

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**).  
Text shown in **red** (both underlined and ~~struck out~~) represents all changes recommended by the Panel from the notified Plan provisions.

## SCHED8 – Ngā Wāhi Taiao Matua

## SCHED8 – Significant Natural Areas

### Significant Natural Areas

<b>WC001</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Westhaven Bush & surrounds
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three areas of inland broadleaved indigenous scrub dominated by mahoe with a pocket of primary broadleaved forest. In a mosaic of gorse scrub and plantation forest. Part of the Outer Green Belt and provides habitat and connectivity for fauna. Described by Park (1999) as tawa, hinau, kohekohe, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mapou, mamaku, heketara, titoki, kaikomako, lancewood, matai and puka (0502.1). Part is WCC public land and the site includes DOC EcoSite No.988-Tawa Bush.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC002</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Spicer Forest mahoe forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three small areas of indigenous mahoe forest surrounded by pine plantations. The area of indigenous scrub and forest will increase due to canopy openings created by fallen pines (significant damage occurred in July 2013 storm). Common forest birds observed, pockets of indigenous habitat in exotic forest mosaic. More pest plant and animal control warranted. Parts are WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC003</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Redwood Bush & surrounds
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large site and three small sites comprising forest and shrubland, that include nine prime forest remnants dominated by tawa described by Park (1999) as intermixing of primary forest and secondary forest including tawa, kohekohe, hinau, rewarewa, pukatea, kahikatea, rimu, totara, matai, northern rata, puka, kaikomako, titoki, swamp maire, puka, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, mapou, putaputaweta, Coprosma aerolata, mahoe, lancewood, five finger, karaka, heketara and wineberry (0503.24, 0503.29, 0503.30, 0503.31, 0503.32, 0503.34, 0503.35). Includes possibly of local interest Not Threatened pukatea, kahikatea, rimu, totara, matai, northern rata, karaka, part (73%) of DOC EcoSite No.927-Redwood Bush, all of DOC EcoSite No.1002-Stebbing's Valley Headwaters Forest and parts are WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )

<b>under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC004</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest fragments in Churton Park farmland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two small patches of tawa forest surrounded by pasture and gorse, both site forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, rewarewa, pukatea, kahikatea, matai, porokaiwhiri, puka, kaikomako, mamaku, mapou, putaputaweta, Coprosma aerolata, mahoe, lancewood and wineberry (0503.25); and tawa, hinau, rewarewa, pukatea, kahikatea, matai, porokaiwhiri, puka, kaikomako, mamaku, mapou, putaputaweta, Coprosma aerolata, mahoe, lancewood and wineberry (0503.25). Not visible from publicly accessible locations.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC005</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest remnants in Churton Park pine forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five isolated forest remnants, mostly tawa kohekohe. All site forest remnants described by Park (1999) as predominantly tawa and kohekohe with hinau, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, rewarewa mahoe, mapou, Coprosma aerolata, putaputaweta and kaikomako (0503.16, 0503.17, 0503.23, 0603.17, 0603.18).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC006</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Churton Park subdivision forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Seven separate site forest remnants, mostly comprising tawa kohekohe forest, but two sites dominated by kaikomako. Totara reported in one remnant (0503.12). Located within an area presently undergoing subdivision. All sites identified by Park (1999) species include tawa, hinau, pukatea, rewarewa, titoki, puka, kaikomako, mapou, mahoe, porokaiwhiri, pukatea, Coprosma aerolata, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, lancewood, putaputaweta, and old karaka (0503.7, 0503.8, 0503.12, 0503.14, 0503.18, 0503.19, 0503.20, 0503.21, 0503.27). Site also includes all of DOC EcoSite No.1001-Stebbings Valley Bush.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC007</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Old Tawa Road forest tawa forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three primary forest gully remnants, dominated by tawa, with podocarps. All forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest of tawa, titoki and kohekohe with pukatea, mamaku, lancewood, mapou, fuchsia, kaikomako, mahoe and rewarewa. Secondary forest of mahoe, mamaku, tarata, mapou, wineberry and fuchsia intermixes with primary forest (0603.2); tawa, hinau, rewarewa with pukatea, puka, mapou, totara, porokaiwhiri, wineberry, mahoe and miro (0603.5); tawa, hinau, rewarewa with porokaiwhiri, kaikomako, puka, mapou, ngaio, mahoe, putaputaweta and mamaku (0603.6-Prime forest remnant, Park 1999).

<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del>
<b>WC008</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest remnants between Churton Farm subdivision and Old Tawa Road
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four site forest remnants comprising tawa-dominant forest with some northern rata and podocarps. Remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, rewarewa, hinau, kohekohe with pukatea, totara, mamaku, kaikomako, northern rata, porokaiwhiri, mapou and mahoe (0503.10); tawa, kohekohe, kaikomako, puka, totara, lancewood, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, Coprosma aerolata and mapou (0503.15); tawa, rewarewa, titoki with totara, mahoe, mapou, kaikomako and Coprosma aerolata (0603.1); and tawa, hinau with porokaiwhiri, mahoe and kaikomako (0503.11).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> <del>(Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del>
<b>WC009</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Ohariu Valley and Boom Rock Rd forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Six isolated site forest remnants varying from gully to hillslope. Mostly dominated by tawa, although pukatea dominant at one site. Podocarps, northern rata and old karaka present in some remnants. All forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and includes tawa, hinau, rewarewa, matai, totara, tarata, mapou, mahoe, lancewood, kaikomako, putaputaweta, kanuka, manuka, mamaku, tarata, lancewood, pukatea (0403.5), porokaiwhiri, northern rata, old karaka (0403.1, 0403.2, 0403.3, 0403.4, 0403.5, 0503.36). Sites 0403.4 and 0403.5 have depauperate understorey due to stock grazing (Blaschke, 2008)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> <del>(Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC010</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Boom Rock
<b>Site Summary</b>	This site contains three different habitat types; rock stacks, shore platform and coastal cliffs. Best example of coastal cliff vegetation in Wellington City and the west of the region. Least degraded by stock and goats. Some remnant northern rata. Patch of dense Muehlenbeckia complexa/Coprosma propinqua mosaic on true left of Boom Rock Stream. Woollyhead Craspedia uniflora var. maritima (At Risk-Declining); rengarenga lily Arthropodium cirratum (regionally endangered); Aciphylla squarrosa (regionally vulnerable); and Blechnum blechnoides (regional gradual decline). Also, rare North Island populations of Pimelea aridula (likely to be subsp. oligo; Nationally Vulnerable) and Carmichaelia arborea. Coastal turfs are nationally Critically Endangered. Pipinui Point is a seal haulout area (winter only) and has historic records of white-fronted tern (Sterna striata striata, At Risk-Declining).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> <del>(Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC012</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Wilf Mexted Reserve and top of Collins Avenue and surrounds

<b>Site Summary</b>	One prime forest remnant and one site forest remnant in large areas of mahoe forest and scrub. Prime forest remnant mostly primary tawa forest with three podocarp species and karaka. Tawa may not be present in site forest remnant. At Risk-Declining Wellington green gecko and forest gecko reported in tawa forest. Sites identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, rewarewa, kohekohe with pukatea, kahikatea, lancewood, puka, mapou, kamahi, totara, miro, porokaiwhiri, mahoe and mamaku. Secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, wineberry, lancewood and young hinau surrounds (0602.2); and lancewood, mahoe, kaikomako, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, kohuhu, five finger and wineberry (0602.1). Not Threatened but possibly of regional or local interest: miro ( <i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i> ), karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). Includes WCC Public land and DOC EcoSites 388 Wilf Mexted Bush and 993 Collins Shrubland.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC013</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest motorway end of Takapu Road
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two relatively large prime forest remnants dominated by tawa on hillslopes. Longfin eel reported (At Risk-Declining). Identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, rewarewa with kohekohe, porokaiwhiri, pukatea, mamaku, putaputaweta, puka, mapou, kohuhu, totara, lancewood, mahoe and supplejack (0603.8); and tawa, hinau, titoki, rewarewa with kaikomako, porokaiwhiri, mapou, mahoe, tarata, pukatea with secondary forest mosaic of mahoe, mapou, kohuhu, putaputaweta, kaikomako, and occasional exotics intertwining with primary forest remnants (0603.7). Part is WCC public reserve.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC014</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest remnants at the head of Cannons Creek, Tawa
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest of tawa, nikau, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, wineberry, mapou and mahoe. Secondary forest of mahoe, porokaiwhiri, lancewood, mamaku and mapou intermixing with primary forest remnant (0702.16); and tawa, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, mamaku and cabbage tree (0702.15).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC015</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Northern Takapu Road forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four prime forest remnants and two site forest remnants at the top of Takapu Road. Includes gully vegetation with waterway up to hillslopes. Mostly tawa-dominated. Identified by Park (1999) and includes tawa, hinau, mapou, kaikomako, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, mahoe, nikau, Olearia rani, wineberry, Muehlenbeckia, and pate (0702.9, 0702.10, 0702.11, 0702.12, 0702.13, 0702.14)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC016</b>	

<b>Site Name</b>	Mid Takapu Road forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Series of 10 small forest remnants along the middle section of Takapu Road. These sites were all described by Park (1999) and comprise tawa, titoki, kohekohe with puka, karaka, kaikomako, mapou, mamaku, pukatea, hinau and mahoe (0702.2); tawa, kamahi, kohekohe with mahoe, kaikomako, puka, mapou, putaputaweta, Coprosma aerolata, porokaiwhiri, fuchsia, mamaku and porokaiwhiri (0702.3); nikau with porokaiwhiri, mahoe and mamaku (0702.4); tawa, kohekohe, mahoe, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, puka, hinau, mapou and kaikomako (0702.1); hinau with porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku, mapou and kaikomako (0702.6); tawa with mahoe, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, mapou, totara and wineberry (0702.7- includes part of QEII Covenant 5-07-306.); kahikatea, mapou, porokaiwhiri and karaka (0703.8); kaikomako, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, and fuchsia (0603.16); northern rata with porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku, mapou and kaikomako (0702.5); northern rata with porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku and mapou (0702.8- includes part of QEII Covenant 5-07-306); and tawa, rewarewa and kohekohe with mapou, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, kaikomako, kohuhu and fuchsia (0703.6).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC017</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Takapu Valley forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Series of 9 small forest remnants along the lower section of Takapu Road. These sites were all described by Park (1999) and comprise tawa, hinau, titoki with putaputaweta, northern rata, mamaku, mapou and mahoe (0703.5); tawa, rewarewa, hinau, titoki, with pukatea, mahoe, northern rata, fuchsia, porokaiwhiri, kamahi, mamaku, mapou and supplejack (0603.14); hinau, titoki, mapou, mahoe, fuchsia, wineberry and putaputaweta (0603.13); tawa, titoki, rewarewa with pukatea, puka, mahoe, kaikomako, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, mapou, and supplejack (0603.10); tawa and hinau with kamahi, mapou, wineberry, kaikomako and mahoe (0603.21); rimu, mahoe, mapou, kohuhu and mamaku (0703.7); tawa with kaikomako and mahoe (0603.15); titoki, mahoe, porokaiwhiri, fuchsia and kaikomako (0603.12); pukatea and puka with mapou and mahoe (0603.11).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC018</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Takapu Stream tributary forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two small areas of forest in a tributary of Takapu Stream that are surrounded by pasture. Identified by Park (1999) and described as kamahi, nikau, mapou, mamaku, mahoe, kaikomako, hinau, porokaiwhiri, pate, wineberry, rubus and supplejack (0603.22); and titoki, hinau, tawa, rewarewa, mamaku, putaputaweta, kaikomako, mapou, pukatea, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, mahoe and rubus (0603.9).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC019</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest in upper gully above Takapu Stream
<b>Site Summary</b>	Area of forest in a tributary of Takapu Stream adjacent to plantation forest, pasture, and gorse. Identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, hinau, nikau, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mapou, puka, kaikomako, mahoe, kiekie, lancewood

	and mamaku. Secondary forest of mapou, mahoe, Coprosma aerolata, tauhinu, mamaku, kanuka and manuka intermixing (0703.9).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC020</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Upper Korokoro valley forest and scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	An extensive area of indigenous forest, in two sites in the gullies and indigenous scrub on slopes adjacent to a plantation forestry. Parts of this site are included in a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area. Indigenous forest areas identified by (Park 1999) and described as rewarewa, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, kiekie, nikau, mamaku, wineberry, supplejack, mapou and lancewood (0703.4); nikau, kiekie, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku, mapou, kaikomako, rewarewa, puka and Griselinia littoralis (0703.10); nikau, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, pate and mamaku surrounded by secondary forest of mahoe, porokaiwhiri and mapou (0703.11); kiekie, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku and mapou (0703.12); and nikau, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, kiekie, pate and mamaku with secondary forest of mahoe, porokaiwhiri, and mapou intermixing with primary remnant (0703.13), primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, pukatea with kohekohe, nikau, mahoe and mapou. Secondary forest of rewarewa, mapou, mahoe and mamaku intermixing with primary forest remnants (0703.2); primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, with pukatea, nikau, mahoe, mapou and mamaku. Secondary forest of rewarewa, mahoe, mapou and mamaku intermixing with primary forest remnants (0703.3); nikau, porokaiwhiri, rewarewa, mahoe, mamaku, kiekie, mapou and wineberry (0703.14); and Primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, pukatea with kohekohe, nikau, mahoe and mapou. Secondary forest of rewarewa, mapou, mahoe and mamaku intermixing with primary forest remnants (0703.1-Prime forest remnant, Park 1999). Partially Open Space B and/or WCC public land
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC022</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	North Makara esplanade reserve
<b>Site Summary</b>	A relatively good example of coastal cliff vegetation, almost weed free, wind shorn shrubland. This site is unusual in that there is no legal/ paper road at the bottom of the escarpment. Thus the beach merges naturally with the hillslope vegetation. It is relatively weed free (especially of garden escapes) but suffers somewhat from stock and possibly goats. Notable species include shore puha (Sonchus kirkii, At Risk-Declining); New Zealand gloxinia, taurepo (Rhabdothamnus solandri, regionally critical); white fuzzweed (Vittadinia australis, regionally endangered); speargrass (Aciphylla squarrosa var. squarrosa, regionally vulnerable); shore hard fern (Blechnum blechnoides, regionally gradual decline); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus), kiekie (Freycinetia banksii). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC023</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Smiths Bay
<b>Site Summary</b>	A high energy gravel beach where the storm berm reaches the base of the coastal cliffs. Partially enclosed to the north and south by rocky shore platforms. Large volumes of



	beach-cast seaweed play a significant role in the coastal ecosystem here (a good recreational fishing spot). The site is sheltered from southerly wind and swell but exposed to the prevailing northerly. A small second order stream crosses the northern end of the beach from Smiths Gully, a catchment of about 2 km <sup>2</sup> . This is the southern most site for Rhabdothamnus, a shrub of coastal & lowland forest that has orange to red flowers and is uncommon in the southern North Island. Seral vegetation on large historic slope failure, interesting to see how vegetation succession proceeds. Farmland here is marginal, running cattle through regenerating manuka scrub combined with an outdoor pursuit business including 4x4 driving.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(e)) Ecological context (Policy 23(d))
<b>WC024</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Makara estuary
<b>Site Summary</b>	The best and biggest saltmarsh in the city due to the general condition of the biological communities, identified as a significant natural wetland by GWRC and a Key Native Ecosystem site, also in Appendix 1 & 7 of GWRC Fresh Water Plan, and part of a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area. It is unusual for a west coast estuary in having a higher proportion of mud to sand, which as resulted in more diverse mud fauna. Large macrocarpa trees are the roosts for many pied shag. There is good spawning habitat for inanga (whitebait) and potential habitat for wetland birds and coastal waders. Site includes saltmarsh, estuarine herbfield, salt turf, sedges and rushes, as well as areas of exotic pasture grassland. The site provides significant habitat for indigenous plant, bird and fish species. Coastal turfs and estuaries are naturally rare ecosystem types at a national scale and have been classified as Critically Endangered and Vulnerable respectively. Birds reported include reef heron (Egretta sacra sacra, Threatened-Nationally Endangered); Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pipit (Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae), red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus); At Risk-Recovering: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor). Karori Stream is habitat for at least 9 indigenous fish species plus freshwater shrimp and koura. The indigenous fish species will pass through this site. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Fish species include: Lamprey (Geotria australis, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and four At Risk-Declining fish species; longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), inanga spawning site (Galaxias maculatus), giant kokopu (Galaxias argenteus), and redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni). Two At Risk-Declining plant species: pingao (Ficinia spiralis), sand tussock (Poa billardierei); shore cotula (Leptinella dioica, regionally gradual decline); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus). Includes WCC reserve Makara Beach Foreshore & Reserves and all of DOC EcoSite No.64-Makara Estuary. Makara Stream is habitat for Threatened and At-Risk fish species and an inanga spawning site, and Makara estuary is habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area, and a site with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness (Policy 23(a)) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(e)) Tangata whenua values (Policy 23(e))
<b>WC025</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Makara foreshore reserve
<b>Site Summary</b>	An unusual environment created following the removal of sand dunes, and leaves a sand/gravel plain. This has resulted in an uncommon association of plants, mainly cushion species, small herbs and grasses and includes one nationally rare species, one

	regionally vulnerable and one regionally extremely uncommon. Dune building is occurring at the site but in this case is a slow process as the beach is cobbles with sand only uncovered at low tide. Ongoing weeding is required to prevent a transition to shrubby vegetation that would outcompete the present light demanding plants. Notable plants include Mazus novaezeelandiae (depending on which species at least At Risk-Declining, possibly Threatened), sand tussock (Poa billardierei, At Risk-Declining), Crassula mataikona (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), pingao (Ficinia spiralis, At Risk-Declining). Bird species reported include: Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk- Declining: New Zealand pipit (Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae), red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus); At Risk-Recovering: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor)
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c))
<b>WC026</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Makara coastal covenants and gully above Opau Bay
<b>Site Summary</b>	Forest, coastal shrubland and wetland around Opau Stream. Opau Stream Wetland is identified as a regionally significant wetland (Boffa Miskell 2011). The forest was identified by Park (1999) and described as kohekohe, lancewood, mahoe, akiraho, Hebe arborea, miro (frequent), kahikatea, titoki, kanuka, Cyathea dealbata, kanuka, putaputaweta, wharangi, mamaku, kaikomako, puka, rewarewa. Wetland component includes cabbage tree, raupo, Carex secta and kahikatea (0104.1). The site includes most of DOC EcoSite No.964-Opau Stream Bush and most is included in the Makara Covenants. Stream provides habitat for At Risk-Declining: inanga (Galaxias maculatus), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness (Policy 23(a)) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c)) Ecological context (Policy 23(d))
<b>WC027</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	ECNZ Bush Reserve
<b>Site Summary</b>	Inland Opua Bay forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as rimu with tawa, rewarewa, kohekohe, pukatea, mapou, mahoe, kaikomako, ngaio, kahikatea, Coprosma aerolata, mamaku, Cyathea dealbata, kohuhu, totara, wharangi, matai, Veronica parviflora, puka, lancewood and hinau (0204.1). Not Threatened but possibly of regional or local interest: northern rata (Metrosideros robusta), karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus). Also identified as DOC EcoSite Opua Road Bush and protected as part of Makara Covenants.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness (Policy 23(a)) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c))
<b>WC028</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Opau Stream gully coastal forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four coastal forest remnants in gullies either side of Opua Stream dominated by akiraho, ngaio, kanuka, and mahoe. Identified by Park (1999) and described as ngaio, kaikomako, wharangi, mahoe and akiraho predominant. With karaka, carmichaelia, cabbage tree, pigeonwood, kawakawa, manuka, kanuka, mapou, mamaku, Astelia nervosa (0104.2); akiraho, ngaio and mahoe predominant. One huge karaka (0104.3);



	akiraho, ngaio, kanuka, mahoe, cabbage tree, kaikomako and Veronica parviflora (0104.4); akiraho, ngaio and mahoe predominant with occasional kaikomako (0105.6).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC029</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Old karaka stands, Te Ikaamaru Bay, Terawhiti Station
<b>Site Summary</b>	Ten stands of old karaka at Te Ikaamaru Bay, Terawhiti Station. All but two are coastal. Largest stand comprises more than 20 karaka and smallest is a single karaka. Identified by Park (1999) the stands have variable amounts of understory and other species associated including Veronica parviflora, kaikomako, ngaio, kanuka, akiraho, mapou, Olearia rani, kawakawa, mahoe, kohuhu, Griselinia littoralis, puka, cabbage tree, porokaiwhiri, Coprosma repens, putaputaweta, and wind shorn pohutukawa (1605.5, 1605.7, 1605.1, 1605.4, 1605.8, 1605.6, 1605.2, 1605.3, 1605.10, 1605.9)
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC030</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Coastal gully north of Cape Terawhiti
<b>Site Summary</b>	Karaka stand with puka and kanuka in a coastal gully north of Cape Terawhiti. Identified by Park (1999), forest remnant (1505.2). Most coastal portion may be used as seal haulout
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC031</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Side gully off upper Black Gully
<b>Site Summary</b>	Broadleaved species forest in a side gully off upper Black Gully. Identified by Park (1999) and described as putaputaweta, mamaku, mahoe, Veronica parviflora, Griselinia littoralis, pate, five finger, kanuka, cabbage tree, kaikomako and mapou (1505.1).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del>
<b>WC032</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Cape Terawhiti karaka forest and coastal shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of coastal karaka-dominant shrubland, Cape Terawhiti. Identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka dominant with akiraho, ngaio and mahoe (1506.1); karaka dominant with akiraho and mahoe (1506.2). Cook's scurvy grass (Lepidium oleraceum, Threatened - Nationally Endangered), pygmy tree orchid (Bulbophyllum pygmaeum, Not Threatened), Rumex neglectus (Not Threatened) and brown skink (Oligosoma zelandicum, At Risk-Declining), common gecko (Woodworthia maculatus, Not Threatened) reported adjacent to sites. Coastal portions may be used as seal haulout (Critically Endangered).

<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC033</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Black Gully, Oteranga Bay, Terawhiti Stn.
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of karaka riparian forest in Black Gully. Identified by Park (19990 and described as karaka, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, ngaio, mapou, kaikomako, mamaku, Coprosma aerolata, cabbage tree and kiekie (1506.17); karaka, mahoe, mapou, ngaio, mamaku, Veronica parviflora, and putaputaweta (1506.18). Pimelea tomentosa (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported nearby. At Risk-Declining fish species in the stream include inanga (Galaxias maculatus), koaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), and longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), as well as Not Threatened common smelt, banded kokopu, shortfin eel.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC034</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Hinau and karaka forest remnants in secondary forest matrix near Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn.
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas that include eight bush remnants, identified by Park (1999), in a matrix of manuka-kanuka and mahoe forest and scrub alongside Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn. The remnants comprise one area of hinau-dominant primary forest and seven areas of karaka-dominant shrubland. Oteranga Stream is habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Sites identified by Park (1999). Hinau site described as primary forest remnant of hinau, wharangi, Olearia rani, putaputaweta, cabbage tree, puka, karaka, lancewood, Veronica parviflora, akiraho, mapou, tarata, ngaio and kaikomako (1506.9). Karaka stands range from pure karaka to mixed canopy and understory including ngaio, Veronica parviflora, lancewood, puka, kowhai, kohuhu, mapou, putaputaweta, akiraho, kaikomako, wharangi, mahoe, Cyathea dealbata, kanuka, manuka, Olearia rani, and Coprosma aerolata (1506.6, 1506.8, 1506.7, 1506.12, 1506.11, 1506.13, 1506.10). Notable plant species include regionally sparse: rock fern (Pellaea calidurupium), rasp fern (Doodia australis) and Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: Karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus). New Zealand carrot (Daucus glochidiatus, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and Chenopodium allanii (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon) reported nearby. At Risk-Declining fish species in the stream include inanga (Galaxias maculatus), koaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), and longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC035</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Isolated karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three stands of old karaka near Oteranga Stream. Identified by Park (1999) and described as large area of old karaka stand (20+) with wharangi, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, kaikomako, Veronica parviflora, putaputaweta, lancewood, mapou, puka and mahoe (1506.16); old karaka plantation (20+ trees) with solitary nikau and kaikomako (1606.2) also DOC EcoSite 968-Oteranga Stream bush; karaka with mahoe, mapou and mamaku (1606.1). Oteranga Stream is habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka (Corynocarpus

	laevigatus). Reported from nearby: native carrot ( <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), shore puha ( <i>Sonchus kirkii</i> , At Risk-Declining), grassland greenhood orchid ( <i>Pterostylis foliata</i> , At Risk-Declining), spotted sun orchid ( <i>Thelymitra ixioides</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC036</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Coastal Oteranga Stream karaka forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two karaka forest remnants near the mouth of Oteranga Stream. Oteranga Stream is habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Identified by Park (1999) and described as old karaka with cabbage tree, flax, tauhinu, mahoe and kawakawa (1506.15); old karaka stand with mahoe, tauhinu, (1506.14).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC037</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Side gully off Shepherds Gully, Terawhiti Station.
<b>Site Summary</b>	Nikau with tree ferns and broadleaved species in a tributary of Oteranga Stream. Oteranga Stream is habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Identified by Park (1999) and described as scattered nikau (3+ trees) with mamaku, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mapou, putaputaweta and Veronica parviflora (1606.5).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC038</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Quartz Hill forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of broadleaved forest on Quartz Hill. Identified by Park (1999) and described as hinau, pukatea, putaputaweta, ngaio, rewarewa, mapou, mahoe, wineberry, kaikomako and Darwin's barberry (0204.2); karaka, mahoe, mapou, ngaio, barberry, mamaku and occasional rewarewa (0204.3). Includes part of QEII Covenant 5-07-527.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC039</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest along Makara Stream tributary below Quartz Hill No1
<b>Site Summary</b>	Karaka and broadleaved species forest in a gully along a tributary of Makara Stream. Site identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka, pukatea, rewarewa, nikau, mahoe, ngaio, mapou, porokaiwhiri, cabbage tree, kiekie, mamaku and putaputaweta with secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, karaka, kaikomako, rewarewa and putaputaweta surrounding (0205.11). Buffers a tributary of the Makara Stream. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species

<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC040</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest along Makara Stream tributary below Quartz Hill No2
<b>Site Summary</b>	Primary forest containing tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, kohekohe, kahikatea, rimu, karaka, puka, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, lancewood, kiekie, miro, supplejack, Cyathea dealbata, ngaio, mahoe, Coprosma aerolata. Also includes secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, puka and is surrounded by mamaku, mahoe scrub and gorse scrub. Most of the site is included in QEII covenant. Identified by Park (1999) as 0205.10-Prime forest remnant and DOC EcoSite No.917-Makara Stream Bush. Part protected under Conservation Covenant as Johnny's Bush Covenant. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC041</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Scrub along Makara Stream tributary Quartz Hill No1
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two forest remnants in a Makara Stream tributary gully. Described by Park (1999) as primary tawa forest remnant with hinau, rewarewa, kohekohe, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mapou, lancewood, putaputaweta, wineberry, mamaku, pukatea and kaikomako (0205.13); and pukatea with mahoe, putaputaweta, mapou, karaka, mamaku, ngaio, wineberry and kaikomako (0205.12). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC042</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Scrub along Makara Stream tributary Quartz Hill No2
<b>Site Summary</b>	Nearly continuous block of four forest sites that includes tawa forest and stands of nikau with variable species composition including hinau, rewarewa, kohekohe, with pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mapou, mahoe putaputaweta, lancewood, manuka, kanuka, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, Veronica parviflora mamaku, wineberry, kiekie, akiraho, and kaikomako. Includes Park 1999 Prime forest remnants 0205.14, 0105.1, 0105.2, 0105.3, 0105.4. At Risk-Declining lizard species reported nearby and Landcare Research invertebrate survey. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC044</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Makara Road forest remnants above Makara Golf course
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two small tawa, mahoe, or titoki forest remnants above the Makara Road golf course. The sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, kohekohe, mapou, matipo, mamaku (0205.2); mahoe, mapou, putaputaweta, hinau, titoki, Muehlenbeckia

	astonii (Threatened-Nationally Endangered) (0206.4); and tawa, mapou, mahoe, kaikomako, titoki, wineberry, supplejack, Cyathea dealbata, fuchsia (0205.3).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b))
<b>WC046</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Behind Cliff Gaskin Reserve forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two small forest remnants north of Cliff Gaskin Reserve in Makara. The sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, titoki, putaputaweta, emergent rewarewa and hinau, mahoe, fuchsia, kaikomako, lancewood, narrow-leaf milk tree, northern rata (0205.1); and mapou, mahoe, wineberry, supplejack, kaikomako, miro, mamaku, lancewood, (0205.4). The site may be able to be extended slightly
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c))
<b>WC047</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Terawhiti Station shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Small forest remnant surrounded by indigenous scrub and tauhinu-gorse scrub. Identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku, mapou, kiekie, akiraho and kaikomako (0105.5).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC049</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Terawhiti Farm Road forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two small forest remnants north of Oteranga Bay Road. One may include wetland elements also. The forest sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, putaputaweta, lancewood and mamaku (0106.11); and swamp maire, mahoe, mamaku, mapou and porokaiwhiri (0106.12). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c))
<b>WC050</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Oteranga Bay Road forest remnant
<b>Site Summary</b>	A small area of forest, indigenous scrub and shrubland. Partly cleared. The forest site was identified by Park (1999) and described as three nikau surrounded by mahoe, kaikomako, Veronica parviflora, mapou, mamaku, wineberry, hinau, fuchsia, pate, lancewood and Griselinia littoralis (0106.5-Site forest remnant, Park 1999).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c)) Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>

<b>WC051</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kilmister Block 1
<b>Site Summary</b>	Seven sites comprising of narrow leaved indigenous scrub and manuka or kanuka scrub with a small forest remnant outlier within a gorse matrix. The forest site was identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, matai, tawa, porokaiwhiri, mapou, mahoe, putaputaweta, mamaku, puka, karaka, kanuka, manuka with secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, rewarewa, putaputaweta and mamaku (0305.14). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Most of the site is owned by WCC.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC052</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kilmister Block 2
<b>Site Summary</b>	This is a very large site, divided into seven patches dominated by narrow leaved indigenous scrub and includes four areas with remnant forest trees. The forest tree remnants were identified by Park (1999) and described as solitary pukatea within mahoe, mapou, lacebark and mamaku dominated secondary low forest (0305.10); solitary hinau tree in mahoe and mamaku dominated gully (0305.7); solitary northern rata surrounded by kanuka and mahoe (0305.9); and mahoe, mapou gully with isolated primary forest trees of hinau, tawa and kohekohe (0305.8). Makara Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. The site is part of a GWRC management area, and includes part of WCC Kilminster Block
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC053</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Makara Stream Riparian Protection
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and one small site of indigenous and exotic scrub or pasture grassland along the Makara Stream. With the Makara Cemetery, Park (1999) identified a forest remnant comprising of rewarewa, mapou, tawa, hinau, mahoe, mamaku, supplejack, fuchsia (0206.3). Extensive Muehlenbeckia astonii (Threatened-Nationally Endangered). Pine trees are starting to encroach on the Makara Stream. Northern rata known from nearby. Makara Stream is habitat for one Threatened, six At Risk and six Not Threatened aquatic species.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC054</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Makara Peak
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large site and 15 smaller areas comprising of predominantly mixed indigenous exotic scrub, mixed indigenous exotic shrubland, indigenous scrub, narrow leaved indigenous scrub, exotic scrub and indigenous forest with smaller areas of tussockland or grassland. Notable forest types include tawa forest, kamahi forest, nikau forest, and podocarp/broadleaved forest. Park (1999) identified and described twenty-six forest remnants within Makara Peak including: 0106.1, 0106.2, 0106.4, 0106.7, 0106.8, 0106.9, 0206.1, 0206.2, 0206.8, 0206.9, 0206.10, 0206.11, 0206.12, 0206.13, 0206.14, 0206.15,



	0206.16, 0206.17, 0206.19, 0206.20, 0206.21, 0206.22, 0206.23, 0206.24, 0206.25, 0206.26. These contained primary forest species such as matai, miro, rimu, pukatea, tawa, kamahi, nikau, hinau, titoki, white maire, northern rata, swamp maire, kiekie, supplejack, and secondary species such as rewarewa, pigeonwood, lancewood, mahoe, mamaku, mapou, cabbage tree, lacebark, wineberry, puka, putaputaweta, akiraho, kaikomako, five finger, heketara, rangiora, karaka, Coprosma aerolata, koromiko, pate, kanuka, tarata, silver fern, and kohuhu. Much of the site is WCC public land and the site also includes DOC EcoSite No.974-South Karori Bush. Widespread pest plants include gorse, barberry, and patches of exotic forestry species. Notable species include At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> ); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict); whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albigilla</i> , At Risk-Declining); regionally sparse: bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> ), three indigenous fish species reported, including At Risk-Declining: koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> ), longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i> ) and regionally vulnerable plant species <i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> . Includes headwater tributaries of Makara Stream and Karori Stream which are habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC055</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest and scrub east of Makara Road opposite Makara Peak
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five areas of mahoe dominated broadleaved indigenous "inland" scrub and forest, including five-finger and titoki and areas of gorse and/or barberry dominated scrub.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC056</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Otari Farm 1
<b>Site Summary</b>	Much of the site comprises gorse and/or barberry scrub and shrubland and pasture grassland. However there are four forest remnants identified by Park (1999) which comprise kaikomako dominant with mapou, mahoe, karaka, mamaku, fuchsia and coprosma aerolata (0305.5); kaikomako dominant with mapou, mahoe, karaka, mamaku, fuchsia and Coprosma aerolata (0305.4); tawa, hinau, kohekohe, rewarewa, puka, pigeonwood, kaikomako, milk tree, mapou and Cyathea dealbata (0305.3); and mahoe, fuchsia, pigeonwood and kaikomako (0305.6). DOC also identified part of the site as lowland forest on hill country DOC EcoSite No.983-North Makara Bush A, and DOC EcoSite No.984 North Makara Bush B. The area is included in GW Biodiversity Management Area around Otari-Wiltons Bush. Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC057</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Otari Farm 3
<b>Site Summary</b>	Much of the site comprises gorse and/or barberry scrub and shrubland and pasture grassland and areas in succession towards mahoe dominant forest. Park (1999) identified an area of remnant forest and described it as primary forest of titoki with mahoe, mamaku lancewood and mapou, intermixing with secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, tarata,

	hangehange, lancewood and wineberry (0205.8). North Island kaka and bush falcon are frequently reported. The site connects to and buffers other ecological sites and part of the site is WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC059</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Montgomery Avenue forest and scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of remnant forest in an urban setting. Two of the areas include forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as mapou, mahoe, mamaku, wineberry, lacebark, rangiora, tarata and hinau (0306.18); and primary forest of tawa, hinau, rewarewa with rimu, miro, totara, puka, putaputaweta, pate, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, rangiora, lancewood, mamaku and kaikomako (0206.18-Site forest remnant, Park 1999). Not Threatened but possibly of regional interest: northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ) and pygmy tree orchid ( <i>Bulbophyllum pygmaeum</i> ). Parts of the site are WCC reserves.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del>
<b>WC060</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Huntleigh Park & surrounds
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large site and one smaller one separated by the urban environment, which forms a large portion of the Outer Green Belt providing habitat for indigenous birds. Primary remnant is mostly kohekohe-dominant forest; a further forest type includes at least four species of podocarps. Most of the site is secondary forest, which includes rata on ridges. Notable species include green mistletoe, piritā ( <i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> , regionally gradual decline); Possibly of local interest, Not Threatened karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). Primary forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary remnant includes matai, hinau, tawa, kohekohe, kahikatea, rewarewa, lancewood, totara, pukatea and rimu. Secondary forest includes mapou, mahoe, karaka, ngaio, rewarewa, pigeonwood, tawa, hinau, matai, kahikatea, kaikomako, kanuka, rata (ridges) (0405.1). Notable bird species include At Risk-Recovering: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> ), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ); red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> , At Risk- Declining). Also bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> , regionally sparse). Included in a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC061</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Otari Wiltons Bush
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and two small areas of indigenous primary and secondary forest, scrub, shrubland, and some areas of gorse and pasture grassland. Site includes forest remnants identified by Park (1999) described as nearly pure kohekohe forest (0305.2), tawa broadleaved species forest with emergent podocarps (0306.1), hinau forest (0306.21), tawa broadleaved forest (0405.23), and several types of secondary forest (0305.15, 0306.19, 0306.20). Species include tawa, kohekohe, rimu, matai, totara, miro, totara, northern rata, narrow-leaf maire, hinau, rewarewa, pukatea, puka, karaka, titoki, mahoe, kaikomako, mamaku, wineberry, putaputaweta, mapou, supplejack, <i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> , kanuka, passiflora, fuchsia, kiekie, porokaiwhiri, mamaku pate, Veronica

	<p>parviflora, lancewood, and ngaio. Notable plants include kohurangi, Kirk's daisy (<i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var. <i>kirkii</i>, At Risk-Declining), large-leaved milk tree, turepo (<i>Streblus banksii</i>, At Risk-Relict), white fuzzweed (<i>Vittadinia australis</i>, regionally endangered), gully tree fern (<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>, regionally sparse), tawhirikaro (<i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i>, regionally sparse); Notable fauna includes At Risk-Recovering bird species: North Island kaka (<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i>), bush falcon (<i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i>); red-crowned parakeet (<i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>, At Risk-Relict), bellbird (<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>, regionally sparse); At Risk-Declining fish species koaro (<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>) and longfin eel (<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>); At Risk-Naturally uncommon invertebrate <i>Geodorcus novaeseelandiae</i>; Four At Risk-Declining species lizard species southern North Island forest gecko (<i>Mokopirirakau</i> 'southern North Island'), forest gecko (<i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i>), brown skink (<i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>), and ornate skink (<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>). Not Threatened but of regional or local interest: karaka (<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>), kiekie (<i>Freycinetia banksii</i>), northern rata (<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>), white Maire (<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>), matai (<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.296-Otari Bush, included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area</p>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	<p>Representativeness (<del>Policy 23(a)</del>)  Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (<del>Policy 23(b)</del>)  Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (<del>Policy 23(c)</del>)  Ecological context (<del>Policy 23(d)</del>)</p>
<b>WC062</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Chartwell Substation forest and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	<p>Contains a site forest remnant, divided into four areas by the sub station access road. Site forest remnant was identified by Park (1999) and described as kohekohe, tawa, hinau, rewarewa, mahoe, ngaio karaka and solitary nikau (0305.1); and emergent rewarewa, hinau, karaka, mapou, mahoe, mamaku, putaputaweta and wineberry (0405.2). include kohekohe and tawa with emergent rewarewa. Karaka also present and solitary nikau. Most of the vegetation mahoe and mahoe-gorse scrub. Included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area and includes WCC public land.</p>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	<p>Representativeness (<del>Policy 23(a)</del>)  Ecological context (<del>Policy 23(d)</del>)  Tangata whenua values (<del>Policy 23(e)</del>)</p>
<b>WC064</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest and scrub above Patna Street, Upper Ngaio
<b>Site Summary</b>	<p>Large area, in two sites, consisting of mahoe scrub, mahoe gorse scrub and shrubland and reverting pasture with two site forest remnants along the urban boundary. Forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as Mainly mahoe, mapou and karaka. Some kohekohe (0405.4); kohekohe, hinau, ngaio, kaikomako, swamp maire, mamaku, nikau, totara, and rewarewa (0405.5). Possible record of <i>Streblus banksii</i> (At Risk-Relict).</p>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	<p>Representativeness (<del>Policy 23(a)</del>)  Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (<del>Policy 23(b)</del>)  Ecological context (<del>Policy 23(d)</del>)</p>
<b>WC065</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Orleans Makererua Street Reserve
<b>Site Summary</b>	<p>Two sites in the urban environment including a site forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as hinau, tawa, kohekohe, kaikomako, rewarewa, mahoe, kahikatea (in gully head and mid-gully), putaputaweta, wineberry, titoki, ngaio, karaka, wharangi, mapou, pukatea, mamaku, heketara, matai, milk tree, cabbage tree</p>

	and northern rata (0405.3). Kohurangi, Kirk's daisy ( <i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var. <i>kirkii</i> , At Risk-Declining) and milk tree ( <i>Streblus banksii</i> , At Risk-Relict), At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> ); and red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict) reported. On Acutely Threatened land environment.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC066</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Johnsonville rail corridor, Ngaio, forest and scrub remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three site forest remnants mostly on railway land. Identified by Park (1999) and described as mahoe, five finger, wineberry, fuchsia, ngaio predominantly with poroporo, lemonwood. With solitary primary rewarewa, hinau and totara. Firm distinction from old planting's e.g. Ngaio School beech and kauri (0405.10); Mamaku, five finger, mahoe, rangiora, karamu and young rewarewa (0405.11); Northern rata dominates with hinau, karaka, mahoe, mamaku, ngaio, wineberry, cabbage tree and mapou. Under-storey kohekohe, titoki and kaikomako are regenerating (0405.34). One site borders stream through Cummings Park where longfin eel have been reported
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC068</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and one small site along the urban boundary, consisting of steep hills which are mostly covered with broadleaved indigenous "inland" scrub, but also supporting diverse vegetation and habitat types including several primary forest tawa, kohekohe remnants, rocks, tors (Nationally Vulnerable ecosystem) and cliffs, and riparian habitats. Forest includes podocarps and site supports a range of threatened plant, lizard and bird species. Park (1999) identified five tawa, kohekohe forest remnants (0404.12, 0405.9, 0504.16, 0404.17, 0404.16) and four secondary forest remnants (0404.14, 0405.8, 0405.6, 0405.7). Species include tawa, nikau, mapou, porokaiwhiri, rewarewa, kiekie, miro, kaikomako, pukatea, mahoe, wineberry, mamaku, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , kohekohe, puka, lancewood, wharangi, hinau, titoki, raurekau, five finger, tarata, kohuhu, pate, karaka, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , hangehange, karamu, rangiora, cabbage trees, tree fuchsia gorse, <i>Ilex</i> (holly). Notable species include bristle fern ( <i>Trichomanes colensoi</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); small onion orchid ( <i>Microtis oligantha</i> , regionally critical); white fuzzweed ( <i>Vittadinia australis</i> , regionally endangered); green mistletoe, piritia ( <i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> , regionally gradual decline); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ), kiekie ( <i>Freycinetia banksii</i> ), black Maire ( <i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i> ); North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , At Risk-Recovering); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict); bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> , regionally sparse). Three indigenous fish species reported, including koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> , At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land, DOC EcoSite No.919-Johnsonville Park, and is included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC070</b>	

<b>Site Name</b>	Horobin forest covenant
<b>Site Summary</b>	A site forest remnant and QEII Covenant 5-07-145. Identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, tawa, hinau, and titoki predominant. With tarata, kaikomako, totara, lancewood, cabbage trees, mapou, pukatea, kahikatea (ridge and hill-slope), matai, mahoe and puka. Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC071</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Gavin Bruces farm forest remnant
<b>Site Summary</b>	A prime forest remnant, identified by Park (1999) with rewarewa, tawa, mapou and tarata predominant. Pigeonwood, lancewood, putaputaweta, Cyathea dealbata, matai, kaikomako, kahikatea present. Secondary forest reconstituted from kohekohe, pate, mamaku, pigeonwood, karaka, pukatea, mahoe, puka and miro (0404.1). Site includes section of Ohariu Stream with indigenous vegetation on at least one side. Ohariu Stream is a tributary of Makara Stream - Makara Stream and its tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC074</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Lower Mt.Kaukau and Rifle range Road forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, kaikomako, mahoe, Coprosma aerolata, lancewood, supplejack and porokaiwhiri (0404.10); tawa, kaikomako, mahoe, Coprosma aerolata and porokaiwhiri (0404.9); rewarewa, tawa, mahoe and Cyathea dealbata (0404.15); kaikomako, mahoe, lancewood and supplejack (0404.11). Includes headwater tributaries of Makara Stream which is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species and included in GW Biodiversity Management Area.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC075</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest remnant north of Old Coach Road, Ohariu
<b>Site Summary</b>	A site forest remnant with solitary hinau and several tawa with mahoe, mapou, Coprosma aerolata, old karaka, mamaku, manuka, kohekohe, rewarewa, ongaonga, tauhinu and kaikomako (0404.8, Park 1999). Several eucalyptus are also present.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</u></b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC076</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Ohariu Valley Road forest remnants

<b>Site Summary</b>	Five mostly tawa-dominated forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa and hinau with toru, mahoe, mamaku and mapou (0404.7); tawa, rewarewa, with pukatea, mahoe, porokaiwhiri, wharangi, kaikomako and Coprosma aerolata (0404.4); kaikomako with mahoe, mapou and fuchsia (0404.5); tawa with mapou and mahoe (0404.6); tawa, mahoe with mapou (0404.3)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC079</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Trelissick Park and Old Porirua Road forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three large and two small areas of forest and scrub comprising extensive prime forest remnants, site forest remnants and five QEII covenants along the Ngaio Gorge and Old Porirua Road, surrounding Kaiwharawhara Stream. Kaiwharawhara is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as predominantly tawa, rewarewa, hinau, totara, kahikatea, kohekohe, titoki, matai (ridge), wharangi, kowhai, northern rata, karaka and kanuka. Drier N-facing slopes incl. akiraho, totara, ngaio, cabbage tree, mahoe, kohuhu, akeake, tarata, mapou, rewarewa and tawa (0405.17); karaka, mahoe, ngaio, fuchsia, titoki, mamaku and kohekohe (0405.16); mahoe, ngaio, five finger and fuchsia (0405.15); ngaio, five finger, mahoe, karaka, fuchsia, puka, mamaku, kohekohe (0405.14). Notable species include maidenhair fern (Adiantum fulvum, regionally sparse); At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox); red-crowned parakeet (Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae, At Risk-Relict), whitehead (Mohoua albicilla, At Risk- Declining), Seven indigenous fish species, including shortjaw kokopu (Galaxias postvectis, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and four At Risk-Declining species - bluegill bully (Gobiomorphus hubbsi), koaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii), and redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni) Not Threatened but possibly of local interest : northern rata (Metrosideros robusta), karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.921-Ngaio Gorge Bush.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC080</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest below Bowen Hospital.
<b>Site Summary</b>	Primary forest remnant surrounded by secondary mahoe forest and scrub. The forest remnant was identified by Park (1999) and includes tawa, kanuka, titoki, kohekohe, kanuka, mamaku, lancewood, kohuhu, five finger, pate, kahikatea, matai, large-leafed milk-tree (Streblus banksii, At Risk-Relict), passiflora and supplejack (0405.18). At Risk-Recovering bird species: North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox); and longfin eel (At Risk-Declining) reported. Parts of the site are WCC public land or railway land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC084</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest on corner Wilton Road and Churchill Drive.



<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of forest and scrub along Wilton Road that includes a site identified by Park (1999) as individual trees of tawa, karaka, mapou, hinau and rewarewa (0405.32). Also includes mahoe, five finger and totara. Close to WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush and part WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC086</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest remnants either side of Warwick Street
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two very small urban forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as solitary hinau with kanuka and mahoe (0405.30) and hinau with kanuka, coprosma, tree fern, pittosporum, ngaio and mahoe (0405.31). Southern North Island forest gecko (Mokopirirakau 'southern North Island', At Risk-Declining) reported.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC087</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest remnants either side of Gloucester Street
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three small forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as kahikatea, tawa, hinau, kanuka, kohuhu, mamaku, five finger, rewarewa, titoki, puka, karaka, mapou and lancewood (0305.11); rewarewa, wharangi, mamaku, mapou, and hinau (0305.12). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC089</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Behind Cardinal McKeefry School, Northland
<b>Site Summary</b>	A hill slope site covered in mahoe scrub with a forest remnant identified near the base of the hill by Park (1999) and described as smooth-cover mahoe, mapou, kohuhu, mamaku, ngaio, five finger, fuchsia, karo with emergent rewarewa (0306.2). North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis, At Risk- Recovering); red-crowned parakeet (Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae, At Risk-Relict) reported
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC090</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Northern Walkway escarpment above Thorndon
<b>Site Summary</b>	Large site, divided into eight patches by exotic trees and the urban environment, consisting of regenerating indigenous forest including one small prime forest remnant at southern end at Bank Street with several titoki and hinau. Major storm damage to town belt pine forests in 2004 and subsequent felling has led to extensive regeneration of indigenous species. The forest remnant identified by Park (1999) is described as primary remnant of several titoki and hinau with ngaio, wharangi, five finger and mahoe. Secondary forest of mahoe, ngaio, five finger and tarata intermixing with primary remnant (0406.7). At Risk- Recovering North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis

	septentrionalis, most commonly reported, largest flock =5 birds), and bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox) and bellbird (Anthornis melanura melanura, regionally sparse). Not Threatened but possibly of regional interest: northern rata (Metrosideros robusta). Most is WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC091</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest remnants either side of Garden Road, Kelburn
<b>Site Summary</b>	Three sites containing two forest remnants in a steep suburban gully. Identified by Park (1999) as old hinau, rewarewa, mahoe, five finger, tarata, kohuhu, mamaku, wineberry and ngaio (0406.2); cabbage tree, rewarewa, titoki, ngaio, mahoe, kohuhu and tarata (0406.3). At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox) reported nearby
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC092</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kelburn urban forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four small forest remnants in suburban Kelburn identified by Park (1999) described as rewarewa, hinau, titoki plus mahoe, ngaio, five finger, kohuhu, totara and mamaku (0306.9); titoki, kohekohe, karaka, ngaio and mahoe (0406.1). rewarewa, titoki, karaka, five finger, mamaku and cabbage tree (0306.23), rewarewa, mahoe and five finger (0306.24); titoki with karaka, ngaio and mahoe (0306.25); hinau, titoki, mapou, five finger, mahoe, wineberry, totara, mamaku, with rewarewa (0306.10- Partially cleared); hinau with mamaku and karaka (0306.11- Partially or totally cleared - house located in the middle). Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: Karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC093</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Chaytor Street titoki forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four small titoki forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as titoki, karaka, mahoe, rewarewa, hinau with mapou, mamaku, lacebark, wineberry, fuchsia, five finger, kohuhu and broadleaf (0306.8); titoki, karaka, mapou, mahoe, kohuhu, ngaio, cabbage tree and totara (0306.6); hinau, titoki, rewarewa, kanuka, ngaio, mamaku, tarata, kahikatea and totara. Tawa absent (0306.7). North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis, At Risk- Recovering) reported. Could provide movement corridor for birds between WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush and WC130-Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir forest and scrub.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC094</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kohekohe forest remnants Botanical Gardens, Kelburn

<b>Site Summary</b>	Three kohekohe remnants within the Botanical Gardens. Identified by Park (1999) and described as titoki, hinau and kohekohe with karaka, mahoe, mamaku, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, ngaio, rewarewa, manuka, kanuka, Veronica parviflora, mapou, kamahi and tawa (0406.8); kohekohe, hinau, titoki, mamaku, mahoe, tarata, karaka, ngaio, rewarewa and pukatea (0406.9); kohekohe, hinau, titoki, mamaku, mahoe, tarata, karaka, ngaio, rewarewa and pukatea (0406.10). At Risk-Naturally Uncommon? Invertebrate Hemidrus furcifer reported. Notable plant species: White mistletoe, taapia, pirata, tupia (Tupeia antarctica, At Risk-Declining); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella salicornioides), grassland greenhood orchid (Pterostylis foliata); green mistletoe, pirita (Ileostylus micranthus, regionally gradual decline); maidenhair fern (Adiantum viridescens, regionally sparse); Not Threatened but of regional or local interest: northern rata (Metrosideros robusta), black Maire (Nestegis cunninghamii), kiekie (Freycinetia banksii), karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus). Fifteen indigenous bird species reported, including At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox); red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus, At Risk- Declining); red-crowned parakeet (Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae, At Risk-Relict); bellbird (Anthornis melanura melanura, regionally sparse). Is WCC public land includes DOC EcoSite No.922-Wellington Botanic Gardens Bush.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC095</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Ohariu Valley Road 1
<b>Site Summary</b>	Gully forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, kohekohe with pukatea, mapou, pigeonwood, kaikomako, mahoe, cabbage-tree, kohuhu and rewarewa (0504.5). Riparian protection of small portion of tributary of Makara Stream.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC096</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Ohariu Valley Road 2
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two sites near Ohariu Valley Road, the larger of which was identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, kohekohe, pukatea, pigeonwood, mahoe, mapou, puka, mamaku, kohuhu, kaikomako and ngaio (0504.3). Park (1999) identified another site to the north of Ohariu Valley Road which is now covered in pine forest, but there is an area of potentially swamp vegetation to the south of the road which appears to include a range of indigenous species including tawa and kanuka as well as a range of weedy species.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC097</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest remnants above Churton Park
<b>Site Summary</b>	Six small forest remnants on the pasture slopes above Churton Park. Five were identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, mapou, tawa, putaputaweta, mamaku, mahoe, kaikomako, porokaiwhiri and Coprosma aerolata (0503.5); rewarewa, mapou, tawa, putaputaweta, mamaku, mahoe, kaikomako, porokaiwhiri and Coprosma aerolata (0503.5); tawa, rewarewa, hinau, mahoe, kaikomako, porokaiwhiri and Coprosma aerolata (0503.3); tawa, rewarewa with mahoe, mapou, kaikomako, porokaiwhiri and

	Coprosma aerolata (0503.1); wharangi, kaikomako, mahoe, porokaiwhiri and Coprosma aerolata (0503.2)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC098</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Amesbury Bush reserve forest and scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	Tawa forest remnant and surrounding mahoe forest/scrub in Amesbury Reserve. Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, mahoe, kaikomako, mapou, putaputaweta, lacebark, wineberry and mamaku (0503.9). Protects a tributary of the Porirua Stream. Porirua Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC099</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Chippenham Grove tawa forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two small areas of tawa forest identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, mapou, pigeonwood, Pittosporum eugenioides, kaikomako, mahoe, pate, mamaku, lancewood with solitary rewarewa and miro (0504.9); tawa, rewarewa, kaikomako, mahoe, mapou and pigeonwood (0504.8). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> )
<b>WC100</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Westchester Drive tawa forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of tawa-dominated forest either side of Westchester Drive, Churton Park. Identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau with Griselinia littoralis, mapou, pigeonwood, mahoe, mamaku, kaikomako, Coprosma aerolata, lacebark, pukatea and big kahikatea (0504.6); tawa, rewarewa, kaikomako with pigeonwood, mahoe, muehlenbeckia, mapou, pate, mamaku and putaputaweta (0504.7). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC101</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest remnant along Churton Drive, Churton Park
<b>Site Summary</b>	Identified by Park (1999) and described as Primary remnants of tawa, mamaku, supplejack, kaikomako, mapou and mahoe with secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, mamaku, karaka and porokaiwhiri intermixing with primary remnants (0504.17), surrounded by residential subdivision, Churton Park. Occasional karo.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )

<b>under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	
<b>WC102</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa pukatea forest behind old Grenada landfill
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two tawa forest remnants and secondary forest behind old Grenada landfill. Identified by Park (1999) and described as primary remnants of tawa, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, rewarewa, mamaku, mahoe, mapou and tarata. Secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, totara, heketara wineberry and mamaku intermixing with primary remnants (0603.19)
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC103</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest south of Havana Rise
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large area and four smaller areas containing seven remnants of tawa forest in an upper gully of Seton Nossiter Park and in the surrounding pasture that includes all tributaries of Porirua Stream. Porirua Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Most of the sites have been partially cleared from the extent identified by Park (1999). Species in the primary forest areas include tawa, pukatea, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, Cyathea dealbata, wineberry, Coprosma aerolata, puka, putaputaweta, mahoe, mamaku, lancewood, canopy kiekie and supplejack. Secondary forest of mapou, mahoe, rewarewa, mamaku, wineberry and kohuhu (0603.20, 0604.4, 0604.5, 0604.3, 0604.8, 0604.6, 0604.7). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC104</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest remnants in Woodridge farmland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five tawa-dominated forest remnants surrounded by farmland, Woodridge. Identified by Park (1999) and two sites have been partially cleared compared with previous extent. Species include tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, kahikatea, kaikomako, Coprosma aerolata, mapou, mahoe, mamaku, tarata, mahoe, puka, Rubus, supplejack, Passiflora, lancewood, hinau, putaputaweta, fuchsia, toru, and rimu (0604.18, 0604.16, 0604.14, 0604.9, 0604.17).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC105</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Grenada-Woodridge riparian tawa forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Seven areas of forest and mahoe scrub that include five areas of riparian tawa forest in Seton Nossiter Park and along Woodridge and Grenada tributaries of Porirua Stream. Porirua Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. The tawa forest areas were identified by Park (1999) but two sites partially cleared from previous extent. Primary forest includes tawa, rewarewa, titoki, hinau, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mapou, tarata, mahoe, puka, mamaku, putaputaweta, wineberry, pate, kiekie, supplejack, Rubus, Passiflora, kohuhu, kaikomako, lancewood, karaka, matai, and

	kahikatea. Advanced secondary forest-low scrub of mahoe, mapou, mamaku, fuchsia, tarata, putaputaweta, hinau, Cyathea dealbata, rewarewa, mamaku, wineberry and porokaiwhiri with manuka-kanuka (0604.20, 0604.13, 0604.12, 0604.1). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> <del>(Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC106</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest in side gully of Korokoro Stream
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four areas predominantly comprising of tawa, kohekohe forest (with some large titoki) and mahoe forest and scrub in a side gully of Korokoro Stream, Petone. Korokoro Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Park (1999) identified five primary forest remnants that include tawa, pukatea, kohekohe, rewarewa, nikau, karaka, hinau, titoki, puka, lancewood, mamaku, mahoe, mapou, five finger, kiekie and wharangi. Secondary forest species include rewarewa, karaka, kohuhu, mamaku, wharangi, wineberry, mamaku, mapou, ngaio, and Olearia paniculata (akiraho on bluffs) (0704.8, 0704.6, 0704.4, 0704.7, 0704.5). At Risk-Declining fish species reported; longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), bluegill bully (Gobiomorphus hubbsi); plus red-crowned parakeet (Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae, At Risk-Relict) reported and brown skink (Oligosoma zelandicum, At Risk-Declining) reported nearby. Included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> <del>(Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC107</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Coastal escarpment forest between Horokiwi and Petone turn-offs
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and two smaller areas of coastal escarpment mahoe forest including smaller areas of titoki-kohekohe forest, tawa forest, and karaka above Hutt motorway between Horokiwi and Petone turn-offs. Forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as primary remnant of titoki, kohekohe, puka, karaka and wharangi. Secondary forest of karaka, mahoe, mapou, ngaio, five finger and wharangi intermixing with primary forest (0704.10); primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, karaka, mahoe, wharangi, mapou, kiekie and mamaku. Secondary vigorous forest of mahoe, wharangi, mapou, karamu, karaka and mamaku intermixing with primary remnants (0704.1); old karaka trees (0704.9). Includes DOC EcoSite No.1033-Korokoro Scarp Forest.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Diversity <u>and pattern</u> <del>(Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC108</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest near Horokiwi Quarry and old Newlands landfill
<b>Site Summary</b>	Remnant tawa-dominated forest near Horokiwi Quarry and old Newlands landfill. Identified by Park (1999) partially cleared compared to previous extent and described as tawa, pigeonwood, nikau, kiekie (canopy), mahoe, mamaku, karaka and puka. Secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, mamaku, ngaio, rangiora, kanuka, kohuhu, five finger and tarata intermixing with primary remnant (0604.2); primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, puka, karaka, porokaiwhiri, putaputaweta, mapou, nikau, mahoe, Griselinia littoralis, kiekie (all slopes), pate, lancewood, mamaku and kanuka. Secondary



	forest of mahoe, porokaiwhiri, mapou and rewarewa surrounds (0604.27). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC109</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Coast escarpment broadleaved forest, Hutt Road between Ngauranga and Horokiwi.
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two sites containing seventeen remnants of broadleaved forest within a mosaic of mahoe forest and scrub on the coastal escarpment above SH2, between Ngauranga and Horokiwi. The forest remnants were identified by Park (1999) and include the following species in primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, hinau, kohekohe, pukatea, titoki, nikau, mapou, cabbage tree, kiekie, karaka, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, mahoe, milk tree, toru, Veronica parviflora, ngaio, kahikatea, kohuhu, mamaku, matai, totara, kahikatea, northern rata, and lancewood. Secondary forest includes ngaio, karaka, puka, kohuhu, Olearia paniculata, mahoe, kanuka, manuka, rimu, lancewood, kaikomako, mapou, mahoe, fuchsia, wharangi, Melicope ternata x simplex, tutu, Veronica parviflora, five finger and old karaka (0604.29, 0604.28, 0605.1, 0604.23, 0605.2, 0604.25, 0505.7, 0605.4, 0505.8, 0605.5, 0604.24, 0604.31, 0604.22, 0604.30, 0604.21, 0605.3, 0604.26). Includes WCC public land, and DOC EcoSite No.923-Gilberd Bush. Bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox, At Risk- Recovering) and common gecko (Woodworthia maculatus, Not Threatened). Not Threatened but possibly of regional or local interest: northern rata (Metrosideros robusta, karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus), milk tree presumably Streblus heterophyllus.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC111</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Broadleaved forest east of SH1 and north of Newlands Road, Newlands
<b>Site Summary</b>	One area of tawa forest at the bottom of Newlands Road and two areas of broadleaved forest with mahoe and rewarewa alongside SH1, Newlands. Identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, rewarewa with mahoe, lacebark, wineberry, mamaku, mapou, five finger, wharangi, tarata, kohuhu, kaikomako, pate, pigeonwood and lancewood (0504.1); karaka, mahoe, with solitary rewarewa (0504.12); rewarewa, mahoe, pohuehue, karaka, mamaku, tawa and solitary totara on ridge (0504.13)
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC112</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Ngauranga Gorge broadleaved forest, scrub and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Six areas of broadleaved forest, scrub and shrubland on the eastern side of Ngauranga Gorge and one area on the western side, below Newlands turnoff. Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, Veronica parviflora, mapou, puka, mamaku, nikau, karaka, kiekie, five finger, rangiora, wharangi and mahoe. Secondary forest of akiraho, mahoe, mapou, karaka, wharangi, kohuhu and puka intermixing (0505.1); emergent nikau, mahoe, karaka, mamaku, Coprosma aerolata, wharangi with puka (0504.14); kohekohe, karaka, wharangi, mapou, mamaku, rewarewa, kawakawa, titoki, and tawa (particularly at top) (0504.11); mahoe, karaka, mapou, kohuhu, puka and solitary tawa (0504.10); and Karaka, titoki, ngaio, mapou and mahoe (0505.9, partially cleared relative to previous extent). Includes all of DOC EcoSite

	No.989-Ngauranga Gorge Bush. Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> )
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC113</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Below Fraser Avenue, Johnsonville
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five patches of secondary forest and scrub below Fraser Avenue, Johnsonville. Includes one forest remnant identified by Park (1999) as one large totara surrounded by secondary low forest with predominantly karaka, mamaku, red mapou, fuchsia, wineberry, mahoe and muehlenbeckia (0504.15).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC114</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tyers Stream Reserve, Khandallah
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and two small areas of tawa forest and secondary broadleaved forest in Tyers Stream Reserve, Khandallah. Site identified by Park (1999) as primary forest remnant of tawa, rewarewa, kohekohe with porokaiwhiri, mamaku, karaka, lancewood and mapou. Secondary forest of mahoe, kanuka, mapou, five finger, akiraho, wineberry, ngaio, lancewood, barberry, hinau, mamaku and manuka intermixing and very diverse secondary low forest of mahoe, karaka, totara, mapou, kohuhu, five finger, ngaio, tree lucerne and fuchsia surrounds(0505.2). Notable plant white fuzzweed ( <i>Vittadinia australis</i> , regionally endangered), Not Threatened but possibly of local interest totara, black maire, northern rata. At Risk-Declining fish longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ) koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> , At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.991-Tyers Bush.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC115</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Hutt Road coastal escarpment forest between Onslow Road and Jarden Mile
<b>Site Summary</b>	Coastal escarpment pohutukawa and mahoe dominated forest mosaic, and five finger and mahoe forest dominated mosaic and scrub with two small forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest of titoki, kohekohe, mapou, wharangi, karaka, wineberry, karo and mahoe. Secondary forest of pohutukawa, wharangi, wineberry, ngaio, mahoe and karo intermixing with primary remnant (0505.11); Titoki, kohekohe, totara, wharangi, puka, karaka, ngaio and mahoe. Secondary forest of karo, wineberry, wharangi, five finger and mahoe intermixing with primary forest remnant (0505.10) Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite 990 Homewood Bush.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC116</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Cashmere Park above Onslow Road, Khandallah

<b>Site Summary</b>	Titoki-hinau-kohekohe forest and secondary mahoe forest in Cashmere Park, Onlsow Road, Khandallah. Identified by Park (1999) as primary forest of remnant of titoki, hinau and kohekohe with secondary forest of fuchsia, ngaio, mahoe, mapou, karaka, kohuhu, tarata, pate, wharangi and mamaku intermixing with primary remnants (0505.5). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC117</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Broadleaved forest and scrub above Hutt road including Waikiekie Stream and Kaiwharawhara Park
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and tree small areas of forest in the urban environment consisting of hinau, tawa, kohekohe, and rewarewa, within a larger of secondary mahoe forest above Hutt road including Waikiekie Stream and Kaiwharawhara Park. The forest areas were identified by Park (1999) as primary forest of hinau, tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, puka, titoki with milk-tree (presumably Streblus heterophyllus), wharangi, mamaku, karaka and mapou. Secondary forest of mahoe, karaka, wharangi, five finger, mapou, mahoe and mamaku intermixing with primary forest (0505.4); primary forest of hinau, tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, northern rata, five finger, titoki, milk-tree, titoki, lancewood, kiekie, ngaio, karaka, mamaku and wharangi. Secondary forest of five finger, mahoe, ngaio, wharangi, wineberry mapou and akiraho intermixing (0505.6). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC118</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Oteranga Bay karaka stands
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four karaka-dominant stands, Oteranga Bay. Identified by Park (1999). Most with just pure karaka, including old trees (1506.5, 1506.4, 1507.1) and one with akiraho and mahoe (1506.3).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC119</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Nikau stand in side gully off Oteranga Strm, Terawhiti Stn.
<b>Site Summary</b>	Nikau stand in side gully off Oteranga Strm, Terawhiti Stn. Identified by Park (1999) and described as nikau (15+ trees) with kaikomako, mahoe, mamaku, karaka, putaputaweta, wharangi and kohuhu (1606.3)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC120</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Nikau and broadleaf forest side gully of South Karori golf course
<b>Site Summary</b>	Nikau and broadleaf forest in a side gully of South Karori golf course. Four patches of forest surrounded by gorse and tauhinu scrub. Part of the largest area was identified by Park (1999) and described as nikau (6+ trees) with mahoe, putaputaweta, Hedycarya

	arborea, mamaku, puka, kaikomako, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, karaka and kiekie (1606.4-Site forest remnant, Park 1999). Notable plant species lacebark (Hoheria aff. sexstylosa (AK 234306; Tararua Ranges), At Risk-Declining, regional endemic (de Lange et al 2004)). Waiariki Stream is of cultural significance
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del> Tangata whenua values <del>(Policy 23(e))</del>
<b>WC121</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest remnant Karori Golf Course, South Makara Road
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas near Karori Golf Course, South Makara Road consisting of a tawa forest remnant and broadleaved forest/scrub. Forest identified by Park (1999) as tawa, mapou, mahoe, Coprosma aerolata, putaputaweta, five finger and puka (0106.3). Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del> Diversity <del>and pattern (Policy 23(c))</del> Ecological context <del>(Policy 23(d))</del>
<b>WC122</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tongue Point coastal platform
<b>Site Summary</b>	Tongue Point coastal platform. Rocky shore platform with one rock stack with sparse vegetation including taupata, mingimingi (Coprosma propinqua var. propinqua), coastal spleenwort (Asplenium appendiculatum subsp. maritimum), silver tussock (Poa cita). Cook's scurvy grass (Lepidium oleraceum, Threatened-Nationally Endangered), common gecko and common skink reported (both Not Threatened). Part of site Acutely Threatened Land Environment. Marine mammal influenced sites - Critically Endangered, Shingle beach - Endangered. NZ fur seal (Not threatened) haul-out all year round, seal numbers increasing (Stephenson, 1977). <u>Bird species reported include Reef heron (Egretta sacra sacra, Threatened - Nationally Endangered); four At Risk - Declining species: banded dotterel (Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus), red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus), New Zealand pipit (Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae), white-fronted tern (Sterna striata striata); Two At Risk - Recovering: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), Variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor); Two At Risk - Naturally Uncommon (Little black shag (Phalacrocorax sulcirostris), Black shag (Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae), Fluttering shearwater (Puffinus gavia, At Risk - Relict).</u>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness <del>(Policy 23(a))</del> Rarity <del>and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b))</del>
<b>WC123</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Warrens Bush QEII Covenant tawa forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Tawa forest remnant within a larger areas of gorse, tree fern forest and broadleaved species forest. The QEII covenant area is considerably larger than ecological site and will likely warrant complete inclusion in 10-15 years as vegetation succeeds to greater indigenous dominance. Areas of manuka forest should be identified and included. Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, rewarewa and pukatea with rimu, matai, puka, nikau, kaikomako, putaputaweta, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, mapou, ngaio, lancewood, Olearia rani, tarata and swamp maire (0107.1). Includes all of DOC EcoSite No.915-WARRENS BUSH and notable plant species include grassland greenhood orchid (Pterostylis foliata, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); Not Threatened but

	possibly of local interest Karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). Koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported and Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC124</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Silver Stream broadleaved forest, south of South Karori Road
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five areas south of South Karori Road containing remnants of broadleaved forest in a mosaic of mahoe, kanuka, mamaku, putaputaweta, and lancewood forest and scrub. The forest remnants were identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa with mahoe, wineberry, manuka, mapou and mamaku (0107.2); rewarewa, tarata, kanuka, mahoe, ngaio, lancewood, puka, mapou and kaikomako (0207.1); solitary nikau with mahoe, mamaku, mapou, kaikomako and putaputaweta (0207.11); rewarewa with mahoe, porokaiwhiri, wineberry, mapou, manuka and kanuka (0207.24); second growth mahoe forest with tarata, kaikomako, kanuka, wineberry and a solitary second growth kahikatea (0207.2). Includes tributaries of the Karori Stream which contain longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> , At Risk-Declining), koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> , At Risk-Declining). Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC125</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Long Gully QEII covenant and surrounds
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and one small area of indigenous forest and scrub in Long Gully in a mosaic of manuka, mahoe and gorse scrub. Includes a portion of the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary that occurs outside the predator proof fence and parts of QEII Covenants 5-07-333, 5-07-366, and 5-07-474. The site includes twelve forest remnants identified by Park (1999) which are advanced secondary or modified primary forests. Species include titoki, kamahi, rimu, miro, porokaiwhiri, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , rangiora, lancewood, mamaku, mahoe, <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , rewarewa, maire, nikau, hinau, kiekie, mapou, putaputaweta, tarata, wineberry, heketara, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , fuchsia, rangiora, pate (0207.12, 0207.3, 0207.13, 0207.10, 0207.9, 0207.22, 0207.7, 0207.4, 0207.23, 0207.6, 0207.12, 0207.5). Not Threatened but possibly of regional interest: rimu ( <i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i> ). Twelve indigenous bird species reported, including the At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> ), North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> ); At Risk- Declining: North Island robin ( <i>Petroica longipes</i> ), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albicilla</i> ). Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC126</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Long Gully Silver Stream broadleaved forest and scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	Eleven small areas of broadleaved forest in a mosaic of mahoe scrub in Long Gully, mostly on the northwest side of the ridge road, but one remnant on the southeast side. Six broadleaved forest remnants were identified by Park (1999) and include rewarewa,

	karaka, mapou, mahoe, mamaku, kaikomako, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, kiekie, pate, Griselinia littoralis, Veronica parviflora, solitary rimu, Coprosma aerolata, pate, supplejack, puka, heketara, lacebark (0207.17, 0207.21, 0207.18, 0207.19, 0207.20, 0207.14) and one site comprises old karaka with mahoe and cabbage tree (0207.16). Includes headwater tributaries of Silver Stream which is a tributary of Karori Stream. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Ecological context (Policy 23(d))
<b>WC127</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	South Karori Road QEII covenant
<b>Site Summary</b>	South Karori Road QEII covenant 5-07-474. There is currently no information for this site
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Ecological context (Policy 23(d))
<b>WC129</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Wrights Hill forest, scrub and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Nine areas of kamahi, rewarewa, tawa, kohekohe, and hinau dominated forests, and mahoe dominated scrub and shrubland at Wrights Hill. The site includes five forest remnants and portions of two more remnants identified by Park (1999). Primary forest species comprise kamahi rewarewa, rimu, lancewood, hinau, mamaku, mapou, mahoe, tawa and totara on upper slopes. Tawa, kohekohe, mamaku, northern rata, hinau, pukatea, titoki, fuchsia, kaikomako, puka, pigeonwood, mamaku on lower slopes. Other primary forest species are miro, pokaka, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, toru, lancewood, lacebark, Cyathea dealbata and pate. Secondary forest components include porokaiwhiri, kohuhu, Coprosma foetidissima, Coprosma aerolata, mapou, mahoe, five finger, kaikomako (0306.13, 0306.14, 0206.7, 0206.6, 0306.17, 0306.4, 0306.12). Not Threatened but possibly of regional interest: northern rata (Metrosideros robusta). Twelve indigenous bird species reported, including the At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox), North Island saddleback (Philesturnus rufusater); At Risk- Declining: North Island robin (Petroica longipes), whitehead (Mohoua albigilla). 4 indigenous fish species reported, including At Risk-Declining: inanga (Galaxias maculatus), koaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness (Policy 23(a)) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (Policy 23(b)) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (Policy 23(c)) Ecological context (Policy 23(d))
<b>WC130</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir forest and scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and four small areas of forested gully land (retired water reservoir) that includes a Primary Forest Remnant, wetland (man-induced), riparian vegetation and mahoe dominant scrub. Forest includes podocarps, northern rata, and provides habitat for a range of indigenous fauna, including re-introduced Threatened, At Risk and regionally endangered fauna and some At Risk plant species. The site includes part of DOC EcoSite No.372-Karori Dam Bush. Karori Reservoir has been identified as a significant wetland and Karori Dam is likely to be a significant wetland (Boffa Miskell 2011). Primary forest components include tawa, hinau, kohekohe, pukatea, karaka, swamp maire (pure forest unit), wharangi, kohuhu, mapou, fuchsia, wineberry with



	secondary, rangiora, putaputaweta, lacebark, raurekau, mamaku, ngaio, lancewood, five finger, tarata and (kamahi). Forest units identified by Park (1999) (0306.12). Notable plants include little spotted moa ( <i>Drymoanthus flavus</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); Possibly of local interest Not Threatened karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). 44 indigenous bird species reported, including Threatened-Nationally Critical: Grey duck ( <i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i> ); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Stitchbird ( <i>Notiomystis cincta</i> ), South Island takahe ( <i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i> ); At Risk- Declining: red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), New Zealand pipit ( <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> ), North Island robin ( <i>Petroica longipes</i> ), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albigilla</i> ); At Risk- Recovering: Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> ), Brown teal ( <i>Anas chlorotis</i> ), little spotted kiwi ( <i>Apteryx owenii</i> ), New Zealand dabchick ( <i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i> ), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> ); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> ), little black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> ); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict); regionally sparse: bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> ), pied tomtit ( <i>Petroica macrocephala toitoi</i> ); Australian coot ( <i>Fulica atra australis</i> , Non-resident Native-Coloniser). At Risk-Naturally Uncommon invertebrate: <i>Huttonia palpimanoides</i> ; Data deficient invertebrate species: <i>Mangua kapiti</i> , <i>Orongia whangamo</i> .
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC131</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Karori urban forest remnants below Wrights Hill
<b>Site Summary</b>	One urban forest remnants below Wrights Hill, Karori. Four urban forest remnants originally identified by Park (1999) and described as kaikomako, hinau, tawa, lacebark, kohekohe, putaputaweta, supplejack, karaka, cabbage tree, mapou, rimu, ngaio, mamaku, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, fuchsia and pate (0306.5); hinau, mapou, rewarewa, kohekohe, kamahi and mahoe (0306.16); Solitary hinau with mahoe and mapou (0206.5); Solitary hinau tree and wharangi (0306.3). The two areas with solitary hinau trees are unlikely to be sustainable but may still provide habitat for birds spilling over from Karori Wildlife Sanctuary. Viewing from publically accessible areas indicated that the three smallest patches were non-significant. North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , At Risk- Recovering) reported.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC132</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Long Gully forest and scrub east of slipway
<b>Site Summary</b>	Area east of slipway, Long Gully, including primary and secondary forest and scrub. Includes forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest, including podocarps, and scrub. Mahoe, mapou, putaputaweta, lancewood, rewarewa, porokaiwhiri, kamahi, nikau, wineberry, pate, mamaku, puka, <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , heketara, hinau, matai and karaka (0207.8). Includes part of QEII Covenants 5-07-333, 5-07-385, and 5-07-713. Includes possibly of local interest Not Threatened karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). At Risk- Recovering bird species reported include North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), and North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> ).
<b>Relevant criteria values</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )

<b>under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC133</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Waimapihi Bush
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and one small area of indigenous forest and scrub in Polhill Reserve and George Denton Park and environs. Important for connectivity as it adjoins Karori Wildlife Reserve and other protected remnants. Largely indigenous scrub, with some exotic stands around periphery, including pohutukawa, karo and eucalyptus. Several streams within the site.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC134</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Aro Valley urban forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four urban forest areas containing three forest remnants in Aro Valley. Identified by Park (1999) and described as mahoe, rangiora, five finger, manuka, mamaku, northern rata, rewarewa, hinau and kamahi (0406.5); several rewarewa with mahoe and mamaku (0406.6); old hinau with northern rata, five finger, mahoe, fuchsia, pate, mamaku and ngaio (0306.22). At Risk-Recovering: North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox) reported. Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC135</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Carey Gully scrub and shrubland, South Coast
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large area and 12 smaller patches of mostly indigenous semi-coastal scrub and shrubland surrounding the Southern Landfill and southwest of Ashton Fitchett Drive. The forest remnants were identified by Park (1999) and generally comprise diverse regenerating forest with a canopy of 3m+. Sometimes with manuka dominating otherwise mahoe and mixed broadleaf. Other species include rewarewa, nikau, Veronica parviflora, mamaku, mahoe, manuka, wineberry, mapou, karaka, rangiora, ngaio, putaputaweta, five finger, pate, cabbage tree, lancewood, kanuka, and porokaiwhiri (0307.5, 0307.7, 0307.6, 0307.4, 0307.3). The surrounding scrub comprises manuka ridges, mahoe-rangiora gullies, gorse-tauhinu-manuka and Coprosma propinqua and there is vigorous regeneration throughout catchment. Areas of gorse and barberry persist in recently burned areas. Banded kokopu (Not Threatened) known from below landfill and koaro (Galaxias brevipinnis, At Risk-Declining), banded kokopu and koura (Paranephrops sp.) were found in the C&D Landfill. Historic records for At Risk-Declining shortjaw kokopu (Galaxias postvectis), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), and longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia). Habitat for fish is excellent in the upper valley but potentially blocked by several weirs. Notable fauna include At Risk-Recovering North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), North Island saddleback (Philesturnus rufusater); At Risk-Declining: whitehead (Mohoua albicilla), North Island robin (Petroica longipes); Wellington Green gecko (Naultinus punctatus, At Risk-Declining), Marlborough mini gecko (Woodworthia 'Marlborough mini', Not Threatened), common skink (Oligosoma polychroma, Not Threatened), and white fuzzweed (Vittadinia australis, regionally endangered), Tararua type lacebark (Hoheria sp.), Sophora microphylla, Astelia fragrans, and Cordyline banksia. Grassland greenhood orchid (Pterostylis foliata, At Risk-Naturally

	Uncommon) known from adjacent site. Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.999-Owhiro Bush
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC136</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Titoki forest Laura Street, Mitchelltown/ Brooklyn
<b>Site Summary</b>	Titoki forest remnant with mahoe, mamaku and muehlenbeckia identified by Park (1999) (0406.4). North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis, At Risk-Recovering) reported.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC137</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest and scrub either side of Coolidge Street, Brooklyn
<b>Site Summary</b>	A small remnant of titoki surrounded by mahoe and exotics (0407.3) and mahoe-mamaku forest. The site is bisected into three areas by Coolidge Street, Brooklyn. The forest remnant was identified by Park (1999). Species present include rewarewa, whau, red mapou and ngaio. Part of the Coolidge street community restoration project. At Risk-Recovering North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), North Island saddleback (Philesturnus rufusater) reported
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )
<b>WC138</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Mahoe scrub on western side of Ohiro Road, Brooklyn
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five areas of mahoe scrub on western side of Ohiro Road, Brooklyn. The north end of the site includes a forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka surrounded by mahoe dominated mosaic with rangiora, Veronica parviflora, karaka and cabbage trees (0307.1).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC139</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Vogeltown urban forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two forest remnants with kamahi, hinau, and mahoe, identified by Park (1999) and described as Primary remnant of kamahi, hinau, lancewood with mamaku, mahoe, five finger and tarata. Secondary forest surrounding with mahoe, ngaio, tarata, kohuhu, wineberry, five finger, pate, karaka, lancewood, kanuka and fuchsia (0407.1); Hinau remnant with mahoe, five finger, mamaku, wineberry and kanuka (0407.2). North Island kaka (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis, At Risk- Recovering) reported, and brown skink (Oligosoma zelandicum, At Risk-Declining) reported nearby.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )

<b>under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	
<b>WC140</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawatawa Ridge forest and mahoe scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	Five areas of regenerating inland coastal forest surrounded by broadleaved indigenous scrub and a small highly modified wetland area. The regenerating forest, identified by Park (19999) has a stand of Melicope ternata (wharangi) which is uncommon in the City and is regarded as regionally significant. Main forest components are mahoe, kohekohe, ngaio, kanuka with Olearia, mamaku, Coprosma aerolata and wharangi (0407.4). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.981-Frobisher Street Bush. Bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox, At Risk- Recovering) reported frequently, New Zealand pipit (Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae, At Risk-Declining) reported.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC141</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Spooky Gully coastal mahoe scrub and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	One large and nine small areas of coastal grey scrub, flaxland and mahoe scrub and shrubland in Spooky Gully. Mosaic of flaxland Phormium cookianum), treeland comprising mahoe, taupata, ngaio, akiraho (Olearia paniculata), coastal tree daisy (Olearia solandri), manuka, grassland (mainly on ridges) and patches of gorse. A forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as isolated kaikomako, karaka, tawa, puka, H. arborea, mapou, mahoe and kohuhu (0307.2). Notable species include Shore puha (Sonchus kirkii, At Risk-Declining), coastal mahoe (Melicytus obovatus, At Risk-Declining); white fuzzweed (Vittadinia australis, regionally endangered); shore stonecrop (Crassula moschata, regionally sparse); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus), kowhai (Sophora microphylla). Six indigenous bird species reported, including North Island saddleback (Philesturnus rufusater, At Risk-Recovering). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.979-Spooky Catchment Shrubland; and is included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area. Weir, water take and ford in the Hape Stream which is part of the former quarry's infrastructure but creates a barrier to fish passage.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC142</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Hawkins Hill coastal mahoe scrub and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Six areas of indigenous shrubland on NW-facing slopes below Hawkins Hill - Te Kopahou. Some of the more open grassy areas are habitat for speargrass (Aciphylla squarrosa, regionally vulnerable), and potentially the speargrass weevil (Lyperobius huttoni, regionally sparse). However, speargrass will be lost as shrubs increase in stature and density. Goat and stock browsing impact on speargrass also.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC143</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Te Kopahou, Waipapa Stream coastal scrub and shrubland

<b>Site Summary</b>	A large site consisting of high (to 485m) coastal hills and valley's with diverse vegetation with tussockland on the tops and indigenous shrubland and narrow leaved scrub at various stages of succession. Vegetation comprises mahoe, Veronica arborea, hangehange, kanuka, kohekohe, akiraho (Olearia paniculata), manuka treeland, gorse, Dracophyllum filifolium, coastal tree daisy (Olearia solandri), tauhinu scrub and areas of grassland. The site has not been farmed for some years and despite goat browsing is returning rapidly to coastal forest. Park (1999) identified a forest remnants near the coast - a stand of old karaka (0208.1). Some of the more open grassy areas are habitat for speargrass (Aciphylla squarrosa, regionally vulnerable), and potentially the speargrass weevil (Lyperobius huttoni, regionally sparse). However, speargrass will be lost as shrubs increase in stature and density). Threatened plant species include At Risk - Naturally Uncommon Crassula kirkii, parahia (Chenopodium allanii), grassland greenhood orchid (Pterostylis foliata), Cook Strait kowhai (Sophora molloyi); Data Deficient silverback spider orchid (Corybas rivularis); regionally endangered white fuzzweed (Vittadinia australis); regionally gradual decline leafless Clematis (Clematis afoliata); regionally sparse: leafless dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella lindsayi), leafless lawyer, yellow-prickled lawyer (Rubus squarrosus), woolly cloak fern (Cheilanthes distans); and Not Threatened species of local interest include karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus) and sand bidibid (Acaena pallida). Regionally endangered speargrass weevil (Lyperobius huttoni) and At Risk-Naturally uncommon invertebrate Geodorcus novaezealandiae reported. Data from the mouth of the Waipapa Stream includes 6 species of fish and koura (freshwater crayfish) including At Risk-Declining koaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), inanga (Galaxias maculatus), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni, Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land, DOC EcoSite No.978-Waipapa Catchment Shrubland and is included in a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness (Policy 23(a)) Rarity and Distinctiveness (Policy 23(b)) Diversity and pattern (Policy 23(c)) Ecological context (Policy 23(d)) Tangata whenua values (Policy 23(e))
<b>WC144</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	South Wellington coastal cliffs scrub and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	The coastal cliffs from Owhiro Quarry to Karori Stream are the most representative cliffs in Wellington City as there has been no urbanisation and they are no longer farmed. They are notable for their variety of habitat: gravel scree, dunes, cliffs and montane-like areas, and a number of rare and uncommon plants and animals are found there. Red Rocks Scientific reserve includes a small area of wave-cut platform exposed by the 1855 earthquake that protects an outcrop of pillow lava. <u>The southern section of Te Kopahou Reserve is also located along this section of the south coast and extends inland to the hill tops of Te Kopahou and Hawkins Hill.</u> The outcrop of Torlesse pillow lava at Red Rocks is the most accessible in the lower North Island and is a geological feature of national interest, and <u>winter seal haulout.</u> <del>The wetland at Red Rocks was identified as a potential natural wetland by GWRC, although extent, type and quality uncertain (Boffa Miskell 2014).</del> Sinclair Head is a Scientific Reserve includes a seal haulout (marine mammal influenced sites - Critically Endangered) and habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. <del>Long Beach weevil reserve was gazetted to protect the regionally endangered speargrass weevil (Lyperobius huttoni) and regionally vulnerable speargrass (Aciphylla squarrosa), although no speargrass remains within the reserve there is more up the cliff.</del> <u>The Wellington speargrass weevil (Lyperobius huttonii) was observed c.2006 in Aciphylla squarrosa plants along the southern border with SNA WC173 (South Makara washouts habitat - zigzag bush).</u> Frying Pan Dunes has the only dune of its type in Cook Strait Ecological District. Largest and best dunes in Wellington City but nevertheless severely degraded by off road vehicles. Recognised by DOC as the key coastal dune in Wellington City, one of only ten in the region. Active sand dune systems are Endangered and notable for its spinifex and pingao associations (DOC 1996). Park (1999) identified and described three forest remnants in this area including karaka, Veronica parviflora, mahoe, mapou, ngaio, kowhai (Sophora microphylla), puka, mamaku, rangiora, manuka, kanuka,



	<p>karamu and kohuhu (0108.1) and two old karaka stands (0208.1, 0208.2). Species at the site reflect the Cook Strait assemblage of plants and invertebrates which share many features with alpine and Marlborough Sounds communities. There are multiple populations of some threatened species which is important for genetic diversity. Threatened plants include Shrubby tororaro (<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>, Threatened-Nationally Endangered); At Risk-Declining: sand coprosma (<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>), pingao (<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>), sand daphne (<i>Pimelea villosa</i>), Sand tussock (<i>Poa billardierei</i>), shore puha (<i>Sonchus kirkii</i>); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon parahia (<i>Chenopodium allanii</i>), Cook Strait kowhai (<i>Sophora molloyi</i>), grassland greenhood orchid (<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>), Cook Strait bristle grass (<i>Rytidosperma petrosum</i>); pinatoro (<i>Pimelea urvilleana</i> subsp. <i>urvilleana</i>, Data Deficient); white fuzzweed (<i>Vittadinia australis</i>, regionally endangered); speargrass (<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>, regionally vulnerable); scandia (<i>Scandia geniculata</i>, regionally serious decline); leafless Clematis (<i>Clematis afoliata</i>, regionally gradual decline); regionally sparse : leafless dwarf mistletoe (<i>Korthalsella lindsayi</i>), rock fern (<i>Pellaea calidurupium</i>), leafless lawyer, yellow-prickled lawyer (<i>Rubus squarrosus</i>), woolly cloak fern (<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>); <del>p2h2ureroa</del> <u>puhaureroa</u> (<i>Senecio rufiglandulosus</i>, regionally data deficient?); Native bedstraw (<i>Galium trilobum</i>, regionally - data deficient); and Not Threatened but of regional or local interest karaka (<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>), northern rata (<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>), sand bidibid (<i>Acaena pallida</i>), scrambling fuchsia (<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i>). Bird species reported include Reef heron (<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>, Threatened-Nationally Endangered), two Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable species; banded dotterel (<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>), Caspian tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>); three At Risk-Declining species red-billed gull (<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>), New Zealand pipit (<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>), white-fronted tern (<i>Sterna striata striata</i>); Two At Risk- Recovering: pied shag (<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>), Variable oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>, At Risk-Recovering); Little black shag (<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), Black shag (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i>, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), Fluttering shearwater (<i>Puffinus gavia</i>, At Risk-Relict). The streams provides habitat for three At Risk-Declining fish species koaro (<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>), shortjaw kokopu (<i>Galaxias postvectis</i>), redfin bully (<i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>). Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. <u>Two Not Threatened lizard species reported Marlborough mini gecko (<i>Woodworthia 'Marlborough mini'</i>) and Northern grass skink (<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>) are reported.</u> Includes WCC public land, DOC managed land, part of Te Wai-Komaru Covenant, and part of QEII Covenant 5-07-562, and is included in a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.</p>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	<p>Representativeness (<del>Policy 23(a)</del>)  Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (<del>Policy 23(b)</del>)  Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (<del>Policy 23(c)</del>)  Ecological context (<del>Policy 23(d)</del>)  Tangata whenua values (<del>Policy 23(e)</del>)</p>
<b>WC146</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Karori Stream estuary
<b>Site Summary</b>	<p>An area of active sand devoid of vegetation, but ecosystems at the interface of terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments have high productivity and can have high biodiversity values. Riverbed is a legal road, grazed and has little vegetation. This is one of only four estuaries in Wellington City (Makara, Kaiwharawhara, Owiro, Karori). Notable plant species include pingao (<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>, At Risk-Declining) and scandia (<i>Scandia geniculata</i>, regionally serious decline). Karori Stream is habitat for at least 7 indigenous fish species and koura. Seasonally migrating indigenous fish species will pass through this site. Fish species include: Lamprey (<i>Geotria australis</i>, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and three At Risk-Declining fish species; longfin eel (<i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i>), koaro (<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>) and inanga (<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>). Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. <u>Bird species reported include four At Risk-Declining species: banded dotterel (<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>), red-billed gull (<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>), New Zealand pipit (<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>), white-fronted</u></p>



	tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); Two At Risk - Recovering: pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), Variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> ); Two At Risk - Naturally Uncommon (Little black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> ), Black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> ), Fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk - Relict).
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity and Distinctiveness ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC147</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Owhiro Bay and shore platform
<b>Site Summary</b>	Shore platform west of Owhiro Bay with significant coastal wetland and Owhiro Stream estuary – which is the third ranked of four large stream estuaries in the Wellington City (Makara, Kaiwharawhara, Karori, Owhiro) and one of a few streams with known inanga spawning. Extensive restoration work is occurring within the catchment. The shore platform provides habitat for a diverse range of seabirds and shorebirds and is also potential penguin habitat. Notable species include pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining) <i>Crassula moschata</i> , (regionally sparse), regionally vulnerable speargrass ( <i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> ), shore stonecrop ( <i>Crassula moschata</i> , regionally sparse), reef heron ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered); Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); At Risk-Recovering pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering); northern giant petrel ( <i>Macronectes halli</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); snowy albatross ( <i>Diomedea exulans</i> , Non-resident Native-Migrant); black-browed mollymawk ( <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> , Non-resident Native-Coloniser). At Risk-Declining fish species include inanga ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), and redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ). Regionally endangered speargrass weevil ( <i>Lyperobius huttoni</i> ) and), and At Risk-Naturally uncommon invertebrate <i>Geodorcus novaezealandiae</i> . Includes WCC public land, and DOC EcoSite No.909-Owhiro Bay Stream Catchment.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity and Distinctiveness ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity and pattern ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC148</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Island Bay foreshore including Sirens Rock and Island Bay dunes
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas consisting of a dune system and a coastal rocky platform. The ocean here supports a wide range of marine species. There are sheltered coves within the shore platform which make this site popular with novice divers. Much of the flat land has been given over to car parking and a boat ramp but two cobble beaches remain, one modified by a sea wall. The shore platform is now lacking buffer vegetation and suffers from high foot traffic. The Island Bay dunes are the most extensive and successful dune revegetation project in Wellington City. Has moderate biodiversity values today but huge potential. Only three other sites were historically larger (Makara, Lyall Bay and the Frying Pan) as far as we know. The dunes have been removed from Makara & Lyall Bay and at the Frying Pan they are severely degraded. Notable species include regionally endangered speargrass weevil ( <i>Lyperobius huttoni</i> ), pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining), 19 indigenous bird species reported, including Threatened-Nationally Endangered: black-fronted tern ( <i>Chlidonias albostratus</i> ), reef heron ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> ); Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pipit ( <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> ), northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: royal spoonbill

	(Platalea regia), northern giant petrel (Macronectes halli); At Risk- Recovering: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor, At Risk-Recovering); fluttering shearwater (Puffinus gavia, At Risk-Relict); snowy albatross (Diomedea exulans, Non-resident Native-Migrant). Speargrass weevil (Lyperobius huttoni, regionally endangered). Includes WCC public land
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC149</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Houghton Bay foreshore including Elsdon Point, Princess rock stacks and Princess Bay dunes
<b>Site Summary</b>	A rocky shore platform with coastal turf, lowland indigenous coastal scrub on coastal platform, shingle beach, very dynamic coastal system backed by low dunes, and a natural stream. This is the second most extensive coastal turf community after Sinclair Head. Has huge potential for restoration including saltmarsh plants in the stream, skink and gecko habitat and little blue penguins. High visitor numbers, popular with surfers and extensive car parking has modified much of the coastal platform, but the area still provides potential penguin and lizard habitat. The dune habitat is the second best in Wellington, with a naturally occurring population of pingao, although modified by trampling but still has good vegetation growth at the road edge and community planting. The Princess Bay rock stacks are relatively inaccessible rock stack/ cliffs with naturally low biodiversity values but this site is not particularly representative due to karo infestation. The site has suffered less from trampling than many other similar sites. Notable species at the site include pingao (Ficinia spiralis, At Risk-Declining); sea blite (Suaeda novae-zelandiae, regionally critical). Sixteen indigenous bird species reported, including reef heron (Egretta sacra sacra, Threatened-Nationally Endangered); Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin (Eudyptula minor iredalei), red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus); At Risk- Recovering: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor, At Risk-Recovering); black shag (Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); fluttering shearwater (Puffinus gavia, At Risk-Relict); Antarctic fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis, Non-resident Native-Migrant). 1 indigenous fish species reported - Not Threatened. Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC150</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Te Raekaihau Point Princess Bay
<b>Site Summary</b>	A shore platform and reef system with sandy beach. Very little vegetation remains on the Point, only small amounts of lowland indigenous coastal scrub. Vegetation includes gravel field with mingimingi (Coprosma propinqua var. propinqua) taupata, pohuehue (Muehlenbeckia complexa var. complexa), herb field with glasswort (Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. Quinqueflora)-sea primrose (Samolus repens var. repens)-Selliera radicans and sedgeland with marram-spinifex. The rock stacks also lack vegetation but an important landscape component of the south coast with low biodiversity values. Threatened species include Reef heron (Egretta sacra sacra, Threatened-Nationally Endangered); At Risk- Declining: northern blue penguin (Eudyptula minor iredalei), red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus), Pingao (Ficinia spiralis, At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.936-Princess Bay And Te Raekaihau Beach.
<b>Relevant criteria values</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )

<b>under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC151</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Waitaha Cove duneland
<b>Site Summary</b>	A small mixed sand and gravel beach backed by taupata and road. Sand is in the littoral zone and at the back of the beach (incipient dune) with gravel in between. Swale behind the storm berm has potential for saltmarsh plants. Vegetation comprises taupata/ iceplant ( <i>Disphyma australe</i> subsp. <i>australe</i> )/ shore bindweed ( <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> )/ native carrot ( <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> )/ shore bindweed ( <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> )/ New Zealand celery ( <i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>filiforme</i> )/ flaxes, shrubland and herbfield, and includes guano groundsel ( <i>Senecio sterquilinus</i> , At Risk-Relict). Potential penguin habitat. Froude (2002) mapped most of this site as rock and scree with a small amount of lowland indigenous coastal scrub on coastal platform. Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <b>and</b> Distinctiveness ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <b>and</b> pattern ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC152</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Dorrie Leslie Park rocky coast
<b>Site Summary</b>	A site comprising of rock and boulders (artificially arranged into a sea wall), and only c.1% of lowland indigenous coastal scrub remains on the coastal platform (Froude 2002). Native vegetation includes <i>Coprosma repens</i> , flax, ngaio, native iceplant and native spinach. Five indigenous bird species reported, including At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pied oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus finschi</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering). Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> , At Risk- Recovering) reported from nearby. Pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported. Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.938-Arthurs Nose Beach B.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <b>and</b> Distinctiveness ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <b>and</b> pattern ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC153</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Strathmore coastal shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Twelve areas of coastal scrub, in a matrix of gorse, that contains the only site for matagouri ( <i>Discaria toumatou</i> , regionally serious decline), on the western side of Wellington Harbour. Vegetation comprises a mosaic of gorse-taupata shrubland, with <i>Juncus effusus</i> , fennel, and areas of mahoe forest. There is a surprising amount of sand despite an elevation of 60-80m. It quite likely comes from Lyall Bay in a strong norwester. Matagouri was once also found near the Frying Pan dunes. Wellington Green gecko ( <i>Naultinus punctatus</i> , At Risk-Declining), Common gecko ( <i>Woodworthia maculatus</i> , Not Threatened). Historic military use is likely to have influenced past vegetation patterns in this area.
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <b>and</b> Distinctiveness ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values (Policy 23(e))
<b>WC154</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland

<b>Site Summary</b>	<p>Site consists of rockfields, gravels and sands, peats, herbfields, saltmarsh, taupata, <i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>, <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>, <i>Melicytus crassifolius</i> (At Risk-Declining), <i>Pimelea prostrata</i>. The site supports vegetation of a type once common in coastal Wellington but now greatly reduced. The only other comparable area is Tapu Te Ranga Island. Notable plant species include sand coprosma (<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>, At Risk-Declining), pingao (<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>, At Risk-Declining), <i>Crassula kirkii</i> (At Risk-Naturally uncommon), <i>Caloplaca littoralis</i> (crustose lichen), <i>Senecio sterquilinus</i> (At Risk-Relict), shore stonecrop (<i>Crassula moschata</i>, regionally sparse) is present, <i>Atriplex billardi</i> (At Risk-Relict, regionally critical) was last recorded here in 1981, sand bidibid <i>Acaena pallida</i> (Not Threatened). The relatively undisturbed nature of the vegetation has been maintained because of the partial isolation of the peninsula. About half the site comprises lowland indigenous coastal scrub on coastal platform and the remainder is rocky coastal platform (Froude 2002). Sixteen indigenous bird species reported including the At Risk-Recovering: pied shag (<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>), variable oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>); At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pipit (<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>), red-billed gull (<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>), white-fronted tern (<i>Sterna striata striata</i>); fluttering shearwater (<i>Puffinus gavia</i>, At Risk-Relict); Moseley's rockhopper penguin (<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>, Non-resident Native-Vagrant); Asiatic whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>, Non-resident Native-Migrant). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.385-Huetetaka Islet.</p>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	<p>Representativeness (<del>Policy 23(a)</del>)  Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (<del>Policy 23(b)</del>)  Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (<del>Policy 23(c)</del>)  Ecological context (<del>Policy 23(d)</del>)</p>
<b>WC155</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Palmer Head rocky coast and Tarakena Bay duneland
<b>Site Summary</b>	<p>Site contains a modified shore platform and dune system. About a fifth of the coastal platform is occupied by parking and paved surfaces, surrounded by planted wharariki (<i>Phormium cookianum</i>) but more natural vegetation occurs to the south with some salt marsh species including <i>Lobelia anceps</i> and saltmarsh ribbonwood (<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>). The broad south facing beach is sheltered from the SE ocean swells by Palmer Head and an associated reef that extends across the mouth of the bay. Sand dunes and the gravel beneath them were mined in 1958. The current habitat comprises modified sand dunes and dune swale with introduced grass species, marram// taupata-ngaio. There is a very small stream that disgorges into the low dunes that remain but vegetation there is radically modified comprising mainly tall fescue and marram with some pingao and spinifex. There are no fish in the stream which would only be open to the sea during high rainfall events. Some dune swale vegetation remains across the road. Notable species include pingao (<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>, At Risk-Declining), <i>Melicytus crassifolius</i> (At Risk-Declining), sand bidibid (<i>Acaena pallida</i>, Not Threatened). Twenty-two indigenous bird species reported, including Threatened-Nationally Critical: New Zealand shore plover (<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i>), Salvin's mollymawk (<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>); Threatened-Nationally Endangered: reef heron (<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>), black-fronted tern (<i>Chlidonias albobristatus</i>), banded dotterel (<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>), Caspian tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin (<i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i>), red-billed gull (<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>), white-fronted tern (<i>Sterna striata striata</i>); At Risk- Recovering: pied shag (<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>), variable oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>); little black shag (<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); fluttering shearwater (<i>Puffinus gavia</i>, At Risk-Relict). Not Threatened lizard species common skink (<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>), common gecko (<i>Woodworthia maculatus</i>). Includes WCC public land.</p>
<b>Relevant criteria values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	<p>Representativeness (<del>Policy 23(a)</del>)  Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> (<del>Policy 23(b)</del>)  Diversity <u>and pattern</u> (<del>Policy 23(c)</del>)  Ecological context (<del>Policy 23(d)</del>)</p>
<b>WC156</b>	

<b>Site Name</b>	Breaker Bay coastal scrub and forest remnants
<b>Site Summary</b>	Site contains scrub on a coastal escarpment and includes two small karaka forest stands in Eve Bay and Flax Bay which were identified by Park (1999) (0607.2, 0607.1). Vegetation needs to be described fully, wharariki, flax or taupata can be abundant in some areas, occasional nikau trees, and garden escape plants in other parts. Pohutukawa and karo throughout. Notable species include large leaved milk tree ( <i>Streblus banksii</i> , At Risk-Relict) on the top of the ridge and Wellington Green gecko ( <i>Naultinus punctatus</i> , At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC157</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Point Dorset coastal shrubland and duneland
<b>Site Summary</b>	This site has comparatively low (50m) cliffs flanked in one area with dunes. This area of coast is acutely threatened (LENZ threat classification) and every effort should be made to protect what remains here despite large numbers of weeds and invasion by non local native plants such as karo and pohutukawa. The dunes are being planted by DOC but suffer from foot traffic to the top of the cliffs. Notable species include pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining), stonecrop ( <i>Crassula ruamahanga</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), sand bidibid ( <i>Acaena pallida</i> , Not Threatened), pepper grass ( <i>Lepidium obtusatum</i> , Extinct); Thirty indigenous bird species reported, including black-billed gull ( <i>Larus bulleri</i> , Threatened-Nationally Critical); reef heron ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered); Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> ), little black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> ), northern giant petrel ( <i>Macronectes halli</i> ), southern royal albatross ( <i>Diomedea epomophora epomophora</i> ); At Risk-Recovering: Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> ); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); shearwater species ( <i>Calonectris/Puffinus</i> sp.). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.953-Breaker Bay and Point Dorset Beach, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC159</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Worser Bay duneland
<b>Site Summary</b>	A highly modified dune system, restricted by a road and housing. At the north end the dune has been flattened and grassed for amenity purposes (not included in the site). Dune restoration includes gradually replacing marram with pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining) and spinifex. Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> , At Risk-Recovering) observed.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC160</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest in Overton Park and adjacent area, Karaka Bay.



<b>Site Summary</b>	A primary coastal forest remnant of karaka, titoki, wharangi and hinau with mahoe, kanuka, taupata, ngaio, five finger and cabbage tree identified by Park (1999) (0606.1). Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> , At Risk- Recovering); northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> , At Risk-Declining); bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> , regionally sparse) reported.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC162</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Scorching Bay and Point Gordon coastal rock stacks and shore platform
<b>Site Summary</b>	Four areas, which include the Scorching Bay and Point Gordon coastal rock stacks and shore platform. Rockland-gravel beach-taupata-mown grass-gravel carpark. Records of Buchanan's orache ( <i>Atriplex buchananii</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and <i>Melicytus obovatus</i> (At Risk-Declining). Notable species include At Risk- Recovering: pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> ); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); Little black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC163</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Fort Balance Road forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Regenerating mahoe scrub and forest with relatively high diversity. Site is divided into two by Fort Ballance Road and includes a forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary remnant of kohekohe, wharangi, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , ngaio, mahoe, five finger, kawakawa and cabbage tree (0606.3). Notable species include Includes Buchanan's orache ( <i>Atriplex buchananii</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and coastal mahoe ( <i>Melicytus</i> aff. <i>obovatus</i> (a) (AK 235617; Cook Strait), At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, regionally critical), northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> , At Risk-Declining).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC164</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kau Point rocky coast and shrubland
<b>Site Summary</b>	Site contains the best example of rock stack vegetation in Wellington City. Some species only just hanging on e.g. only one speargrass (dioecious). <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> / taupata rockland with high plant spp diversity including coastal mahoe ( <i>Melicytus</i> aff. <i>obovatus</i> (a) (AK 235617; Cook Strait), At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, regionally critical); pinatoro ( <i>Pimelea urvilleana</i> subsp. <i>urvilleana</i> , Data Deficient); speargrass ( <i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i> , regionally vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )



<b>under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	
<b>WC165</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Kau Bay karaka stands
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two stands of old karaka trees identified by Park (1999) and described as old karaka stand with mahoe, ngaio, kawakawa and C. repens (0606.4), old karaka stand with mahoe, ngaio, kawakawa and C. repens (0606.5).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC166</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Maupuia Reserve coastal forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Site contains the headwater valleys above a historic swamp, which was drained following the 1855 quake and comprises mahoe, manuka treeland, with Pseudopanax arboreus, whau, karaka, cabbage trees, Pittosporum eugenoides, akeake, coprosma and exotic conifers scattered throughout. Manuka is uncommon in Wellington particular in Miramar and from aerial records to have been regenerating since the 1940s. Single Bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox, At Risk- Recovering) reported on several occasions. Wellington Green gecko (Naultinus punctatus, At Risk-Declining) reported from nearby. Two Not Threatened species of regional or local interest: kiekie (Freycinetia banksia), northern rata (Metrosideros robusta). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.992-Mapuia Bush.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC167</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Shark Bay coastal escarpment forest
<b>Site Summary</b>	Nine areas of coastal escarpment mahoe and wharariki shrubland with coastal forest at the northern end of the escarpment comprising ngaio//taupata-mahoe with kawakawa, Coprosma propinqua, cabbage tree, flaxes, hebes, karo and pohutukawa. Forest is rare example in this area that was probably bereft of forest when Europeans arrived. Notable species include northern blue penguin (Eudyptula minor iredalei, At Risk-Declining); variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor, At Risk-Recovering). Includes WCC public land.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC168</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Tawa forest in gully to the east of Makara Road
<b>Site Summary</b>	An extensive area of mahoe-manuka forest surrounds. Includes a forest remnant identified by Park (1999) as tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, puka, nikau, porokaiwhiri, mapou, mahoe, kiekie, karaka, putaputaweta, kaikomako, mamaku with secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, karaka, kanuka and manuka surrounding (0205.9). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species

<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC169</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Scorching Bay reserve shrubland and karaka stand
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas of coastal mahoe scrub with a karaka stand identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka surrounded by mahoe, five finger, kawakawa, Pittosporum eugenioides, Muehlenbeckia complexa, ngaio, cabbage tree and kanuka (0606.2). Notable species include red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus, At Risk-Declining), bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae ferox, At Risk- Recovering), and Wellington Green gecko (Naultinus punctatus, At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC170</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Forest remnant in coastal facing gully, Long Gully
<b>Site Summary</b>	A forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary remnant of kowhai, Veronica parviflora and mahoe. Secondary forest of Veronica parviflora, kaikomako, akiraho, mamaku, mahoe, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, cabbage tree, wineberry and rangiora intermixing with primary remnant (0207.15)
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC172</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	South Makara manuka-kanuka scrub
<b>Site Summary</b>	An area of mostly manuka-kanuka forest and scrub west of Long Gully and east of South Makara Road. Leafless lawyer reported.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC173</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	South Makara washouts habitat -zigzag bush
<b>Site Summary</b>	An area of semi-coastal scarps and outwash valleys inland from Speargrass Reserve on Makara Coast. Threatened and At Risk fish species reported, and Not Threatened sand bidibid. Included in Te Wai-Komaru Covenant
<b>Relevant <u>criteria</u> values under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Ecological context ( <del>Policy 23(d)</del> )
<b>WC174</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Taputeranga Island

<b>Site Summary</b>	Off-shore island in Island Bay surrounded by marine reserve. Mixed weed indigenous low vegetation cover. Several Nationally Vulnerable and At Risk bird species, mostly seabirds and coastal species. Several At Risk-Declining or Naturally Uncommon plant species and Not Threatened lizard species and coastal plant species reported. Potential marine mammal or seabird influenced habitat. Issues with pest mammals, but too close to mainland to eradicate.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Tangata whenua values ( <del>Policy 23(e)</del> )
<b>WC175</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Moa Point gravel dunes
<b>Site Summary</b>	An area of coastal gravel dune and grass and flaxland between Moa Point Road and the sea. Vegetation includes Muehlenbeckia complexa, ngaio, flaxes, pingao, spinifex, Juncus effusus and Coprosma repens. Bird species include: Banded dotterel (Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus, Threatened-Nationally Endangered), At Risk-Declining species: red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus), Northern blue penguin (Eudyptula minor iredalei); At Risk- Recovering species: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC176</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Lyall Bay dunes
<b>Site Summary</b>	A coastal beach and truncated dune system. Some restoration planting occurring. Four At Risk-Declining plant species reported. Vegetation recorded (2017) includes native species (native iceplant, taupata (Coprosma repens), spinifex, pingao (Ficinia spiralis)) and exotic species (Tree lupin, tree mallow, exotic iceplant, Gravel groundsel (Senecio skirrhodon), Marram grass, Atriplex patula, Osteospermum fruticosum, Gazania linearis, Senecio elegans). One Threatened-Nationally Critical, four Threatened-Nationally endangered and five At Risk bird species recorded.
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> ) Diversity <u>and pattern</u> ( <del>Policy 23(c)</del> )
<b>WC177</b>	
<b>Site Name</b>	Karaka Bay Point rock stacks
<b>Site Summary</b>	Two areas containing coastal rockstacks and platforms that provide feeding and roosting habitat for coastal and seabirds, including two At Risk-Declining bird species: red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus), white-fronted tern (Sterna striata striata); and two At Risk- Recovering species: pied shag (Phalacrocorax varius varius), variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor).
<b>Relevant <u>criteria values</u> under Policy 23 of the RPS</b>	Representativeness ( <del>Policy 23(a)</del> ) Rarity <u>and Distinctiveness</u> ( <del>Policy 23(b)</del> )