

**AUDIT OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT  
NATURAL AREAS FOR WELLINGTON CITY:  
STAGE 1 DESKTOP ANALYSIS**

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R3942



# AUDIT OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS FOR WELLINGTON CITY: STAGE 1 DESKTOP ANALYSIS

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*Areas of potentially significant indigenous biodiversity occur throughout Wellington City.*

## **Contract Report No. 3942**

December 2016

### **Project Team:**

Astrid van Meeuwen-Dijkgraaf - Site assessments and report author  
Steve Rate - Site assessments and report review

### **Prepared for:**

Wellington City Council  
PO Box 2199  
Wellington 6140

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**Reviewed and approved for release by:**



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Sarah Beadel  
Director  
Wildland Consultants Ltd

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Wellington City Council (WCC) is reviewing the significant natural resources provisions within their District Plan. The first step is to identify potential Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) and compile information about these sites. This will allow an assessment of where there is sufficient information to assess the significance of a site, where information is old or missing, and whether site visits are required to fully assess a site.

Information for numerous potential SNAs can be found in previous reports, including Campbell *et. al* (1996), Myers (1985), Park (1999), Parrish (1984) and Wildland Consultants (2009). WCC has delineated many of these sites in GIS, but the boundaries from the various surveys overlap in places, and vegetation has been lost, or succeeded to indigenous cover in other locations. These data need to be audited and refined, and then assessed to ascertain which sites have sufficient information to undertake an assessment of significance, and which sites require further information or fieldwork.

Policy 23 (provided in Appendix 1) of the operative Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington region (2013) directs that District and Regional Plans shall identify and evaluate indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values. This policy also includes a set of criteria, and any natural areas that meet one or more of these criteria will be considered significant.

Greater Wellington Regional Council has also produced a guideline to interpret the criteria for identifying and protecting biodiversity in the Wellington region (GWRC 2016). Identification of SNAs is already well advanced for Kapiti District and is being undertaken for Upper Wellington City and Wellington City. The data collected and any preliminary significance assessments made for Wellington City SNAs will be consistent with the Method 21 guideline and the work done for other District and City Councils in the Wellington region.

This report sets out the methodology used to identify and assess the significance of potential SNAs, and which of the potential SNAs require further information and/or a site visit to be able to confirm the values and significance of those sites.

## 2. PROJECT SCOPE

### 2.1 Stage 1 Desktop analysis

This first portion of the work comprises a desktop exercise to collate and assess information; notification of potential SNAs on private land and visits to any potential SNAs will occur later.

The following work was undertaken;

- Rationalisation of the boundaries of potential SNAs using aerial imagery;
- Compilation of information into a preliminary significance assessment framework. Data have been entered into an Excel spreadsheet (field descriptions provided in Appendix 2) and summary data included in a GeoDatabase;

- Inclusion of information about potential SNAs from relevant Wellington City Council staff members;
- Assessment of potential sites against the ecological significance criteria in GWRC Policy 23 with guidance from Method 21(GWRC 2016) and Wildland Consultants and Kessels Ecology (2015) report;
- Undertaking an audit of the information collated, and identification of any gaps;
- Production of a report that summarises the above, identifies further work to be undertaken, and prioritises potential future work (e.g. a high priority is assigned to sites that are highly likely to be significant, and a low priority is assigned to sites that may not be significant).

This work meets the statutory requirements of:

- Section 6(c) of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991.
- Policies 23, 24 and 47 of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington region.

## 2.2 Study area

Wellington City (c.29,000 ha, excluding inland waters or oceanic areas) is at the south-western tip of the North Island, between Cook Strait and the Rimutaka Range and is essentially a peninsula between Wellington Harbour and the Tasman Sea. The city lies on an active geological fault, and land to the west of the fault rises abruptly with many suburbs high above the centre of the city. Many of these slopes were too steep to be developed and are covered in vegetation. The climate is temperate marine, with moderate temperatures all year round. However, strong winds are common due to the funnelling effect of the Cook Strait. Wellington abuts Porirua City to the north and Hutt City to the northeast (Figure 1).

Wellington City includes a range of potentially significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitat, from small remnants in urban settings, to more extensive areas of scrub and forest in Town Belts and rural areas, and extensive coastal areas. Some of the areas are owned by WCC and others lie within the jurisdiction of GWRC or the Department of Conservation (DOC), but many of the potential areas occur on private land.

Much of the Wellington City District was cleared by early settlers, thus many areas of extant indigenous vegetation are successional forest. Some areas of vegetation are potentially significant because they are adjacent to, and contiguous with, extensive areas of indigenous forest and/or protected areas. Some areas are ecologically significant because they contain representative elements of historic indigenous vegetation. Some areas of successional vegetation may provide habitat for Threatened and At Risk species such as *Muehlenbeckia astonii* (Threatened-Nationally Endangered), *Aciphylla squarrosa* (Regionally Vulnerable, Sawyer 2004), Wellington green gecko (*Naultinus punctatus*; At Risk-Declining) - especially in proximity to areas of kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*) and mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), and bush falcon/ karearea (*Falco novaeseelandiae* 'bush'; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) which hunt in them. However, not all vegetation will meet the level of significance needed to trigger a proposed SNA designation.



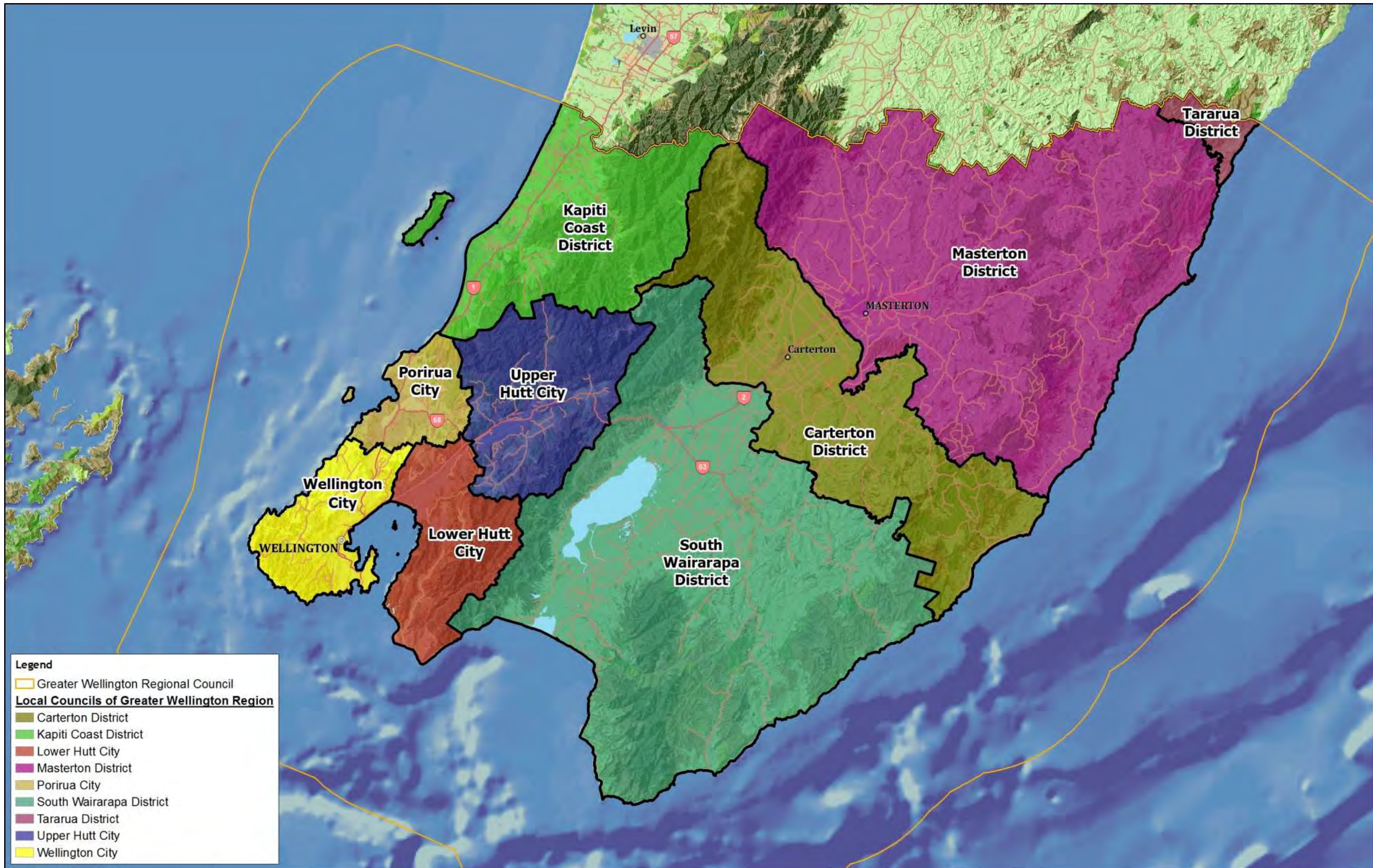


Figure 1. Location of Wellington City in Greater Wellington region

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### 3. METHODS

The following methodology was employed for the Stage 1 - Desktop Analysis:

#### Review of Existing Information

- A literature search was undertaken to gather all relevant ecological information on the Wellington City.
- Relevant background information was reviewed to find potential SNAs on public and private land in Wellington City, including:
  - Existing potential SNAs layers.
  - Existing Council held GIS layers.
  - Recent aerial photography images.
  - Remote sensing datasets (including Land Environment New Zealand (LENZ), Land Cover Database, Land Research Information Systems (LRIS), Natural Vegetation Survey Databank (NVS)).
  - Information held by the Council, GWRC, Landcare Research, QEII Trust and Department of Conservation (DOC).
  - Up-to-date information held by individuals (e.g. QEII representatives, DOC staff, Council personnel) regarding the natural values and management of potential SNAs (where available).
- Conservation threat classifications used throughout the document are from the most recent assessments e.g. Hitchmough *et al.* (2013) for lizards. Regional threat classifications for flora are from Sawyer (2004) and summarised in Appendix 3 for fauna (including relevant literature).
- Information on the location, tenure, local authority, protection status, size, and biodiversity values of each site was entered into an MS Excel workbook database (fields and descriptions provided in Appendix 2).

#### Mapping

- Adjustment of SNA site boundaries and mapping of potential SNAs was undertaken in a GIS<sup>1</sup> over an aerial photography background.
- Aerial photography was used to identify and map additional potential SNAs and these have also been assessed.

#### Significance Assessment

- Each potential SNA was assessed against the ecological significance criteria in Policy 23 of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) for the Wellington region (Appendix 1). These criteria are designed to meet Councils' obligations under Section 6(c) of the RMA (1991). If one or more of these criteria was found to be significant for a potential SNA then that site is ecologically significant. All assessments were recorded in the Excel workbook.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that if the site has previously been mapped as a potential SNA, the boundaries were checked and adjusted as necessary based on the desktop analysis.

- “Management” criteria were also assessed for each potential SNA, based on criteria in Wildland Consultants and Kessels Ecology (2015) (Appendix 4), with each criterion receiving a score of 1-5. These scores are provided without any weighting; weightings can be applied retrospectively, as part of the management process, to appropriately rank potential SNAs with desired features or required management actions.
- The assessments followed the guidance set out in:
  - Department of Conservation - Guidelines for Assessing and Identifying Significant Ecological Values (July 2015).
  - Greater Wellington Regional Council RPS Method 21: Identifying and protecting biodiversity in the Wellington Region: A guide to interpreting criteria in the Regional Policy Statement. 2016.
  - Quality Planning Website - Describing and Evaluating Biodiversity Values (<http://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/index.php/planning-tools/indigenous-biodiversity/describing-and-evaluating-biodiversity-values?highlight=WyJpbmRpZ2Vub3VzIl0=>).
  - Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand - Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems March 2015 (EIANZ 2015).
  - The agreed significance assessment methodology, and site management ranking, as set out in Wildland Consultants and Kessels Ecology (2015).
- Potential SNAs deemed to be not significant in the current review were retained in the Excel workbook, but their lack of significance indicated.
- Potential SNAs assessed as likely to be significant, but for which there was insufficient information to fully assess their significance were also identified.
- Sites where all indigenous vegetation or habitat appeared to have been cleared have been deleted from the GIS layer and the Excel spreadsheets. These sites are listed in Appendix 5.

## 4. ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 4.1 Wellington and Cook Strait Ecological Districts

Wellington City includes parts of two ecological districts in one ecological regions (see Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1: Ecological regions and ecological districts in Wellington City.

Ecological Region	Ecological District	Total Area of ED (ha)	Wellington City *	
			Area (ha)	% of ED
Sounds-Wellington	Cook Strait	13,102	5,335	41
Sounds-Wellington	Wellington	51,934	23,684	46

\* Non-terrestrial areas excluded.

The summary descriptions of Cook Strait and Wellington ecological districts below are sourced from: McEwen (1987), Singers and Rogers (2014), Rogers (2014), Greater Wellington Regional Council (2002) and Landcare Research (2015).

#### 4.1.1 Wellington Ecological District

##### Topography, Geology, and Soils

Wellington Ecological District comprises steep, strongly faulted hills and ranges, two harbours (one with several small islands), the large Pāuatahanui estuary, and the large Hutt River valley.

The geology almost entirely comprises Triassic-Jurassic alternating argillite and greywacke. There are a range of soils from greywacke and Pleistocene drift material and loess, with alluvial, peaty and stony soils in valleys. Soils on steep slopes are moderately leached, stony and shallow steepland soils. They are moderately fertile, with only slight scree erosion, and mainly used for pastoral farming, with some areas reverting to scrub. Soils on hilly, rolling and flattish slopes are generally moderately deep to deep loess or drift material over greywacke. In lower rainfall areas near the coast, subsoils are pale coloured, firm to compact, but in more inland higher rainfall areas the subsoils are browner, more friable, and better structured. Soils in valleys range from sandy and silty well-drained soils on levees, through poorly drained heavier textured soils in back-swamps and fans, to peaty soils in swamps. Shallow, stony soils occur on low terraces. There are minor areas of salty soils in estuarine areas and sandy soils on coastal dunes.

##### Climate

The climate is windy with west to northwest winds prevailing, a high wind-run and frequent gales. Summers are warm and winters mild. Annual rainfall is 900-1,400 mm and evenly distributed throughout the year.

##### Pre-human Vegetation

Indigenous forests were originally widespread, with podocarp forests (*kahikatea/Dacrydium dacrydioides*, *tōtara/Podocarpus totara*, *matai/Prumnopitys taxifolia*) on hills, *rimu (Dacrydium cupressinum)*-northern *rātā (Metrosideros robusta)*/*kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile)* forest nearer the coast, and *miro (Prumnopitys ferruginea)*-*rimu/tawa (Beilschmiedia tawa)* forest at higher elevations.

##### Current Vegetation

Much of ecological district is now farmed (semi-extensive sheep and cattle), with *c.*30% of the land covered in exotic grassland and *c.*8% in exotic forest. Areas of gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and/or broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) are common, covering *c.*14.5% of the district, while urban areas (e.g. Wellington City) comprise *c.*22% of landcover in the ED (Landcover Database v4.1; Landcare Research 2015, Figure 2).

Remaining indigenous vegetation includes salt marsh communities around Pāuatahanui Inlet, 'Mānuka and/or Kānuka' (*c.*2% of landcover), 'Broadleaved

Indigenous Hardwoods' (c.15% of landcover), and remnants of the original 'Indigenous Forest' (c.2% of landcover) (Landcover Database v4.1; Landcare Research 2015), although many have been logged for podocarps. Compared to Tararua Ecological District, very little beech is present, although black beech (*Fuscospora solandri*) and hard beech (*F. truncata*) occur in ridge stands between Haywards and Moonshine.

#### 4.1.2 Cook Strait Ecological District

##### Topography, Geology, and Soils

Cook Strait Ecological District is defined by its maritime climate, characterised by high wind-run and frequent gales, and the topography. The very exposed, steep coastal escarpments, terraces, headlands and islands on either side of Cook Strait have distinctive vegetation types. Many species occur on both sides of Cook Strait, but the district also represents a major biogeographic barrier to a large number of organisms.

The geology is complex with offshore islands and island groups from different geological epochs. The Wellington coast and Mana Island comprise Triassic and Jurassic alternating greywacke and argillite, and Holocene alluvium. Soils are mainly shallow and stony steep-land soils from greywacke, with skeletal soils and areas of bare rock and scree on coastal cliffs. In some places there are small areas of shallow and gravelly soils on old beach ridges.

##### Climate

The climate is maritime, with generally mild temperatures and good annual rainfall (approx. 1200 mm). The Cook Strait ED is characterised by high wind-run and frequent gales due to winds being forced through the gap between the North and South Island ranges.

##### Pre-human Vegetation

The steepest hill slopes and cliffs were probably originally covered in mixed low forest and scrub dominated by akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), kiekie (*Freycinetia banksii*), wharariki (*Phormium cookianum*), and mānuka. Forest species included karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), kohekohe, and ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), and also tawa, tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), occasional podocarps, and northern rātā.

##### Current Vegetation

Forest and scrub have now been largely replaced, as a result of fire and grazing, by shrublands and grasslands in which tauhinu (*Ozothamnus leptophyllus*), akiraho, māhoe, mānuka, *Coprosma propinqua*, *Muehlenbeckia complexa*, wharariki, silver tussock (*Poa cita*), and many introduced plants are key components (McEwen 1987b).

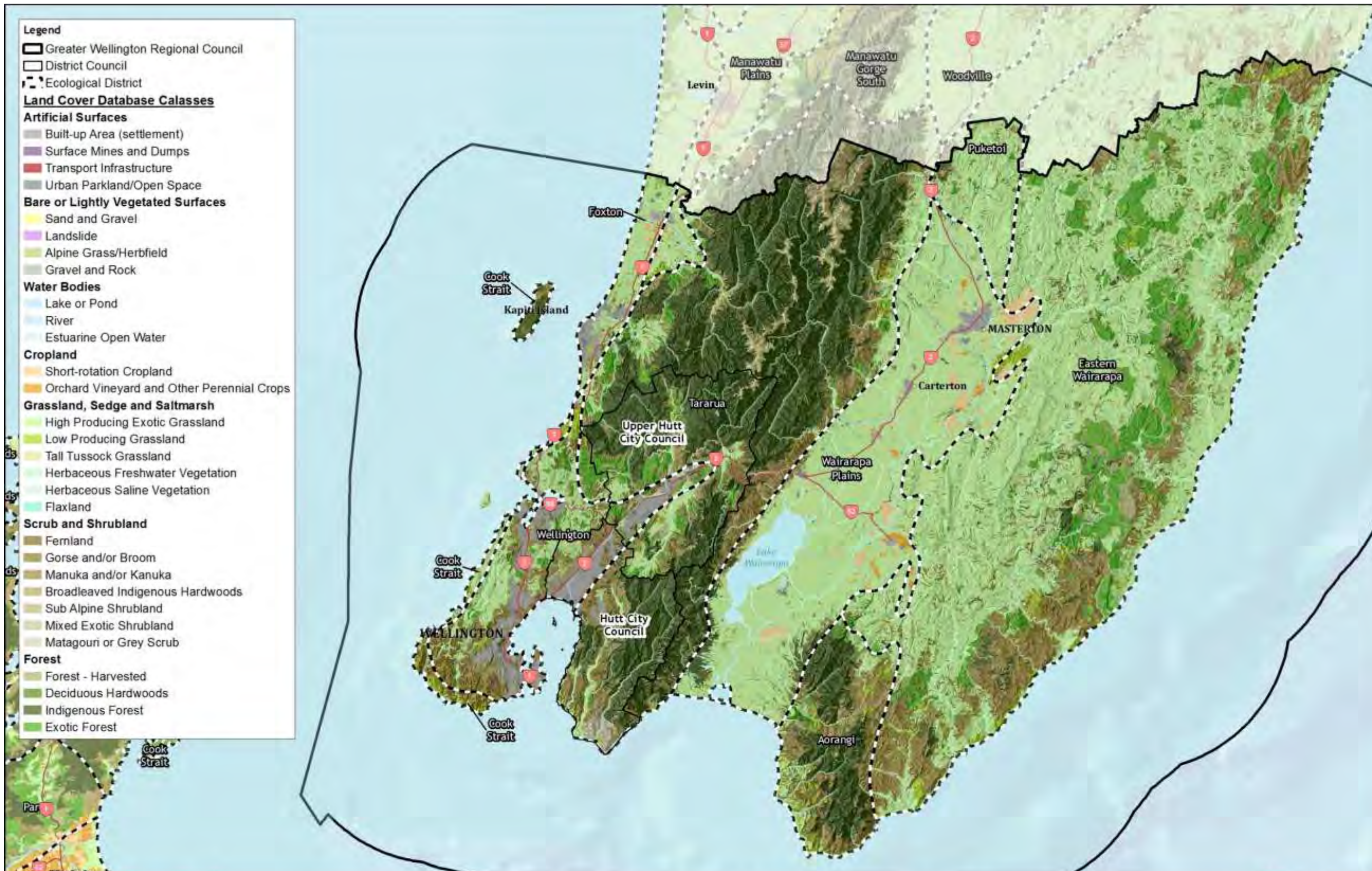
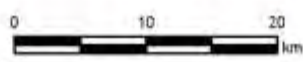


Figure 2. Land cover, as classified in LCDB4.1, for Wellington Region

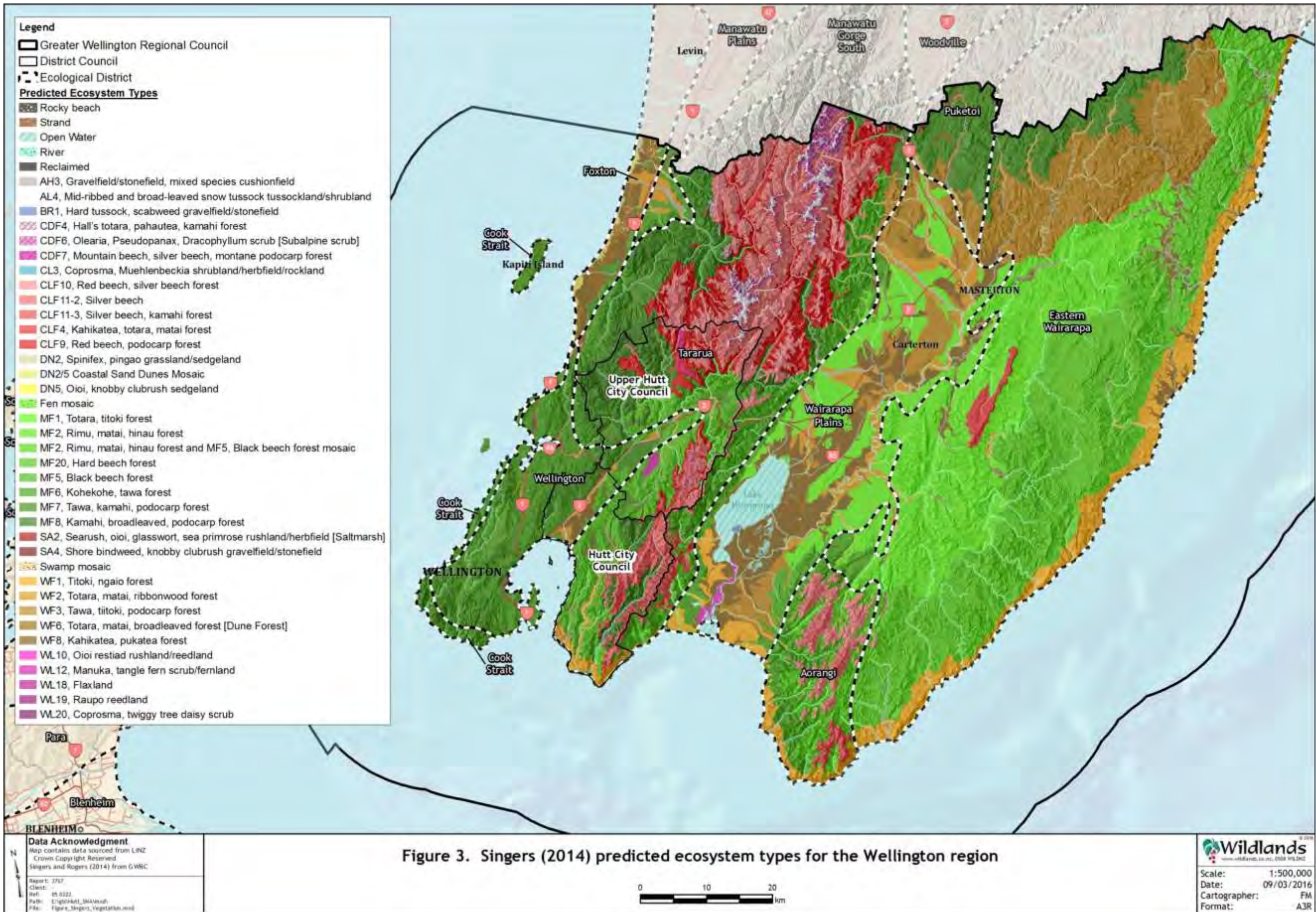
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## 4.2 Ecological domains

Ecological Domains (developed by the Greater Wellington Regional Council, GWRC 2002), also known as eco-domains, combine information on geology, geomorphology, meteorology, biology and human use of natural resources, and then combined this with expert knowledge of the ecological processes and characteristics of the region. This method resulted in a mosaic of some 60+ *eco-domains* - areas that have unity within themselves but distinctiveness from each other over the Greater Wellington region.

Table 2 lists the eco-domains that occur in the Wellington City.

Table 2: Eco-domains that occur in Wellington City.

Wellington Ecological District	Cook Strait Ecological District
42 Eastbourne - Point Howard/Seatoun- Scorching Bay	47 Western Temperate Foothills
44 Petone - Kaiwharawhara	48 Point Dorset - Makara
45 Wellington City	49 Makara/Pukerua Bay
46 Miramar Flats	50 Pipinui Point
47 Western Temperate Foothills	51 Wairaka with Green Point
48 Point Dorset - Makara	52 Porirua
49 Makara-Pukerua Bay	56 Western Hills
56 Western Hills	57 Western Hills Cloud Zone (>400m)
57 Western Hills Cloud Zone (>400m)	

## 4.3 Singers and Rogers ecosystem classification

The classification of ecosystems, as opposed to vegetation, involves the description of relationships between the abiotic environment and its biotic overlay. Development of a theoretical framework of environmental or physical drivers in New Zealand resulted in a hierarchy of temperature, moisture availability, and landform and soil gradients, which were divided sequentially down into categories or environmental classes (Singers and Rogers 2014). Vegetation communities and ground cover classes are aligned with each of the environmental zones. A primary division within the classification is the conceptual distinction between zonal and azonal ecosystems, where zonal ecosystems are driven primarily by the physical, macroclimatic variables of temperature and moisture availability, and azonal ecosystems are primarily the product of process variables producing edaphic extremes (e.g. extreme rock and soil chemistry, extreme heat, and frequent disturbance). This classification led to 152 ecosystems being recognised nationally - 78 zonal and 74 azonal (Singers and Rogers 2014).

Singers (2014) has undertaken the mapping for the Wellington region on behalf of Greater Wellington Regional Council. In the Wellington region (see Appendix 6 and Figure 3), c.30.6% of the land is covered in North and South Island mild forests (Units MF1, 2, 5-8, 20) with the altitudinal limit of this zone approximately defined by the upper elevational limits of tawa across its entire latitudinal range; c.11.7% is covered in Warm temperate forest (Units WF1, 2, 3, 6, 8) whose boundary is approximately defined by the southern and inland distributional limits of kohekohe; and c.6.7% is covered by Cool forest and scrub (Units CLF4, 9, 10, 11). The other



units comprise a smaller (although nonetheless important) part of the region, and 49% of the region remains unclassified (Singers 2014).

Within Wellington City, any indigenous vegetation that is considered to be representative of the full range of the original natural diversity of ecosystem will be ecologically significant because that ecosystem type is no longer commonplace (with less than about 30% remaining at the regional and/or district scale) and/or is poorly represented in existing protected areas (less than about 20% legally protected at the regional and district scale) (refer to Appendix 6).

#### 4.4 Threatened Environment Classification

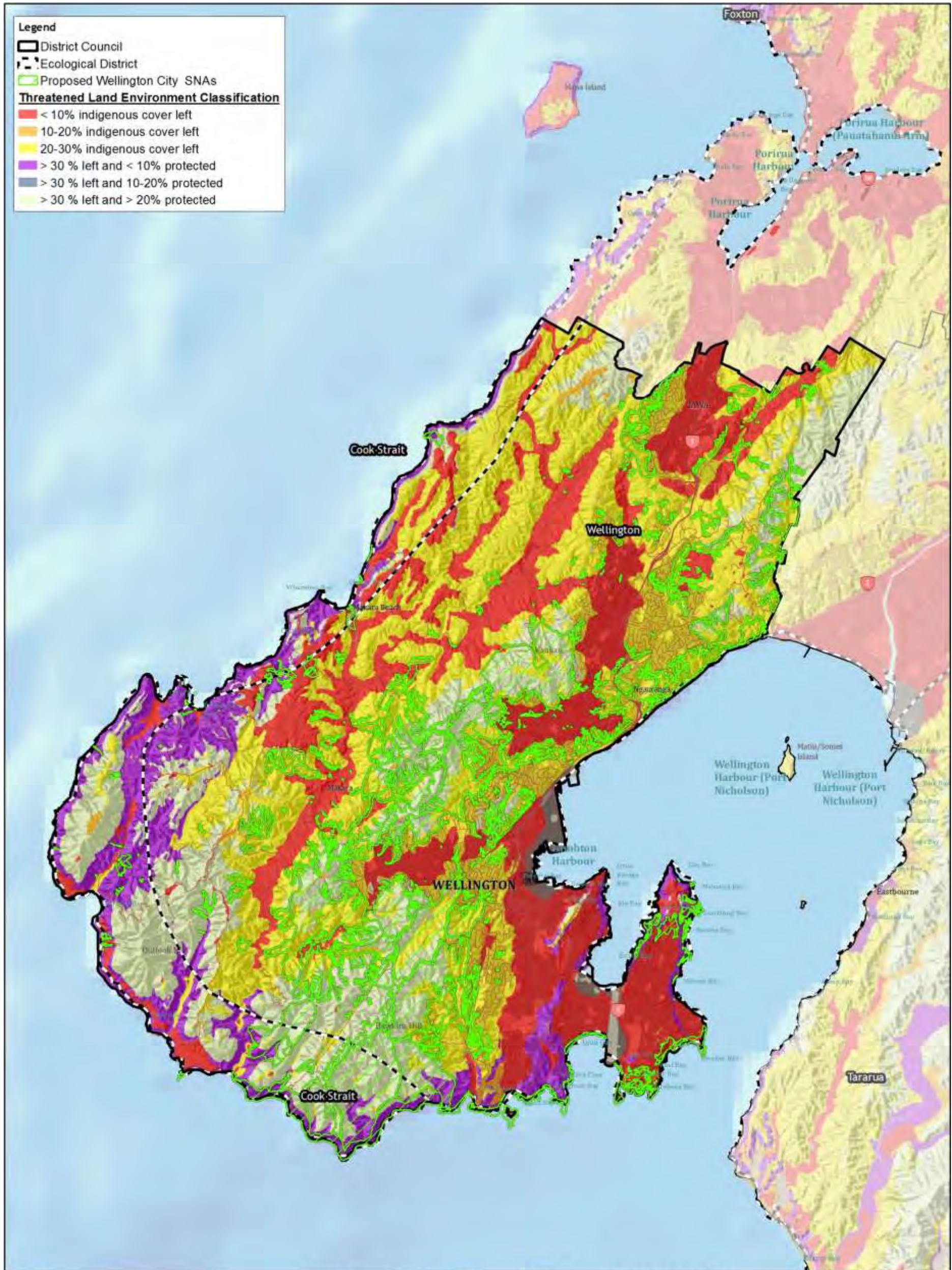
The Threatened Environment Classification (TEC) combines three national databases: Land Environments of New Zealand (LENZ), Land Cover Database (LCDB4.1), and the protected areas network (PAN-NZ) to determine which LENZ environments have the least amount of indigenous vegetation remaining and/or are not legally protected and are therefore considered to be at most risk (Cieraad *et al.* 2015, Walker *et al.* 2007).

Each of the 500 LENZ Level IV environments were assigned one of six threat categories on the basis of past habitat loss (percentage indigenous cover remaining) and current legal protection<sup>1</sup> (Table 3). A land environment was given a high threat status if it supported a small amount of indigenous vegetation, and a low threat category if it still supports large areas of indigenous vegetation. These categories are illustrated for the Wellington region (Figure 4).

Table 3: Extant indigenous cover for Wellington City for each of the Level IV Threatened Environment Classification categories (as per Cieraad *et al.* 2015, Walker *et al.* 2007).

Threatened Environment Category	Criterion	% of Region or District	
		Wellington Region	Wellington City
Acutely Threatened	<10% indigenous cover remaining.	2.1	24.5
Chronically Threatened	10-20% indigenous cover remaining.	3.0	0.7
At Risk	20-30% indigenous cover remaining.	1.8	40.8
Critically Underprotected	>30% indigenous cover remaining and <10% legally protected.	5.7	10.2
Underprotected	>30% indigenous cover remaining and 10-20% legally protected.	25.2	-
No Threat Category	>30% indigenous cover and >20% legally protected	49.8	23.9

<sup>1</sup> Current legal protection does not necessarily protect indigenous ecological values. Protection of indigenous species and ecosystem values can depend on the type of legal protection/reserve status, but also the type of proposed development.



**Legend**

- District Council
- Ecological District
- Proposed Wellington City SNAs

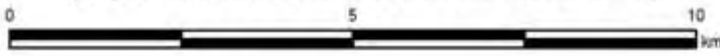
**Threatened Land Environment Classification**

- < 10% indigenous cover left
- 10-20% indigenous cover left
- 20-30% indigenous cover left
- > 30% left and < 10% protected
- > 30% left and 10-20% protected
- > 30% left and > 20% protected

**Figure 4. Extant indigenous cover for Wellington City for each of the Level IV Threatened Environment Classification categories (as per Cieraad et al. 2015, Walker et al. 2007)**

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The government produced a non-statutory report recommending national priorities for conservation on private land, with the expectation that these priorities would be used to support and inform Councils' biodiversity responsibilities under the Resource Management Act (Ministry for the Environment 2007). These national priorities outline that indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened or Chronically Threatened environments should be protected where possible.

All indigenous vegetation cover remaining in threatened land environments in Wellington City may therefore be potentially ecologically significant. However, relative ecological value will also depend on the maturity and species composition of each area of indigenous vegetation, and their importance as habitat for indigenous fauna species. Not all areas of indigenous vegetation are ecologically significant, but areas assessed as not having significant vegetation (or possibly even lacking indigenous vegetation) may still contain significant habitat for indigenous fauna. This includes coastal rocky platforms and beaches providing important habitat for seabirds and gravel scree providing habitats for skinks.

#### 4.5 Protected Natural Areas

Many of the SNAs identified in this review are located within or adjacent to Key Natural Ecosystem (KNE) sites, Regional Parks, water catchment areas, other GWRC- and DOC-administered natural areas, and indigenous habitats on land administered by WCC. Wellington City contains several extensive protected natural areas including the Inner Green Belt, Taputeranga Marine Reserve and Otari Conservation Area (DOC), Makara Covenants and Te Wai-Komaru Covenant (Conservation Act covenants) (Figure 5). The old Karori water catchment area comprises a mix of indigenous and exotic forest ecosystems that is now ringed by a predator proof fence. A number of nationally and regionally rare species have been reintroduced to Karori and are spreading into the wider city.

GWRC undertakes pest mammal control across large areas of indigenous vegetation including KNE sites, which are managed as part of GWRC's objective to protect and restore indigenous biodiversity in the Greater Wellington region. These include the following KNE sites: Belmont-Korokoro, Makara Coast, Western Wellington Forests, and Wellington South Coast. Wellington City also administers reserves and parks which contain indigenous habitats.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Overview of potential SNAs in Wellington City

A total of 176 SNAs covering an area of c.5,492 ha have been identified and summarised in this report (Appendices 7 and 8). The area and number of potential SNAs within each ecological district are shown in Table 4. The locations of potential SNAs are shown in Figure 6. Appendix 7 summarises which potential SNAs require further information or on-site assessment and brief site descriptions are presented in Appendix 8.

The assessments in this report are based on historical and desktop information. The RPS23 criteria assessments have been undertaken on the basis of available information; as though the historical information is still correct, and that the presence of a particular species indicates that the SNA comprises or contains suitable habitat. However, most potential SNAs need to be field checked to confirm that the identified values still exist and the boundaries of the vegetation or habitat types may also require further refinement.

Table 4: Total area (ha) and number of potential SNAs in each ecological district for Wellington City.

Ecological District	No. of Potential SNAs <sup>1</sup>	Area (ha)
Cook Strait	18	113.25
Cook Strait, Wellington <sup>2</sup>	30	691.55
Wellington	128	3,886.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>5,492.36</b>

<sup>1</sup> Some potential SNAs comprise more than one vegetation or habitat remnant.

<sup>2</sup> Some potential SNAs extend over more than one ecological district.

Table 5 below summarises the number of potential SNAs that were assessed as potentially significant for all ecological criteria in the Greater Wellington RPS, Policy 23 (a, b, c, and d) and for each of the criteria.

Table 5: Number of potential SNAs and total area (ha) assessed as significant for each ecological significance criteria of the Greater Wellington RPS, Policy 23.

Significance <sup>1</sup>	Significant 'Yes'		Possibly significant 'Yes?'		Unlikely to be significant 'No?'		Not significant 'No'	
	No. Pot. SNAs	Area (ha)	No. Pot. SNAs	Area (ha)	No. Pot. SNAs	Area (ha)	No. Pot. SNAs	Area (ha)
Significant for all RPS23 ecological criteria <sup>2</sup>	26	2,001.44						
Significant for PRS23a Representativeness	96	3,575.24	25	820.06	28	403.39	27	693.67
Significant for PRS23b Rarity	118	4826.4	11	148.02	5	46.26	42	471.67
Significant for PRS23c Diversity	63	3797.92	27	890.81	28	431.74	58	371.89
Significant for PRS23d Ecological Context	78	4,962.43	15	232.25	5	44.61	78	253.06
Significant for PRS23e Tangata Whenua values	34	1,084.80						

1. The RPS23 criteria assessments have been undertaken on the basis of available information; as though the historical information is still correct, and that the presence of a particular species indicates that the SNA comprises or contains suitable habitat. However, these values need to be confirmed for most SNAs

2. Excludes RPS23e Tangata Whenua values

Of the 26 potential SNAs that were assessed as significant for all RPS23 Ecological Criteria (a 'Yes' was entered into the Excel spreadsheet), 23 probably have sufficient information not to require a site visit (Appendix 7). The remaining three (WC040, WC041, WC042), all along Makara Stream tributary in the vicinity of Quartz Hill, could benefit from site visits to confirm vegetation types and values.

In addition to the 96 potential SNAs assessed as significant for RPS23a Representativeness, there were 25 potential SNAs (820.06 ha) where it seemed likely that the site was significant for representativeness (a 'Yes?' was entered into the Excel spreadsheet), 28 potential SNAs (403.39 ha) that were assessed as unlikely to be representative (a 'No?' was entered into the Excel spreadsheet), and 27 potential SNAs (693.67 ha) that were assessed as not representative (a 'No' was entered into the Excel spreadsheet).

These assessments could change as a result of further information and/or in the field assessment, including that the vegetation or habitat is not representative of the broad ecosystem types predicted by Singers (2014) – in these instances 'Yes' would change to 'No'. One of the difficulties in assessing PRS23a-Representativeness is that the criterion refers to the "*original or current natural diversity of ecosystem and habitat types*". The Singers (2014) classification predicts broad climax ecosystem types, but much of the current vegetation cover in Wellington City comprises successional vegetation types that are characteristic of the current diversity, and should thus, technically, be assessed as significant for RPS23a, but they are not representative of the Singer (2014) ecosystem types used as the benchmark for assessment.

Further information and/or site visits could also result in re-evaluation of the 'Yes', 'Yes?' and 'No?' assessments for RPS23b, PRS23c, RPS23d and RPS23e.

For Criterion RPS23b-Rarity, changes to significance assessments may result because the postulated rare habitat type (e.g. seal haul-out, or sea-bird influenced vegetation) does not actually occur in the site, or the vegetation on that portion of an SNA classified as Acutely or Chronically Threatened Land Environment does not comprise more than 50% indigenous canopy species (despite checking this on aerial photography), or a rare species has been reported for the potential SNA, but the site does not comprise important habitat for that species.

Diversity (RPS23c) can be difficult to assess where there is little information available. Number of vegetation tiers range of plant species and the number of fauna guilds and diversity of fauna were used where this information was available.

Three potential SNAs were assessed as significant ('Yes') and another two as possibly significant ('Yes?') solely for RPS23d-Connectivity - these potential SNAs will need to be assessed in the field for biodiversity values and if these are found to be insufficient to meet RPS23 then these sites should be assigned as 'Not significant':

- 'Yes': WC128-South Karori Road mahoe scrub, WC138-Mahoe scrub on the western side of Ohiro Road, Brooklyn, and WC035-Isolated karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream.

- ‘Yes?’: WC127-South Karori Road QEII covenant, and WC171-Kilmister Block and Awarua Street Farmland.

Culturally significant values were tentatively identified for 34 potential SNAs. Some of these (17 sites) include or comprise stands of mature karaka reported by Park (1999) and the historic value of these needs to be confirmed.

## 5.2 Potential SNAs requiring additional information and/or site visits

An assessment was made of the robustness of the data underpinning the above significance assessment to enable prioritisation of site visits and to identify information gaps.

- Seventy-five of the 176 potential SNAs (covering c.4,439 ha) were assessed as likely to be significant based on currently available information (Table 5). These potential SNAs have strong evidence to support the assessment of at least one of the RPS23 criteria as ‘Yes’ and have a low priority for additional information requirements or a site visit.
- A study of aerial photographs identified 38 potential SNAs (covering c.472 ha) that are likely to contain significant natural vegetation, habitats, flora or fauna, but vegetation boundaries and types need to be checked in the field. These potential SNAs have reasonable evidence to support the assessment of at least one of the RPS23 criteria as ‘Yes’. However, many are rural sites that have been rarely visited by ecologists and vegetation types may have changed from the historic descriptions or may have changed in extent since 2013 (when the aerial photographs were taken).
- Potentially significant features were identified for 42 sites (547 ha), but these require the presence of vegetation and habitat types and flora and fauna to be confirmed by field survey. These potential SNAs generally have weak or old evidence to support the presence of these values. These SNAs:
  - Are groups of isolated small urban sites, which collectively may be significant.
  - Potentially contain rare habitat but this needs to be confirmed.
  - Adjacent to habitat that may support rare species (e.g. streams) but may not be significant otherwise.
  - A rare species has been infrequently reported but the site may not be important habitat for that species.
- A total of nine sites are potentially only significant for RPS23e Tangata whenua values; they would therefore be considered significant under the RPS, but confirmation of Tangata whenua values is not within the expertise of the authors (also refer to Table 5). Note that potential Tangata whenua values have been also been identified for another 23 potential SNAs.
- Additionally, there were potential SNAs (covering 8.95 ha) where there was insufficient information to be able to assess whether they were significant; and
- A further six sites (1.65 ha) assessed as having insufficient values to be significant.
- All of these assessments are listed with central grid references in Appendix 7.

Table 6: Number of potential SNAs and total area (ha) in each ecological data audit category for Wellington City.

<b>Data Audit Category</b>	<b>No. of Potential SNAs</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Likely to be significant	75	4,439.28
Likely to be significant but requires site visit	38	472.76
May be significant but requires confirmation	42	547.98
Likely to be significant (Tangata whenua)	2	12.48
May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation	7	9.26
Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation	6	8.95
Assessed as not significant	6	1.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>5,492.36</b>

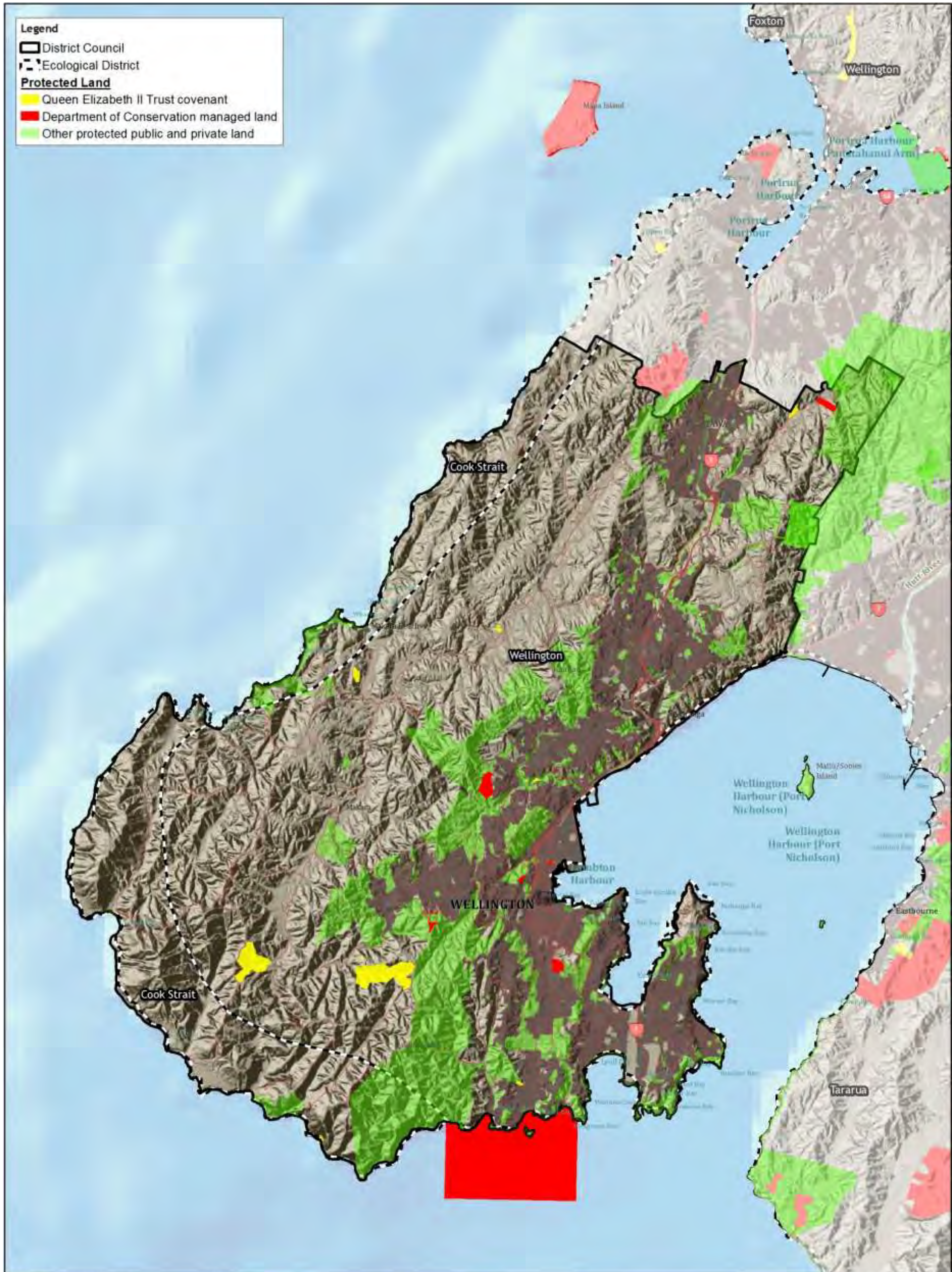


Figure 5. Protected Natural Areas in Wellington City

**Data Acknowledgment**  
 Maps contain data sourced from LINZ  
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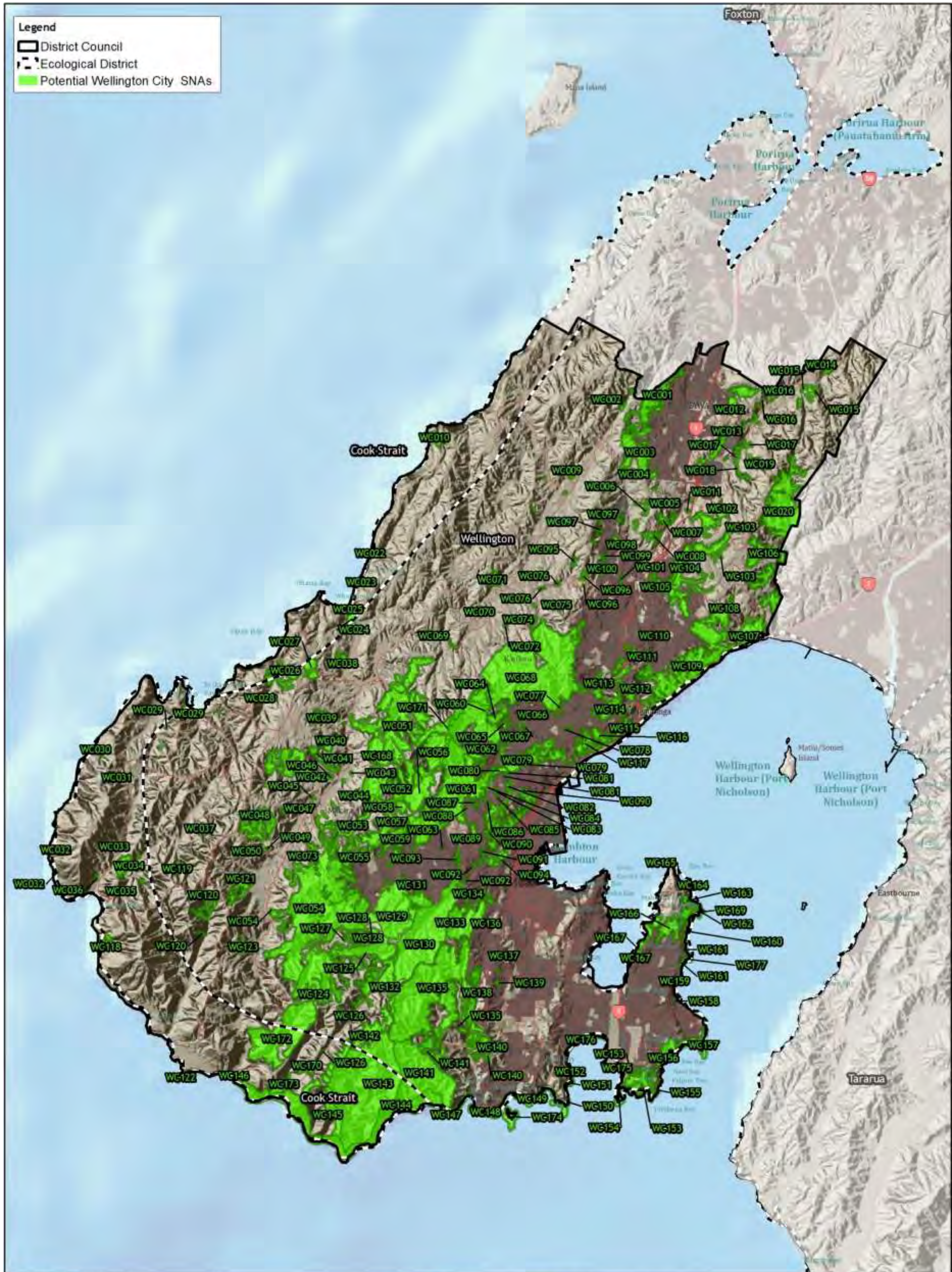
Report: 3942  
 Client:   
 Ref: 15/0212  
 Path: E:\gpi\WCC\_3942.mxd  
 File: Figure\_ProtectedLand.mxd



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Scale: 1:100,000  
 Date: 15/12/2016  
 Cartographer: FM  
 Format: A3





**Data Acknowledgment**  
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 File: Figure\_SNA.mxd

**Figure 6. Potential Significant Natural Areas (SNA) in Wellington City**

0 5 10 km

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Scale: 1:100,000  
 Date: 15/12/2016  
 Cartographer: FM  
 Format: A3

### 5.3 Management criteria

Eight criteria were scored, in the full assessment<sup>1</sup>, from 1 to 5 for each potential SNA to assist with making future management decisions such as allocating pest and weed control funding: Representativeness, Threatened Land Environment, Rarity of habitats, Rare flora, Rare fauna, Community diversity, Ecological context, and Fauna habitat. These criteria were scored on the currently available information and the scores are likely to change as more information becomes available for some of the potential SNAs. The final summed scores ranged from 8 (the lowest possible score) to 38 (highest possible score = 40). These scores can be used to assist with selecting sites to manage, and multipliers can be applied to these scores to rank them for particular attributes.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive, systematic field survey of potential significant natural areas (SNAs) has not been undertaken in Wellington City. Assessments of some sites or parts of sites have been undertaken, but information is often out of date or lacking. This report identifies potential SNAs based on desktop analyses of actual and potential values within those sites. It is therefore recommended that fieldwork is undertaken for all potential SNAs (listed as likely to be significant in Appendix 7) to confirm the location of boundaries, management issues, and to document the ecological values within each site. Some potential SNAs are clearly significant and therefore have a lower priority for field survey; that said, it is likely that discussion with landowners and further field survey will identify other values, some of which (e.g. the presence of threatened species) may be more important than those currently known.

It is also recommended that field surveys be undertaken for all other potential SNAs, where detailed information is lacking, to:

- Confirm the location of site boundaries;
- Confirm or identify ecological values;
- Confirm or identify vegetation and habitat types;
- Develop more extensive records of significant indigenous flora and fauna, and;
- In some cases confirm whether a site is ecologically significant or not.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Mitch Lewandowski and Myfanwy Emeny (Wellington City Council) for initiating this project.

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<sup>1</sup> Provided as an Excel spreadsheet.

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## POLICY 23 OF THE REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE WELLINGTON REGION (GWRC 2013)

### **Policy 23: Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values - district and regional plans**

District and regional plans shall identify and evaluate indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values; these ecosystems and habitats will be considered significant if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) Representativeness: the ecosystems or habitats that are typical and characteristic examples of the full range of the original or current natural diversity of ecosystem and habitat types in a district or in the region, and:
  - (i) are no longer commonplace (less than about 30% remaining); or
  - (ii) are poorly represented in existing protected areas (less than about 20% legally protected).
- (b) Rarity: the ecosystem or habitat has biological or physical features that are scarce or threatened in a local, regional or national context. This can include individual species, rare and distinctive biological communities and physical features that are unusual or rare.
- (c) Diversity: the ecosystem or habitat has a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features within an area.
- (d) Ecological context of an area: the ecosystem or habitat:
  - (i) enhances connectivity or otherwise buffers representative, rare or diverse indigenous ecosystems and habitats; or
  - (ii) provides seasonal or core habitat for protected or threatened indigenous species.
- (e) Tangata whenua values: the ecosystem or habitat contains characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua, identified in accordance with tikanga Māori.

### **Explanation**

Policy 23 sets out criteria as guidance that must be considered in identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values. Wellington Regional Council, and district and city councils are required to assess indigenous ecosystems and habitats against all the criteria but the relevance of each will depend on the individual cases. To be classed as having significant biodiversity values, an indigenous ecosystem or habitat must fit one or more of the listed criteria. Wellington Regional Council and district and city councils will need to engage directly with land owners and work collaboratively with them to identify areas, undertake field evaluation, and assess significance. Policy 23 will ensure that significant biodiversity values are identified in district and regional plans in a consistent way.

Indigenous ecosystems and habitats can have additional values of significance to tangata whenua. There are a number of indigenous ecosystems and habitats across the region that are significant to tangata whenua for their ecological characteristics. These ecosystems will be considered for significance under this policy if they still exhibit the ecosystem functions which are considered significant by tangata whenua. Access and use of any identified areas would be subject to landowner agreement. Wellington Regional Council and district and city councils will need to engage directly with tangata whenua and work collaboratively with them and other stakeholders, including landowners, to identify areas under this criterion.

Regional plans will identify indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values in the coastal marine area, wetlands and the beds of lakes and rivers. District plans will identify indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values for all land, except the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR SNA DATABASE FIELDS

	Attribute Code	Attribute Name	Comments
Site Attributes	New number MERGE or group	Group number	Many SNAs in the shapefile supplied by WCC overlapped or were more logically grouped together. In a separate Excel spreadsheet the original Wellington SNA site numbers have been retained but grouped together and given a group number.
	New number	Site Number	Unique site number (e.g. WCC001) <sup>1</sup> . This site number replaced the various and variable number formats from previous survey.
	NEW_Sitename	Site Name	A suitable name, such as nearest road or feature, ecosystem type and unique suffix if required (e.g. Smith Road Wetland A) <sup>2</sup> .
	Dominant_Habitat	Dominant Habitats	Brief phrase to identify if the site is predominantly scrub, forest, bare rock, indigenous or exotic, etc
	LOCATION	Location	Brief description of location
	ECOLDIST	Ecological District	Sites may occur in more than one ecological district.
	Ecodomain	Greater Wellington Ecological Domain	Sites may occur in more than one ecological domain.
	Identified by	Identified by	Which agency identified the site as possible SNA
	New_Descrip	Site description	Information from all 'sub' sites, and new site information combined
	NZTM_X	NZTM easting	
	NZTM_Y	NZTM northing	
	TLA	Territorial local authority	May be in more than one TLA
	STATUS	Status	Private, DOC, HCDC, LHDCDC, GWRC, Other
	Shape_Area	Area	Measured in hectares.
	ADJACE	Adjacent land use	Brief description of land use in surrounding areas on aerial photographs.
	CONDITION	Condition	Brief description of factors that may be affecting condition (positively or negatively)
LAND_MGNT	Land management issues	Brief description of land management issues that need to or are being addressed.	
REFS	References	Any referenced used to inform site values	
RPS Policy 23 Criteria	RPS23A	Criterion a) Representativeness	Y/N
	RPS23A_JUS	Criterion a) Justification	Justification statement
	RPS23B	Criterion b) Rarity	Y/N
	RPS23B_JUS	Criterion b) Justification	Justification statement
	RPS23C	Criterion c) Diversity	Y/N
	RPS23C_JUS	Criterion c) Justification	Justification statement
	RPS23D	Criterion d) Ecological context	Y/N
	RPS23D_JUS	Criterion d) Justification	Justification statement
	RPS23E	Criterion e) Tangata whenua	Y or unknown, and summary of any information
	RPS23SIG	Overall Significance	Y/N

<sup>1</sup> SNA numbers were assigned using 10km grid-squares. Numbering started in the Northwest of Wellington City and moved east until all potential SNA in that row of 10 km grid-squares had its own unique number. Numbering then started in the next row south, again working west to east. Thus adjacent groups of SNA usually have consecutive or similar numbers. Original site numbers (WCC provided data included two different type of site numbering) were retained in another spreadsheet which has also been supplied.

<sup>2</sup> Existing SNA names were used where possible, but sometimes more descriptive names were required for groups of sites.



	<b>Attribute Code</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Management Criteria</b>	REPRSNTS	Representative score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	REPRSNTC	Representative comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	THRLENZS	Threatened Land Environment score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	THRLENZC	Threatened Land Environment comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	HABITATS	Rare habitats score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	HABITATC	Rare habitats comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	FLORA_S	Rare flora score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	FLORA_C	Rare flora comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	FAUNA_S	Rare fauna score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	FAUNA_C	Rare fauna comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	COMMUNITS	Community diversity score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	COMMUNITC	Community diversity comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	CONTEXTS	Ecological context score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	CONTEXTC	Ecological context comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	FAUNAHAB_S	Fauna habitat score	Scored 1-5 according to Appendix 2
	FAUNAHAB_C	Fauna habitat comment	Justification for the score, any relevant information
	RESTORE	Restoration potential if known	Potential restoration actions that could be undertaken
	Action_Comments	Action comments	Action comments from WCC Ecological Site database
	IMPORT_S	Importance score	Sum of all scores
	IMPJUST	Importance justification	Brief importance justification

DRAFT

## ‘THREATENED’, ‘AT RISK’, AND REGIONALLY UNCOMMON SPECIES IN WELLINGTON REGION

Sources: Vascular plants (Bioweb; and references in site descriptions); birds (eBird - Sullivan *et al.* 2009; and references in site descriptions); indigenous lizards (Bioweb Herpetofauna database). Threat classifications are as per the most recent classification for that taxon.

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Species	Common Name	National Threat Classification	Regional Threat Status
<b>Vascular Plants</b>			
<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>		Not Threatened	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Bulbophyllum tuberculatum</i>		At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient
<i>Centipeda minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>		Threatened-Nationally Endangered	Data Deficient
<i>Chenopodium allanii</i>		At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	Serious Decline
<i>Corybas cryptanthus</i>		At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	-
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>grandis</i>		Data Deficient	-
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>maritima</i>		At Risk-Declining	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>		Threatened-Nationally Critical	Regionally Critical
<i>Discaria toumatou</i>	Matagouri	Not Threatened	Serious Decline
<i>Drymoanthus flavus</i>		At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	Regionally Critical
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>		At Risk-Declining	Sparse
<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>	Pīngao	At Risk-Declining	Gradual Decline
<i>Gahnia rigida</i>		Not Threatened	Regionally Critical
<i>Gonocarpus incanus</i>		Not Threatened	Sparse
<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i> var. <i>holoschoenus</i>		Threatened-Nationally Critical	Extinct in wild
<i>Lepilaena bilocularis</i>		Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	Data Deficient
<i>Mazus novae-zeelandiae</i> subspecies		Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable or At Risk-Declining	Regionally Critical or Regionally Endangered
<i>Meliccytus obovatus</i> <sup>1</sup>		At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	Regionally Critical
<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>		Threatened-Nationally Endangered	Regionally Critical
<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>	Red mistletoe, pirirangi	At Risk-Declining	Regionally Critical
<i>Pimelea villosa</i> <sup>2</sup>		At Risk-Declining	Regionally Vulnerable
<i>Poa billardierei</i>	Sand tussock	At Risk-Declining	Gradual Decline
<i>Pterostylis alveata</i>		Non-resident Native-Coloniser	-
<i>Sonchus kirkii</i>		At Risk-Declining	Sparse
<i>Streblus banksii</i>	Large-leaved milk tree/ turepo	At Risk-Relict	Regionally Endangered
<i>Vittadinia australis</i>		Not Threatened	Regionally Endangered
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	New Zealand fur seal	Not Threatened	
<i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i> <sup>3</sup>	Long-tailed bat	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<b>Lizards</b>			
<i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>	Pacific gecko	At Risk-Relict	
<i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i>	Forest gecko	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "southern North Island"	Southern North Island forest gecko	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Naultinus punctatus</i>	Wellington green gecko	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>	Copper skink	Not Threatened	
<i>Oligosoma infrapunctatum</i>	Speckled skink	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>	Spotted skink	At Risk-Relict	
<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i>	Ornate skink	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>	Common skink	Not Threatened	

<sup>1</sup> Although not separately described yet as a distinct species *Meliccytus* aff. *obovatus* (AK 229988; Cook Strait) is recognised (e.g. in Sawyer 2004) as a distinct form occurring on both sides of the Cook Strait. This species has been recorded near Point Howard/ Lowry Bay in Hutt City.

<sup>2</sup> *Pimelea* aff. *arenaria* (AK 216133; Southern New Zealand) of Sawyer (2004), and *Pimelea* aff. *villosa* (AK 216133; Southern New Zealand) in de Lange *et al.* (2013), are treated as *P. villosa* by NZPCN (2016). Refer to Taxonomy notes on [http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora\\_details.aspx?ID=193](http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=193).

<sup>3</sup> May occur in larger tracts of forest and potentially parts of the Hutt River corridor.

Species	Common Name	National Threat Classification	Regional Threat Status
<i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>	Brown skink	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	Tuatara	At Risk-Relict	
<i>Woodworthia maculata</i>	Common gecko	Not Threatened	
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i>	North Island kaka	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>	North Island brown kiwi	Threatened- Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"	New Zealand falcon	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Blue penguin	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Black shag	At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied shag	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little black shag	At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	White heron	Threatened-Nationally Critical	
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Reef heron	Threatened-Nationally Endangered	
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Bittern	Threatened-Nationally Endangered	
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal spoonbill	At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Grey duck	Threatened-Nationally Critical	
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless crane	At Risk-Relict	
<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	Pied oystercatcher	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	Variable oystercatcher	At Risk-Recovering	
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Banded dotterel	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	Wrybill	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Eastern bar-tailed godwit	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Pied stilt	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Red-billed gull	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Larus bulleri</i>	Black-billed gull	Threatened-Nationally Critical	
<i>Chlidonias albobristatus</i>	Black-fronted tern	Threatened-Nationally Endangered	
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted tern	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty tern	At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	
<i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae</i>	Red-crowned parakeet	At Risk-Relict	
<i>Eudynamis taitensis</i>	Long-tailed cuckoo	At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand pipit	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Acanthisitta chloris</i>	North Island rifleman	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i>	New Zealand dabchick	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable	
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Hutton's shearwater	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Fluttering shearwater	At Risk-Relict	
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty shearwater	At Risk-Declining	
<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>	Bellbird	Not Threatened	All of GWRC, localised distribution, increasing in abundance.
<i>Petroica macrocephala toitoi</i>	North Island tomtit	Not Threatened	Uncommon in urban areas or around urban fringe of extensive forests
<i>Petroica longipes</i>	North Island robin	Not Threatened	Uncommon in urban areas or around urban fringe of extensive forests
<i>Mohoua albicilla</i>	Whitehead	Not Threatened	Uncommon in urban areas or around urban fringe of extensive forests
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Maoricicada myersi</i>	Orongorongo black cicada, Myers' cicada	At Risk-Naturally Uncommon	Orongorongo River coastal plain

Species	Common Name	National Threat Classification	Regional Threat Status
<i>Amphispalta strepitans</i>	Chirping cicada	Not Threatened	Between Wainuiomata River and Orongorongo River (also local on southern Wellington coast)

DRAFT

MANAGEMENT CRITERIA (REVISED FROM WILDLAND CONSULTANTS AND KESSELS ECOLOGY 2015)

	1 Representative	2 TEC <sup>1</sup>	3 Rare Habitats	4 Rare Plants	5 Rare Fauna	6 Communities	7 Ecological context	8 Habitat for indigenous fauna
5	Ecosystems <sup>2</sup> that are typical and characteristic of those originally present in the region <sup>3</sup> prior to human occupation; or an ecosystem that is one of the better remaining examples of its type in the region.	At least 0.5 ha <sup>4</sup> of indigenous vegetation or habitat on Acutely Threatened (<10% indigenous cover remaining) land environments.	Nationally rare or uncommon indigenous vegetation or habitat	Nationally Threatened indigenous plant, lichen, or fungus species present	Nationally Threatened indigenous animal species regularly present	At least 5 indigenous vegetation/habitat types or landforms covered by indigenous vegetation OR at least 80% of the expected indigenous plant species, OR at least one indigenous fauna group with close to expected species richness	Extensive or uninterrupted habitat greater than 100 ha in size or at least 5 km long, OR buffers more than 70% of the margin of an important or vulnerable ecosystem (e.g. stream wetland, dune systems, nationally rare ecosystem type).	Important site or habitat for more than 10 or assemblage of indigenous fauna species
4	Ecosystems that are mostly typical and characteristic of those originally present in the region prior to human occupation, but where parts of the ecosystem are not in original condition; or ecosystems that are some of the better remaining examples of its type in the ecological district.	At least 1 ha of indigenous vegetation or habitat on Chronically Threatened (10-20% indigenous cover remaining) land environments, or wetland habitats smaller than 0.5 ha on Acutely Threatened (<10% indigenous cover remaining) land environments	Regionally rare or uncommon indigenous vegetation or habitat	Nationally At Risk-Declining indigenous plant, lichen, or fungus species present OR regionally uncommon indigenous plant species present.	Nationally At Risk-Declining indigenous animal species regularly present OR regionally uncommon indigenous animal species present.	At least 4 indigenous vegetation/habitat types or landforms covered by indigenous vegetation OR at least 70% of the expected indigenous plant species, OR at least one indigenous fauna group with 70% expected species richness	Extensive or uninterrupted habitat 10-100 ha in size or 3-5 km long, OR buffers 50-70% of the margin of an important or vulnerable ecosystem.	Important site or habitat for 5-9 assemblages of indigenous fauna species
3	Ecosystems that are typical and characteristic examples of the current natural diversity of ecosystem types in the ecological district (but not the best examples remaining).	At least 5 ha of indigenous vegetation or habitat on At Risk (20-30% indigenous cover remaining) land environments, or at least 0.5 ha on Chronically Threatened (10-20% indigenous cover remaining) land environments.	Rare or uncommon indigenous vegetation or habitat at ecological district scale.	Nationally At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, At Risk--Relict or At Risk-Recovering plant, lichen, or fungus species present, OR indigenous plant, lichen, or fungus species present that is rare at ecological district scale	Nationally At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, At Risk--Relict or At Risk-Recovering indigenous animal species regularly present	At least 3 indigenous vegetation/habitat types or landforms covered by indigenous vegetation OR at least 50-70% of the expected indigenous plant species, OR at least one indigenous fauna group with 50-70% expected species richness.	Habitats of 5-9.9 ha in size or 1-2 km long OR buffers 20-49% of the margin of an important or vulnerable ecosystem	Important site or habitat for 2-4 assemblages of indigenous fauna species
2	Ecosystems that retain only limited elements that are typical of the natural diversity of an ecological district.	At least 5 ha of indigenous vegetation or habitat on Critically Under protected (>20% protection) land environments, or at least 0.5 ha on At Risk (20-30% indigenous cover remaining) land environments	Rare or uncommon indigenous vegetation or habitat at the TLA <sup>5</sup> scale.	Data Deficient plant, lichen, or fungus species present and recently recorded.	Data Deficient indigenous animal species regularly present	Only 2 indigenous vegetation/habitat types or landforms covered by indigenous vegetation OR at least 25-50% of the expected indigenous plant species, OR at least one indigenous fauna group with 25-50% expected species richness	Habitats of 1-4.9 ha in size or 0.1-0.9- km long OR buffers 1-19% of the margin of an important or vulnerable ecosystem	Important site or habitat for 1 assemblage of indigenous fauna species
1	Ecosystems that contain few or no elements that are representative of the natural diversity of an ecological district.	Under protected land environments or No Threat Category.	No rare / uncommon habitat / community recorded.	No nationally or regionally or locally rare or uncommon plant, lichen, or fungus species recorded.	No rare or uncommon animal species regularly present.	Only 1 indigenous vegetation/habitat type or landform covered by indigenous vegetation OR less than 25% of the expected indigenous plant species, OR less than 25% expected species richness for fauna groups.	Small (<1 ha) areas of habitat that do not buffer important or vulnerable ecosystems.	Unimportant site or habitat for assemblage of indigenous fauna species

<sup>1</sup> Threatened Environment Classification. Only potentially relevant if indigenous vegetation or habitats are present.

<sup>2</sup> For brevity, ecosystems include habitats in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Where region refers to the Territorial Region, e.g Greater Wellington Region.

<sup>4</sup> The minimum size for terrestrial habitats was set at 0.5 ha. Wetlands could be any size provided they were still dominated by indigenous species or habitats.

<sup>5</sup> TLA means Local Territorial Authority and in this context is the area administered by a City or District Council.

**SITES WITHOUT ANY INDIGENOUS VEGETATION OR HABITAT REMAINING  
THAT HAVE BEEN DELETED FROM THE DATABASE**

WCC_UNIQUE_ID	Site name	Ecological District	Wellington City provided Site Summary	Additional Information	NZTM_X	NZTM_Y	Area (ha)	Adjacent land use
546	Old Coach Road	Wellington ED	Acutely threatened LENZ, includes Primary Forest Remnant, riparian	Refer to WC046 as exactly the same site	1749609	5435549	1.27	Duplicated site
111	Ohariu Valley Road 3	Wellington ED	Acutely threatened LENZ, includes primary forest remnant	Vegetation cleared? Solitary swamp maire tree surrounded by two old tawa trees and mapou (0504.4-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999).	1750364	5436144	0.04	Surrounded by young pine plantation. Not fenced, no regeneration. (0504.4-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)
369	Churton Park farmland	Wellington ED	Acutely Threatened LENZ, contributes to connectivity	Vegetation cleared. Tawa with Coprosma aerolata, kaikamako and porokaiwhiri (0503.22-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999).	1751939	5438141	0.16	Pasture surrounds, very wind shorn. (0503.22-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)
360	Churton Park farmland	Wellington ED	Acutely Threatened LENZ, contributes to connectivity	Vegetation cleared. Tawa, Coprosma aerolata, mahoe and kaikamako (0503.13-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999).	1751848	5437828	0.04	Pasture surrounds. Not fenced, heavily browsed. (0503.13-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)
374	Churton Park farmland	Wellington ED	At Risk LENZ, Acutely Threatened LENZ, contributes to connectivity	Vegetation cleared. Tawa, kaikamako and mapou (0503.28-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999).	1751313	5438349	0.01	Pasture surrounds. Remnant very sparse and heavily browsed/wind shorn. (0503.28-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)
381	Churton Park farmland	Wellington ED	At Risk LENZ, Acutely Threatened LENZ, contributes to connectivity	Vegetation cleared. Hinau with porokaiwhiri, kaikamako, Coprosma aerolata, fuchsia and mahoe (0503.4-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999).	1751291	5437556	0.02	Pasture surrounds. (0503.4-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)

WCC_UNIQUE_ID	Site name	Ecological District	Wellington City provided Site Summary	Additional Information	NZTM_X	NZTM_Y	Area (ha)	Adjacent land use
173	Horokiwi	Wellington ED	Acutely Threatened LENZ podocarps, northern rata, riparian	Vegetation cleared. Solitary miro with porokaiwhiri, Coprosma aerolata, mapou, kaikamako, hinau, putaputaweta, mahoe, northern rata, supplejack and passiflora (0604.15-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999).	1753830	5436600	0.09	Pasture surrounds. (0604.15-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)
432	Horokiwi	Wellington ED	Acutely Threatened LENZ, At Risk LENZ, podocarps, riparian	Tawa, mapou with kaikamako, Coprosma aerolata, mahoe and porokaiwhiri (0604.19-Site forest remnant, Park 1999).	1753389	5436380	0.51	Gorse and Coprosma aerolata surrounds. Heavily wind shorn and browsed. (0604.19-Site forest remnant, Park 1999)
324	Railway gully below Wadestown Road	Wellington ED	At Risk LENZ	Most of vegetation cleared. Karaka, ngaio and kohuhu stand (0405.19-Site forest remnant, Park 1999).	1748190	5430757	0.03	Secondary scrub with substantial exotic element from garden planting's and escapes. (0405.19-'Site forest' remnant, Park 1999)



## ECOSYSTEM TYPES THAT ARE NO LONGER COMMONPLACE OR ARE POORLY REPRESENTED IN EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS

The ecosystem or habitat types that meet the RPS Policy 23a criterion are highlighted in pink.

Table A: Singers and Rogers (2014) classification of New Zealand's terrestrial ecosystems.

Ecosystem Type	Criterion <30% Remaining		Criterion <20% Protected	
	Wellington region	Wellington City	Wellington region	Wellington City
AH3, Gravelfield/stonefield, mixed species cushionfield	100		100	
AL4, Mid-ribbed and broad-leaved snow tussock tussockland/shrubland	100		94.88	
BR1, Hard tussock, scabweed gravelfield/stonefield	86.91	86.00	12.63	0.02
CDF4, HallōÇOs totara, pahautea, kamahi forest	100		79.52	
CDF6, Olearia, Pseudopanax, Dracophyllum scrub [Subalpine scrub]	100		94.59	
CDF7, Mountain beech, silver beech, montane podocarp forest	100		36.06	
CL3, Coprosma, Muehlenbeckia shrubland/herbfield/rockland	43.13	41.46	14.11	<0.01
CLF10, Red beech, silver beech forest	96.87		81.90	
CLF11-2, Silver beech	98.65		65.49	
CLF11-3, Silver beech, kamahi forest	98.96		64.67	
CLF4, Kahikatea, totara, matai forest	0.96		<0.01	
CLF9, Red beech, podocarp forest	97.59		70.87	
DN2, Spinifex, pingao grassland/sedgeland	6.02	48.40	<0.01	<0.01
DN2/5 Coastal Sand Dunes Mosaic	14.57		4.81	
DN5, Oioi, knobby clubrush sedgeland	2.94		<0.01	
Fen mosaic	5.65		<0.01	
MF1, Totara, titoki forest	5.23		0.27	
MF2, Rimu, matai, hinau forest	86.98		61.74	
MF2, Rimu, matai, hinau forest and MF5, Black beech forest mosaic	44.37		6.43	
MF20, Hard beech forest	57.02		3.36	
MF5, Black beech forest	59.39		33.14	
MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest	19.48	15.77	4.32	0.29
MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest	25.87	13.54	7.19	0.30
MF8, Kamahi, broadleaved, podocarp forest	88.36	6.64	29.00	<0.01
Open Water	90.36		85.07	
Reclaimed	8.08	9.88	0.10	0.13
River	83.62		19.55	
Rocky beach	67.09		39.59	
SA2, Searush, oioi, glasswort, sea primrose rushland/herbfield [Saltmarsh]	63.52		54.88	
SA4, Shore bindweed, knobby clubrush gravelfield/stonefield	64.86		56.23	
Strand	81.97	64.24	8.33	3.94
Swamp mosaic	46.93		13.53	
WF1, Titoki, ngaio forest	20.52		3.50	
WF2, Totara, matai, ribbonwood forest	6.90	9.96	0.51	<0.01
WF3, Tawa, tiitoki, podocarp forest	7.11		0.46	
WF6, Totara, matai, broadleaved forest [Dune Forest]	3.68		0.26	
WF8, Kahikatea, pukatea forest	4.21		1.23	
WL10, Oioi restiad rushland/reedland	16.76		10.23	
WL12, Manuka, tangle fern scrub/fermland	15.18		<0.01	
WL18, Flaxland	83.46		41.42	
WL19, Raupo reedland	88.97		23.07	
WL20, Coprosma, twiggy tree daisy scrub	98.16		98.15	

Table B: Leathwick *et al.* (2012) Potential Vegetation of New Zealand; percentage remaining.

Vegetation type	Criterion <30% Remaining				
	Nationally	GWRC	Wellington City	Cook Strait ED	Wellington ED
Dunelands	25.95	14.27	13.66	13.45	14.54
Hall's totara/broadleaf forest	34.12	6.08			
Hall's totara-miro-rimu/kamahi-silver beech-southern rata forest	97.95	42.45			
Kahikatea-matai/tawa-mahoe forest	14.77	22.30	8.62	30.75	8.36
Kahikatea-pukatea-tawa forest	6.07	3.65	4.18	72.32	2.01
Kahikatea-totara forest	3.31	42.54			
Kauri/taraire-kohekohe-tawa forest	39.54	11.87		2.39	12.10
Matai-kahikatea-totara forest	2.93	5.54			28.19
Matai-totara/black/mountain beech forest	29.45	46.25			
Matai-totara-kahikatea-rimu/broadleaf-fuchsia forest	10.65	23.13		100	
Mountain beech forest	61.27	57.40			
Mountain beech-red beech forest	83.70	18.06			
Red beech-silver beech forest	86.31	10.14			
Rimu/tawa-kamahi forest	30.28	18.56	16.49	34.31	17.67
Rimu-matai-miro-totara/kamahi forest	35.70	14.33	4.17	97.60	7.78
Rimu-miro/kamahi-red beech-hard beech forest	79.55	38.35	3.68	45.44	39.39
Rimu-miro/tawari-red beech-kamahi-tawa forest	74.28	17.04			
Rimu-miro-totara/kamahi forest	50.94	<0.01			
Scrub, tussock-grassland and herbfield above treeline	97.39	2.76			
Silver beech forest	70.53	20.70			
Wetland	32.23	8.35			63.69

Table C: Leathwick *et al.* (2012) Potential Vegetation of New Zealand; percentage protected.

Vegetation Type	Criterion <20% Protected				
	National	Wellington Region	Wellington City	Cook Strait ED	Wellington ED
Dunelands	56.96	13.02	0.01	<0.01	3.68
Hall's totara/broadleaf forest	38.08	93.63			
Hall's totara-miro-rimu/kamahi-silver beech-southern rata forest	97.95	57.00			
Kahikatea-matai/tawa-mahoe forest	13.05	10.59	0.78	66.25	1.33
Kahikatea-pukatea-tawa forest	15.73	15.89	<0.01	72.49	<0.01
Kahikatea-totara forest	41.04	<0.01			
Kauri/taraire-kohekohe-tawa forest	40.64	9.58		<0.01	<0.01
Matai-kahikatea-totara forest	18.54	18.47			<0.01
Matai-totara/black/mountain beech forest	28.09	12.64			
Matai-totara-kahikatea-rimu/broadleaf-fuchsia forest	34.82	38.42		90.92	
Mountain beech forest	46.61	29.20			
Mountain beech-red beech forest	80.97	81.73			
Red beech-silver beech forest	74.59	89.80			
Rimu/tawa-kamahi forest	42.86	19.85	1.89	74.04	3.90
Rimu-matai-miro-totara/kamahi forest	67.41	42.09	<0.01	84.05	<0.01
Rimu-miro/kamahi-red beech-hard beech forest	78.99	53.42	<0.01	32.30	1.75
Rimu-miro/tawari-red beech-kamahi-tawa forest	69.35	75.80			
Rimu-miro-totara/kamahi forest	76.84	100.00			
Scrub, tussock-grassland and herbfield above treeline	79.87	97.24			
Silver beech forest	86.33	79.26			
Wetland	71.64	42.92			79.85

## POTENTIAL SNAS IN WELLINGTON CITY GROUPED BY SIGNIFICANCE AND SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

The assessments in this report are based on historical and desktop information. The RPS23 criteria have been assessed on the basis of available information, but most potential SNAs need to be field checked to confirm those values exist and/or the boundaries of the vegetation or habitat type.

### 'Likely to be Significant' and Probably Have Sufficient Information

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC003	Redwood Bush & surrounds	59.65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC005	Tawa forest remnants in Churton Park pine forest	2.27	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC006	Churton Park subdivision forest remnants	2.69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC013	Tawa forest motorway end of Takapu Road	15.99	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC022	North Makara esplanade reserve	0.53	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC053	Makara Stream Riparian Protection	28.03	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC054	Makara Peak	458.31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC060	Huntleigh Park & surrounds	104.06	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC061	Otari Wiltons Bush	234.38	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC079	Trelissick Park and Old Porirua Road forest remnants	53.43	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kaiwharawhara Stream is of great significance to Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Tama. The Kaiwharawhara Stream diversion tunnel has significant historic value.	Yes
WC080	Forest below Bowen Hospital.	4.38	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC094	Kohekohe forest remnants Botanical Gardens, Kelburn	9.46	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC102	Tawa pukatea forest behind old Grenada landfill	20.34	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC105	Grenada-Woodridge riparian tawa forest	60.64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Porirua Harbour including contributing streams are of cultural value to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC106	Tawa forest in side gully of Korokoro Stream	61.53	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Korokoro Stream is of cultural significance for Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui. The Korokoro Dam is important as the first mass concrete gravity dam in New Zealand, giving it high historic and technological values, also Petone Woollen Mills Weir.	Yes
WC109	Coast escarpment broadleaved forest, Hutt Road between Ngauranga and Horokiwi.	161.33	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC129	Wrights Hill forest, scrub and shrubland	156.94	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC130	Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir forest and scrub	236.79	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC144	South Wellington coastal cliffs scrub and shrubland	219.81	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sinclair Head: The site of several very old pa whose origins are uncertain. A World War II lookout is still evident on the headland (DOC 1996). Yes significant cultural value for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC147	Owhiro Bay and shore platform	10.47	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Owhiro Bay is of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC154	Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland	8.92	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC155	Palmer Head rocky coast and Tarakena Bay duneland	11.08	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC163	Fort Balance Road forest	3.68	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

**'Likely to be Significant' But May Require Additional Information Or Site Visits**

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC017	Takapu Valley forest remnants	3.15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC020	Upper Korokoro valley forest and scrub	115.02	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Korokoro Stream is of cultural significance for Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui. The Korokoro Dam is important as the first mass concrete gravity dam in New Zealand, giving it high historic and technological values, also Petone Woollen Mills Weir.	Yes
WC026	Makara coastal covenants and gully above Opau Bay	9.94	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC051	Kilmister Block 1	178.15	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC068	Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park	422.68	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC114	Tyers Stream Reserve, Khandallah	25.36	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC123	Warrens Bush QEII Covenant tawa forest	7.22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC141	Spooky Gully coastal mahoe scrub and shrubland	210.95	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC143	Te Kopahou, Waipapa Stream coastal scrub and shrubland	419.73	Yes?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Stand of karaka may indicate an archaeological site	Yes
WC149	Houghton Bay foreshore including Elsdon Point, Princess rock stacks and Princess Bay dunes	14.44	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC157	Point Dorset coastal shrubland and duneland	18.52	Yes?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC028	Opau Stream gully coastal forest	7.85	Yes?	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC115	Hutt Road coastal escarpment forest between Onslow Road and Jarden Mile	10.66	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC148	Island Bay foreshore including Sirens Rock and Island Bay dunes	15.17	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC018	Takapu Stream tributary forest remnants	2.11	Yes	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC065	Orleans Makererua Street Reserve	2.50	Yes	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC090	Northern Walkway escarpment above Thorndon	55.56	Yes	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes

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Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC103	Tawa forest south of Havana Rise	23.85	Yes	No?	Yes	Yes	Porirua Harbour including contributing streams are of cultural value to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC112	Ngauranga Gorge broadleaved forest, scrub and shrubland	23.05	Yes	Yes	Yes	No?	Unknown	Yes
WC117	Broadleaved forest and scrub above Hutt road including Waikiekie Stream and Kaiwharawhara Park	17.56	Yes	No?	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC124	Silver Stream broadleaved forest, south of South Karori Road	115.18	No?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC125	Long Gully QEII covenant and surrounds	69.55	No?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC008	Tawa forest remnants between Churton Farm subdivision and Old Tawa Road	4.19	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC009	Ohariu Valley and Boom Rock Rd forest remnants	1.47	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC010	Boom Rock	11.02	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes significant cultural value for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC012	Wilf Mexted Reserve and top of Collins Avenue and surrounds	20.25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC015	Northern Takapu Road forest remnants	5.63	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC024	Makara estuary	11.11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes significant cultural value for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC027	ECNZ Bush Reserve	13.43	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC059	Montgomery Avenue forest and scrub	24.91	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC104	Tawa forest remnants in Woodridge farmland	2.66	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC107	Coastal escarpment forest between Horokiwi and Petone turn-offs	32.84	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC108	Tawa forest near Horokiwi Quarry and old Newlands landfill	22.54	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC135	Carey Gully scrub and shrubland, South Coast	343.76	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC146	Karori Stream estuary	1.65	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Owhiro Bay is of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki	Yes

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Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC159	Worser Bay duneland	0.45	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Whānui. Unknown	Yes
WC164	Kau Point rocky coast and shrubland	0.75	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC016	Mid Takapu Road forest remnants	6.71	Yes	Yes	No?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC019	Forest in upper gully above Takapu Stream	4.01	Yes	No	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC052	Kilmister Block 2	139.09	No	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC101	Tawa forest remnant along Churton Drive, Churton Park	0.62	Yes	Yes	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC150	Te Raekaihau Point Princess Bay	9.52	Yes?	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC156	Breaker Bay coastal scrub and forest remnants	17.90	Yes?	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC162	Scorching Bay and Point Gordon coastal rock stacks and shore platform	4.53	Yes?	Yes	No	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC034	Hinau and karaka forest remnants in secondary forest matrix near Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn.	12.87	No?	Yes	No?	Yes	Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC025	Makara foreshore reserve	0.22	No?	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC122	Tongue Point coastal platform	1.61	Yes	Yes	No?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC153	Strathmore coastal shrubland	27.15	No?	Yes	No	Yes	Historic gun emplacement	Yes
WC070	Horobin forest covenant	2.25	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC100	Westchester Drive tawa forest remnants	2.80	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC111	Broadleaved forest east of SH1 and north of Newlands Road, Newlands	6.73	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC174	Taputeranga Island	13.73	No	Yes	No?	No	Yes, various values	Yes

### **Likely to be Significant but Requires Site Visit to Confirm Vegetation Boundaries and Types, and Flora and Fauna Values**

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC040	Forest along Makara Stream tributary below Quartz Hill No2	8.85	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes

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Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC041	Scrub along Makara Stream tributary Quartz Hill No1	7.64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC042	Scrub along Makara Stream tributary Quartz Hill No2	60.25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC132	Long Gully forest and scrub east of slipway	27.15	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC121	Tawa forest remnant Karori Golf Course, South Makara Road	15.93	Yes	Yes?	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC116	Cashmere Park above Onlsow Road, Khandallah	8.42	Yes	Yes?	Yes?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC133	Waimaphi Bush	69.78	No?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC140	Tawatawa Ridge forest and mahoe scrub	27.04	Yes	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC152	Dorrie Leslie Park rocky coast	3.14	No?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC004	Forest fragments in Churton Park farmland	1.59	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC048	Forest remnants in Terawhiti Station above Makara Stream	31.40	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC001	Westhaven Bush & surrounds	32.16	Yes	No	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC023	Smiths Bay	1.14	No	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC046	Behind Cliff Gaskin Reserve forest remnants	0.49	Yes?	Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC082	Forest between Cecil Road and Mairangi Road.	1.44	Yes	Yes	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC093	Chaytor Street titoki forest remnants	2.29	Yes	Yes	No	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC160	Forest in Overton Park and adjacent area, Karaka Bay.	2.25	Yes?	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC176	Lyal Bay dunes	9.08	Yes	Yes	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC151	Waitaha Cove duneland	0.64	Yes?	Yes?	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC168	Tawa forest in gully to the east of Makara Road	49.27	Yes	No	Yes?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes
WC014	Tawa forest remnants at the head of Cannons Creek, Tawa	4.79	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC044	Makara Road forest remnants above Makara Golf course	3.10	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes

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Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC055	Forest and scrub east of Makara Road opposite Makara Peak	12.77	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC071	Gavin Bruces farm forest remnant	10.43	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC075	Forest remnant north of Old Coach Road, Ohariu	1.27	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC076	Ohariu Valley Road forest remnants	0.56	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC077	Simla Crescent forest remnants	0.74	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC089	Behind Cardinal McKeefry School, Northland	4.35	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC142	Hawkins Hill coastal mahoe scrub and shrublands	53.76	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC033	Black Gully, Oteranga Bay, Terawhiti Stn.	0.45	Yes?	Yes	No?	No	Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC098	Amesbury Bush reserve forest and scrub	3.61	Yes?	Yes	No?	No	Porirua Harbour including contributing streams are of cultural value to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC066	Johnsonville rail corridor, Ngaio, forest and scrub remnants	4.64	Yes?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC083	Forest surrounding Dorset Street, Wilton.	0.86	Yes	No	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC091	Forest remnants either side of Garden Road, Kelburn	1.01	Yes	Yes?	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC177	Karaka Bay Point rock stacks	2.02	Yes?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC134	Aro Valley urban forest remnants	6.76	No?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC175	Moa Point gravel dunes	1.65	No	Yes	No?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC158	Shrubland behind Seatoun Wharf, Worser Bay	0.05	No	Yes	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes

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**May be Significant but Requires Confirmation, Especially Flora and Fauna Values**

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC039	Forest along Makara Stream tributary below Quartz Hill No1	5.56	Yes?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Mature karaka?	Yes
WC038	Quartz Hill forest remnants	4.70	Yes?	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Yes - Mature karaka?	Yes
WC173	South Makara washouts habitat - zigzag bush	9.94	Yes?	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC064	Forest and scrub above Patna Street, Upper Ngaio	12.70	Yes?	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC131	Karori urban forest remnants below Wrights Hill	0.79	Yes	Yes	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC113	Below Fraser Avenue, Johnsonville	9.95	Yes	Yes?	No?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes?
WC056	Otari Farm 1	41.29	Yes?	No	Yes?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC145	West Waipapa shrublands	43.92	Yes?	Yes?	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC057	Otari Farm 3	31.95	No?	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC126	Long Gully Silver Stream broadleaved forest and scrub	23.57	No?	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC169	Scorching Bay reserve shrubland and karaka stand	8.81	No	Yes	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC007	Old Tawa Road forest tawa forest remnants	4.72	Yes	No	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes
WC136	Titoki forest Laura Street, Mitchelltown/ Brooklyn	0.59	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC166	Maupuia Reserve coastal forest	20.63	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC167	Shark Bay coastal escarpment forest	13.32	Yes?	Yes	No?	No?	Unknown	Yes
WC172	South Makara manuka-kanuka scrub	162.87	Yes?	No	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes?
WC062	Chartwell Substation forest and shrubland	22.08	Yes?	No	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC074	Lower Mt.Kaukau and Rifle range Road forest remnants	0.88	Yes	Yes?	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC096	Ohariu Valley Road 2	1.48	Yes	No	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC137	Forest and scrub either side of Coolidge Street, Brooklyn	1.95	Yes?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC170	Forest remnant in coastal facing gully, Long Gully	7.96	Yes?	No	No?	Yes?	Unknown	Yes?

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Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC171	Kilmister Block and Awarua Street Farmland	66.61	No	Yes?	No	Yes?	Unknown	Yes?
WC043	Makara Road small forest remnants	0.47	No?	Yes	No?	No	Park 1999 noted that 0205.6 may have been an old kainga site?	Yes
WC092	Kelburn urban forest remnants	1.05	No?	Yes	No	No?	Unknown	Yes
WC095	Ohariu Valley Road 1	0.65	Yes	No?	No?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC128	South Karori Road mahoe scrub	14.90	No?	No	No?	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC032	Cape Terawhiti karaka forest and coastal shrubland	0.53	No?	Yes	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC045	Makara Village titoki forest remnants	0.32	No?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC086	Forest remnants either side of Warwick Street	0.40	No?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC097	Forest remnants above Churton Park	2.26	Yes	No	No?	No	Unknown	Yes
WC139	Vogeltown urban forest remnants	1.27	No?	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC030	Coastal gully north of Cape Terawhiti	0.64	No	Yes	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC069	Takarau Gorge Road, Makara, riparian forest remnants	1.46	Yes	No	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC084	Forest on corner Wilton Road and Churchill Drive.	1.33	Yes	No	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC087	Forest remnants either side of Gloucester Street	0.90	Yes	No	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC088	Forest remnant opposite Wilton Park	0.04	No	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC099	Chippenham Grove tawa forest remnants	0.93	Yes	No	No	No	Unknown	Yes
WC138	Mahoe scrub on western side of Ohiro Road, Brooklyn	20.86	No	No	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
WC127	South Karori Road QEII covenant	0.52	No?	No?	No?	Yes?	Unknown	No?
WC002	Spicer Forest mahoe forest remnants	1.63	Yes?	No	No	No	Unknown	Yes?
WC031	Side gully off upper Black Gully	1.24	No	No	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes?
WC081	Forest remnants near Wadestown Road and Blackbridge Road	0.30	No	Yes?	No	No	Unknown	Yes?

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

### Likely to be Significant for RPS23e Tangata Whenua Values

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC120	Nikau and broadleaf forest side gully of South Karori golf course	8.95	No?	Yes	No?	Yes	Waiariki Stream of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC050	Oteranga Bay Road forest remnant	3.53	No?	No	Yes?	No	Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes

### May be Significant for RPS23e Tangata Whenua Values but Requires Confirmation

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC035	Isolated karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream	2.04	No?	No	No	Yes	Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC036	Coastal Oteranga Stream karaka forest remnants	0.09	No?	No	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC047	Terawhiti Station shrubland	0.46	No?	No	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC118	Oteranga Bay karaka stands	3.68	No	No?	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	Yes
WC029	Mature karaka stands, Te Ikaamaru Bay, Terawhiti Station	1.75	No	No	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC161	Karaka Bay and Worser Bay karaka stands	1.17	No	No	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes
WC165	Kau Bay karaka stands	0.07	No	No	No	No	Yes - Mature karaka	Yes

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

### Unlikely to be Significant but Requires Confirmation

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC049	Terawhiti Farm Road forest remnants	0.27	No?	Yes?	Yes?	No	Unknown	Yes?
WC037	Side gully off Shepherds Gully, Terawhiti Station.	0.63	No?	No	Yes?	No?	Unknown	No?
WC058	Otari Farm 2	6.56	No?	No	No?	No?	Unknown	No?
WC110	Tawa forest above No. 175 Newlands Road, Newlands	0.35	No?	No	No?	No	Unknown	No?
WC119	Nikau stand in side gully off Oteranga Strm, Terawhiti Stn.	0.86	No?	No	No?	No	Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	No?
WC072	Tawa Forest above Ohariu Road	0.28	No	No	No	No	Unknown	No

### Assessed as Not Significant

Site Number	Site Name	Area (ha)	Meets RPS Criterion Yes/No					Significant?
			RPS23a	RPS23b	RPS23c	RPS23d	RPS23e	
WC063	Homewood Avenue, Karori	0.09	No	Yes?	No	No	Unknown	Yes?
WC011	Mahoe remnants between Old Tawa Road and railway	0.54	No	No	No	No	Unknown	No
WC067	Ngaio School forest remnant	0.22	No	No	No	No	Unknown	No
WC073	Makara Hill forest remnant	0.59	No	No	No	No	Unknown	No
WC078	Tawa forest remnants between Clutha Avenue and Nicholson Road	0.18	No	No	No	No	Unknown	No
WC085	Forest remnant between Warwick Street and Mairangi Road	0.04	No	No	No	No	Unknown	No

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL SNAS IN WELLINGTON CITY

The assessments in this report are based on historical and desktop information. The RPS23 criteria have been assessed on the basis of available information, but most potential SNAs need to be field checked to confirm those values exist and/or the boundaries of the vegetation or habitat type.

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC001	32.16	Westhaven Bush & surrounds		
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, lancewood, matai and puka (0502.1). Part is WCC public land and the site includes DOC EcoSite No.988-Tawa Bush.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1752402.81	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5441373.33	Hillslopes immediately west of suburb of Tawa. Northern boundary of Wellington City
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Includes forest representative of original vegetation types. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Forest likely to be diverse but secondary vegetation will have reduced diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a series of natural areas on hillslopes to the west of Tawa, including WC003-Redwood Bush & surrounds and the WC002-Spicer Forest mahoe forest remnants.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC002	1.63	Spicer Forest mahoe forest remnants		
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1751490.53	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5441205.52	Within Spicer plantation forest to the west of Te Araroa, Tawa
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Secondary mahoe forest is representative of current vegetation but not prior vegetation types. Contains young tawa and kohekohe so will develop into predicted forest type. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Secondary vegetation is likely to have a reduced diversity of species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer or link to other ecologically important sites, but in proximity to DOC Colonial Knob Scenic Reserve so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC003	59.65	Redwood Bush & surrounds		
<b>Description</b>	Nine small sites and one large site comprising forest and shrubland. Nine 'prime forest' <sup>1</sup> 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, kaikamako, titoki, swamp maire, puka, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, mapou, putaputaweta, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , 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>NZTM_X</b>	1751930.50	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5439955.55	Hillslopes on south-western margins of the suburb of Tawa
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	A large, combined site (c.90 ha), over 2 km long, with an altitudinal range of 60-240 m asl. Close to another large combined site (WC001-Westhaven Bush & Surrounds). Enhances connectivity and will provide important habitat for indigenous flora and fauna.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC004	1.59	Forest fragments in Churton Park farmland		
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, mamaku, mapou, putaputaweta, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , mahoe, lancewood and wineberry (0503.25); and tawa, hinau, rewarewa, pukatea, kahikatea, matai, porokaiwhiri, puka, kaikamako, mamaku, mapou, putaputaweta, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , mahoe, lancewood and wineberry (0503.25).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1751805.77	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5439339.14	Hill slopes to the west of Churton Park
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	May support indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, but in proximity to other large ecological sites so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC005	2.27	Tawa forest remnants in Churton Park pine forest		
<b>Description</b>	Five isolated forest remnants, mostly tawa and kohekohe. All 'site forest' remnants described by Park (1999) as predominantly tawa and kohekohe with hinau, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, rewarewa mahoe, mapou, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , putaputaweta and kaikamako (0503.16, 0503.17, 0503.23, 0603.17, 0603.18).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1752698.73	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5438447.56	Hill slopes to the north east of Churton Park

<sup>1</sup> The Park (1999) study identified Primary Forest Remnants based on the presence of 'marker' tree species assumed to be representative of the formerly-widespread indigenous forest tracts of Wellington City. Sites lacking such 'marker' tree species were referred to as Site Remnants. Where referring to information incorporated from Park (1999) in SNAs descriptions the same terminology is used; 'prime forest' or 'site forest'.

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	May support indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Remnants do not buffer other ecologically important sites, but are an important group of remnants between ecological sites around Churton Park and Tawa, so may be important to fauna habitat and movement patterns.	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC006	2.69	Churton Park subdivision forest remnants		
Description	Nine 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, kaikamako, mapou, mahoe, porokaiwhiri, pukatea, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , mamaku, porokaiwhiri, lancewood, putaputaweta, and mature 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-Stebbing's Valley Bush.			
NZTM_X	1751864.70	NZTM_Y	5437915.01	Hillslopes and gullies north east of Churton Park
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification		
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Remnants do not buffer other ecologically important sites, but are an important group of remnants between ecological sites around Churton Park and Tawa, so may be important to fauna habitat and movement patterns.		
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Yes - Mature karaka		
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC007	4.72	Old Tawa Road forest tawa forest remnants		
Description	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, kaikamako, 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, kaikamako, puka, mapou, ngaio, mahoe, putaputaweta and mamaku (0603.6-'Prime forest' remnant, Park 1999).			
NZTM_X	1752760.22	NZTM_Y	5437996.80	Western side of Middleton Road (Old Tawa Road), north east of Churton Park
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification		
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
RPS-23b Rarity	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
RPS-23c Connectivity	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, but in proximity to other large ecological sites so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.		
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown		
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.



Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC008	4.19	Tawa forest remnants between Churton Farm subdivision and Old Tawa Road		
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, northern rata, porokaiwhiri, mapou and mahoe (0503.10); tawa, kohekohe, kaikamako, puka, totara, lancewood, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> and mapou (0503.15); tawa, rewarewa, titoki with totara, mahoe, mapou, kaikamako and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0603.1); and tawa, hinau with porokaiwhiri, mahoe and kaikamako (0503.11).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1752361.77	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5437520.99	Above Middleton Road/Old Tawa Road, north east of Churton Park
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	May support indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, but in proximity to other large ecological sites so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC009	1.47	Ohariu Valley and Boom Rock Rd forest remnants		
<b>Description</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 mature karaka present in some remnants. All forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and includes tawa, hinau, rewarewa, matai, totara, tarata, mapou, mahoe, lancewood, kaikamako, putaputaweta, kanuka, manuka, mamaku, tarata, lancewood, pukatea (0403.5), porokaiwhiri, northern rata, mature 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>NZTM_X</b>	1749965.55	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5439309.78	Boom Rock Road vicinity, Ohariu Valley
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	The remnants are very isolated from ecologically important sites, and are some of the few indigenous remnants remaining north of Makara in the western hills.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC010	11.02	Boom Rock		
<b>Description</b>	Three rock stacks, shore platform and coastal cliffs. Best example of coastal cliff vegetation in Wellington City and the west of the region and least degraded by stock and goats. Some remnant northern rata. Patch of dense <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> / <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> mosaic on true left of Boom Rock Stream. Woollyhead <i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>maritima</i> (At Risk-Declining); rengarenga lily <i>Arthropodium cirrhatum</i> (regionally endangered); <i>Aciphylla squarossa</i> (regionally vulnerable); and <i>Blechnum blechnoides</i> (regional gradual decline). Also rare North Island populations of <i>Pimelea aridula</i> (likely to be subsp. <i>oliga</i> ; Nationally Vulnerable) and <i>Carmichaelia arborea</i> . Coastal turfs are nationally Critically Endangered. Pipinui Point is a seal haulout area (winter only) and has historic records of white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> , At Risk-Declining).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746144.62	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5440326.77	Pipinui Point
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal herbfields and scrub		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Nationally At Risk plant species, possibly Nationally Vulnerable plant species, regionally vulnerable and gradual decline plant species, and unusual distribution for plant species. Coastal turfs are classified as nationally Critically Endangered.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Uncommon plant species add to overall species diversity		

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<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Isolated and very remote from all other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes significant cultural value for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC011	0.54	Mahoe remnants between Old Tawa Road and railway	
<b>Description</b>	Two small 'site forest' remnants dominated by mahoe, one bordering Porirua Stream, although the latter may have been partially cleared. Identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa with mahoe, five finger, mapou and rubus (0603.3); old titoki trees with mamaku, putaputaweta, mahoe, mapou and five finger (0603.4). Site includes railway land and WCC Public land.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753374.02	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5438242.81
	Between Middleton Road and State Highway 1, south of Tawa		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Secondary mahoe forest is representative of current vegetation but not prior vegetation types.	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Secondary vegetation is likely to have a reduced diversity of species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, but in proximity to other large ecological sites so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No	<b>Audit Category</b>	Assessed as not significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC012	20.25	Wilf Mexted Reserve and top of Collins Avenue and surrounds	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1754987.56	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5441656.74
	Hills above eastern Tawa		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One regionally sparse bird species reported. Likely to support indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment. Two At Risk lizard species present	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, but are relatively large sites on the east of Tawa so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC013	15.99	Tawa forest motorway end of Takapu Road	
<b>Description</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 kaikamako, porokaiwhiri, mapou, mahoe, tarata, pukatea with secondary forest mosaic of mahoe, mapou, kohuhu, putaputaweta, kaikamako, and occasional exotics intertwining with primary forest remnants (0603.7). Part is WCC public reserve.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1754276.24	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5440127.70
	Northern edge of Grenada North, north of		

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			Takapu Road
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk fish species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, but are large sites on the east of Tawa so may contribute to fauna habitat and movement patterns.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC014	4.79	Tawa forest remnants at the head of Cannons Creek, Tawa		
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1757275.67	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5442354.57	Cannons Creek gully head east of Tawa
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, and are small		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC015	5.63	Northern Takapu Road forest remnants		
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, mahoe, nikau, <i>Olearia rani</i> , wineberry, <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> , and pate (0702.9, 0702.10, 0702.11, 0702.12, 0702.13, 0702.14)			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1756871.37	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5441701.98	Northern Takapu Road, Takapu Valley
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest, and MF7 tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer other ecologically important sites, and are small		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC016	6.71	Mid Takapu Road forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Series of 11 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, kaikamako, mapou, mamaku, pukatea, hinau and mahoe (0702.2); tawa, kamahi, kohekohe with mahoe, kaikamako, puka, mapou, putaputaweta, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , porokaiwhiri, fuchsia, mamaku and porokaiwhiri (0702.3); nikau with porokaiwhiri, mahoe and mamaku (0702.4); tawa, kohekohe, mahoe, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, puka, hinau, mapou and kaikamako (0702.1); hinau with porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku, mapou and kaikamako (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			

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	karakā (0703.8); kaikamako, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, and fuchsia (0603.16); northern rata with porokaiwhiri, mahoe, mamaku, mapou and kaikamako (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, kaikamako, kohuhu and fuchsia (0703.6).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1755901.98	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5441624.32
	Takapu Valley. Northern side of Takapu Road		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Small sites unlikely to support pre-human flora or fauna diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	In combination, these sites may aid the movement of mobile fauna through the Takapu Valley.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC017	3.15	Takapu Valley forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Series of nine 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, kaikamako, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, mapou, and supplejack (0603.10); tawa and hinau with kamahi, mapou, wineberry, kaikamako and mahoe (0603.21); rimu, mahoe, mapou, kohuhu and mamaku (0703.7); tawa with kaikamako and mahoe (0603.15); titoki, mahoe, porokaiwhiri, fuchsia and kaikamako (0603.12); pukatea and puka with mapou and mahoe (0603.11).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1754825.26	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5440040.84
	Takapu Valley. Alongside Takapu Road		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains representative tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Contains a good diversity of plant species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Part of a network of fragments extending from Tawa to Western Hutt Hills. Two fragments border the Takapu Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC018	2.11	Takapu Stream tributary forest remnants	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, hinau, porokaiwhiri, pate, wineberry, rebus and supplejack (0603.22); and titoki, hinau, tawa, rewarewa, mamaku, putaputaweta, kaikamako, mapou, pukatea, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, mahoe and <i>Rubus</i> (0603.9).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1755034.57	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5439239.54
	Tributary of Takapu Stream, Takapu Valley		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Includes 1.55ha of forest representative of original vegetation types (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	May support indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown, but site is small and narrow and therefore unlikely to support a full diversity of species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of fragments extending from Spicer Forest to Caribbean Avenue Reserve. May help protect water quality in Takapu Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant
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Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC019	4.01	Forest in upper gully above Takapu Stream	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, mahoe, kiekie, lancewood and mamaku. Secondary forest of mapou, mahoe, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , tauhinu, mamaku, kanuka and manuka intermixing (0703.9).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1755435.53	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5439592.74
		Tributary of Takapu Stream, Takapu Valley	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	2.9ha of tawa-dominant forest representative of original vegetation type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, 0.6ha of MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, as predicted by Singers)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May contain at least a moderate diversity of plant species and habitats	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers tributary of Takapu Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC020	115.02	Upper Korokoro valley forest and scrub	
<b>Description</b>	An extensive area of indigenous forest in gullies and indigenous scrub on slopes adjacent to 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, kaikamako, rewarewa, puka and <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> (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>NZTM_X</b>	1756117.10	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5438396.32
		Korokoro Stream, Takapu Valley	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	More than 20 ha of tawa-dominant forest representative of original vegetation types (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, as predicted by Singers)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One regionally sparse bird species (pied tit) reported. Korokoro Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May contain at least a moderate diversity of plant species and habitats	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers tributary of Korokoro Stream. Contiguous with indigenous habitats in Belmont Regional Park (Hutt City).	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Korokoro Stream is of cultural significance for Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui. The Korokoro Dam is important as the first mass concrete gravity dam in New Zealand, giving it high historic and technological values, also Petone Woollen Mills Weir.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC022	0.53	North Makara esplanade reserve	
<b>Description</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)		

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	but suffers somewhat from stock and possibly goats. Notable species include shore puha ( <i>Sonchus kirkii</i> , At Risk-Declining); New Zealand gloxinia, taurepo ( <i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i> , regionally critical); white fuzzweed ( <i>Vittadinia australis</i> , regionally endangered); speargrass ( <i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i> , regionally vulnerable); shore hard fern ( <i>Blechnum blechnoides</i> , regionally gradual decline); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ), kiekie ( <i>Freycinetia banksii</i> ). Includes WCC public land.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744280.20	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436904.02	Coastal margins, 1.5km north of Makara Beach
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Good example of coastal cliff vegetation		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk and four regionally threatened plant species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good diversity of coastal plant species, and habitats		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an ecological sequence from beach to hillslope habitats		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC023	1.14	Smiths Bay		
<b>Description</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. The site provides good recreational fishing. 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 <i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i> , a shrub of coastal and 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>NZTM_X</b>	1744022.79	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436178.90	Coastal margins, 750m north of Makara Beach
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	The predicted Singers ecosystem type ( MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest) is not present		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i> (Regionally Critical). Gravel beaches are an Endangered ecosystem (Holdaway et al. 2012)		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Unknown, but potential for good habitat and species diversity		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an ecological sequence from beach to hillslope habitats		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC024	11.11	Makara estuary		
<b>Description</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 ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered), three Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable species: pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ); two At Risk-Declining species: pied stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus</i> ) and New Zealand pipit ( <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> ), and variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering). Karori Stream is habitat for at least nine indigenous fish species plus freshwater shrimp and koura. The indigenous fish species will pass			

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	through this site as they spend part of their lives in freshwater and part in saltwater. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Fish species include: Lamprey ( <i>Geotria australis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and four At Risk-Declining fish species; longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ), inanga spawning site ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), giant kokopu ( <i>Galaxias argenteus</i> ), and redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ). Two At Risk-Declining plant species: pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> ), sand tussock ( <i>Poa billardierei</i> ); shore cotula ( <i>Leptinella dioica</i> , regionally gradual decline); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). 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>NZTM_X</b>	1743769.33	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5435134.92	Mouth of the Makara Stream
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of estuarine wetland and best remaining example in WCC, also inanga spawning site		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Four Nationally Threatened and three Nationally At Risk bird species reported and three Nationally At Risk fish species. Two Nationally At Risk and one regionally in decline plant species reported. Estuaries are considered to be Nationally Vulnerable		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good diversity of estuarine plant, bird and fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Close, but not connected, to Makara Coast Marginal Strip, Makara Covenants and WC037-Makara foreshore reserve		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes significant cultural value for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC025	0.22	Makara foreshore reserve		
<b>Description</b>	An unusual environment created following the removal of sand dunes and creation of 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, one regionally vulnerable and one regionally extremely uncommon species. 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 <i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> (depending on which species at least At Risk-Declining, possibly Threatened), sand tussock ( <i>Poa billardierei</i> , At Risk-Declining), <i>Crassula mataikona</i> (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining)			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1743664.10	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5435420.66	Makara Beach
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Too small to be representative		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One At Risk-Naturally Uncommon and six At Risk-Declining plant species reported. Three Nationally Threatened and three Nationally At Risk bird species reported. Gravel beaches are a naturally rare ecosystem type classified as Endangered by Holdaway et al. (2012).		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	30 plant species recorded, which is typical for this habitat type		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Close to WC024 Makara estuary.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC026	9.94	Makara coastal covenants and gully above Opau Bay		
<b>Description</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, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , kanuka, putaputaweta, wharangi, mamaku, kaikamako, puka, rewarewa. Wetland component includes cabbage tree, raupo, <i>Carex secta</i> 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 ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i> ), redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ).			

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<b>NZTM_X</b>	1741802.87	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433607.54	Lower Opau Stream, Makara.
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Includes tawa forest. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest) predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Three Nationally At Risk fish species reported. Freshwater wetlands are nationally rare (<10% of their original extent remains) and a regionally uncommon habitat type. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Likely to contain a moderate diversity of plant species and habitats		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of natural areas in the vicinity, which includes WC028 Opau Stream gully coastal forest and WC023 ECNZ Bush Reserve. Buffers Opua Stream		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC027	13.43	ECNZ Bush Reserve		
<b>Description</b>	Inland Opua Bay forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as rimu with tawa, rewarewa, kohekohe, pukatea, mapou, mahoe, kaikamako, ngaio, kahikatea, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , mamaku, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , kohuhu, totara, wharangi, matai, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , puka, lancewood and hinau (0204.1). Not Threatened but possibly of regional or local interest: northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ), karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). Also identified as DOC EcoSite Opua Road Bush and protected as part of Makara Covenants.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1742593.14	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433743.68	Inland of Opua Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Includes tawa forest as predicted by Singers (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest)		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good diversity of plant species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Part of a network of natural areas in the vicinity, which includes WC026 Makara coastal covenants and gully above Opua Bay and WC038 Quartz Hill forest remnants. However, does not buffer or protect another ecological site.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC028	7.85	Opau Stream gully coastal forest		
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, wharangi, mahoe and akiraho predominant. With karaka, <i>Carmichaelia</i> , cabbage tree, pigeonwood, kawakawa, manuka, kanuka, mapou, mamaku, <i>Astelia nervosa</i> (0104.2); akiraho, ngaio and mahoe predominant. One huge karaka (0104.3); akiraho, ngaio, kanuka, mahoe, cabbage tree, kaikamako and <i>Veronica parviflora</i> (0104.4); akiraho, ngaio and mahoe predominant with occasional kaikamako (0105.6).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1741745.62	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433291.73	Either side of Opua Stream
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Representative of coastal forest, but doesn't match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest)		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Very close to Opau Stream Wetland and WC026 Makara coastal covenants and gully above Opau Bay. Buffers tributaries of Opau Stream		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC029	1.75	Mature karaka stands, Te Ikaamaru Bay, Terawhiti Station		
<b>Description</b>	Ten stands of mature karaka at Te Ikaamaru Bay, Terawhiti Station. All but two are coastal. Largest			

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	stand comprises more than 20 kakara and smallest is a single karaka. Identified by Park (1999) the stands have variable amounts of understory and other species associated including <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , kaikamako, ngaio, kanuka, akiraho, mapou, <i>Olearia rani</i> , kawakawa, mahoe, kohuhu, <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , puka, cabbage tree, porokaiwhiri, <i>Coprosma repens</i> , 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>NZTM_X</b>	1739107.65	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432445.52
	Coastal and up to 1.5km inland from Te Ikaamaru Bay		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Karaka not native to Wellington region and therefore not representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Only supports a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Very small, isolated stands of trees	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC030	0.64	Coastal gully north of Cape Terawhiti	
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1736480.11	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431381.78
	Coastal gully half way between Ohau Point and Cape Terawhiti		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Karaka not native to Wellington region and therefore not representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Coastal portion may be used as seal haulout (Critically Endangered). No rare species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Supports a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Isolated and relatively remote from all other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC031	1.24	Side gully off upper Black Gully	
<b>Description</b>	Broadleaved species forest in a side gully off upper Black Gully. Identified by Park (1999) and described as putaputaweta, mamaku, mahoe, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , pate, five finger, kanuka, cabbage tree, kaikamako and mapou (1505.1).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1737061.47	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430612.37
	Headwater tributary of Black Gully		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Vegetation does not match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Isolated and relatively remote from all other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC032	0.53	Cape Terawhiti karaka forest and coastal shrubland	
<b>Description</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 ( <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> , Threatened - Nationally		

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	Endangered), pygmy tree orchid ( <i>Bulbophyllum pygmaeum</i> , Not Threatened), <i>Rumex neglectus</i> (Not Threatened) and brown skink ( <i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i> , At Risk-Declining), common gecko ( <i>Woodworthia maculata</i> , Not Threatened) reported adjacent to sites. Coastal portions may be used as seal haulout (Critically Endangered).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1735290.69	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428543.84	Coastal gully and scarp, Cape Terawhiti
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Karaka not native to Wellington region and therefore not representative. Coastal shrubland is representative of CL3, Coprosma, Muehlenbeckia shrubland/herbfield/rockland as predicted by Singers, but total area too small.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Coastal portions may be used as seal haulout (Critically Endangered). No rare species within site, but reported adjacent.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely to support a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Isolated and relatively remote from all other sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>		May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC033	0.45	Black Gully, Oteranga Bay, Terawhiti Stn.		
<b>Description</b>	Two areas of karaka riparian forest in Black Gully. Identified by Park (19990 and described as karaka, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, ngaio, mapou, kaikamako, mamaku, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , cabbage tree and kiekie (1506.17); karaka, mahoe, mapou, ngaio, mamaku, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , and putaputaweta (1506.18). <i>Pimelea tomentosa</i> (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported nearby. At Risk-Declining fish species in the stream include inanga ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> ), redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ), and longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ), as well as Not Threatened common smelt, banded kokopu, shortfin eel.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1737057.36	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428624.87	Black Gully
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Karaka not native to Wellington region and therefore not representative of predicted Singers MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest. However, other elements would be representative of coastal forest		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	<i>Pimelea tomentosa</i> (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported nearby. Four At Risk-Declining fish species in the stream.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to support a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Relatively isolated, but within 350 m of WC034 Hinau and karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>		Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC034	12.87	Hinau and karaka forest remnants in secondary forest matrix near Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn.		
<b>Description</b>	One area of hinau-dominant primary forest and seven areas of karaka-dominant shrubland alongside Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn in a matrix of manuka-kanuka and mahoe forest and scrub. Oteranga Stream provides habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Sites identified by Park (1999). Hinau site described as primary forest remnant of hinau, wharangi, <i>Olearia rani</i> , putaputaweta, cabbage tree, puka, karaka, lancewood, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , akiraho, mapou, tarata, ngaio and kaikamako (1506.9). Karaka stands range from pure karaka to mixed canopy and understory including ngaio, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , lancewood, puka, kowhai, kohuhu, mapou, putaputaweta, akiraho, kaikamako, wharangi, mahoe, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , kanuka, manuka, <i>Olearia rani</i> , and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (1506.6, 1506.8, 1506.7, 1506.12, 1506.11, 1506.13, 1506.10). Notable plant species include regionally sparse: rock fern ( <i>Pellaea caldirupium</i> ), rasp fern ( <i>Doodia australis</i> ) and Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: Karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). New Zealand carrot ( <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and <i>Chenopodium allanii</i> (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) reported nearby. At Risk-Declining fish species in the stream include inanga ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> ), redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ), and longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1737221.16	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428081.67	Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn.
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a</b>	No?	>0.5ha, but doesn't match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa		

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<b>Representativeness</b>		forest), but could be representative of coastal forest
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Four Nationally At Risk fish species reported, two regionally sparse plant species.
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to support a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Located c.400 m from similar sites such as WC033 Black Gully, Oteranga Bay, Terawhiti Stn and WC035 Isolated karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream. Riparian vegetation so buffers part of Oteranga Stream
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC035	2.04	Isolated karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream
<b>Description</b>	Three stands of mature karaka near Oteranga Stream. Identified by Park (1999) and described as large area of mature karaka stand (20+) with wharangi, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, kaikamako, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , putaputaweta, lancewood, mapou, puka and mahoe (1506.16); mature karaka plantation (20+ trees) with solitary nikau and kaikamako (1606.2) also DOC EcoSite 968-Oteranga Stream bush; karaka with mahoe, mapou and mamaku (1606.1). Oteranga Stream provides habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). 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>NZTM_X</b>	1737063.14	<b>NZTM_Y</b> 5427294.85 Oteranga Stream and tributaries
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha, but doesn't match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest)
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats known
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely to support a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Located within 450m of WC034 Hinau and karaka forest remnants near Oteranga Stream, Terawhiti Stn. Buffers tributaries of Oteranga Stream
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC036	0.09	Coastal Oteranga Stream karaka forest remnants
<b>Description</b>	Two karaka forest remnants near the mouth of Oteranga Stream. Oteranga Stream provides habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Identified by Park (1999) and described as mature karaka with cabbage tree, flax, tauhinu, mahoe and kawakawa (1506.15); mature karaka stand with mahoe, tauhinu, (1506.14).	
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1736454.20	<b>NZTM_Y</b> 5427726.71 Near the mouth of Oteranga Stream
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Karaka not native to Wellington region and therefore not representative, also less than 0.5 ha
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats known
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely to support a reduced diversity of plant species and habitats
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated stands
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC037	0.63	Side gully off Shepherds Gully, Terawhiti Station.
<b>Description</b>	Nikau with tree ferns and broadleaved species in a tributary of Oteranga Stream. Oteranga Stream provides 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 <i>Veronica parviflora</i> (1606.5).	
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1739474.37	<b>NZTM_Y</b> 5429077.69 Oteranga Stream tributary, Shepherds

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			Gully
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Doesn't match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats known	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No?	Nearest sites 1 km away, includes headwaters of Oteranga Stream tributary	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No?	<b>Audit Category</b>	Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC038	4.70	Quartz Hill forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Two areas of broadleaved forest on Quartz Hill. Identified by Park (1999) and described as hinau, pukatea, putaputaweta, ngaio, rewarewa, mapou, mahoe, wineberry, kaikamako 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>NZTM_X</b>	1743490.78	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433915.94 Above Makara Road, 1.2 km south of Makara Beach
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Doesn't match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest), but contains primary forest remnant species	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Likely to be utilised by birds travelling from WC026, WC027, WC028. Buffers tributary of Makara Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka?	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC039	5.56	Forest along Makara Stream tributary below Quartz Hill No1	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1742912.98	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432340.07 Tributary of Makara Stream, 3km south of Makara Beach
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Doesn't match predicted Singers ecosystem type (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest), but contains primary forest remnant species	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	May support a good diversity of plant species. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species.	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of sites in the vicinity. Buffers tributary of Makara Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka?	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC040	8.85	Forest along Makara Stream tributary below Quartz Hill No2	
<b>Description</b>	Primary forest containing tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, kohekohe, kahikatea, rimu, karaka, puka, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, lancewood, kiekie, miro, supplejack, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , ngio, mahoe, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> . Also includes secondary forest of mahoe, mapou, puka and is surrounded by		

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	mamaku, mahoe scrub and gorse scrub. Most of the site is included in a 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>NZTM_X</b>	1743123.80	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431585.25 West of Makara Road and nearly 1km north of Makara Village
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Primary forest, secondary forest and scrub with diversity of plant species listed. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Protects a tributary of the Makara Stream. Part of a series of sites west of Makara Road	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC041	7.64	Scrub along Makara Stream tributary Quartz Hill No1	
<b>Description</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 kaikamako (0205.13); and pukatea with mahoe, putaputaweta, mapou, karaka, mamaku, ngaio, wineberry and kaikamako (0205.12). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1742905.63	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431146.03 Gully west of Makara Road and just north of Makara Village
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Primary forest, secondary forest and scrub with diversity of plant species listed. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Protects a tributary of the Makara Stream. Part of a series of sites west of Makara Road	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC042	60.25	Scrub along Makara Stream tributary Quartz Hill No2	
<b>Description</b>	Nearly continuous block of forest 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, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> mamaku, wineberry, kiekie, akiraho, and kaikamako. 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>NZTM_X</b>	1742027.23	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430963.76 West of Makara Village
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	

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<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Variety of habitat types and good diversity of species described. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Protects a tributary of the Makara Stream. Part of a series of sites west of Makara Road	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC043	0.47	Makara Road small forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Three small isolated, stream gully, forest remnants along Makara Road between Makara Beach turn-off and Makara Village, surrounded by pasture. The sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, mahoe, kanuka, mamaku, tarata, mapou (0205.5); karaka, cabbage tree, kaikamako, mahoe (0205.6); and titoki, mahoe, mapou, tawa, akiraho, kanuka, kohuhu, ngaio, five finger, pukatea, kahikatea (0205.7). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1743518.45	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430510.62
		Makara Road north of Makara Village	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	The three combined sites are very small (less than 0.5ha) but include representative elements of previous forest types	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species,	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Small sites unlikely to support pre-human flora or fauna diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby. Only small portion of stream tributary protected	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Park (1999) noted that 0205.6 may have been an old kainga site	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC044	3.10	Makara Road forest remnants above Makara Golf course	
<b>Description</b>	Three small tawa, mahoe, or titoki forest remnants above Makara Road. Two above the golf course and the third within Makara Cemetery. The sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, kohekohe, mapou, matipo, mamaku (0205.2); mahoe, mapou, putaputaweta, hinau, titoki, <i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> (Threatened-Nationally Endangered) (0206.4); and tawa, mapou, mahoe, kaikamako, titoki, wineberry, supplejack, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , fuchsia (0205.3).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1743866.95	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430151.54
		Two on the slope above the golf course along Makara Road and one in Makara Cemetery	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments and <i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> (Threatened-Nationally Endangered)	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Small sites unlikely to support pre-human flora or fauna diversity and grazing pressure would have reduced diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby. Only small portion of stream tributary protected	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC045	0.32	Makara Village titoki forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Three tiny titoki forest remnants. Two north of the South Makara Road junction with Makara Road and one in Makara Cemetery. The sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as titoki with mahoe, mapou, supplejack and <i>Passiflora tetrandra</i> (0205.16); titoki, mahoe, mapou and five finger (0205.17); and within the cemetery titoki with kaikamako, mapou, wineberry, hinau, mahoe, matai		

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	and mamaku (0205.18).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1742667.51	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430010.30
	Beside South Makara Road and within Makara Cemetery grounds		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	May be too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Small sites unlikely to support pre-human flora or fauna diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC046	0.49	Behind Cliff Gaskin Reserve forest remnants	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, lancewood, narrow-leaf milk tree, northern rata (0205.1); and mapou, mahoe, wineberry, supplejack, kaikamako, miro, mamaku, lancewood, (0205.4).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1743157.98	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430625.52
	Two small sites near Gaskin Reserve above and behind cliff.		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	May be too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Species such as northern rata, fuchsia, kaikamako, lancewood, small-leaved milk tree, miro indicate good species diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC047	0.46	Terawhiti Station shrubland	
<b>Description</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 kaikamako (0105.5).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1741815.30	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429611.52
	Gully 500 m west of South Makara Road, on Terawhiti Station		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	May be too small to be representative. Species composition appears to be different from predicted Singers type (kohekohe tawa forest)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Species description does not indicate high diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby - but near large area of regenerating scrub	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC048	31.40	Forest remnants in Terawhiti Station above Makara Stream	
<b>Description</b>	Three moderately large areas of tauhinu-mahoe scrub that include and surround four forest remnants. The forest sites were identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, putaputaweta, mapou, puka and wineberry (0106.13); rewarewa with mamaku, mahoe, lancewood, nikau (8+ trees), putaputaweta and mapou (0106.6); nikau, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, supplejack and mamaku (0106.14); and tawa, porokaiwhiri, mapou, putaputaweta, mahoe, mamaku,		

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	kaikamako and puka (0106.15). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1741101.34	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429240.51
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha and representative of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Variety of habitat types and good diversity of species described. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Relatively large area, but not connected to and does not buffer other ecological sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC049	0.27	Terawhiti Farm Road forest remnants	
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1741307.23	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428570.23
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	May be too small to be representative, but may also contain wetland elements	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Several different habitat types and possibly wetland elements. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC050	3.53	Oteranga Bay Road forest remnant	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , mapou, mamaku, wineberry, hinau, fuchsia, pate, lancewood and <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> (0106.5-'Site forest' remnant, Park (1999)).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1740779.25	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428530.04
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha and predicted to be MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest by Singers but no kohekohe or tawa described	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Species such as nikau, hinau, fuchsia, pate, lancewood and <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> indicate good species diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Moderately large area, but not connected to and does not buffer other ecological sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant (Tangata whenua)

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Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC051	178.15	Kilmister Block 1		
<b>Description</b>	Most of the site comprises narrow leaved indigenous scrub and manuka or kanuka scrub, but there is also a small forest remnant outlier. 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>NZTM_X</b>	1745204.98	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432447.21	On west facing ridge in Ohariu Valley, 1km east of Takarau Gorge Road
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	The forest remnant contains representative elements of to MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers and manuka and kanuka scrub and forest is representative of early succession forest.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	At Risk-Declining lizard species and four At Risk-Declining fish species reported. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Species such as matai, tawa, porokaiwhiri, puka, and karaka indicate good species diversity and it is uncommon in Wellington to find kanuka and manuka within the same site. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Adjacent to and buffering a number of other large ecological sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC052	139.09	Kilmister Block 2		
<b>Description</b>	This is a very large site 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 Kilmminster Block			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744449.68	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430446.56	South and SE-facing hillslopes above upper true right of North Makara Stream
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Only isolated primary forest trees of tawa, kohekohe, hinau, and pukatea present. MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest predicted by Singers.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Likely reduced diversity of ecological units and species. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Adjacent to and buffering a number of other large ecological sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC053	28.03	Makara Stream Riparian Protection		
<b>Description</b>	Indigenous and exotic scrub and 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 <i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> (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>NZTM_X</b>	1743991.48	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429368.37	A strip either side of the Makara Stream

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			from North Makara to Makara Cemetery
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Vegetation representative of river flat vegetation and forest remnant representative of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Threatened-Nationally Endangered plant species reported. One nationally Threatened and six At Risk fish species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Adjacent to and buffering a number of other large ecological sites, and Makara Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC054	458.31	Makara Peak	
<b>Description</b>	Predominantly comprises 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, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , <i>Hebe stricta</i> , 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 Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict); regionally sparse: bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> ), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albigilla</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>NZTM_X</b>	1742834.90	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5426864.28
		Hillslopes west of Karori West, extending south from Makara Road to past South Karori Road, and encompassing Makara Peak.	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Tawa-dominant forest and kamahi forest present, and species indicative of primary forest. Singers predicted MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest.	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened, one Nationally At Risk, and two regionally sparse bird species reported, two Nationally At Risk fish species reported, two At Risk-Declining lizard species reported and one regionally sparse plant species. Supports >0.5 ha indi	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Nine indigenous vegetation types and 196 indigenous plant species recorded at the site. Makara Stream and Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of natural areas and contiguous with WC079 Wrights Hill, WC059 Karori Wildlife Sanctuary, and WC082 Long Gully 1 QEII Covenant & surrounds	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC055	12.77	Forest and scrub east of Makara Road opposite Makara Peak	
<b>Description</b>	Several areas of mahoe dominated indigenous "inland" scrub and forest and areas of gorse and/or barberry dominated scrub. Six indigenous bird species reported, including North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor</i>		

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	meridionalis septentrionalis, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744000.52	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428380.82
	East of Makara Road opposite Makara Peak		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Representative of successional stages of mahoe, but does not current include MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest or MF7 Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Early succession vegetation type likely to have reduced diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Provides connection to WC054-Makara Peak and other ecological sites in the Outer Green Belt.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC056	41.29	Otari Farm 1	
<b>Description</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 kaikamako dominant with mapou, mahoe, karaka, mamaku, fuchsia and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0305.5); kaikamako dominant with mapou, mahoe, karaka, mamaku, fuchsia and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0305.4); tawa, hinau, kohekohe, rewarewa, puka, pigeonwood, kaikamako, milk tree, mapou and <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> (0305.3); and mahoe, fuchsia, pigeonwood and kaikamako (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>NZTM_X</b>	1745691.07	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430152.55
	On hillslopes on true left of North Makara Stream		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Small areas of forest may be representative of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Areas of more advanced forest may contain a natural diversity of species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of sites on the Western Hills. Likely to be an important link between the large natural areas of WC052-Kilmister Block 2 and WC61-Wilton Bush and Otari Plant Museum	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC057	31.95	Otari Farm 3	
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1744801.40	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429251.05
	Hillslopes on true left of North Makara Stream and extending towards Karori in Skyline Reserve		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Most of the site appears to be relatively young regenerating vegetation, but it includes 0.28ha of primary forest. However, the site is too small to be representative of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, as predicted by Singers.	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to have reduced diversity of species and habitats	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of sites on the Western Hills. Likely to be an important link between the other large natural areas.	

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<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC058	6.56	Otari Farm 2
<b>Description</b>	Most of the site comprises gorse and/or barberry scrub and shrubland, but there is some indigenous forest in one of the stream gullies and potentially some isolated indigenous trees. The site is beneath high voltage powerlines. Parts of the site appear to be heavily grazed. May include headwater tributaries of Makara Stream which is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.	
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1745184.25	<b>NZTM_Y</b> 5429769.82 West of Johnston Hill Scenic Reserve and north of Parkvale Road end
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Very small area of indigenous forest may not be large enough (>0.5 ha) to be considered representative of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers.
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to have reduced diversity of species and habitats
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No?	Mostly non-indigenous vegetation, although part of a network of sites on the Western Hills. Likely to be an important link between the other large natural areas.
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No?	<b>Audit Category</b> Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC059	24.91	Montgomery Avenue forest and scrub
<b>Description</b>	Three 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 kaikamako (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>NZTM_X</b>	1745019.40	<b>NZTM_Y</b> 5428713.62 Three areas either side of Parkvale Road near Allanbrooke Place, Darwin Street, Chamberlain Street, and Torbruk Street, Karori
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Presentative of MF6 Kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, as predicted by Singers
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk bird species reported
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good variety of species and vegetation types. Good variety of bird species reported. Invertebrate samples from nearby are diverse
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Relatively large area, but not connected to and does not buffer other ecological sites
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC060	104.06	Huntleigh Park & surrounds
<b>Description</b>	This site comprises a large portion of the Outer Green Belt and provides 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, pirita ( <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, kaikamako, kanuka, rata (ridges) (0405.1). Included in a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747698.91	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431882.12	Hillslopes and gully east of suburbs of Ngaio and Crofton Downs. Incorporates Huntleigh Park and extends from the railway line at c.80 m asl to The Crows Nest (385 m)
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative examples of tawa-dominant and kohekohe-dominant forests (>0.5ha of MF6, kohekohe, tawa forest, and MF7, tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers)		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Four Nationally Threatened, two Nationally At Risk and one regionally sparse bird species reported. One regionally declining plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Expected high plant species diversity present in Huntleigh Park		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an extensive network of sites in the vicinity, including WC052-Kilmister Block 2, WC068-Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park, and WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush. Part of Wellington Outer Green Belt		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC061	234.38	Otari Wiltons Bush		
<b>Description</b>	Large area 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-leaved maire, hinau, rewarewa, pukatea, puka, karaka, titoki, mahoe, kaikamako, mamaku, wineberry, putaputaweta, mapou, supplejack, <i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> , kanuka, <i>Passiflora tetrandra</i> , fuchsia, kiekie, porokaiwhiri, mamaku pate, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , 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 Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush") and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</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>Freyinetia 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			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746562.22	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430127.28	Hills west of Wilton, Wadestown and Karori suburbs
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Threatened, one At Risk and one regionally threatened bird species reported. Two At Risk fish species reported. One At Risk invertebrate species reported. Two At Risk and three regionally threatened plant species and four At Risk lizard species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Expected high plant species diversity present in Otari Wilton Bush		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an extensive network of sites in the vicinity, including Huntleigh Park and surrounds (WC060), Kilmister Block 2 (WC052), and Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park (WC068). Part of Wellington Outer Green Belt.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC062	22.08	Chartwell Substation forest and shrubland		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>Description</b>	Contains a 'site forest' remnant 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 is mahoe and mahoe-gorse scrub. Included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area and includes WCC public land.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747248.35	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431206.72
			Immediately above the suburb of Crofton Downs
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Includes >0.5 ha of MF6, kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but mostly young secondary forest and shrubland not representative of original vegetation	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an extensive network of sites in the vicinity, including WC060-Huntleigh Park and surrounds, WC052-Kilmister Block 2, and WC068-Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park. Part of Wellington Outer Green Belt.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC063	0.09	Homewood Avenue, Karori	
<b>Description</b>	Kahikatea stand (8+ trees) with hinau, kaikamako, lancewood, mahoe, cabbage trees and mamaku identify by Park (1999, 0306.26)		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746335.45	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428586.22
			In behind residential properties on Homewood Avenue and Bristow Place
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	May support indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Too small to provide seasonal or core habitat, does not enhance connectivity or buffer another site	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	Assessed as not significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC064	12.70	Forest and scrub above Patna Street, Upper Ngaio	
<b>Description</b>	Large area 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, kaikamako, swamp maire, mamaku, nikau, totara, and rewarewa (0405.5). Possible record of <i>Streblus banksii</i> (At Risk-Relict).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747952.44	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432390.56
			Immediately above Patna Street and the top of Heke Street, Ngaio
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	>0.5ha of MF6, kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but mostly secondary and not representative of original vegetation	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. At Risk-Relict <i>Streblus banksii</i> may be present	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Very small, but part of an extensive network of sites in the vicinity, including WC060-Huntleigh Park and surrounds, WC052-Kilmister Block 2, and WC068-Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park. Part of Wellington Outer Green Belt.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires

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Significance		confirmation
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Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC065	2.50	Orleans Makererua Street Reserve	
<b>Description</b>	'Site forest' remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as hinau, tawa, kohekohe, kaikamako, rewarewa, mahoe, kahikatea (in gully head and mid-gully), putaputaweta, wineberry, titoki, ngaio, karaka, wharangi, mapou, pukatea, mamaku, heketara, matai, milk tree, cabbage tree 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), Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush") and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ) and red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict) reported. On Acutely Threatened land environment.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748162.85	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432137.96
		At the back of residential houses between Makererua Street (off Heke Street) and Orleans Street	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk bird species reported. Two Nationally At Risk plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to have reduced diversity of species and habitats given 'site forest' remnant status (although note Threatened and At Risk species records)	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Small, but part of an extensive network of sites in the vicinity, including WC060-Huntleigh Park and surrounds, WC052-Kilmister Block 2, and WC068-Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park. Very close to Wellington Outer Green Belt.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC066	4.64	Johnsonville rail corridor, Ngaio, forest and scrub remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Three 'site forest' remnants mostly on railway land. Identified by Park (1999) and described as predominantly mahoe, five finger, wineberry, fuchsia, and ngaio, with solitary primary rewarewa, hinau and totara. Firm distinction from old plantings 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. Understorey kohekohe, titoki and kaikamako are regenerating (0405.34). One site borders a stream that flows through Cummings Park (where longfin eel have been reported).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748876.60	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432337.23
		Johnsonville rail corridor, Ngaio	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	>0.5ha of MF6, kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but may mostly be secondary and not representative of original vegetation	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. At Risk-Declining longfin eel <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i> present	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Separate from the network of Outer Green Belt sites, but in close proximity	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC067	0.22	Ngaio School forest remnant	
<b>Description</b>	Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as large rewarewa and totara (only local natives). Other plantings include beech, kauri, karaka, kowhai, kanuka, ngaio and exotics (0405.12)		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748721.48	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432029.60
		Adjacent to Ngaio School (south)	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small and modified to be representative	

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<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	Supports indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environment, but too small and modified	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small, relatively isolated and highly modified	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No	<b>Audit Category</b>	Assessed as not significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC068	422.68	Kaukau Johnsonville Park Khandallah Park		
<b>Description</b>	Steep hills 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. The forest includes podocarps and the 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, kaikamako, pukatea, mahoe, wineberry, mamaku, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , kohekohe, puka, lancewood, wharangi, hinau, titoki, raurikau, five finger, tarata, kohuhu, pate, karaka, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , hangehange, karamu, rangiora, cabbage tree, fuchsia, gorse, and holly. Notable species include bristle fern ( <i>Polyphlebium 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/pirita ( <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> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); 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>NZTM_X</b>	1749002.43	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433693.27	Hills to the northwest of Khandallah
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Includes areas of primary forest that are representative. >0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest, MF7 tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, MF8 kamahi, broadleaved, podocarp forest, as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Threatened, one At Risk and one regionally sparse bird species reported; one At Risk fish species; one At Risk and three regionally threatened plant species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Scarps and t		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Includes a wide range of habitat and vegetation types, altitudinal sequence.		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of series of ecological sites in the Outer Green Belt. Provides connectivity.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC069	1.46	Takarau Gorge Road, Makara, riparian forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Three small 'site forest' remnants alongside the road, with limited kohekohe and tawa components. Identified by Park (1999) and described as kaikamako, hinau, mahoe, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , putaputaweta, mapou, mamaku, wineberry, matai, pigeonwood (0304.2); kaikamako, mahoe, kanuka, manuka, mapou, akiraho, cabbage tree, tawa, kowhai (original), maire (0304.3); mahoe, kaikamako, mapou, mamaku, five finger (0304.1). Sites border Makara Stream - the stream and its tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746087.41	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5434691.83	Remnants on either side of Takarau Gorge Road, towards Makara
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported, but Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.



		physical features, although the stream may contain a diverse fish fauna	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small, relatively isolated and highly modified	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC070	2.25	Horobin forest covenant	
<b>Description</b>	'Site forest' remnant and QEII Covenant 5-07-145. Identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, tawa, hinau, and titoki predominant. With tarata, kaikamako, totara, lancewood, cabbage trees, mapou, pukatea, kahikatea (ridge and hill-slope), matai, mahoe and puka. Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> )		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747448.79	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5435366.84
		Horobin Farm, Takarau Gorge Road	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as is a 'site forest' remnant and small in size	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Very isolated, but one of only a few indigenous remnants in Ohariu Valley so may provide important remnant habitat for indigenous fauna	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC071	10.43	Gavin Bruces farm forest remnant	
<b>Description</b>	'Prime forest' remnant, identified by Park (1999) with rewarewa, tawa, mapou and tarata predominant. Pigeonwood, lancewood, putaputaweta, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , matai, kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1747799.81	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436270.97
		Start of Takarau Gorge Road	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported, but Makara Stream and tributaries (e.g. Ohariu Stream) are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Primary forest, secondary forest and scrub with a high diversity of plant species. Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, with no other ecological sites nearby. However, this is an important site within Ohariu Valley given paucity of indigenous remnants in the area, and a rare example of indigenous riparian vegetation.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC072	0.28	Tawa Forest above Ohariu Road	
<b>Description</b>	Very small 'site forest' remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, rewarewa, hinau with kaikamako and kohekohe (0404.13). Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748158.60	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5434923.69
		Hills above mid Takarau Gorge Road	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a</b>	No	Too small to be representative	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>Representativeness</b>			
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	Supports a very small amount of indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment, but not large enough to be representative	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as site remnant and small in size	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Very isolated, but one of only a few indigenous remnants in Ohariu Valley so may provide important remnant habitat for indigenous fauna	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No	<b>Audit Category</b>	Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC073	0.59	Makara Hill forest remnant		
<b>Description</b>	'Site forest' remnant identified by Park (1999) comprising rewarewa, mahoe, mapou, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, kaikamako, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> scrub (0106.10). Gully contains ephemeral stream.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1742375.78	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428283.35	Hills above South Makara Road
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers. However, this site comprises scrub so is unlikely to be representative of the original vegetation		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as site remnant and small in size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Very small, so unlikely to be important in an ecological context. However, it is close to Makara Peak and the Outer Town Belt		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No	<b>Audit Category</b>	Assessed as not significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC074	0.88	Lower Mt.Kaukau and Rifle range Road forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Four forest remnants identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, kaikamako, mahoe, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , lancewood, supplejack and porokaiwhiri (0404.10); tawa, kaikamako, mahoe, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> and porokaiwhiri (0404.9); rewarewa, tawa, mahoe and <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> (0404.15); kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1748980.04	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5435063.69	Lower slopes of Mt Kaukau, Rifle Range Road, Ohariu Valley
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but sites are so modified that existing vegetation may no longer be representative		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	One remnant is on Acutely Threatened LENZ, but it appears to be so modified that may longer warrant consideration		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as the sites are, small and highly modified		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small size of remnants and significant modification		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC075	1.27	Forest remnant north of Old Coach Road, Ohariu		
<b>Description</b>	'Site forest' remnant with solitary hinau and tawa with mahoe, mapou, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , Mature karaka, mamaku and kaikamako (0404.8, Park (1999))			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1749631.70	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5435601.44	East of Johnsonville on Old Coach Road, Ohariu Valley
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features due to small in size	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small size so unlikely to be important in an ecological context.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC076	0.56	Ohariu Valley Road forest remnants		
<b>Description</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, kaikamako and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0404.4); kaikamako with mahoe, mapou and fuchsia (0404.5); tawa with mapou and mahoe (0404.6); tawa, mahoe with mapou (0404.3)			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1749166.56	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436000.80	Ohariu Valley Road just east of Ohariu
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environment		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as small and heavily grazed		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small, so unlikely to be important in an ecological context.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC077	0.74	Simla Crescent forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Two forest remnants in residential Khandallah identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest remnant with hinau, tawa, kahikatea, mamaku, rimu, matai, karaka and kohekohe. Lacking in forest structure other than remnant trees (0405.22); Primary forest remnant with hinau, tawa, titoki, mapou, kohekohe and lancewood (0405.21).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1749722.04	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432537.34	Back of residential houses on Simla Crescent, Khandallah
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	While these are 'prime forest' remnants, high levels of modification suggest they would be unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small, so unlikely to be important in an ecological context.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC078	0.18	Tawa forest remnants between Clutha Avenue and Nicholson Road		
<b>Description</b>	Three 'site forest' remnants behind residential houses in Khandallah. Identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, swamp maire, toru, pigeonwood, rewarewa, kaikamako, mahoe, hinau, titoki, ngaio, wharangi, manuka and mamaku (0405.13); tawa, kohekohe, mapou and mahoe (0505.3); tawa, kohekohe, mahoe with milk-tree (presumably <i>Streblus heterophyllus</i> ) (0405.33). Notable species include swamp maire and toru ( <i>Toronia toru</i> ).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1749851.31	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431974.72	Behind residential houses between

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			Clutha Avenue and Nicholson Road
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	Supports indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environment, but too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features due to small size	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small, so unlikely to be important in an ecological context.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No	<b>Audit Category</b>	Assessed as not significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC079	53.43	Trelissick Park and Old Porirua Road forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Large area 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 north-facing slopes have 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 ( <i>Adiantum fulvum</i> , regionally sparse); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush") and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict) and whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albicilla</i> , regionally sparse), shortjaw kokopu ( <i>Galaxias postvectis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and four At Risk-Declining species - bluegill bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus hubbsi</i> ), koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> ), longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i> ), and redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ). Not Threatened but possibly of local interest : northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ), karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.921-Ngaio Gorge Bush.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748896.04	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431204.92 Either side of Kaiwharawhara Road, Ngaio
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Threatened, one At Risk and one regionally sparse bird species reported. One Threatened and two At Risk fish species reported. One regionally sparse plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	A large area which includes a wide range of habitat and vegetation types and an altitudinal vegetation sequence	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	A large site that plays an important role of connecting the Outer Town Belt network of sites to Wellington Harbour. It also has an important role in protecting Kaiwharawhara Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Kaiwharawhara Stream is of great significance to Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Tama. The Kaiwharawhara Stream diversion tunnel has significant historic value.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC080	4.38	Forest below Bowen Hospital.	
<b>Description</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-leaved milk-tree ( <i>Streblus banksii</i> , At Risk-Relict), <i>Passiflora tetrandra</i> and supplejack (0405.18). Bush falcon (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and longfin eel (At Risk-Declining) reported. Parts of the site are WCC public land or railway land.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747979.28	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430790.47 Between Churchill Drive and Blackbridge Road, Wadestown
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a</b>	Yes	Tawa forest is representative of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers	

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<b>Representativeness</b>		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One nationally Threatened bird species, one nationally At Risk fish species, and one nationally At Risk plant species reported.
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good variety of species and vegetation types. Good variety of bird species reported. Invertebrates samples from nearby are diverse
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers tributary of Kaiwharawhara Stream and in close proximity to other ecological sites
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC081	0.30	Forest remnants near Wadestown Road and Blackbridge Road		
<b>Description</b>	Four very small forest remnants near Wadestown Road and Blackbridge Road, Wadestown. Identified by Park (1999) and described as titoki, karaka, mahoe, mamaku and tawa (0405.20); totara, karaka, hinau and cabbage trees (0405.27); karaka, rewarewa, mamaku, mapou and five finger (0405.26); titoki, tawa, mapou and mamaku (0405.25).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748282.38	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430729.29	Near Wadestown Road and Blackbridge Road, Wadestown
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small to be representative		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported, but possibly too small to provide good habitat		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as sites remnants and small in size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Very small so unlikely to be important in an ecological context. However, is close to Kaiwharawhara Stream		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC082	1.44	Forest between Cecil Road and Mairangi Road.		
<b>Description</b>	Small urban forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as titoki, mahoe, kanuka, mapou, kohuhu, tarata, mamaku, totara (large), milk-tree, hinau, ngaio and tawa (0405.28). Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush") and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), and At Risk-Relict red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> ) reported.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748240.90	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430400.02	Between Cecil Road and Mairangi Road, Wadestown
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk bird species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Due to relatively small size likely to have moderate diversity		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area. Not buffering but close to WC090-Northern Walkway escarpment above Thorndon		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC083	0.86	Forest surrounding Dorset Street, Wilton.		
<b>Description</b>	Small urban forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as rewarewa, tawa, hinau, kohekohe, mapou, mamaku, karaka, mahoe, kohuhu, kahikatea, wharangi and rimu (0405.24)			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747967.68	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430198.73	Dorset Street, Wilton
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers		

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<b>Representativeness</b>		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Due to relatively small size likely to have moderate diversity
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC084	1.33	Forest on corner Wilton Road and Churchill Drive.	
<b>Description</b>	Area of forest and scrub along Wilton Road that includes site identified by Park (1999) as individual trees of tawa, karaka, mapou, hinau and rewarewa (0405.32). Close to WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush and part WCC public land.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747688.46	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430409.77 Corner Wilton Road and Churchill Drive, Wilton
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Small size and comprising scrub, so likely to have low to moderate diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area and cut off from WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush by Wilton Road	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC085	0.04	Forest remnant between Warwick Street and Mairangi Road	
<b>Description</b>	Very small urban forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as kohekohe and solitary hinau tree (0405.29)		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747938.65	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5430023.17 Between Warwick Street and Mairangi Road, Wilton
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Low diversity reported	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area and isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No	<b>Audit Category</b>	Assessed as not significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC086	0.40	Forest remnants either side of Warwick Street	
<b>Description</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 and mahoe (0405.31). Southern North Island forest gecko ( <i>Mokopirirakau</i> 'southern North Island', At Risk-Declining) reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747577.04	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429922.29 Either side of Warwick Street
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Very small and very few, if any, representative elements remaining	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One At Risk lizard species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Low diversity reported	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area and isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata</b>		Unknown	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>whenua values</b>			
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC087	0.90	Forest remnants either side of Gloucester Street	
<b>Description</b>	Two 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>NZTM_X</b>	1747283.65	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429859.56
		Either side of Gloucester Street, Wilton	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely to have only low to moderate diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area and isolated, although in proximity to WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC088	0.04	Forest remnant opposite Wilton Park	
<b>Description</b>	A very small forest remnant that is severely compromised by residential encroachment. Identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, totara, kaikamako, mapou, mahoe with mamaku (0305.13), but reportedly contains tauhinu ( <i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> subsp. <i>phyllicifolia</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered)		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747042.84	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429717.74
		Opposite Wilton Park, along Wilton Road, Wilton	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species and one Nationally Threatened plant species reported.	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely only low to moderate diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Very small, surrounded by residential area and isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC089	4.35	Behind Cardinal McKeefry School, Northland	
<b>Description</b>	Hill slope 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 ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict) reported		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747261.62	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429067.53
		Behind Cardinal McKeefry School, Northland	
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Only moderate diversity reported	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by residential area and isolated, although in proximity to WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit
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Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC090	55.56	Northern Walkway escarpment above Thorndon	
<b>Description</b>	Large site 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 a 'prime forest' 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). Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , more commonly reported than falcon, largest flock was of five birds) and bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> , regionally sparse). Not Threatened but possibly of regional interest: northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ). Most is WCC public land.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748313.54	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5429270.70
	Te Ahumairangi Hill, escarpment between Wilton and Thorndon		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and one regionally sparse bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Despite large size, unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, or species due to secondary nature	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	A large site that is likely to play an important role for fauna, particularly birds, as it is very close to WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC091	1.01	Forest remnants either side of Garden Road, Kelburn	
<b>Description</b>	Two forest remnants in a steep 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). Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ) reported nearby		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747495.83	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428485.35
	Both sides of Garden Road, Kelburn		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Two Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bird species reported nearby and may use habitat	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as site remnants and small	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small, so unlikely to be important in an ecological context.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC092	1.05	Kelburn urban forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Seven small forest remnants in suburban Kelburn. Identified by Park (1999) and 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 ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> )		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747463.21	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428208.13
	Back of residential houses on Glenmore Road and Raroa Road, Kelburn		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.



RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification
RPS-23a Representativeness	No?	Larger than 0.5 ha but only limited elements of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported
RPS-23c Diversity	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as site remnants and small
RPS-23c Connectivity	No?	Small, so unlikely to be important in an ecological context, but may provide stepping stone habitat between Karori Sanctuary and Botanic Gardens.
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC093	2.29	Chaytor Street titoki forest remnants
<b>Description</b>	Three 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 ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported. Could provide movement corridor for birds between WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush and WC130-Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir forest and scrub.	
NZTM_X	1746812.75	NZTM_Y 5428234.18 Either side of Chaytor Street, Karori
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but dominated by titoki
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported, small area (less than 0.5 ha) of Acutely Threatened land environment
RPS-23c Diversity	No	Unlikely to have a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features as site remnants and small
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes?	Not connected or buffering other ecological sites but does provide corridor between WC061-Otari Wiltons Bush and WC130-Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir forest and scrub.
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC094	9.46	Kohekohe forest remnants Botanical Gardens, Kelburn
<b>Description</b>	Three kohekohe remnants within the Botanic Gardens. Identified by Park (1999) and described as titoki, hinau and kohekohe with karaka, mahoe, mamaku, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, ngaio, rewarewa, manuka, kanuka, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , 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). The weta <i>Hemiandrus furcifer</i> reported. Notable plant species: White mistletoe, taapia, pirata, tupia ( <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> , At Risk-Declining); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: dwarf mistletoe ( <i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i> ), grassland greenhood orchid ( <i>Pterostylis foliata</i> ); green mistletoe, pirita ( <i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> , regionally gradual decline); maidenhair fern ( <i>Adiantum viridescens</i> , regionally sparse); Not Threatened but of regional or local interest: northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ), black Maire ( <i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i> ), kiekie ( <i>Freycinetia banksii</i> ), karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ). Fifteen indigenous bird species reported, including Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict); bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> , regionally sparse). Is WCC public land includes DOC EcoSite No.922-Wellington Botanic Gardens Bush.	
NZTM_X	1748154.63	NZTM_Y 5428380.10 Within the Botanical Gardens, Kelburn.
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Three Nationally Threatened, one Nationally At Risk and one regionally sparse bird species reported. Three Nationally At Risk and two regionally threatened plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Has good species diversity

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<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	These remnants are located within a mosaic of other trees, and near other ecological sites. Known to attract Threatened bird species from Karori Wildlife Sanctuary	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC095	0.65	Ohariu Valley Road 1	
<b>Description</b>	Gully forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, kohekohe with pukatea, mapou, pigeonwood, kaikamako, mahoe, cabbage-tree, kohuhu and rewarewa (0504.5). Riparian protection of small portion of tributary of Makara Stream.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1750133.75	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436769.39
	500m north of Ohariu Valley Road and 1.3km east of Ohariu		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No?	No rare species or habitats reported, but Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to have good canopy diversity but reduced understorey diversity due to grazing	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Isolated and does not buffer or connect to another ecological site, although does buffer part of a Makara Stream tributary	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC096	1.48	Ohariu Valley Road 2	
<b>Description</b>	The larger of two sites was identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, kohekohe, pukatea, pigeonwood, mahoe, mapou, puka, mamaku, kohuhu, kaikamako 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>NZTM_X</b>	1750400.23	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436360.40
	Two forest remnants either side of Ohariu Valley Road about 500-600m from McLintock Street junction		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported, some indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment, but less than 0.5 ha	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Could include a range of habitat and vegetation types, including riparian vegetation	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Isolated and does not buffer or connect to another ecological site, although does buffer part of a Makara Stream tributary	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC097	2.26	Forest remnants above Churton Park	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, porokaiwhiri and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0503.5); rewarewa, mapou, tawa, putaputaweta, mamaku, mahoe, kaikamako, porokaiwhiri and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0503.5); tawa, rewarewa, hinau, mahoe, kaikamako, porokaiwhiri and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0503.3); tawa, rewarewa with mahoe, mapou, kaikamako, porokaiwhiri and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0503.1); wharangi, kaikamako, mahoe, porokaiwhiri and <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> (0503.2)		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1750884.87	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5437963.35
	Hills west of Amesbury Drive and Erlestoke Crescent, Churton Park		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a</b>	Yes	Combined >0.5 ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>Representativeness</b>		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely reduced diversity of ecological units and species, especially if grazed
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	All small isolated forest remnants that do not connect to or buffer other ecological sites, but important remnants within the landscape
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC098	3.61	Amesbury Bush reserve forest and scrub		
<b>Description</b>	Tawa forest remnant and surrounding mahoe forest/scrub in Amesbury Reserve. Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, mahoe, kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1751390.16	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5437353.76	In gully northeast of Amesbury Drive
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Tawa forest remnant is smaller than 0.5 ha, so too small to be representative of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers. However surrounding mahoe scrub is typical of current vegetation		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Porirua Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Part of a series of small forest fragments in Churton Park subdivision. Protects a small part of tributary of Porirua Stream, but not close to or buffering other ecological sites.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Porirua Harbour including contributing streams are of cultural value to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC099	0.93	Chippenham Grove tawa forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Two small areas of tawa forest identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau, mapou, pigeonwood, kaikamako, mahoe, pate, mamaku with solitary rewarewa and miro (0504.9); tawa, rewarewa, kaikamako, mahoe, mapou and pigeonwood (0504.8). Includes WCC public land.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1750996.34	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436919.89	On hill to west of Chippenham Grove, Churton Park
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely to be at least a moderate diversity of plant species present, but compromised by grazing		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Part of a series of small forest fragments in Churton Park subdivision, but not close to or buffering other ecological sites.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC100	2.80	Westchester Drive tawa forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Two areas of tawa-dominated forest either side of Westchester Drive, Churton Park. Identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, hinau with <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , mapou, pigeonwood, mahoe, mamaku, kaikamako, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , lacebark, pukatea and big kahikatea (0504.6); tawa, rewarewa, kaikamako with pigeonwood, mahoe, muelenbeckia, mapou, pate, mamaku and putaputaweta (0504.7). Includes WCC public land.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1750962.67	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436675.40	Westchester Drive, Churton Park
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>Representativeness</b>		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported. Some indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment, but less than 0.5 ha
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Not connected to or buffering other ecological sites, but located within 500 m of several sites (WC096, WC099, WC101) and therefore likely to enhance connectivity for birds
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC101	0.62	Tawa forest remnant along Churton Drive, Churton Park		
<b>Description</b>	Identified by Park (1999) and described as 'prime forest' remnants of tawa, mamaku, supplejack, kaikamako, 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			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1751471.85	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5436285.47	Churton Drive, Churton Park
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a high diversity of plant species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Not connected or buffering other ecological sites, but likely to enhance connectivity for mobile species moving across Churton Park		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC102	20.34	Tawa pukatea forest behind old Grenada landfill		
<b>Description</b>	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). Wellington Green gecko ( <i>Naultinus punctatus</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1754025.72	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5437995.52	East of SH1, Grenada North
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	At Risk-Declining lizard species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers a tributary of the Porirua Stream. Part of a network of natural areas that are likely to enhance connectivity from western Porirua to Wellington's Western Hills		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC103	23.85	Tawa forest south of Havana Rise		
<b>Description</b>	Seven remnants of tawa forest in upper gully of Seton Nossiter Park and in surrounding pasture that all include tributaries of Porirua Stream. Porirua Stream provides habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. Indigenous vegetation has been partially cleared from the extent identified by Park (1999). Species in the primary forest areas include tawa, pukatea, mahoe, mapou, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , wineberry, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , 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>NZTM_X</b>	1754169.96	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5437277.93	East of Grenada Drive

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers
RPS-23b Rarity	No?	No rare species or habitats reported, some indigenous vegetation present on Acutely Threatened land environment, but less than 0.5 ha. Porirua Stream provides habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Buffers a tributary of the Porirua Stream. Part of a network of natural areas that are likely to enhance connectivity from western Porirua to Wellington's Western Hills
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Porirua Harbour including contributing streams are of cultural value to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC104	2.66	Tawa forest remnants in Woodridge farmland
<b>Description</b>	Five tawa-dominated forest remnants surrounded by farmland, Woodridge. Identified by Park (1999), but two sites have been partially cleared compared with previous extent. Species include tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, porokaiwhiri, kahikatea, kaikamako, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , mapou, mahoe, mamaku, tarata, mahoe, puka, <i>Rubus</i> , supplejack, <i>Passiflora tetrandra</i> , lancewood, hinau, putaputaweta, fuchsia, toru, and rimu (0604.18, 0604.16, 0604.14, 0604.9, 0604.17).	
NZTM_X	1753357.38	NZTM_Y 5436580.71 NE of Seton Nossiter Park, Woodridge
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	May support a high diversity of plant species (esp. the larger sites)
RPS-23c Connectivity	No	Does not connect to or buffer other ecological sites. Likely to enhance connectivity for mobile species moving across farmland
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC105	60.64	Grenada-Woodridge riparian tawa forest
<b>Description</b>	Five areas of riparian tawa forest and mahoe scrub in Seton Nossiter Park and along Woodridge and Grenada tributaries of Porirua Stream. Porirua Stream provides habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. 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, <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Passiflora tetrandra</i> , kohuhu, kaikamako, lancewood, karaka, matai, and kahikatea. Advanced secondary forest-low scrub of mahoe, mapou, mamaku, fuchsia, tarata, putaputaweta, hinau, <i>Cyathea dealbata</i> , rewarewa, mamaku, wineberry and porokaiwhiri with manuka-kanuka (0604.20, 0604.13, 0604.12, 0604.1). Includes WCC public land.	
NZTM_X	1753108.74	NZTM_Y 5436202.95 Stream gullies and around Seton Nossiter Park between Grenada and Woodridge
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	At Risk-Declining bird species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Porirua Stream provides habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its size and riparian to forest gradient
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Buffers several tributaries of Porirua Stream. Likely to enhance connectivity for mobile species moving from natural areas west of Tawa to sites to the south such as Gilberd Bush Reserve
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Porirua Harbour including contributing streams are of cultural value to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC106	61.53	Tawa forest in side gully of Korokoro Stream		
<b>Description</b>	Five tawa and kohekohe forest remnants (with some large titoki) and mahoe forest and scrub in a side gully of Korokoro Stream, Petone. Korokoro Stream provides habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species. The sites were identified by Park (1999) and species in primary forest 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 <i>Olearia paniculata</i> (akiraho on bluffs) (0704.8, 0704.6, 0704.4, 0704.7, 0704.5). At Risk-Declining fish species reported; longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ), redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ), bluegill bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus hubbsi</i> ); plus red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict) reported and brown skink ( <i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported nearby. Included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1755546.97	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5437014.84	West of Belmont Regional Park, Horokiwi
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and/or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Three At Risk-Declining fish species, and one At Risk-Relict bird species reported. Korokoro Stream is habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its moderately-large size, Korokoro Stream known to have good fish diversity		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers Korokoro stream and contiguous with extensive area of indigenous vegetation in Belmont Regional Park		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Korokoro Stream is of cultural significance for Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui. The Korokoro Dam is important as the first mass concrete gravity dam in New Zealand, giving it high historic and technological values, also Petone Woollen Mills Weir.		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC107	32.84	Coastal escarpment forest between Horokiwi and Petone turn-offs		
<b>Description</b>	Coastal escarpment mahoe forest with 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); mature karaka trees (0704.9). Includes DOC EcoSite No.1033-Korokoro Scarp Forest.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1755230.18	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5434785.36	Above Hutt motorway between Horokiwi and Petone turn-offs
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare habitats or species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its moderate size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of nearly continuous forested escarpment between Wellington City and Hutt valley.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC108	22.54	Tawa forest near Horokiwi Quarry and old Newlands landfill		
<b>Description</b>	Two remnants of tawa-dominated forest near Horokiwi Quarry and old Newlands landfill. Identified by Park (1999), but 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, <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , kiekie (all slopes), pate, lancewood, mamaku and kanuka. Secondary forest of mahoe, porokaiwhiri, mapou and rewarewa surrounds (0604.27). Includes WCC public land.			

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>NZTM_X</b>	1754314.13	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5435247.13	Near Horokiwi Quarry and old Newlands landfill
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare habitats or species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its moderate size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of nearly continuous forested escarpment between Wellington City and Hutt valley.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC109	161.33	Coast escarpment broadleaved forest, Hutt Road between Ngauranga and Horokiwi.		
<b>Description</b>	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: tawa, rewarewa, hinau, kohekohe, pukatea, titoki, nikau, mapou, cabbage tree, kiekie, karaka, porokaiwhiri, mamaku, mahoe, milk tree, toru, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , ngaio, kahikatea, kohuhu, mamaku, matai, totara, kahikatea, northern rata, and lancewood. Secondary forest includes ngaio, karaka, puka, kohuhu, <i>Olearia paniculata</i> , mahoe, kanuka, manuka, rimu, lancewood, kaikamako, mapou, mahoe, fuchsia, wharangi, <i>Melicope ternata x simplex</i> , tutu, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , five finger and mature 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 ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and common gecko ( <i>Woodworthia maculata</i> , Not Threatened). Not Threatened but possibly of regional or local interest: northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> , karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ), milk tree (presumably <i>Streblus heterophyllus</i> ).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753409.67	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433859.59	Hutt Road between Ngauranga and Horokiwi.
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and/or MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Nationally Threatened bird species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its size and diverse range of habitats spanning coastal to more inland		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of nearly continuous forested escarpment between Wellington City and Hutt valley.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC110	0.35	Tawa forest above No. 175 Newlands Road, Newlands		
<b>Description</b>	Tawa forest above No. 175 Newlands Road, Newlands identified by Park (1999) and described as tawa, mamaku, mahoe, ngaio, lacebark, nikau, putaputaweta and solitary rewarewa (0504.2).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1752400.71	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5434674.86	Above No. 175 Newlands Road, Newlands.
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Too small to be representative		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare habitats or species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its small size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small site surrounded by residential development		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No?	<b>Audit Category</b>	Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC111	6.73	Broadleaved forest east of SH1 and north of Newlands Road, Newlands		
<b>Description</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 (19990 and described as tawa, hinau, rewarewa with mahoe, lacebark, wineberry, mamaku, mapou, five finger, wharangi, tarata, kohuhu, kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1752018.55	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5434062.30	Longside, east of, SH1 and north of Newlands Road, Newlands
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare habitats or species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Does not buffer or connect to other ecological sites, but likely to aid birds travelling between nearby WC109 and WC112		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC112	23.05	Ngauranga Gorge broadleaved forest, scrub and shrubland		
<b>Description</b>	Five areas of broadleaved forest, scrub and shrubland on the eastern side of Ngauranga Gorge and two areas on the western side, below Newlands turnoff. Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest of tawa, rewarewa, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , 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, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , 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>NZTM_X</b>	1751526.42	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433173.05	Either side of Ngauranga Gorge
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its size and complex topography		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No?	Does not connect to or buffer other ecological sites, but part of a network of sites around the Ngauranga Gorge		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC113	9.95	Below Fraser Avenue, Johnsonville		
<b>Description</b>	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, fuchsia, wineberry, mahoe and muehlenbeckia (0504.15).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1750842.99	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5433164.60	Surrounding and north of Ngauranga water reservoir
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but secondary forest		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to support a high diversity of plant species due to early successional type		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Not connected to or buffering other ecological sites, but likely to improve connectivity for birds between WC068 in the west to natural areas alongside Wellington Harbour		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.



<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC114	25.36	Tyers Stream Reserve, Khandallah	
<b>Description</b>	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), and also red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.991-Tyers Bush.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1751175.50	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432569.85 Tyers Stream Reserve, Khandallah
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk bird species reported. Two Nationally At Risk fish species reported. One regionally endangered plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its moderate size	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Buffering a stream, part of a network of site alongside Wellington Harbour	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC115	10.66	Hutt Road coastal escarpment forest between Onslow Road and Jarden Mile	
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1751446.24	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431950.07 Between Onslow Road and Jarden Mile
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species, but mostly early succession forest types	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Buffering a stream, part of a network of sites alongside Wellington Harbour	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC116	8.42	Cashmere Park above Onslow Road, Khandallah	
<b>Description</b>	Titoki-hinai-kohekohe forest and secondary mahoe forest in Cashmere Park, Onslow Road, Khandallah. Identified by Park (1999) as primary forest of remnant of titoki, hinai 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>NZTM_X</b>	1750846.71	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431805.56 Cashmere Park, Onslow Road, Khandallah.

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes?	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but much is secondary forest	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes?	Buffering a stream, part of a network of sites alongside Wellington Harbour	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC117	17.56	Broadleaved forest and scrub above Hutt road including Waikiekie Stream and Kaiwharawhara Park	
<b>Description</b>	Two areas of forest with hinau, tawa, kohekohe, and rewarewa, within a larger area 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 <i>Streblus heterophyllus</i> ), 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.		
NZTM_X	1750447.30	NZTM_Y	5431546.49 Above Hutt road including Waikiekie Stream and Kaiwharawhara Park
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
RPS-23b Rarity	No?	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but all is secondary forest	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its moderate-large size	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Buffering a stream, part of a network of site alongside Wellington Harbour	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC118	3.68	Oteranga Bay karaka stands	
<b>Description</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).		
NZTM_X	1736776.32	NZTM_Y	5426017.78 Oteranga Bay
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	No	Karaka stands not representative of pre-human vegetation	
RPS-23b Rarity	No?	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but karaka not local to Wellington region	
RPS-23c Diversity	No	Unlikely to support a high diversity of plant species due to dominance of karaka	
RPS-23c Connectivity	No	Isolated and not connected or buffering other ecological sites	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Yes - Mature karaka. Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC119	0.86	Nikau stand in side gully off Oteranga Strm, Terawhiti Stn.	
<b>Description</b>	Nikau stand in side gully off Oteranga Strm, Terawhiti Stn. Identified by Park (1999) and described as nikau (15+ trees) with kaikamako, mahoe, mamaku, karaka, putaputaweta, wharangi and kohuhu		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

	(1606.3)		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1738766.67	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5428003.51
	Side gully off Oteranga Strm, Terawhiti Stn		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare habitats or species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown species diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small and isolated, buffers part of Oteranga Stream tributary	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Oteranga Bay is historically and culturally significant to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No?	<b>Audit Category</b>	Unlikely to be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC120	8.95	Nikau and broadleaf forest side gully of South Karori golf course	
<b>Description</b>	Nikau and broadleaf forest in a side gully of South Karori golf course. Five 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, <i>Hedycarya arborea</i> , mamaku, puka, kaikamako, kohuhu, porokaiwhiri, karaka and kiekie (1606.4-'Site forest' remnant, Park (1999)). Notable plant species lacebark ( <i>Hoheria</i> aff. <i>sexstylosa</i> (AK 234306; Tararua Ranges), At Risk-Declining, regional endemic (de Lange et al 2004)). Waiariki Stream is of cultural significance		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1739588.05	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5427040.20
	Side gully of South Karori golf course		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk-Declining plant species reported ( <i>Hoheria</i> aff. <i>sexstylosa</i> AK 234306 Tararua Ranges).	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown species diversity.	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of remnants in hills west of Makara Stream	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Waiariki Stream of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant (Tangata whenua)

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC121	15.93	Tawa forest remnant Karori Golf Course, South Makara Road	
<b>Description</b>	Tawa forest remnant and broadleaved forest and scrub near Karori Golf Course, South Makara Road. Forest identified by Park (1999) as tawa, mapou, mahoe, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , 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>NZTM_X</b>	1740764.10	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5427492.87
	Karori Golf Course, South Makara Road		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a network of remnants on hills west of Makara Stream, includes tributaries of Karori Stream.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC122	1.61	Tongue Point coastal platform	
<b>Description</b>	Tongue Point coastal platform. Rocky shore platform with one rock stack with sparse vegetation including taupata, mingimingi ( <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> var. <i>propinqua</i> ), coastal spleenwort ( <i>Asplenium</i>		

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	<i>appendiculatum</i> subsp. <i>maritimum</i> ), silver tussock ( <i>Poa cita</i> ). Cook's scurvy grass ( <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> , 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).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1738871.39	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422023.86
	Tongue Point, two bays, and 3km west of Karori Stream mouth		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal rocky platform and associated habitats	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Threatened-Nationally Endangered plant species, supports indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environment. Marine mammal influenced sites - Critically Endangered, Shingle beach - Endangered	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown species diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area, no other ecological sites nearby	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC123	7.22	Warrens Bush QEII Covenant tawa forest	
<b>Description</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, kaikamako, putaputaweta, mamaku, porokaiwhiri, mapou, ngaio, lancewood, <i>Olearia rani</i> , tarata and swamp maire (0107.1). Includes all of DOC EcoSite No.915-WARRENS BUSH and notable plant species include grassland greenhood orchid ( <i>Pterostylis foliata</i> , 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>NZTM_X</b>	1740668.76	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5425759.06
	Coastal end of South Makara Road		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk fish species reported. One Nationally At Risk plant species reported. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species. Terrestrial habitat likely to be reasonably diverse.	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Buffers a tributary of the Karori Stream, part of larger QEII covenant, and <500m from the large WC054-Makara Peak	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC124	115.18	Silver Stream broadleaved forest, south of South Karori Road	
<b>Description</b>	Five remnants of broadleaved forest south of South Karori Road in 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 kaikamako (0207.1); solitary nikau with mahoe, mamaku, mapou, kaikamako and putaputaweta (0207.11); rewarewa with mahoe, porokaiwhiri, wineberry, mapou, manuka and kanuka (0207.24); second growth mahoe forest with tarata, kaikamako, 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.		

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<b>NZTM_X</b>	1742771.94	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424889.62	South of South Karori Road
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Two At Risk-Declining fish species reported. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its large size. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Contiguous with several large areas, which together form a large tract of indigenous vegetation that includes Zealandia Sanctuary. Includes tributary of Karori Stream		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC125	69.55	Long Gully QEII covenant and surrounds		
<b>Description</b>	Twelve areas 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 twelve forest remnants are advanced secondary or modified primary forests and were identified by Park (1999). 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 Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ); North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , At Risk-Recovering); regionally sparse North Island robin ( <i>Petroica longipes</i> ), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albigilla</i> ). Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744191.50	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5425584.84	Just to the west of Karori Wildlife Sanctuary at the north end of Long Gully
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened, one Nationally At Risk and two regionally sparse bird species reported. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its large size. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Contiguous with several large areas, which together form a large tract of indigenous vegetation that includes Zealandia Sanctuary and part of the Outer Green Belt and tributary of Karori Stream		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC126	23.57	Long Gully Silver Stream broadleaved forest and scrub		
<b>Description</b>	Seven 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. The broadleaved forest remnants were identified by Park (1999) and include rewarewa, karaka, mapou, mahoe, mamaku, kaikamako, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, kiekie, pate, <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> , <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , solitary rimu, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , pate, supplejack, puka, heketara, lacebark (0207.17, 0207.21, 0207.18, 0207.19, 0207.20, 0207.14) and one site comprises mature 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. North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , At Risk-Recovering) reported.			

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<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744212.55	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424689.42	Long Gully mostly on the western face of the Te Kopahou Ridge
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk bird species reported. Karori Stream and tributaries are identified as high value streams with habitat for indigenous Threatened or At Risk fish species.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its small size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a local network of sites, which together form a large tract of indigenous vegetation that includes Zealandia Sanctuary and the Outer Green belt		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC127	0.52	South Karori Road QEII covenant		
<b>Description</b>	South Karori Road QEII covenant 5-07-474. There is currently no information for this site			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1743543.17	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5425964.76	250 m east of South Karori Road and 750 m SSW outside Karori urban extent
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No?	No rare habitats or species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to support a high diversity of plant species due to its small size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Part of a local network of sites, which together form a large tract of indigenous vegetation that includes Zealandia Sanctuary and the Outer Green belt. Nearest ecological site about 70 m away.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	No?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC128	14.90	South Karori Road mahoe scrub		
<b>Description</b>	Several areas of mahoe scrub near South Karori Road. No further information about this site			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744073.66	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5426067.70	South of South Karori Road, just outside Karori urban extent
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Mahoe scrub is not representative of Singers ecosystem types (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest)		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare habitats or species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	May not support a characteristic diversity of plant species as it is secondary scrub		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a local network of sites, which together form a large tract of indigenous vegetation that includes Zealandia Sanctuary and the Outer Green Belt		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC129	156.94	Wrights Hill forest, scrub and shrubland		
<b>Description</b>	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, kaikamako, puka, pigeonwood, mamaku on lower slopes. Other primary forest species are miro, pokaka, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, toru, lancewood, lacebark <i>Cyathia dealbata</i> and pate. Secondary forest components include porokaiwhiri, kohuhu, <i>Coprosma foetidissima</i> , <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> , mapou, mahoe, five finger, kaikamako (0306.13, 0306.14, 0206.7, 0206.6, 0306.17, 0306.4, 0306.12). Not Threatened but possibly of regional interest: northern rata			

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	(Metrosideros robusta). Includes WCC public land. Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ); North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , At Risk-Recovering); regionally sparse North Island robin ( <i>Petroica longipes</i> ), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albicilla</i> ). Four indigenous fish species reported, including At Risk-Declining: inanga ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> ), and longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i> ).		
NZTM_X	1745049.17	NZTM_Y	5426827.26
Wrights Hill and west to Karori suburb.			
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5 ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened, one Nationally At Risk and two regionally sparse bird species reported. Two Nationally Threatened fish species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Likely to support a high diversity of plant species due to large size and variety of vegetation types present	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Contiguous with several large areas of indigenous vegetation, including Zealandia Sanctuary and in the Outer Green Belt	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	Audit Category	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC130	236.79	Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and reservoir forest and scrub	
Description	Forested gully (retired water reservoir) that includes Primary Forest Remnant, wetland (man-induced), riparian vegetation and mahoe dominant scrub. Forest includes podocarps and 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> ). Forty-four indigenous bird species reported, including Threatened-Nationally Critical: Grey duck ( <i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i> ), takahe ( <i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i> ); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), New Zealand dabchick ( <i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i> ), North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), stitchbird ( <i>Notiomystis cincta</i> ); New Zealand pipit ( <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> , At Risk-Declining); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> ), little black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> ); red-crowned parakeet ( <i>Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> , At Risk-Relict); At Risk-Recovering: Brown teal ( <i>Anas chlorotis</i> ), little spotted kiwi ( <i>Apteryx owenii</i> ), North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> ), variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> ); regionally sparse: bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> ), North Island robin ( <i>Petroica longipes</i> ), pied tomtit ( <i>Petroica macrocephala toitoi</i> ), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albicilla</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> .		
NZTM_X	1745885.51	NZTM_Y	5426148.53
Karori Reservoir			
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Eight Nationally Threatened, eight Nationally At Risk and four regionally sparse bird species reported. At Risk-Naturally Uncommon invertebrate: <i>Huttonia palpimanoides</i> ; Data deficient invertebrate species: <i>Mangua kapiti</i> , <i>Orongia whangamo</i> . One Nationally At Risk plant species reported. One Nationally At Risk fish species reported. Created lake-Freshwater wetlands are nationally rare (<10% of their original extent remains) and a regionally uncommon habitat type.	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Considered diverse given the range of threatened animal species now present which are not usually found elsewhere on the mainland. Habitats may not be particularly diverse, but the site contains streams and wetlands	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Contiguous with indigenous forest, scrub and shrubland in WC125, WC129, WC132, WC133, and WC135, and part of the Wellington Outer Green Belt. The site has an important role in protecting the reservoir and downstream ecological values.	
RPS-23e Tangata		Unknown	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>whenua values</b>			
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC131	0.79	Karori urban forest remnants below Wrights Hill	
<b>Description</b>	Four urban forest remnants below Wrights Hill, Karori. Identified by Park (1999) and described as kaikamako, 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. North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1745496.92	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5427541.09 Karori, below Wrights Hill
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported. Supports indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environment, but smaller than 0.5 ha	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	May support a good diversity of plant species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by houses. Likely to have a very minor role in promoting connectivity given large sites nearby	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC132	27.15	Long Gully forest and scrub east of slipway	
<b>Description</b>	Primary and secondary forest and scrub east of slipway, Long Gully. Includes forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary forest, including podocarps, and scrub with 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> ). North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , At Risk-Recovering) reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744775.74	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424894.71 North end of Long Gully adjacent to Karori Sanctuary
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Representative of former forest diversity, also includes more recent vegetation types	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Contiguous with and linking Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and other large areas of indigenous vegetation in the Outer Green Belt	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC133	69.78	Waimapihi Bush	
<b>Description</b>	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. Several streams within the site.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746976.56	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5426497.99 Between Ashton Fitchett Drive and Mt Pleasant Road, uphill from Karepa Street and Aro Street, top of Aro Valley
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Mahoe scrub is not representative of Singers ecosystem types (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest)	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Three Nationally Vulnerable and one At Risk-Recovering bird species and At Risk-	

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		Declining lizard species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Mostly regenerating broadleaved scrub, though some small areas of forest remain, also areas of bracken. Streams run through the site that provide habitat for indigenous fish.	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Although highly modified, the site is large and contiguous with the Wellington greenbelt. Specifically, it is adjacent to the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary, and so makes an important contribution to ecological networks. Also protects the streams within.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC134	6.76	Aro Valley urban forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Three urban 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). Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush") and North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> ) which are both classified as Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable reported. Includes WCC public land.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747516.34	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5427156.52	Alongside Raroa Street and Aro Road, Aro Valley
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Mahoe scrub is not representative of Singers ecosystem types (MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest)		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened bird species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely reduced diversity due to small size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Likely to have a very minor role in promoting connectivity given large sites nearby		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC135	343.76	Carey Gully scrub and shrubland, South Coast		
<b>Description</b>	A large area 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 3 m+ tall canopy, sometimes with manuka dominating otherwise mahoe and mixed broadleaf. Other species include rewarewa, nikau, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , mamaku, mahoe, manuka, wineberry, mapou, karaka, rangiora, ngaio, putaputaweta, five finger, pate, cabbage tree, lancewood, kanuka, and porokaiwhiri (0307.5, 0307.7, 0306, 0307.4, 0307.3). The surrounding scrub comprises manuka ridges, mahoe-rangiora gullies, gorse-tauhinu-manuka and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> 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 ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> , At Risk-Declining), banded kokopu and koura ( <i>Paranephrops</i> sp.) were found in the C&D Landfill. Historic records for At Risk-Declining shortjaw kokopu ( <i>Galaxias postvectis</i> ), redefin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> ), and longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ). Habitat for fish is excellent in the upper valley, but potentially blocked by several weirs. Notable fauna include North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , At Risk-Recovering), North Island robin ( <i>Petroica longipes</i> , regionally sparse), whitehead ( <i>Mohoua albicilla</i> , regionally sparse), Wellington green gecko ( <i>Naultinus punctatus</i> , At Risk-Declining), Marlborough mini gecko ( <i>Woodworthia</i> 'Marlborough mini', Not Threatened), common skink ( <i>Oligosoma polychroma</i> , Not Threatened), and white fuzzweed ( <i>Vittadinia australis</i> , regionally endangered), <i>Hoheria</i> aff. <i>sexstylosa</i> AK 234306 Tararua Ranges, <i>Sophora microphylla</i> , <i>Astelia fragrans</i> , and <i>Cordyline banksii</i> . Grassland greenhood orchid ( <i>Pterostylis foliata</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) known from adjacent site. Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.999-Owhiro Bush.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746000.63	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424398.36	Hills surrounding the Southern Landfill and southwest of Ashton Fitchett Drive, Happy Valley and Brooklyn.
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Early successional scrub that could succeed back to kohekohe, tawa forest (MF6) and tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest (MF7), but limited elements at the moment		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened, one Nationally At Risk and two regionally sparse bird		

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		species reported. One Nationally Threatened and two Nationally At Risk fish species reported. At Risk lizard species, and regionally uncommon bird species	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good diversity of semi-coastal species, and large area with multiple habitats	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Contiguous with WC130 (Karori Wildlife Sanctuary), WC141, WC142, and WC143, and through these sites with other SNAs stretching to the southern coast and along the Town Belt	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC136	0.59	Titoki forest Laura Street, Mitchelltown/ Brooklyn	
<b>Description</b>	Titoki forest remnant with mahoe, mamaku and muehlenbeckia identified by Park (1999) (0406.4). North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747629.42	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5426422.02 Laura Street, Mitchelltown/ Brooklyn
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to be diverse given small size	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small and relatively isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC137	1.95	Forest and scrub either side of Coolidge Street, Brooklyn	
<b>Description</b>	Small remnant of titoki surrounded by mahoe and exotics (0407.3) and mahoe-mamaku forest, bisected by Coolidge Street, Brooklyn. The forest remnant was identified by Park (1999). North Island kaka ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , At Risk-Recovering) reported		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1748017.81	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5425495.34 Either side of Coolidge Street, Brooklyn
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest as predicted by Singers, but only limited elements remaining	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable and At Risk bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to be diverse given small size and secondary forest type	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small and relatively isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC138	20.86	Mahoe scrub on western side of Ohiro Road, Brooklyn	
<b>Description</b>	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, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , karaka and cabbage trees (0307.1).		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747204.98	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424093.13 West of Ohiro Road, Brooklyn
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Early successional scrub that could succeed back to MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7 tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, but limited elements at the moment	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to be diverse given early succession type	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Likely to improve connectivity between WC140 and WC135	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata</b>		Unknown	

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<b>whenua values</b>			
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC139	1.27	Vogeltown urban forest remnants	
<b>Description</b>	Two forest remnants with kamahi, hinau, and mahoe, identified by Park (1999) and described as a 'prime forest' 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 ( <i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported, and brown skink ( <i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported nearby.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747953.18	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424724.81 Mana Street, Vogeltown
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Early successional scrub that could succeed back to MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest and MF7 tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest; limited primary forest elements at the moment	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to be diverse given predominantly early succession type	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small and relatively isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC140	27.04	Tawatawa Ridge forest and mahoe scrub	
<b>Description</b>	Regenerating inland coastal forest surrounded by broadleaved indigenous scrub and a small highly modified wetland area. The regenerating forest, identified by Park (1999) has a stand of <i>Melicope ternata</i> (wharangī) which is uncommon in the City and is regarded as regionally significant. Main forest components are mahoe, kohekohe, ngaio, kanuka with <i>Olearia</i> , mamaku, <i>Coprosma aerolata</i> and wharangī (0407.4). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.981-Frobisher Street Bush. Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported frequently, New Zealand pipit ( <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747400.69	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5423129.48 East of Happy Valley Road and North of Murchinson Street. City to Sea Walkway passes through.
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal forest and >0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers,	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened and one At Risk bird species reported. Regionally rare plant species. Freshwater wetlands are nationally rare (<10% of their original extent remains) and a regionally uncommon habitat type.	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Of moderate diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of network of sites in Happy Valley area.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC141	210.95	Spooky Gully coastal mahoe scrub and shrubland	
<b>Description</b>	Coastal grey scrub, flaxland and mahoe scrub and shrubland in Spooky Gully. Mosaic of flaxland ( <i>Phorium cookianum</i> ), treeland comprising mahoe, taupata, ngaio, akiraho ( <i>Olearia paniculata</i> ), coastal tree daisy ( <i>Olearia solandri</i> ), manuka, grassland (mainly on ridges) and patches of gorse. A forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as isolated kaikamako, karaka, tawa, puka, <i>H. arborea</i> , mapou, mahoe and kohuhu (0307.2). Notable species include shore puha ( <i>Sonchus kirkii</i> , At Risk-Declining), coastal mahoe ( <i>Meliccytus obovatus</i> , At Risk-Declining); white fuzzweed ( <i>Vitadina australis</i> , regionally endangered); shore stonecrop ( <i>Crassula moschata</i> , regionally sparse); Not Threatened but possibly of local interest: karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ), kowhai ( <i>Sophora microphylla</i> ). Six indigenous bird species reported, including North Island saddleback ( <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> , 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		

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	and ford in the Hape Stream which is part of the former quarry's infrastructure but creates a barrier to fish passage.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1745763.32	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422150.66 Spooky Gully, East of Owhiro Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Contains elements of previously representative habitat, but mostly greatly modified. The forest remnant is >0.5ha, Singers predicted ecosystem types (CL3, Coprosma, Muehlenbeckia shrubland/herbfield/rockland ; MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest; MF7, Tawa, kamahi	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally At Risk bird species reported. One Nationally At Risk and two regionally endangered plant species reported.	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Contains a range of habitat and vegetation types, riparian to ridge and coastal to inland vegetation sequences	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	One of a number of coastal and semi-coastal sites which in combination include a wide range of habitats and promote ecological connectivity	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC142	53.76	Hawkins Hill coastal mahoe scrub and shrublands	
<b>Description</b>	Seven areas of indigenous shrubland on NW-facing slopes below Hawkins Hill - Te Kopahou. Some of the more open grassy areas provide habitat for speargrass ( <i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> , regionally vulnerable), and potentially the speargrass weevil ( <i>Lyperobius huttoni</i> , regionally sparse). However, speargrass will be lost as shrubs increase in stature and density. Goat and stock browsing impact on speargrass also.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744106.75	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5423172.59 NW-facing slopes below Hawkins Hill
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Shrubland is not representative of former forest cover	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Regionally vulnerable plant species and regionally sparse invertebrate	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Secondary vegetation is likely to have a reduced diversity of species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Partially buffers WC143 and WC135 and	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC143	419.73	Te Kopahou, Waipapa Stream coastal scrub and shrubland	
<b>Description</b>	High (to 485m) coastal hills and valley with diverse vegetation with tussockland on the tops and indigenous shrubland and narrow leaved scrub at various stages of succession. Vegetation comprises mahoe, <i>Veronica arborea</i> , hangehange, kanuka, kohekohe, akiraho ( <i>Olearia paniculata</i> ), manuka treeland, gorse, <i>Dracophyllum filifolium</i> , coastal tree daisy ( <i>Olearia solandri</i> ), 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 mature karaka (0208.1). Some of the more open grassy areas are habitat for speargrass ( <i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> , regionally vulnerable), and potentially the speargrass weevil ( <i>Lyperobius huttoni</i> , regionally sparse). However, speargrass will be lost as shrubs increase in stature and density). Threatened plant species include At Risk - Naturally Uncommon <i>Crassula kirkii</i> , parahia ( <i>Chenopodium allanii</i> ), grassland greenhood orchid ( <i>Pterostylis foliata</i> ), Cook Strait kowhai ( <i>Sophora molloyi</i> ); Data Deficient silverback spider orchid ( <i>Corybas rivularis</i> ); regionally endangered white fuzzeweed ( <i>Vittadinia australis</i> ); regionally gradual decline leafless clematis ( <i>Clematis afoziata</i> ); regionally sparse: leafless dwarf mistletoe ( <i>Korthalsella lindsayi</i> ), leafless lawyer/yellow-prickled lawyer ( <i>Rubus squarrosus</i> ), woolly cloak fern ( <i>Cheilanthes distans</i> ); and Not Threatened species of local interest include karaka ( <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> ) and sand bidibid ( <i>Acaena pallida</i> ). Regionally endangered speargrass weevil ( <i>Lyperobius huttoni</i> ) and At Risk-Naturally uncommon invertebrate <i>Geodorcus novaezealandiae</i> reported. Data from the mouth of the Waipapa Stream includes six species of fish and koura (freshwater crayfish) including At Risk-Declining koaro ( <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> ), inanga ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ), longfin eel ( <i>Anguilla dieffenbachia</i> ), redfin bully ( <i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i> , Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land, DOC EcoSite No.978-Waipapa Catchment Shrubland and is included in a GWRC Biodiversity Management Area.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1744136.86	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421720.94 Large valley and ridge system, to the west of Wellington and inland from Red

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RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	Rocks
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Includes representative elements, but mostly greatly modified from previous predicted cover. >0.5ha, predicted Singers ecosystem type of CL3, Coprosma, Muehlenbeckia shrubland/herbfield/rockland , MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, MF8, Kamahi, broadleaved, podocarp forest	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Three At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, one Data Deficient, one regionally endangered, one regionally gradual decline, three regionally sparse, one regionally vulnerable plant species reported. At Risk-Naturally uncommon and regionally endangered invertebrates	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Contains a range of habitat and vegetation types, riparian to ridge and coastal to inland vegetation sequences	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	One of a number of coastal and semi-coastal sites which in combination include a wide range of habitats and great ecological connectivity	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Stand of karaka may indicate an archaeological site	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC144	219.81	South Wellington coastal cliffs scrub and shrubland
<b>Description</b>	<p>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. 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 winter seal haulout. The wetland at Red Rocks was identified as a potential natural wetland by GWRC, although extent, type and quality uncertain (Boffa Miskell 2011). Sinclair Head is a Scientific Reserve includes a seal haulout (marine mammal influenced sites - Critically Endangered) and habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. Long Beach weevil reserve was gazetted to protect the regionally endangered speargrass weevil (<i>Lyperobius huttoni</i>) and regionally vulnerable speargrass (<i>Achiphylia squarrosa</i>), although no speargrass remains within the reserve there is more up the cliff. 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 which comprised karaka, <i>Veronica parviflora</i>, mahoe, mapou, ngaio, kowhai (<i>Sophora microphylla</i>), puka, mamaku, rangiora, manuka, kanuka, karamu and kohuhu (0108.1) and two mature 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 kirikii</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>Aciphylia 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 calidrupium</i>), leafless lawyer, yellow-prickled lawyer (<i>Rubus squarrosus</i>), woolly cloak fern (<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>); pūhāureroa (<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), four Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable species; banded dotterel (<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>), Caspian tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>), pied shag (<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>), red-billed gull (<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>); two At Risk-Declining species New Zealand pipit (<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>), white-fronted tern (<i>Sterna striata striata</i>); 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), Variable oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>, At Risk-Recovering). 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. Two Not Threatened lizard species reported Marlborough mini gecko (<i>Woodworthia 'Marlborough mini'</i>) and common skink (<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i>) are reported. Includes</p>	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

	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		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1741899.71	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421448.59
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	The site contains representative coastal vegetation and habitats including dune ecosystem, wetland, coastal cliffs and coastal to inland vegetation sequences and best remaining example in WCC	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	The site provides habitat for a wide range of Nationally Threatened or At Risk, or regionally sparse species, including plants, birds, lizards, invertebrate, and freshwater fish species. Marine mammal influenced sites are Critically Endangered ecosystem,	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Wide variety of habitats and species including Cook Strait assemblage of plants and invertebrates which share many features with alpine and Marlborough communities and also includes dune species, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal mari	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an extensive network of sites along this part of the coast and inland from the coast.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Sinclair Head: The site of several very old pa whose origins are uncertain. A World War II lookout is still evident on the headland (DOC 1996). Significant cultural value for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC145	43.92	West Waipapa shrublands	
<b>Description</b>	Coastal to inland shrubland and grassland on rock or scree. Included in GWRC Biodiversity Management Area		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1743027.93	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421189.73
			Inland gullies between Sinclair Head and Karori Stream
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Includes representative elements, but mostly greatly modified from previous predicted cover. >0.5ha, predicted Singers ecosystem type of CL3, Coprosma, Muehlenbeckia shrubland/herbfield/rockland , MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest, MF7, Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest, MF8, Kamah	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but secondary shrubland and scrub	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Secondary vegetation is likely to have a reduced diversity of species	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an extensive network of sites along this part of the coast and inland from the coast.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC146	1.65	Karori Stream estuary	
<b>Description</b>	Large 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, Owhiro, 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 seven 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.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1740393.69	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422010.86
			Mouth of the Karori Stream
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal environment and predicted to be Strand by Singers.	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable and three At Risk-Declining fish species, At Risk and regionally serious decline plant species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Karori Stream and tributaries are	

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		identified a
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Largely devoid of vegetation
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Small isolated area, but connected to Karori Stream, another ecological site, and a DOC covenant
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Owhiro Bay is of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC147	10.47	Owhiro Bay and shore platform
<b>Description</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 inganga 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) regionally vulnerable speargrass ( <i>Achiphya squarrosa</i> ), shore stonecrop ( <i>Crassula moschata</i> , regionally sparse), reef heron ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ); white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> , At Risk-Declining); northern giant petrel ( <i>Macronectes halli</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering); 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 novaeseelandiae</i> . Includes WCC public land, and DOC EcoSite No.909-Owhiro Bay Stream Catchment.	
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1746751.83	<b>NZTM_Y</b> 5421055.12 West end of Owhiro Bay and headland west of Owhiro Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal environment and predicted to be Strand by Singers. Also inganga spawning site
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Four Nationally Threatened and four Nationally At Risk bird species reported, and two At Risk fish species. Regionally endangered and At Risk-Naturally Uncommon invertebrate species, regionally vulnerable and sparse plant species. Freshwater wetlands are
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good diversity of bird and fish species, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of an extensive network of sites along this part of the coast and inland from the coast.
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Owhiro Bay is of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b> Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name
WC148	15.17	Island Bay foreshore including Sirens Rock and Island Bay dunes
<b>Description</b>	Dune system and 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. The site has moderate biodiversity values today, but huge potential. Only three other dune sites were known to be historically larger (Makara, Lyall Bay and the Frying Pan). 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> ); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ); At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pipit ( <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> ), northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: royal spoonbill ( <i>Platalea regia</i> ), northern giant petrel ( <i>Macronectes halli</i> ); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering); snowy albatross ( <i>Diomedea exulans</i> , Non-resident Native-Migrant). Includes WCC public land	

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<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747641.06	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421048.14	Shoreline east of Owhiro Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	Y/N	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal environment and predicted to be Strand by Singers.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Five nationally Threatened and seven nationally At Risk bird species reported. Regionally endangered invertebrate and At Risk-Declining plant species. Active sand dunes are an Endangered ecosystem (Holdaway et al. 2012)		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Good diversity of bird species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Part of an extensive network of sites along this part of the coast, but not connected to other ecological sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC149	14.44	Houghton Bay foreshore including Elsdon Point, Princess rock stacks and Princess Bay dunes		
<b>Description</b>	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, and although modified by trampling it 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 ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining); sea blite ( <i>Suaeda novae-zelandiae</i> , regionally critical), 15 indigenous bird species reported, including reef heron ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ); northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> , At Risk-Declining); black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering); Antarctic fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i> , Non-resident Native-Migrant). One indigenous fish species reported - Not Threatened. Includes WCC public land.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1749012.81	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421455.42	Shoreline between Island Bay and Houghton Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	Y/N	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal environment and predicted to be Strand by Singers.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Four nationally Threatened bird species and four nationally At Risk bird species reported. One Nationally At Risk and one regionally threatened plant species reported. Gravel beaches are an Endangered ecosystem type (Holdaway et al. 2012)		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Good diversity of bird species, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Part of an extensive network of sites along this part of the coast, but not connected to other ecological sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC150	9.52	Te Raekaihau Point Princess Bay		
<b>Description</b>	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 ( <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> var. <i>propinqua</i> ) taupata, pohuehue ( <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> var. <i>complexa</i> ), herb field with glasswort ( <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i> )-sea primrose ( <i>Samolus repens</i> var. <i>repens</i> )- <i>Selliera radicans</i> and sedgeland with marram-spinifex. The rock stacks also lack vegetation, but are an important landscape component of the south coast, albeit with low biodiversity values. Red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), reef heron ( <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> , Threatened-Nationally Endangered), northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> , At Risk-Declining), pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public			

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.



	land and DOC EcoSite No.936-Princess Bay And Te Raekaihau Beach.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1749720.43	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421274.89
	Shore platform at eastern end of Houghton Bay		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Representative of coastal shore platform	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk bird species reported. One At Risk plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Reduced diversity due to parking and heavy use by people, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of sequence of ecological units along the foreshore including: WC151-Waitaha Cove duneland, WC152-Dorrie Leslie Park rocky coast, WC149-Houghton Bay foreshore including Elsdon Point, Princess rock stacks and Princess Bay dunes and DOC Taputeranga Marine Reserve.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC151	0.64	Waitaha Cove duneland	
<b>Description</b>	Small mixed sand and gravel beach backed by taupata and road. Sand is present 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> ) 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>NZTM_X</b>	1749896.79	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421858.30
	Coastal terrestrial area beside Queens Drive, Waitaha Cove		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Representative of coastal dune system	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Coastal dune and boulder beach ecosystems with indigenous vegetation are considered Endangered ecosystems (Holdaway et al. 2012), At Risk-Relict plant species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unknown diversity, but likely to be reduced due to heavy use by people	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of sequence of ecological units along the foreshore including: WC150-Te Raekaihau Point Princess Bay, WC152-Dorrie Leslie Park rocky coast, WC149-Houghton Bay foreshore including Elsdon Point, Princess rock stacks and Princess Bay dunes and DOC Taputeranga Marine Reserve.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC152	3.14	Dorrie Leslie Park rocky coast	
<b>Description</b>	Rocky shore platform that mostly comprises rock and boulders, and only c.1% of lowland indigenous coastal scrub remains on the coastal platform (Froude 2002). Five indigenous bird species reported, including red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pied oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus finschi</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering). Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) 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>NZTM_X</b>	1750047.06	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422024.47
	Coastal terrestrial area beside Queens Drive, between Waitaha Cove and Lyall Bay		
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Representative of coastal rocky shore platform, but very modified	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened and three Nationally At Risk bird species reported. One	

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		Nationally At Risk plant species reported.	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely low plant species diversity due to severe modification, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of sequence of ecological units along the foreshore including: WC150-Te Raekaihau Point Princess Bay, WC151-Waitaha Cove duneland, WC149-Houghton Bay foreshore including Elsdon Point, Princess rock stacks and Princess Bay dunes and DOC Taputeranga Marine Reserve.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC153	27.15	Strathmore coastal shrubland		
<b>Description</b>	Coastal scrub 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 60-80 m asl. 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 maculata</i> , Not Threatened). Historic military use is likely to have influenced past vegetation patterns in this area.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1752006.75	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421924.69	Headland between Moa Point and Breaker Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No?	Probably only limited elements of coastal scrub and shrubland		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	At Risk lizard species, and regionally serious decline plant species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but only secondary shrubland		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely low diversity due to severe modification		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Adjoins WC154-Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland and WC154-Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Historic gun emplacement		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC154	8.92	Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland		
<b>Description</b>	Rockfields, gravels and sands, peats, herbfields, saltmarsh, taupata, <i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i> , <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> , <i>Melicytus crassifolius</i> (At Risk-Declining), <i>Pimelia 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 stoneweed ( <i>Crassula moschata</i> , regionally sparse), <i>Atriplex billardiarei</i> (At Risk-Relict, regionally critical, last recorded here in 1981), and 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). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.385-Huetetaka Islet.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1751415.35	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421476.37	Coastal platform peninsula at the eastern end of Lyall Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal rocky shore platform, second best example in Wellington City.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and four Nationally At Risk bird species reported. Five Nationally At Risk and one regionally sparse plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Likely to have good species diversity, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Adjoins WC153-Strathmore coastal shrubland and WC154-Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata</b>		Unknown		

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>whenua values</b>			
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC155	11.08	Palmer Head rocky coast and Tarakena Bay duneland		
<b>Description</b>	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 Lobelia anceps 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 discharges 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>Meliccytus 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 albostratus</i> ), banded dotterel ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i> ), Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); little black shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> , At Risk-Naturally Uncommon); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering). Include WCC public land			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1752108.99	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421563.31	Coastal platform and dune system between Moa Point and Palmer Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of coastal rocky shore platform, and dune system		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Eight Nationally Threatened and five Nationally At Risk bird species reported, two At Risk plant species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Active sand dunes are an Endangered ecosystem (Holdaway et al. 2012)		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Vegetation very modified, but fauna still diverse, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Adjoins WC154-Moa Point coastal platform and shrubland and WC153-Strathmore coastal shrubland		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC156	17.90	Breaker Bay coastal scrub and forest remnants		
<b>Description</b>	Scrub on a coastal escarpment and two small kakara 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 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>NZTM_X</b>	1752809.03	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422797.06	Coastal escarpment from Flax Bay to Breaker Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Representative of coastal scrub but may be too modified?		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	At Risk plant and lizard species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments, but secondary scrub and karaka are not local to Wellington region.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely lower than expected diversity due to pest plant presence.		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Connects to several other coastal ecological sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata</b>		Unknown		

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<b>whenua values</b>			
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC157	18.52	Point Dorset coastal shrubland and duneland		
<b>Description</b>	This site has comparatively low (50 m) 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); 30 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); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"), Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</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> ); fluttering shearwater ( <i>Puffinus gavia</i> , At Risk-Relict); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering); 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>NZTM_X</b>	1753673.75	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5423005.25	Breaker Bay and Point Dorset, Seatoun
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Representative of coastal systems, but heavily modified		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Six Nationally Threatened and eight Nationally At Risk bird species reported, two Nationally At Risk plant species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments. Active sand dunes are an Endangered ecosystem (Holdaway et al. 2012)		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes	Vegetation very modified, but fauna still diverse, identified as habitat for indigenous birds in coastal marine environment		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Connects to several other coastal ecological sites		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC158	0.05	Shrubland behind Seatoun Wharf, Worsler Bay		
<b>Description</b>	Mature karaka stand on steep slope identified by Park (1999) (0607.3). Notable plant species include Jersey fern, Annual fern ( <i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753018.36	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424208.65	Behind Seatoun Wharf, Worsler Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Too small to be representative		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened plant species reported.		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely to have low species diversity as small in size		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small isolated area		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC159	0.45	Worsler Bay duneland		
<b>Description</b>	Highly modified dune system, restricted by a road and housing. At the north end the dune has been flattened and grassed for amenity purposes. Dune restoration includes gradually replacing marram with pingao ( <i>Ficinia spiralis</i> , At Risk-Declining) and spinifex. Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) observed.			

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<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753038.52	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5424809.57	Northern end of Worser Bay, Seatoun
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	Representative of dune ecosystem		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened bird species reported. One Nationally At Risk plant species reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Diversity likely to be less than would be expected, but restoration work has high potential for increasing diversity		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Relatively isolated		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>		Likely to be significant

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC160	2.25	Forest in Overton Park and adjacent area, Karaka Bay.		
<b>Description</b>	Primary coastal forest remnant of karaka, titoki, wharangi and hinau with mahoe, kanuka, ngaio, five finger and cabbage tree identified by Park (1999) (0606.1). Bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> , At Risk-Declining); bellbird ( <i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> , regionally sparse) reported.			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753306.06	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5426196.65	Forest either side of Pretoria Road and Nakora Road, Karaka Bays
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	>0.5ha of MF6 kohekohe, tawa forest as predicted by Singers, but contains only limited tawa kohekohe elements		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	One Nationally Threatened, one Nationally At Risk and one regionally sparse bird species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Likely lower than expected diversity due to pest plant presence.		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Part of a series of ecological sites on the Point Halswell peninsula		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>		Likely to be significant but requires site visit

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC161	1.17	Karaka Bay and Worser Bay karaka stands		
<b>Description</b>	Three small karaka stands in Karaka Bay and Worser Bay. Identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka with ngaio, mahoe, five finger, manuka, akiraho and kanuka (0607.4); mature karaka stand with two nikau adjacent (0607.6); mature karaka stand (0607.5).			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753201.14	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5425298.35	Karaka Bay and Worser Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Karaka is not local to Wellington region, so this vegetation is not representative of the Wellington Ecological District		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to be diverse given early succession type		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small and relatively isolated		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes - Mature karaka		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>		May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>		
WC162	4.53	Scorching Bay and Point Gordon coastal rock stacks and shore platform		
<b>Description</b>	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 b Buchananii</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and <i>Meliclytus obovatus</i> (At Risk-Declining). Notable species include red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna</i>			

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	<i>striata striata</i> , At Risk-Declining), variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering)		
NZTM_X	1753777.56	NZTM_Y	5426784.55
	Seaward side of Massey Road, Scorching Bay and Point Gordon		
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes?	Likely to be representative of coastal rock stacks in Wellington	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and four Nationally At Risk bird species reported. One Nationally Threatened and one At Risk plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
RPS-23c Diversity	No	Unlikely to be diverse given small size and dearth of vegetation	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes?	Part of a series of ecological sites on Point Gordon	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	Audit Category	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC163	3.68	Fort Balance Road forest	
Description	Regenerating mahoe scrub and forest with relatively high diversity. 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 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).		
NZTM_X	1753395.45	NZTM_Y	5427072.09
	North-eastern end of Miramar Peninsula. Bisected by Fort Balance Road		
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	Representative of coastal forest. >0.5 ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	One Nationally At Risk bird species reported. One Nationally Threatened and one Nationally At Risk plant species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Regenerating forest with relatively high diversity.	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	One of a cluster of coastal forest fragments remaining at the northern end of the Miramar Peninsula, likely to improve connectivity between sites	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	Audit Category	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC164	0.75	Kau Point rocky coast and shrubland	
Description	Best example of rock stack vegetation in Wellington City. Some species only just hanging on e.g. only one speargrass (a dioecious species, so unlikely to reproduce here). <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), red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> , Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable); At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> ), white-fronted tern ( <i>Sterna striata striata</i> ); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering).		
NZTM_X	1753541.59	NZTM_Y	5427514.86
	Seaward side of Massey Road, between Kau Bay and Mahanga Bay		
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes	Best remaining example of rock stack vegetation in Wellington City.	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	One Nationally Threatened and three Nationally At Risk bird species reported. One Nationally At Risk, one Data Deficient and one regionally vulnerable plant species reported.	
RPS-23c Diversity	Yes	Reported as relatively high plant diversity	
RPS-23c Connectivity	No	Small and relatively isolated	
RPS-23e Tangata		Unknown	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

whenua values			
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	Audit Category	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC165	0.07	Kau Bay karaka stands	
Description	Two stands of mature karaka trees identified by Park (1999) and described as mature karaka stand with mahoe, ngaio, kawakawa and taupata (0606.4), mature karaka stand with mahoe, ngaio, kawakawa and taupata (0606.5).		
NZTM_X	1753159.27	NZTM_Y	5427601.87 Inland of Massey Road, Karaka Bay
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	No	Too small to be representative, and karaka is not local to Wellington	
RPS-23b Rarity	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
RPS-23c Diversity	No	Too small to be diverse	
RPS-23c Connectivity	No	Small and relatively isolated	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Yes - Mature karaka	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	Audit Category	May be significant (Tangata whenua) but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC166	20.63	Maupuia Reserve coastal forest	
Description	Headwater valleys above historic swamp drained following 1855 quake comprising mahoe/manuka/ treeland, with exotic conifers scattered throughout. Manuka is uncommon in Wellington particularly in Miramar and from aerial imagery appears to have been regenerating since the 1940s. Single bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported on several occasions. Wellington Green gecko ( <i>Naultinus punctatus</i> , At Risk-Declining) reported from nearby. Two Not Threatened species of regional or local interest: kiekie ( <i>Freycinetia banksia</i> ), northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ). Includes WCC public land and DOC EcoSite No.992-Mapuia Bush.		
NZTM_X	1752853.39	NZTM_Y	5426290.18 At the end of Darlington Road, and between Main Road and Nevay Road, Maupuia, Miramar Peninsula
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	No	Early succession mahoe dominant vegetation. Not representative of kohekohe tawa forest.	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	May be bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) habitat, likely to be lizard habitat, manuka forest remnants are rare in Wellington City. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	
RPS-23c Diversity	No	Moderate diversity of species, likely to improve over time	
RPS-23c Connectivity	Yes	Connects eastern and western escarpments of Miramar Peninsula, likely to be important for connectivity on Miramar	
RPS-23e Tangata whenua values		Unknown	
Overall RPS23 Significance	Yes	Audit Category	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC167	13.32	Shark Bay coastal escarpment forest	
Description	Coastal escarpment mahoe and whakariki shrubland with coastal forest at the northern end of the escarpment comprising ngaio/taupata-mahoe (kawakawa) (karo) (pohutukawa). Forest is rare example in this area that was probably bereft of forest when Europeans arrived. Notable species include northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> , At Risk-Declining); variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> , At Risk-Recovering). Includes WCC public land.		
NZTM_X	1752273.03	NZTM_Y	5426163.02 Coastal face below Akarao Drive, Maupuia
RPS 23 Criterion	Y/N	Justification	
RPS-23a Representativeness	Yes?	Vegetation composition and condition largely unknown, but may be a rare example of coastal forest on the peninsula	
RPS-23b Rarity	Yes	Two Nationally At Risk bird species reported. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments	

Assessments are based on historical and desktop information, and values and significant assessments need to be confirmed by site visits.

<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown, but at least two habitat types	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No?	May be an important seed source for regenerating areas in the vicinity.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC168	49.27	Tawa forest in gully to the east of Makara Road		
<b>Description</b>	An extensive area of mahoe (?) and/or manuka (?) forest surrounds a forest remnant identified by Park (1999) as tawa, rewarewa, pukatea, puka, nikau, porokaiwhiri, mapou, mahoe, kiekie, karaka, putaputaweta, kaikamako, 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>NZTM_X</b>	1744387.81	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5431633.24	Gully to the east of Makara Road
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	>0.5ha of MF6, Kohekohe, tawa forest predicted by Singers		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Makara Stream and tributaries are identified as habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Buffers a tributary of Makara Stream, but not connected to other ecological sites. However not far from other Makara Valley sites.		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC169	8.81	Scorching Bay reserve shrubland and karaka stand		
<b>Description</b>	Coastal mahoe (?) scrub and shrubland and a karaka stand identified by Park (1999) and described as karaka surrounded by mahoe, five finger, ngaio, cabbage tree and kanuka (0606.2). Notable species include bush falcon ( <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), Wellington green gecko ( <i>Naultinus punctatus</i> , At Risk-Declining). Includes WCC public land			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753371.11	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5426695.88	Escarpment above Scorching Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Early succession mahoe dominant vegetation. Not representative of Singers predicted ecosystem type MF6, kohekohe, tawa forest. Karaka not local to Wellington region.		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened bird species reported and one At Risk lizard species. Supports >0.5 ha indigenous vegetation on Acutely Threatened land environments		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to be diverse given secondary vegetation type		
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Connects eastern and western escarpments of Miramar Peninsula, likely to be important for connectivity on Miramar		
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown		
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation	

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name		
WC170	7.96	Forest remnant in coastal facing gully, Long Gully		
<b>Description</b>	Forest remnant identified by Park (1999) and described as primary remnant of kowhai, <i>Veronica parviflora</i> and mahoe. Secondary forest of <i>Veronica parviflora</i> , kaikamako, akiraho, mamaku, mahoe, putaputaweta, porokaiwhiri, cabbage tree, wineberry and rangiora intermixing with primary remnant (0207.15)			
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1742465.46	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422354.28	Southern end of Long Gully
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>		
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Probably representative of coastal forest type		
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported		
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown, but at least two habitat types		

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<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Buffers a stream tributary, but otherwise relatively isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC171	66.61	Kilmister Block and Awarua Street Farmland	
<b>Description</b>	Area of mixed indigenous exotic shrubland and scrub and pasture grassland adjoining more mature indigenous scrub within Kilmister Block, Awarua Street Recreation Reserve. May change to indigenous vegetation dominance over time depending on management outcomes.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1747199.22	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5432812.08 Wellington skyline walking track public land
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Predominantly exotic vegetation and habitat types	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes?	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable bird species and At Risk-Declining lizard species reported, but may not be core habitat	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Low indigenous species diversity	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes?	Buffers and connects to several other important ecological sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC172	162.87	South Makara manuka-kanuka scrub	
<b>Description</b>	Area of mostly manuka-kanuka forest and scrub west of Long Gully and east of South Makara Road. Leafless lawyer reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1741790.76	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5423286.96 Second valley west of Long Gully, east of South Makara Road terminus
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Manuka and kanuka scrub could be representative, but area more likely to have been podocarp hardwood forest	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	No	No rare species or habitats reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to be diverse given secondary vegetation type	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers a stream tributary, and in proximity to a number of other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes?	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC173	9.94	South Makara washouts habitat -zigzag bush	
<b>Description</b>	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>NZTM_X</b>	1741680.71	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5421745.46 Valley inland from Speargrass Reserve on Makara Coast
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	May be representative of grey scrub	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable and At Risk-Declining fish species reported	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unknown, but at least two habitat types	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	Yes	Buffers a stream tributary, and in proximity to a number of other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	

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<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	May be significant but requires confirmation
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Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC174	13.73	Taputeranga Island	
<b>Description</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>NZTM_X</b>	1748307.63	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5420883.30
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	Y/N	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Unlikely to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Nationally Threatened-Vulnerable, At Risk-Declining and At Risk-Relict bird species. At Risk-Declining, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, and potentially Data Deficient plant species reported. Acutely Threatened land environment but lacks indigenous cover	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to be diverse given secondary vegetation type	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Surrounded by marine reserve, but does not buffer or protect other sites.	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Yes, various values	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC175	1.65	Moa Point gravel dunes	
<b>Description</b>	Coastal gravel dune and grass and flaxland between Moa Point Road and the sea. Three Threatened-Nationally Endangered species: red-billed gull ( <i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> ), banded dotterel ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i> ), pied shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> ); two At Risk-Declining bird species variable oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> ), Northern blue penguin ( <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> )		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1751435.88	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5422226.78
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	Y/N	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	No	Unlikely to be representative	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Three Threatened-Nationally Endangered bird species and two At Risk-Declining bird species. Gravel beaches are an Endangered ecosystem type (Holdaway et al. 2012), but significance depends on condition. Acutely Threatened land environment, but lacks indigenous cover	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No?	Unlikely to be diverse given secondary vegetation type	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	In proximity to other sites, but does not buffer or protect other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

Site Number	Area (ha)	Site Name	
WC176	9.08	Lyal Bay dunes	
<b>Description</b>	Coastal beach and truncated dune system. Some restoration planting occurring. Four At Risk-Declining plant species reported.		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1750170.06	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5423026.76
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	Y/N	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes	May be representative of dune system	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Four At Risk-Declining plant species reported, coastal dune ecosystems with indigenous vegetation are considered Endangered	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	Yes?	Potentially reasonably diverse for the type of ecosystem	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	In proximity to other sites, but does not buffer or protect other sites	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata</b>		Unknown	

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<b>whenua values</b>			
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	
WC177	2.02	Karaka Bay Point rock stacks	
<b>Description</b>	Coastal rockstacks and platforms that provide feeding and roosting habitat for coastal and seabirds		
<b>NZTM_X</b>	1753462.17	<b>NZTM_Y</b>	5425435.38 Seaward side of Karaka Bay Road, Karaka Bay
<b>RPS 23 Criterion</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification</b>	
<b>RPS-23a Representativeness</b>	Yes?	Likely to be representative of coastal rock stacks in Wellington	
<b>RPS-23b Rarity</b>	Yes	Two Nationally Threatened and two Nationally At Risk bird species reported.	
<b>RPS-23c Diversity</b>	No	Unlikely to be diverse given small size and dearth of vegetation	
<b>RPS-23c Connectivity</b>	No	Small and relatively isolated	
<b>RPS-23e Tangata whenua values</b>		Unknown	
<b>Overall RPS23 Significance</b>	Yes	<b>Audit Category</b>	Likely to be significant but requires site visit

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99 Sala Street  
PO Box 7137, Te Ngae  
Rotorua 3042,  
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