


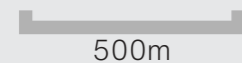
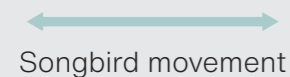


The forest fragments, existing corridors and proposed corridors in Kohimarama

-  Forest fragment
-  Existing corridor
-  Proposed corridor



The pest-free islands of the Hauraki Gulf.



- a** Selwyn Bush
- b** Pourewa Valley
- c** Kohimarama Valley Forest/Pamela Place Forest
- d** Kohimarama northern border corridor
- e** Maddills Farm to Kohimarama Beach existing corridor
- f** Maddills Farm to Kohimarama Beach proposed corridor
- g** Selwyn Bush to Maddills Farm via Kohimarama Valley Forest corridor
- h** Selwyn Bush to Maddills Farm via Southern Cross Road corridor



Forest & Bird planting day in Selwyn Park (upper Selwyn Bush) 2012. Photo by Martin Heffer.

Kohimarama

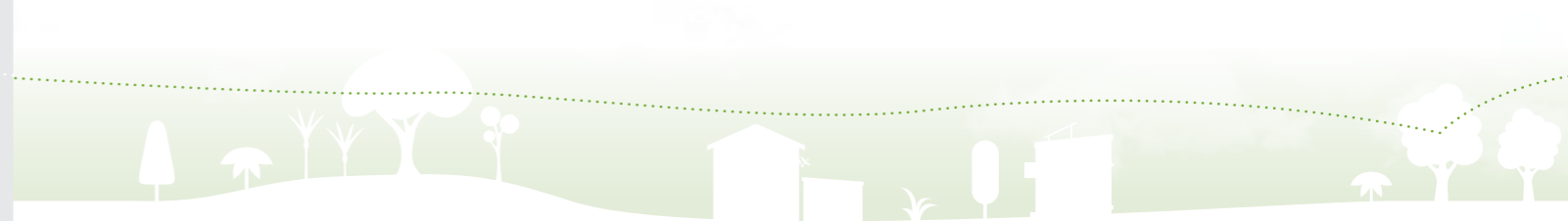
Kohimarama is located between Mission Bay and St Heliers with the Waitematā Harbour to the north and Pourewa Creek to the south. The key features of Kohimarama are the large recreation reserve of Maddills Farm in the middle of the suburb and Kohimarama Beach on the northern side with views out to the Hauraki Gulf islands. The opposing map shows the forest fragments, existing corridors and proposed corridors in Kohimarama.

Parks, reserves and Māori land

Selwyn Bush is owned by the Department of Education and borders Selwyn College. Ongoing weeding bees by the Pourewa Restoration Group, Forest and Bird and Conservation Volunteers New Zealand (CVNZ) have removed many of the weeds that were present [65]. Additionally, pests have been controlled in Selwyn Bush for the

last five years by the Selwyn Bush Trapping Group with assistance from CVNZ and Auckland Council [65]. Both weed removal and pest control have enhanced the habitat at Selwyn Bush. Selwyn Bush would benefit from being 'adopted' and maintained by the neighbouring Selwyn College which would provide excellent opportunities for students to learn about native biodiversity, conservation and restoration.

Pourewa Valley is a vegetated strip along the northern side of the Pourewa Creek below the Meadowbank Pony Club. Pourewa Valley is identified as a Biodiversity Corridor in the Kēpa Bush Reserve Integrated Plan [69] and is a planned connection linking Ōrākei to Glen Innes in the Ōrākei Local Paths Programme [81]. Ongoing pest control and weed management by the Eastern Bays Songbird Project and associated volunteers will be required to maintain this valley.



Speight Road Reserve, Melanesia Reserve and Maddills Farm should be enhanced as per the recommendations in the Ōrākei Open Space Network Plan ^[18] and the Eastern Parks Masterplan ^[83]. Although some mature trees exist around the edges of the sports field and playground at Maddills Farm, increased diversity of large native species could be planted between existing exotic trees ^[59, 82]. This would enhance the amenity of the reserve and provide habitat for native birds, reptiles and insects while still retaining the multifunctionality of the space. The poplar and willow trees at Maddills Farm should be removed in stages and replanted in native riparian species ^[82, 83].

Backyards and road corridors

Kohimarama Valley Forest (Pamela Place Forest) is a significant forest fragment straddling the suburbs of Kohimarama and St Heliers. This area is at the headwaters of the stream that flows through Maddills Farm and out to Kohimarama Beach and is home to several native fish including banded kōkopu and eels. The forest fragment is privately owned by the surrounding residential properties, many of whom recognise its conservation value ^[84]. This forest fragment would benefit from continued community weeding bees to remove the plethora of weeds present and maintain native seedlings. Ginger should be removed from streambanks one side at a time



A banded kōkopu / *Galaxias fasciatus* in a cool shaded stream. Photo by Shaun Lee.

to retain vegetation cover which provides shade for the stream ^[58]. Native planting should be increased in the backyards surrounding the forest fragment which would provide an ecological buffer zone and increase the size of the available habitat. Increased planting, especially alongside the stream, would improve water quality both in the stream itself and where it enters the sea at Kohimarama Beach, benefitting both marine and freshwater ecosystems.

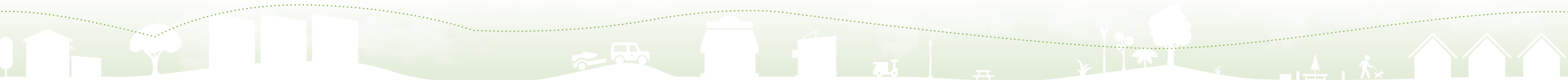
A corridor between Maddills Farm and Kohimarama Beach would involve habitat enhancement of backyards and berms between Melanesia Road and Tāmaki Drive in addition to increased native vegetation at Speight Road Reserve, Kohimarama Bowling Club and Kohimarama Tennis Club. This corridor is in line with the “Ellerslie to the Sea route” detailed in the Ōrākei Local Paths Programme ^[81].

Two ecological corridors could be used to connect Selwyn Bush to Maddills Farm and facilitate the movement of native species between the southern and northern borders of the Songbird Project zone. The first corridor could incorporate Kohimarama Valley Forest and include backyards on Allum Street, Hopkins Crescent, Southern Cross Road and Baddeley Avenue. Additionally, the exotic street trees lining Allum

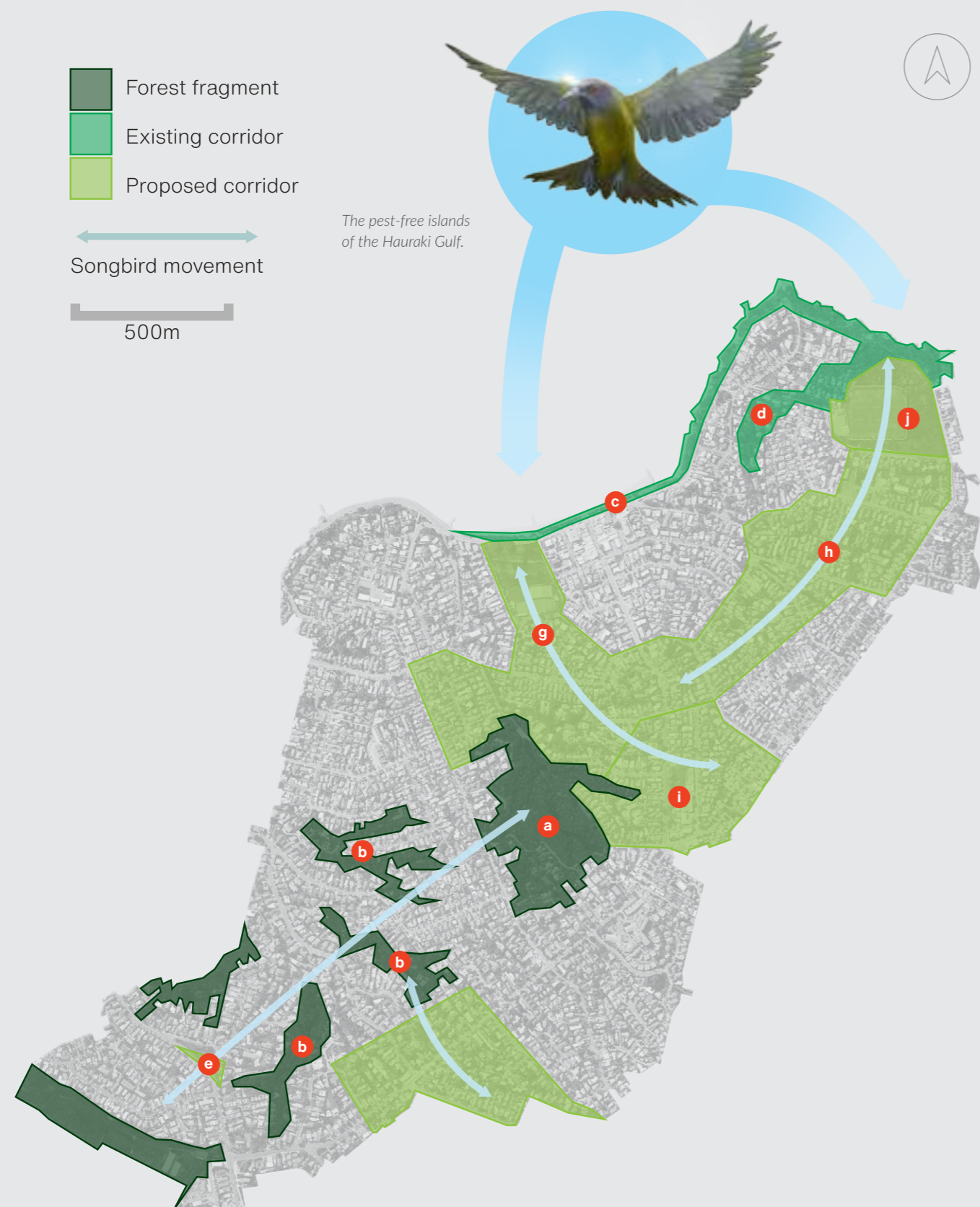
Street could be interspersed with, and eventually replaced by native species. Both St Thomas’s School and Selwyn College should increase native vegetation cover, especially surrounding the sports fields. This corridor is in line with wildlife movements between the Manukau Harbour and inner-Gulf islands identified in “The Auckland Plan” ^[85] and the “Ellerslie to the Sea route” in the Ōrākei Local Paths Programme ^[81]. The second corridor should build on the existing vegetation between Southern Cross Road and Hopkins Crescent and residents encouraged to enhance habitat.



Karaka / *Corynocarpus laevigatus* berries. Photo by Shaun Lee.



The forest fragments, existing corridors and proposed corridors in St Heliers



- a Dingle Dell
- b Valleys of Tarawera Terrace/Grampian Road, Hampton Drive/Grampian Road, Tarawera Terrace/Edmund Street
- c St Heliers northern border corridor
- d Glover Park to St Heliers Beach corridor
- e Kohimarama Road/Hampton Drive Reserve
- f Dingle Dell to Maddills Farm corridor
- g Dingle Dell to St Heliers Beach corridor
- h Dingle Dell to Glover Park corridor
- i Dingle Dell to Glendowie corridor
- j Glover Park



Achilles Point. Photo by Gray Milmine.

St Heliers

St Heliers is the second-largest suburb in the Eastern Bays and is located between Kohimarama and Glendowie. Key features of St Heliers include the remnant forest fragment of Dingle Dell in the centre of the suburb, the volcanic crater of Glover Park and multiple forest fragments in private ownership. The opposing map shows the forest fragments, existing corridors and proposed corridors in St Heliers.

Parks, reserves and Māori land

Dingle Dell is a remnant forest fragment managed by Auckland Council. It is well-maintained and provides excellent habitat for many native bird and insect species. The reserve would benefit from increased pest trapping as the Songbird Project backyard trappers surrounding the reserve frequently catch pests,

especially possums. The stream at the base of the reserve has exotic trees such as willow which could be replaced with native species [82].

Glover Park — Several tītoki have been planted in the last few years on the northern and eastern slopes of Glover Park as per the Eastern Parks Masterplan [83] which will help provide food and habitat for native species. The steep slopes surrounding much of the park are unusable for sports or other passive activities and could be further planted in native trees and shrubs [59, 82] which would retain the multifunctionality of the reserve. Large trees could be planted at the bottom of the slope and not hinder views toward the city, as mentioned in the Eastern Parks Masterplan [83]. Also, weeds growing on the cliffs north of the park should be removed to limit the spread of weeds to the



pest-free islands of the Hauraki Gulf. In their place, native species that would prevent erosion should be planted.

Glen Atkinson Reserve, Kohimarama Reserve, Grampian Road Retention Dam, Heritage Rise Reserve, Sierra Reserve, Maskell Reserve, Vellenoweth Green, Long Drive Road Reserve, St Heliers Beach Reserve, Springcombe Road Corner, Cliff Road, Achilles Point Reserve and Ladies Bay Beach, Glover Park and Gentleman's Walkway should all be enhanced as per the recommendations in the Ōrākei Open Space Network Plan ^[18].

Backyards and road corridors

The valleys between Tarawera Terrace and Grampian Road, Tarawera Terrace and Edmund Street and Hampton Drive and Grampian Road (including Glen Atkinson Reserve) are forest fragments that are at least partially in private ownership and provide stepping-stones between Dingle Dell and Pourewa Valley. These fragments could be enhanced through weed removal, riparian planting and maintenance by the surrounding properties. Riparian planting would help to prevent sediment and contaminants from entering the waterways and improve the water quality at St Heliers Beach.



Tūi / *Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*. Photo by Shaun Lee.



Native riparian vegetation. Photo by Kerry Lukies.



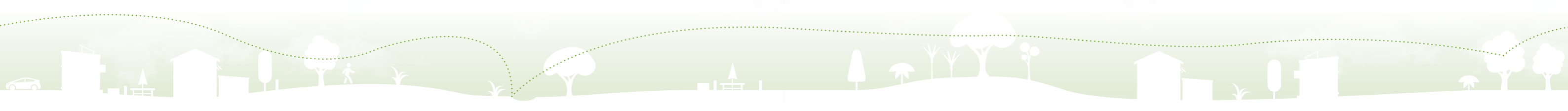
Native leafveined slug / *Athoracophorus bitentaculatus*. Photo by Shaun Lee.

A corridor between Dingle Dell and Maddills Farm would include backyard and berm planting between Towai Street and Melanesia Road and would build on existing vegetation in this area. Similarly, a corridor between Dingle Dell and St Heliers Beach would include habitat enhancement in backyards and berms between St Heliers Bay Road and The Parade.

Corridors between Dingle Dell and Glover Park and Glendowie would include backyards and berms between Maskell Street and Yattendon Road and between Maskell Street and Brilliant Street. Both St Heliers Bay Primary school and St Heliers Bay Kindergarten should increase native vegetation cover to form part of

the corridor. The Songbird Project already has a relationship with St Heliers Primary and could suggest that the school adopt the corridor and promote native planting and pest-trapping at neighbouring properties.

An existing vegetation corridor exists between Glover Park and Rarangi Road through residential properties. In addition to pest control, this corridor could be enhanced by weed removal, native planting and maintenance by the surrounding properties.



The forest fragments, existing corridors and proposed corridors in Glendowie



Tahuna Torea. Photo by Gray Milmine.

Glendowie

Glendowie is a large suburb at the eastern edge of the Songbird Project zone. It is bordered by the Waitematā Harbour to the north and Tāmaki Estuary to the east. Key features of Glendowie include the wetland at Tahuna Torea, a working farm at Churchill Park and the volcanic cone of Taylor’s Hill. The opposing map shows the forest fragments, existing corridors and proposed corridors in Glendowie.

Parks, reserves and Māori land

Tahuna Torea is a 25 ha remnant wetland and associated reserve of ecological significance in the Auckland region [186]. The reserve is maintained by Auckland Council and volunteers and pest trapping is carried out by CVNZ to protect the shorebirds and other native species that reside in the reserve. Churchill Park has a management plan in place and

areas of the park have already been revegetated, with further planting days planned by Auckland Council and the Friends of Churchill Park. This is an example of a multiuse space where recreation, a working farm and conservation are intertwined throughout the park.

Taylor’s Hill, Crossfield Reserve, Glendowie College and Sacred Heart College (Glendowie cluster) comprise a large area of green space in Glendowie. Both Taylor’s Hill and Crossfield Reserve should be enhanced as per the recommendations in the Ōrākei Open Space Network Plan [18]. Both of these reserves should incorporate a pest trapping programme if one is not already in place [82]. Several mature pōhutukawa line Crossfield Road between Taylor’s Hill and Crossfield Reserve which should be protected for their role in providing food and habitat for native species.



South of Taylor's Hill is Sacred Heart College, a large section of land with a vegetated border. Weeds should be removed from the school grounds and native vegetation increased, especially surrounding the sports fields. Pest trapping and weed control in association with the Songbird Project should continue within the school grounds. Students could advocate for habitat enhancement on neighbouring properties, especially those within the proposed corridor.

North of Taylor's Hill is Glendowie College, another large section of land with revegetation potential. Weeds should be removed from the school grounds and native vegetation increased, especially riparian planting along the swale on the western border. Norfolk pines on the Riddell Road boundary could be interspersed with large indigenous species such as pūriri to support native birds. Additionally, a pest trapping programme should be initiated within the school grounds and students could advocate for weed and pest trapping to neighbouring properties, especially those within the proposed corridor.



Pūriri moth / *Aenetus virescens*.
Photo by Shaun Lee.

Karaka Bay, Churchill Park, Riddell Road Beach Access, Anderson's Beach Reserve, Roberta Reserve, Tahuna Torea, Glendowie Park and Cranbrook Reserve should be enhanced as per the recommendations in the Ōrākei Open Space Network Plan ^[18].

Backyards and road corridors

The Glendowie eastern border corridor is an existing vegetated corridor and incorporates both privately-owned and public land such as Karaka Bay and Roberta Reserve. Residents in this corridor should be encouraged to enhance habitat on their properties.

The Churchill Park western border corridor is an existing ecological corridor that is primarily public land. It includes Glendowie Park, but also private properties in its northern reach. Within this corridor is Churchill Park School, who could champion further revegetation efforts in private properties north of the park where the corridor extends toward Glover Park. The Churchill Park walkway has had numerous community planting days by Auckland Council and Friends of Churchill Park and has enhanced the habitat in this corridor. Additionally, local residents and CVNZ trap pests within Churchill Park, further providing a safe habitat for native species ^[64].

Churchill Park to Crossfield Reserve corridor is an existing ecological corridor extending southwest from Churchill Park toward Glendowie College through private properties. This riparian corridor could be enhanced through weeding, backyard pest control and increased planting of native riparian vegetation.

The Tahuna Torea to Churchill Park corridor could be enhanced by increasing native vegetation in Glendowie Park, Glendowie Primary School grounds and the Glendowie Homestead to create a more cohesive ecological corridor between the two reserves. A stand of rare Bartlett's rata / rātā moehau are found along the southern edge of Glendowie Park ^[62] and an interpretation panel should be considered to inform the local community of their significance. Weeds should be removed within Glendowie Primary School grounds and native plantings increased around the border. The school could adopt the corridor and promote native planting and pest-trapping to neighbouring households to encourage native biodiversity. This corridor is in line with the "St Heliers to Glendowie Local Path Network" in the Ōrākei Local Paths Programme ^[81].

A corridor between the Glendowie cluster and St Heliers South would include backyard habitat enhancement on several residential streets north of West Tāmaki Road in addition to increased native vegetation on the road corridors. Glen Taylor School should be encouraged to plant additional native species on the northern and eastern sides of the sports fields and to control weeds and pest animals. This corridor would help to facilitate the movement of native species across the southern boundary of the Songbird Project zone, between Kepa Bush and Pourewa Valley to Tahuna Torea.



Fantail / piwakawaka.
Photo by Shaun Lee.

