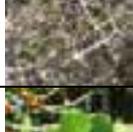
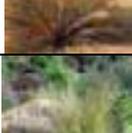
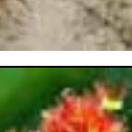


## APPENDIX ONE: Species recommended for planting at Oruaiti Reserve

(Note: this list is provided as a guide for planting in the reserve and is not an exhaustive list)

Latin name	Common name	Image	Latin name	Common name	Image
<i>Acaena pallida</i>	Sand piripiri		<i>Linum monogynum</i> var <i>chathamica</i>	New Zealand true flax, rauhuia	
<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i>	Speargrass		<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i>	Thick-leaved mahoe	
<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>	Sand coprosma		<i>Melicytus obovatus</i>		
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	Mingimingi		<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	Shrubby tororaro	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Taupata		<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Wire vine	
<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>	Pingao		<i>Olearia solandri</i>	Coastal tree daisy	
<i>Discaria toumatou</i>	Matagouri (Wild Irishman)		<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>	Tauhinu	
<i>Dysphyma australe</i>	Ice plant		<i>Pimelea villosa</i> (previously <i>arenaria</i> )	Sand daphne	
<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>	Shore spurge		<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	Wharariki, coastal flax	
<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>	Nau, Cook's scurvy grass		<i>Poa billardiae</i>	Sand tussock	
<i>Leptinella squalida</i> subsp. <i>squalida</i>			<i>Poa cita</i>	Silver tussock	
<i>Libertia grandiflora</i>	Mikoikoi, New Zealand iris		<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Spinifex	
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio		<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>	Northern rata	

Latin name	Common name	Image	Latin name	Common name	Image
<i>Libertia ixioides</i>	Mikoikoi, New Zealand iris		<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach	

## **APPENDIX TWO: Preliminary feedback on values, issues and ideas for Oruaiti Recreation Reserve (February 2011)**

### **Background**

The Council and the Point Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (the Trust) are working together to develop a reserve management plan (requirement of Reserves Act) and a landscape plan for this reserve. In February 2010, the Council agreed that up to \$400,000 from the Plimmer Bequest could be spent on the Point Dorset/Breaker Bay Restoration project.

To identify what this work might include, staff sought community feedback on how people use the area and what they value about it. People were also asked how these features could be protected and if they had any ideas on what they would like to see at Point Dorset.

Eighty-three responses were received. Six were from community groups. The majority of responses were from people residing in the Eastern Ward (76 percent).

This report summarises these responses.

### **What people like about Point Dorset?**

- Environment – this includes the coastal environment, the beach, and harbour entrance (over 60 percent).
- Views (around 50 percent).
- Rugged and wild coast, exposed to the elements (40 percent).
- Walking tracks (almost a third).
- Accessibility of the Point (around a third) – its proximity to the city or respondents' homes.
- History of this site, the pā and defence gun emplacements and bunkers (under 20 percent).
- Undeveloped landscape that provides informal or passive recreation (17 percent).
- Peace and isolation (15 percent).

### **What people don't like about Point Dorset?**

- Poor track conditions (over a third).
- Rubbish and concrete debris and the absence of rubbish bins (over a quarter).
- Dog access – some want greater enforcement, others want an off-lead dog exercise area (almost 20 percent).
- Weeds and pests, such as rabbits (over 15 percent).

### **Protecting the heritage and cultural values**

More than 80 percent of respondents said it was important or very important that the heritage features are protected. Ideas included:

- provide information on the heritage and cultural features of the site (60 percent)
- clean up the bunkers/gun emplacements, eg by removing graffiti (14 percent)
- carry out more research, eg via an archaeological survey (10 percent)
- retain a natural wild area (30 percent).

### **Protecting the coastal environment**

Almost 90 percent said it was important or very important that the native coastal vegetation is restored. Ideas included:

- controlling weeds and pests including rabbits (almost 40 percent)
- using plants hardy to coastal extremes (23 percent), eg by planting native plants (23 percent)
- limiting erosion (23 percent)
- defining the walking track so plants are not trampled (20 percent).

Some supported doing no planting and letting the Point regenerate naturally, or leaving some existing features (like the pohutukawa trees).

### Ideas to improve the lookout area

- Half of those responding want the lookout area to be left as it is (50 percent).
- Some wanted seating (27 percent).
- Some unobtrusive information was wanted about the history of the site and landmarks that can be viewed from here (29 percent).

### Recreation facilities

- Half of respondents wanted direction and information signs track entrances/junctions, places of historic interest and at the lookout (over 50 percent).
- Some felt no more recreation facilities are needed (around 40 percent). No structures or buildings are wanted as they will undermine the naturalness of the area or block the views.
- Provide some seats (over 35 percent).
- Provide a shelter (14 percent).

### Track upgrades

Seventy percent of respondents mentioned a track, or part of the track network, that requires maintenance or an upgrade, especially the Pass of Branda hill and the thin subsiding track behind Seatoun School.

Point Dorset has been identified as part of the proposed Great Harbour Way Te Ara o Pōneke, which involves the development of an off-road shared path around the harbour. In the Great Harbour Way submission, the group says they are looking at two options – via the reserve or the local road network. The optimum track width would be 3m or the creation of separate tracks for cyclists and walkers. Other submitters have concerns about the suitability of the steep terrain at Point Dorset for shared use (walkers and cyclists) and user safety, and the fragile coastal dune environment could be damaged from inappropriate use of bikes.

### Other comments

- Try not to develop this place into an unnatural area.
- The Council should acquire neighbouring private property.
- Define the reserve boundary (to avoid going onto private land and help ensure no encroachment into the reserve).

### Visitors

- Two-thirds of respondents visit Point Dorset daily or at least once a week (almost 60 percent lived nearby, in Seatoun and Breaker Bay).
- Eighty-eight percent visited at least once a month.
- Ninety-seven percent visited at least once a year.

### Why visit

Walking is the most common activity at Point Dorset, followed by sightseeing.

NOTE: The first three activities on the graph were options on the feedback form. All other activities were listed in the 'other' category.

