should occur at the same time as the rat control pulses described above. During each period of activation the traps should be baited with half a cut apple and/or a cinnamon lure and should be cleared and rebaited at least weekly.

6.2.2 Mustelid control

DOC200 traps should be used to control mustelids. One trap per hectare is recommended, equating to approximately two DOC200 traps for the site. These traps can be moved around within the site. Each trap should be baited with a chicken egg or dried rabbit meat and should be checked, cleared, re-baited and reset every month. If possible, this should increase to fortnightly from October to April.



6.3 Record keeping and reporting

Records of all pest animal control operations should be maintained in line with industry best practice. A summary of the pest animal control work undertaken during each year of the programme should be presented to Auckland Council on an annual basis. This includes, but is not limited to:

- A plan showing the approximate locations of bait stations, traps, and signage;
- Timing of control rounds;
- Weather conditions during control rounds;
- Number of bait stations used, and amount of bait take;
- Number of traps installed, and number and species of animals caught; and
- A record of correspondence (if any) regarding the pest animal control operation.

7. PLANTING

7.1 Planting area description and species list

Indigenous planting is required within the esplanade reserve to fill open spaces around the boardwalk. The location of the planting area will be shown in the planting plan provided by the landscape architect. Table 3 provides ecologically appropriate species and indicative cover for the planting areas identified within the esplanade reserve. Restoration works should follow the timeline presented in Section 9.

Table 3: Indicative planting schedule for Planting Area.

Species	Common Name	Grade	% cover
Carex virgata	Pukio	0.5 - 1L	10
Corynocarpus laevigatus	Karaka	1 - 2L	6
Cordyline australis	Tī kōuka	1 - 2L	10
Coprosma robusta	Karamū	1 - 2L	10
Coprosma repens	Taupata	1 - 2L	10
Didymocheton spectabilis	Kohekohe	1 - 2L	6
Metrosideros excelsa	Pōhutukawa	1 - 2L	6
Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	1 - 2L	6
Ozothamnus leptophyllus	Tauhinu	1 - 2L	10
Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo	0.5 - 1L	10
Phormium tenax	Harakeke	0.5 - 1L	10
Vitex lucens	Pūriri	1 - 2L	6
Total			100

7.2 Site preparation

Appropriate site preparation is essential to the success of indigenous plantings. All pest plants should be controlled within the planting area (as per Section 5 above). In addition, all non-invasive exotic grasses and herbaceous plants should also be blanket sprayed with a Glyphosate-based herbicide before planting work is carried out.

In planting areas that contain rank kikuyu spraying should be undertaken at least 12 weeks in prior to planting, to allow time for the vegetation to break down.

7.3 Plant stock and availability

All plants should be sourced from the Tāmaki Ecological District, in line with Auckland Council's eco-sourcing Code of Practice. To ensure availability, the plant stock should be ordered as far in advance as possible, especially for slower-growing species required in larger grades.

7.4 Maintenance

Planted areas should be inspected at least three times during the first two years following planting. During these visits plants should be released from exotic vegetation to ensure they are able to receive sufficient sunlight to thrive. As the plants become established, they will begin to out compete other exotic species and the frequency of releasing will decrease. After five years no releasing should be necessary.

Limited infill planting¹ may be required during the next planting season depending on plant survival over the first summer. Infill plants should be of the same grade as those used in the initial planting. The number and species of infill plants should be identified in the February or March preceding the infill planting season.

8. PROTOCOLS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MYRTLE RUST

Pōhutukawa, kānuka and other indigenous myrtle species are at risk of infection by myrtle rust, but there was no sign of myrtle rust infection at the time of the field surveys.

Care should be taken to minimise the risk of spreading myrtle rust into or out of the site. Standard phytosanitary protocols will be followed, including rigorous cleaning of all gear and boots before entering and exiting the site.

Infill planting is required on sites where there are gaps in the planting because of plant mortality or where initial stocking rates were too low.



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9. WORK PROGRAMME, RESOURCES, AND TIMELINE

The work programmes for pest plant control, pest animal control and planting work is provided below. Timing is based on the Auckland Council financial year of 1 July to 30 June.

Year 1

Task		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Pest Plant	Initial pest plant control												
Control and	Follow up pest plant control												
Maintenance	Site Preparation												
Pest Animal	Setup of traps and bait stations												
Control	Bait station pulses (four per year)												
	Timms trap pulses (one or two per year)												
	DOC 200 checks (monthly)												

Year 2

Task		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Planting	Planting												
Pest Plant Control	Follow up pest plant control												
and Maintenance	Infill site preparation (if required)												
	Monitoring planting and releasing where necessary												
Pest Animal	Bait station pulses (four per year)												
Control	Timms trap pulses (one or two per year)												
	DOC 200 checks (monthly												

Year 3

Task		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Planting	Infill planting (if required)												
Pest Plant Control	Follow up pest plant control												
and Maintenance	Monitoring planting and releasing where necessary												
Pest Animal	Bait station pulses (four per year)												
Control	Timms trap pulses (one or two per year)												
	DOC 200 checks (monthly												



Year 4

Task		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Pest Plant Control	Follow up pest plant control												
and Maintenance	Monitoring planting and releasing where necessary												
Pest Animal	Bait station pulses (four per year)												
Control	Timms trap pulses (one or two per year)												
	DOC 200 checks (monthly												

Year 5

Task		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Pest Plant Control	Follow up pest plant control												
and Maintenance	Monitoring planting and releasing where necessary												
Pest Animal	Bait station pulses (four per year)												
Control	Timms trap pulses (one or two per year)												
	DOC 200 checks (monthly												

Ongoing

Task		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Pest Plant Control	Follow up pest plant control												
and Maintenance	Monitoring planting and releasing where necessary												
Pest Animal	Bait station pulses (four per year)												
Control	Timms trap pulses (one or two per year)												
	DOC 200 checks (monthly												



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Kingstone Property Limited for communication and provision of site information.

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- Wildland Consultants Ltd 2023: Ecological impact assessment for a proposed boardwalk within the esplanade reserve for 48 Esmonde Road, Takapuna. *Wildland Consultants Lt Contract Report No. 5000d.* Prepared for Kingstone Property Ltd. 29 pp.

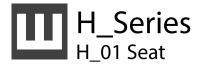




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ECOLOGY RESTORATION BIODIVERSITY SUSTAINABILITY

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MATERIALS Aluminium

FSC Hardwood Slats

DIMENSIONS

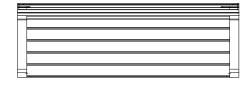
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FINISHES
Powdercoated

Timber - Penetrating Oil

OPTIONS
Surface or Sub-Surface mounting
Logo / Badging options are available
Skate Deterrents
This Set is made to order so all aspects

This Set is made to order so all aspects can be modified to suit client requirements













MATERIALS

Aluminium

FSC Hardwood Slats

DIMENSIONS

H 430

W 600

L 1800

FINISHES

Powdercoated

Timber - Penetrating Oil

OPTIONS

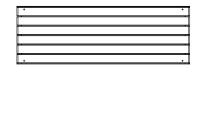
Surface or Sub-Surface mounting

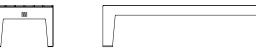
Logo / Badging options are available

Skate Deterrents

This Set is made to order so all aspects can be modified

to suit client requirements









Project CapEx Costs

Walkway Construction: \$591,492.00 Supplied by applicant* Soft Landscaping: \$57,995.00 Supplied by applicant*

Project OpEX Costs

Scenario 1 - Including both revegetation area and bush area Service Area	Service Category	Estimated Consequential OPEX
Garden Maintenance	Revegetation Area	\$ 3,000
Bush Maintenance	Bush Area	\$ 7,350
Tracks & Paths (Sealed)	Concrete Path	\$ 4,650
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Signs	\$ 60
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Removable Bollards	\$ 120
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Benches	\$ 370
Structure Maintenance and Repairs	Boardwalk and Stairs	\$ 200
Total Opex Cost		\$ 15,750
Scheduled Work for the whole site - estimated additional 10%	Plant Pest Removal, Dead Animal/Carcass Removal, Loose Litter Collection, Garden Irrigation Repairs and Maint, Drain Clearing and Repair, Electrical Maintenance Service	\$ 1,580
Response Work - estimated additional 15%		\$ 2,370
General Ecological Maintenance - estimated additional 5%		\$ 790
Grand Total		\$ 20,500

Rounded upward to nearest 100*

Scenario 2 - Excluding revegetation area

Service Area	Service Category	Estimated Consequential OPEX
Bush Maintenance	Bush Area	\$ 7,350
Tracks & Paths (Sealed)	Concrete Path	\$ 4,650
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Signs	\$ 60
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Removable Bollards	\$ 120
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Benches	\$ 370
Structure Maintenance and Repairs	Boardwalk and Stairs	\$ 200
Total Opex Cost		\$ 12,750
Scheduled Work for the whole site - estimated additional 10% Response Work - estimated additional 15%	Plant Pest Removal, Dead Animal/Carcass Removal, Loose Litter Collection, Garden Irrigation Repairs and Maint, Drain Clearing and Repair, Electrical Maintenance Service	\$ 1,280 \$ 1,920
General Ecological Maintenance - estimated additional 5%		\$ 640
Grand Total		\$ 16,600

Scenario 3 - Excluding bush area

Service Area	Service Category	Estimated Consequential OPEX
Garden Maintenance	Revegetation Area	\$ 3,000
	Concrete Path	
Tracks & Paths (Sealed)		\$ 4,650
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Signs	\$ 60
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Removable Bollards	\$ 120
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Benches	\$ 370
Structure Maintenance and Repairs	Boardwalk and Stairs	\$ 200
Total Opex Cost		\$ 8,400
Scheduled Work for the whole site - estimated additional 10%	Plant Pest Removal, Dead Animal/Carcass Removal, Loose Litter Collection, Garden Irrigation Repairs and Maint, Drain Clearing and Repair, Electrical Maintenance Service	\$ 840
Response Work - estimated additional 15%		\$ 1,260
General Ecological Maintenance - estimated additional 5%		\$ 420
Grand Total		\$ 11,000
•		

Scenario 4 - Excluding both bush area and revegetation area

Service Area	Service Category	Estimated Consequential OPEX
Tracks & Paths (Sealed)	Concrete Path	\$ 4,650
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Signs	\$ 60
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Removable Bollards	\$ 120
Furniture and Fixtures Maintenance and Repairs	Benches	\$ 370
Structure Maintenance and Repairs	Boardwalk and Stairs	\$ 200
Total Opex Cost		\$ 5,400
Scheduled Work for the whole site - estimated additional 10%	Plant Pest Removal, Dead Animal/Carcass Removal, Loose Litter Collection, Garden Irrigation Repairs and Maint, Drain Clearing and Repair. Electrical Maintenance Service	\$ 540
Response Work - estimated additional 15% General Ecological Maintenance - estimated additional 5%	and repair, decerted Warnerlance Service	\$ 810 \$ 270
Grand Total		\$ 7,100

Rounded upward to nearest 100*

DISCLAIMER:

- This is a high level estimate of the consequential opex costs per annum, based on the concept plan provided. The costs may change if changes are made to the concept design and levels of service, in which case costs would have to be reworked All the above costs are based on the Full Facility Contract. The range has been provided to give an indication of the maintenance costs for that particular service
- The level of services are outcome based and the costs mentioned for the service categories are an indication only. If you require specific information for a particular level of service/category, please let us know
- All the above costs are GST exclusive.
- Inflation is not accounted for in this calculation.
 The rate not include any response over \$1000.

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- The rate not include any response over \$1000.

Devonport-Takapuna **Connected Communities Monthly Update**



Community Delivery Key Updates March 2024

- Depot Art Space
- The Rose Centre
- Michael King Writer's Centre
- Waiwharariki ANZAC Square wrap-up
- Quick Activator Note





Arts Partners Updates



DEPOT, Te Whare Toi FY 2023/24





FY 2023/24 at a glance

- Recording Studio upgrades
- Whare Toi Refurbishment
- Gallery Refurbishment
- Gallery Shop Opens

(6 FTE/ 7 PTE, plus 6 contractors)(7 local employees)(10 volunteers, 3 local)

D×E Depot ×P× • Artspace

FY 2023/24

- Developed new models and new ways of working
- Doing more with less
- Creating new income streams
- Developing public programme
- Finding new audiences



Development Programmes:



- Woman in Sound
- Let's Make Noise
- High School Song
 Writing Competition
- Depot Live
- Sound Stories
- Songwriter's Workshop
- Toi Toi Manawa

ArtsLab



 180 unemployed creatives on Jobseekers Allowance

- 6 month programme
- 96 Workshops
- 160 Mentoring sessions

Outcome: 60% employment placements

Wayfind Creative



- Wayfind Creative: 100 self employed creatives
- 9 month programme
- 36 Workshops
- 400 Mentoring sessions

• 70% reported income increases





Working with local artists, organisations and the local business community, creating a supportive ecosystem, and advocating for the importance of the creative sector, the environment and the power of community.

DXE Depot XPX OXT Kerr St Whare Toi



Open Studios

Workshops and classes

Residency space

D×E Depot Shop XPX O×T Toi Toa



DEPOT Gallery Shop, Toa Toi

Supporting local artists and artists from across Aotearoa

Circular economy, income goes towards running the gallery

Open 5 April, 2024



DEPOT Collective:

Finding new ways to build community and generate revenue.



DEPOT Collective: Champion \$45 / year

Benefits such as:

- 10% discount in the DEPOT shop
- 10% off one venue hire of DEPOT Artspace in 2024
- FREE consultations for DEPOT Sound
- Stay up to date with our monthly e-news direct to your inbox, as well as exclusive invitations to exhibition openings, live music performances, workshops and more

Purchase Membership



DEPOT Collective: Game Changer \$120 / year

Barra Charach

- 10% discount in the DEPOT shop
- 20% off one venue hire of DEPOT Arispace in 2024
- FREE consultations for DEPOT Sound
- Stay up to date with our monthly e-news direct to your inbox, as well as exclusive invitations to exhibition openings, live
- music performances, workshaps and more

 DEPOT tote bag and a bottle of Toi Toi
- Invitation to our annual DEPOT Collective Celebration

Purchase Membership



DEPOT Collective: Angel From: \$1,000 / year

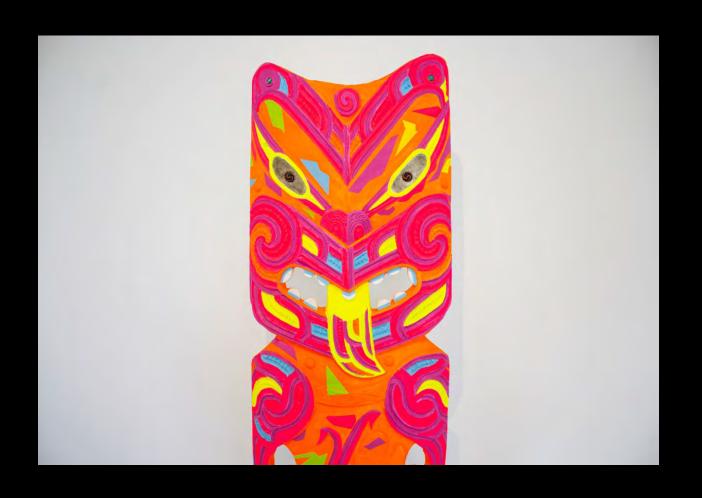
Benefits such as:

10% discount in the DEPOT shop

- One FREE venue hire at DEPOT Artspace
- FREE consultations for DEPOT Sound
- services
- Stay up to date with pur monthly e-news direct to your inbox, as well as exclusive invitations to exhibition openings, live music performances, workshops and more
- DEPOT tote bag and a bottle of Toi Toi
- Wine
 Invitation to our annual DEPOT Collective
- Celebration
- Aroha and gratitude for your significant
- 40 50 50 10

Purchase Membership

The Future



Challenges

- Limited resources
- Artist fees
- Digital strategy

Risks

- Losing our delivery partners and funders (MSD, Council)
- Staff retention



Thank you!
Amy Saunders
Director



BEHIND THE CURTAINS

Presentation for Devonport-Takapuna Board: 9 April 2024



Come with us on our journey...

On Stage Our Established Connections

- Long-term commitment: Demonstrating a consistent presence and dedication to engagement through support and management of RC
- Delivering on shared common goals
- Collaboration with stakeholders to support local engagement collectively











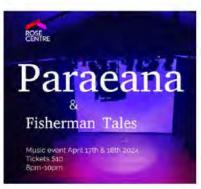
Back Stage

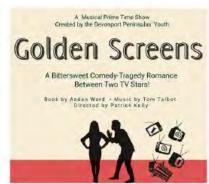
New Collaboration & Support

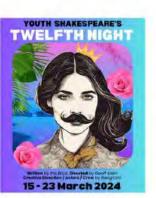


- Community Led Initiatives
- Aiding productions with a platform for engagement
- Encouraging emerging youth artists
- Delivering a diverse programme for locals.









Into the Foyer

Our Living Room

- Local Artist Showcase
- Wellbeing Workshops
- Community Gatherings













Meeting Room

Addressing local needs

Classes, Meetings, Clubs, Gatherings

- Haumaru
- Youth Forum
- RTH
- Kids Afterschool Classes
- Matariki
- CMA
- Adult Wellbeing











Join our social knitting group. All ages and stages welcome First and third Wednesday of the month 11am-12.30pm 4 School Rd. Belmont

> For more infe contact bladra@rosecentre.co.riz 09 445 9900









Community Preschool

Ko ngā kakano o te wā a mua - The seeds of the future.

- Family Orientated
- Community engaged
- Trusted
- 80% Local Staff
- Vital Service for local families
- Focused Child led development
- Te reo Māori & its cultural practices (tikanga)
- Inclusion and equity for all children









Overall momentum towards our Strategic Plan

Operational Team:

- > Delivery Focused
- > Dedicated team of locals

Bienvenne

> Passionate & welcoming

Rose Centre Board

- Diverse experience <
 - Committed <
- Focused on good goverance <

Next Event: Centre Stage in Belmont

- Build on activities that benefit the community.
- Youth Engagement: Theatre mentor programme
- Collaboration with stakeholders: Wider connections deepened
- Strengthen Grassroots involvement
- Programme Diversity
- Environmental sustainability
- Volunteer engagement
- Board Succession Plan



Numbers *YE 2022/3

Theatre

Bookings - 253 Cast/Crew/Guests - 16,500

Preschool

Avg Child Hours per day - 121 Total Child hours per year - 22,783

Community

Bookings - 781 Participants - 5,330

Children Enrolled - 32 Waiting list - 49



& Feedback

- >>> I went to the Rose Centre last night to watch a production of Shakespeares Twelfth Night. Cut down to a one act and performed by a cast of under 25's, I was blown away by the creativity of it all. I make a lot of glib comments about vaping skateboarders etc, but when I see this kind of thing, I get a good change of perspective. Worth supporting!
- >>> "I love being able to access a local theatre on my bike"
- >>> Working on this show has been my most rewarding theatre-related experience thus far'
- >>> We are extremely proud to be working alongside The Rose Centre / Te Whare Rose as they provide exceptional experiences for community engagement.







Aotearoa New Zealand's National
Writers Centre supports and develops diverse
New Zealand writers and writing.



Comfortable accommodation for two writers at a time.





Strengths

- Prestigious with a long-established reputation within writing community
- Resilient
- Targeted residencies for Māori & Pasifica writers
- International reach through residency exchanges
- Good working relationships with key stakeholders
- Strong board and committed long serving staff



Threats and Challenges

- Funding reliance on only a few organisations
- Sourcing funds specifically for operating expenses.
- Joyce Fisher funding unlikely to remain at current levels.
- Difficult to attract sponsorship in highly competitive arts funding.
- Potential changes to lease in 2025
- Securing funding for Young Writers Programme
- Impact on Auckland literary businesses



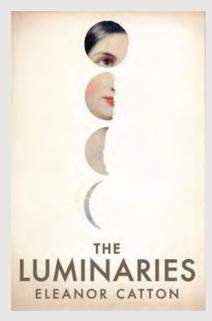
Tūpuna Maunga Authority

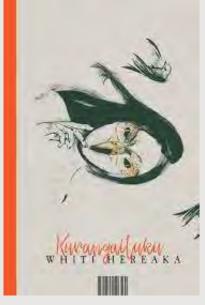
- Collaborative relationship with TMA
- Focus on Māori outcomes
- Enhancement of environment
- Continue to work on connection between mana whenua and Takarunga

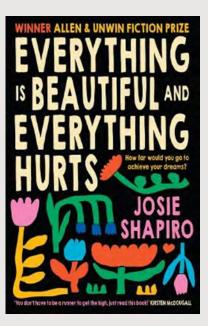


Key outcomes

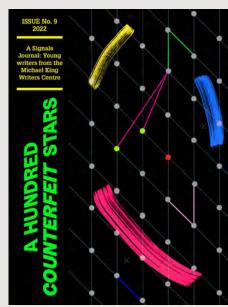
- A well-maintained historic house with purpose.
- Supporting New Zealand writers

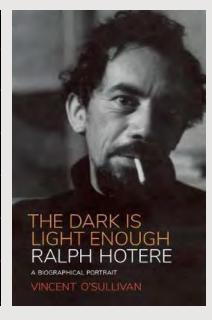












Booker Prize Winner 2013

Fiction Prize, Ockham Awards 2022

A&U Fiction Prize 2022

Book of the Year, NZ Children's Book Awards 2021

Signals Young Writers Awards 2022

Non-Fiction Prize, Ockham Awards 2021



Community Delivery Updates

PUTTING Community Wellbeing AT THE HEART OF ALL WE DO.



Waiwharariki ANZAC Square Placemaking Wrap-Up

What was funded:

- Out and About
 - Hungerball
 - Circus in the Square
 - Junk Play
- Takapuna Beach Business Association
 - Food Truck Thursdays
 - Carols and Music in the Square
 - Movies in the Square
- Lake House Arts
 - Live Carving
 - Sculpture Symposium



Hungerball

8 activations
20-35 attendees per activation



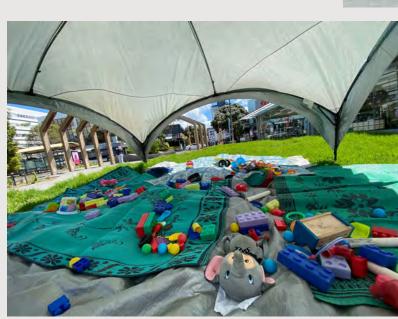


Conscious Kids: Junk Play

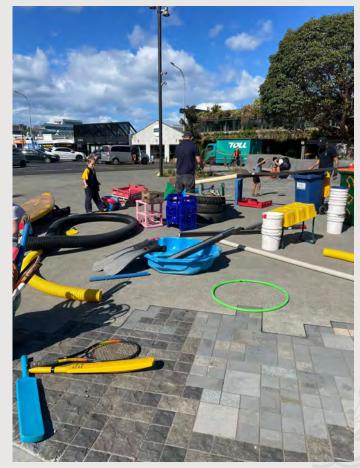
5 activations
Over 300
attendees across
all 5















3 Food Truck Thursdays: 2nd Nov, 1st Feb and 14th March

14th March: a few stallholders from Sunday markets were there as well









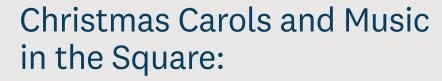


Movie Night 17th Feb: 1500 people viewing DC League of Superpets and Barbie









- 8 days of performances
- Held Fridays and Saturdays in Nov and Dec





A range of buskers, musicians, bands and choirs performed in the Waiwharariki Anzac Square in the lead up to Christmas to enhance the Christmas shopping experience in Takapuna.





Summer Music in the Square: 17th February, 2nd March, and 9th March

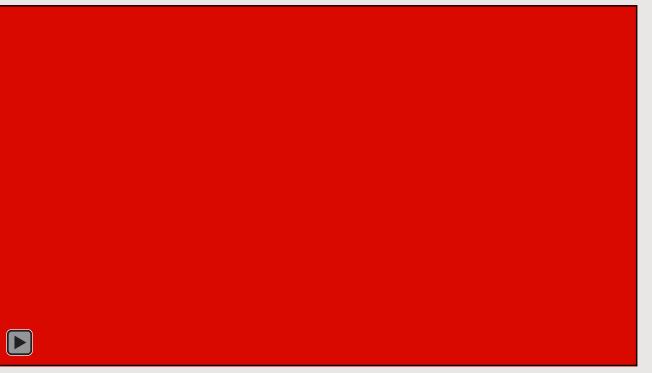
Takapuna Grammar Students Nathan Fry, Milla Rodrigues-Birch, Jessie Hitchens and local student group the Jazzocrats performed Saturday afternoon lunch time sets



Lake House Artist Residency

Live Carvers Ljubica Grubic, Paul Olson, Joe Kemp and Sheree Kemp







Piki e te Tuara Sculpture Symposium and Artist's Market

Estimated 1800 direct engagements over 2 weeks

Estimated 6000 indirect engagements

(foot traffic and roadside observers)













Quick note:

Activator's info added to the DTLB Contact Us Page

Community support and development contacts

We have two community roles to support your needs and aspirations for your community.

Contact our Community Activators with your ideas to make your community better.

Community Activator Raki (north)

Ruth Moloney

Sunnynook Community Centre
148 Sycamore Drive
Sunnynook

@ activator.north@outlook.com

Community Activator Taitonga (south)

Jess Jacobs

Devonport Community House32 Clarence Street

Devonport

@ activator.south@devonportcomhouse.co.nz

