3 Natural Environment

This Chapter primarily implements two Objectives; 2.2 Ecology and Biodiversity and 2.9 Landscapes, Features and Landforms, as set out in Chapter 2. The following Objectives are also relevant to resource management issues in the Natural Environment Chapter:

- 2.1 Tāngata Whenua
- 2.4 Coastal Environment
- 2.6 Rural Productivity
- 2.11 Character and Amenity Values
- 2.13 Infrastructure
- 2.17 Open Spaces / Active Communities
- 2.18 Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Introduction

The Natural Environment Chapter contains:

- Section 3.1 General natural *environment* policies;
- Section 3.2 Ecology and biodiversity policies;
- Section 3.3 Landscapes, features and landforms and earthworks policies;
- Section 3.3.2 Rules and standards relating to the natural environment; and
- Schedules:
  3.1 *Ecological Sites*;
  3.2 *Key Indigenous Tree Species* by Size;
  3.2A *Key Indigenous Trees*
  3.3 Rare and Threatened Vegetation Species;
  Figure 3.1 *Rare and Threatened Vegetation Species*;
  3.4 *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes*;
  3.5 *Special Amenity Landscapes*; and
  3.6 *Geological Features*; and
  3.7 Principles to be Applied When Proposing and Considering *Biodiversity Offsets*.

Chapter Structure

The Chapter is split into four subsections as follows:

1. general policies (covering biodiversity and landscape);
2. ecology and biodiversity policies;
3. landscape and earthworks specific policies; and
4. rules (for biodiversity, ecology, earthworks and landscape).

For the purposes of this Plan *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* are categorised as *ecological sites, rare and threatened vegetation species, key indigenous tree species* or *notable trees.* These features have been assessed, scheduled and/or mapped in the Plan.

The District Plan includes natural features, maps and schedules which identify the following natural environment features and areas relating to this Chapter:

a) ***Ecological sites*** - ecological features or areas which are identified on the District Plan maps. The type and ecological significance of vegetation within each *ecological site* are described in Schedule 3.1. These *ecological site*s are derived

from *indigenous vegetation* and habitats of indigenous fauna which have been assessed as being significant using the criteria outlined in Policy 3.7.

b) **Geological features** - features which have significant geological values that are described in Schedule 3.6 and are identified on the Natural Features District Plan Maps.

c) ***Outstanding natural features and landscapes*** - are natural features and landscapes which have been identified as being exceptional or out of the ordinary and having natural components that dominate over the influence of human activity. The features and landscapes are identified on the District Plan Maps and their landscape values are identified in Schedule 3.4.

d) ***Special amenity landscapes*** - means areas of land that are distinctive, widely recognised and highly valued by the community for their contribution to the amenity and quality of the environment of the district. The landscapes are identified on the District Plan Maps and their landscape values are identified in Schedule 3.5.

e) ***Rare and threatened vegetation species*** – identified in Schedule 3.3.

f) ***Key indigenous tree species*** – remnant indigenous *trees* and groups of *trees* identified in Schedules 3.2 and 3.2A that have biodiversity values and contribute to vegetated buffers protecting ecological sites and the provision of important linkages between ecological sites.

g) ***Indigenous vegetation -*** vegetation or plant species, including *trees* that naturally occur within the Kapiti Coast District.

This Chapter addresses three matters of national significance, being clauses from Section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA):

a) the preservation of the *natural character* of the *coastal environment* (including the coastal marine area), *wetlands*, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate *subdivision*, use and *development*
b) the protection of *outstanding natural features* and *landscapes* from inappropriate *subdivision*, use and *development*
c) the protection of areas of *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna*.

This Chapter also includes rules and standards that are relevant to *earthworks* within *historic heritage features* (identified in Schedule 10.1 in Chapter 10). *Land disturbance* of scheduled *waahi tapu and other places and areas of significance to Maori* are addressed in Chapter 10. It should be noted that work affecting *archaeological sites* is also subject to a consenting process under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. An authority (consent) from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must be obtained for the work prior to commencement. It is an offence to modify, damage or destroy an *archaeological site* for any purpose without an authority. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 contains penalties for unauthorised *archaeological site* damage.

Note: Generally, an *archaeological site* is defined as any place in New Zealand, including any *building* or *structure* (or part of a *building* or *structure*) that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where

the wreck occurred before 1900 (see Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for full definition).

3.1 Natural Environment Provisions

In most instances, *subdivision*, use and *development* will result in a change to the natural environment. These changes are not always negative, nor are they always significant; however, it must be noted that certain natural areas and features are more sensitive to the *effect*s of *development* than others. Moreover, *development* may provide opportunities for improvements to natural areas and features. Accordingly, the following District-wide considerations must be applied across all *zones* to meet the Objectives of relevance to the natural *environment*.

3.1.1 General Natural Environment Policies

Policy 3.1 – Protection

Protect areas of *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* (including *ecological sites* identified in Schedule 3.1, *key indigenous tree species* in Schedule 3.2, *key indigenous trees* in Schedule 3.2A, and *rare and threatened vegetation species* in Schedule 3.3 of this Plan). Protect *outstanding natural features and landscapes* (identified in Schedule 3.4 of this Plan), *geological features* (identified in Schedule 3.6 of this Plan), and the values associated with these areas and features, from inappropriate *subdivision,* use and *development.*

Policy 3.2 – Adaptive Management

Any *subdivision,* use or *development* proposal seeking to use adaptive management to address adverse environmental *effects* on the natural *environment* that are uncertain and potentially significant must show evidence of the following adaptive management components:

a) fully documented baseline information about the receiving *environment*;
b) identification of clear thresholds to trigger remedial action before the *effects* become overly damaging or irreversible;
c) a well-documented and robust programme funded by the consent holder to monitor adverse *effects* for the duration of the proposed *effects*; and
d) a method for reporting the results of monitoring.

Policy 3.3 – Biodiversity Off-setting

Consider *biodiversity offsets* proposed as part of *resource consent* applications where it is anticipated that there will be significant residual adverse biodiversity *effects* from the proposed activities on *significant indigenous vegetation* or *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and mitigation measures have occurred, in order to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain in indigenous biodiversity values, having particular regard to the principles for *biodiversity offsets* in Schedule 3.7 of this Plan.

Policy 3.4 – Incentives

Where new *development* can achieve permanent net benefits to the natural *environment* as a result of that *development*, over and above any requirements to avoid, remedy or mitigate (including off-setting as in Policy 3.3), *development* incentives may be granted. In determining the appropriateness of awarding *development* incentives to a given activity, the proposal must:

a) exhibit a substantial net increase in one or more of the following:
   i. protection and enhancement of *indigenous vegetation* or terrestrial habitats for indigenous fauna; or
   ii. protection and enhancement of water quality and/or improved habitats for indigenous fauna in aquatic ecosystems;

and

b) provide sufficient information relating to:
   i. whether or not permanent achievement of the benefit(s) can be realised and how, including descriptions of any legal instruments to be utilised to achieve those benefits; and
   ii. the extent to which the positive benefits are consistent with the scale, nature and type anticipated in Council's Development Incentives Guidelines*;* and
   iii. the extent to which the net benefit of the total *development* achieved by the proposal offsets any increase in adverse *effect*s generated by the *development* incentives applied for.

Policy 3.5 – Active Participation

Active participation of landowners is seen as vital to the protection and enhancement of *ecological sites, geological features,* and the values of *outstanding natural features and landscapes* identified in Schedules 3.1, 3.4, and 3.6 of this Plan. The *Council* will work with landowners, recognise their stewardship and current management practices, and will promote the use of non-regulatory methods, including assistance with the establishment of protective covenants, service delivery, education, and other incentives.

Policy 3.6 – Eco-tourism

Enable eco-tourism activities that complement the protection and/or enhancement of areas of *significant indigenous vegetation* or *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* (including *ecological sites* and *rare and threatened vegetation species*) and contribute to the vitality and resilience of the District's economy, while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse *effects* on the *environment.*

3.2 Ecology and Biodiversity

Introduction

Biodiversity relates to the diversity of and within all living systems including the habitats of plants and *animals*. This section will focus on *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* in accordance with section 6(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (*RMA*).

For the purposes of this Plan *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* are grouped together into *ecological sites, rare and threatened*

vegetation species, key indigenous tree species or *notable trees.* These features have been assessed, scheduled and/or mapped in the Plan.

In addition, general natural areas and features have provisions in this section which relate to the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity values.

3.2.1 Policies

Policy 3.7 – Criteria For Identification Of Significant Biodiversity

Indigenous vegetation **and habitats of indigenous fauna in the District 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 the District or in the region, and:**
  - **I. Are no longer commonplace (less than about 20% remaining); or**
  - **II. are poorly represented in existing protected areas (less than about 20% legally protected).**
- **b) Rarity: the ecosystem or habitat has biological/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) *Tāngata whenua* values: the ecosystem or habitat contains characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to *tāngata whenua,* identified in accordance with *tikanga Māori.***

Policy 3.8 – Management Approach to Biodiversity Protection

Adverse *effects,* including cumulative *effects,* from *subdivision,* use and *development* on *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* including aquatic ecosystems will be avoided, or where it cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated in order to maintain the values and characteristics of the *significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna,* including by:

- **a) avoiding where practicable the *modification* of *significant indigenous vegetation,* in particular all *indigenous vegetation* within *ecological sites;***
- **b) managing land use activities resulting in increased sediment and *contaminant* levels of surface water, including storm water, to reduce the likelihood of aquatic ecosystems being detrimentally affected;**
- **c) creating and maintaining appropriate buffers around *ecological sites, key indigenous trees* and *rare and threatened vegetation species, significant habitats of indigenous fauna* including aquatic ecosystems to ensure that wider ecological processes are considered when making decisions about applications for *subdivision* and land use consent;**

d) preventing where practicable the introduction or spread of exotic weed species and pest animals both terrestrial and aquatic;
e) enabling pest and weed management and passive recreational activities within *ecological* sites including the associated construction and maintenance of tracks (where the biodiversity gains from pest control will outweigh the loss of *significant indigenous vegetation* from track construction) and the construction and maintenance of fences at the margins of *ecological sites;*
f) providing for appropriate *trimming* of *indigenous vegetation* while avoiding inappropriate *trimming* of *significant indigenous vegetation.*
g) ensuring that *subdivision* which creates *lots* which are entirely within an *ecological site* or which necessitate *modification* of any *key indigenous tree species* or *rare and threatened vegetation species* protects the values and characteristics of those areas.
h) ensuring that *subdivision* which creates boundaries that cut through any *ecological site,* or any *key indigenous tree species* or *rare and threatened vegetation species,* protects the values and characteristics of those areas.

Policy 3.8A – Maintenance of indigenous biodiversity

Subdivision, land use and *development* shall be undertaken in a manner to maintain indigenous biodiversity within large areas of contiguous *indigenous vegetation* and riparian and coastal vegetation.

Policy 3.9 – Enhancement

Where a *subdivision* or *development* is undertaken on land containing *rare and threatened vegetation species,* or a *ecological site,* enhancement of the *ecological site* or *rare and threatened vegetation species* will be encouraged.

Policy 3.10 – Tāngata Whenua

To enable *tngata whenua* to maintain and enhance their traditional relationship with the natural *environment*, while:
a) supporting the enhancement of the *mauri* of aquatic *environments*; and
b) having particular regard to the exercise of *kaitiakitanga* by *tāngata whenua* in the management of the District's resources.

Policy 3.11 – Monitoring

Monitoring of levels of biodiversity in the District will be undertaken through:
a) periodic monitoring of the District's *indigenous vegetation* and habitats of indigenous fauna by desktop methods including aerial photography analysis, and site inspections;
b) monitoring of compliance with *resource consent conditions* affecting the District's *significant indigenous vegetation* and habitats of indigenous fauna;
c) complementing monitoring work undertaken by other relevant authorities or suitably qualified persons on the state of *environment* in the Kapiti Coast District;
d) reviewing District Plan policies in response to *development* pressures, expressed community outcomes and environmental changes which may

reduce the policies' effectiveness;

e) requiring that data for monitoring purposes is collected and analysed in a scientifically defensible manner; and

f) including monitoring and review conditions on *resource consents* where required for base level and performance monitoring and to implement adaptive management if unanticipated *effects* occur.

3.3 Landscape and Earthworks

Policies 25 and 26 of the Operative Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (Regional Policy Statement) require the District Plan to identify *outstanding natural features and landscapes* (after undertaking a landscape evaluation process in accordance with criteria set out in Policy 25) and include policies, rules and/or methods that protect *outstanding natural features and landscapes* values from inappropriate *subdivision*, use and *development*.

Policy 27 of the Regional Policy Statement specifies that the District Plan may identify *special amenity landscapes* which are distinctive, widely recognised and highly valued by the community for their contribution to the amenity and quality of the *environment* of the District, city or region. The evaluation process carried out to inform the identification of any such *special amenity landscapes* must take into account the factors listed in Policy 25. Policy 28 of the Regional Policy Statement also specifies that, where *special amenity landscapes* have been identified the District Plan must include policies, and methods (which may include rules) for managing these landscapes in order to maintain or enhance their landscape values.

Eleven *outstanding natural features and landscapes* are identified in the District:

1. Waiorongomai Dunes (ONF);
2. Ōtaki River Mouth;
3. Ōtaki River Gorge (ONF);
4. Tararua Ranges;
5. Kāpiti Islands;
6. Ngarara Wetland;
7. Hemi Matenga Escarpment;
8. Waikanae Estuary (ONF);
9. Whareroa Dune Lands (ONF);
10. Akatarawa Corridor; and
11. Paekākāriki Escarpment.

Eighteen *special amenity landscapes* are identified in the District:

1. Waitawa-Waiorongomai Dune Lakes;
2. Northern Beaches;
3. Waitohu Stream Mouth;
4. Pukehou
5. Rangiātea and Pukekaraka
6. Lower Ōtaki River
7. Hautere Tōtara Grove
8. Ngarara Dunes
9. Ōtaki Gorge Foothills
10. Mangaone Foothills
11. Te Hapua Sea Cliff
12. Te Hapua Dunes
13. Lower Waikanae River

14. Reikorangi Village
15. Tararua / Akatawara Ranges
16. Otaihanga Foothills Nīkau Escarpment
17. Mataīhuka (Raumati) Escarpment; and
18. Southern Beaches.

3.3.1 Policies

Policy 3.12 – Protecting Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes

Outstanding natural features and landscapes **will be protected from inappropriate *subdivision*, use and *development* which has the potential to adversely affect and erode the values of features and landscapes identified in Natural Environment Schedule 3.4 of this Plan.**

Policy 3.13 – Special Amenity Landscapes

***Subdivision*, use and *development* in *special amenity landscapes* will be located, designed and of scale and character that maintains or enhances the values of the landscape areas identified in Schedule 3.5 of this Plan and taking into account existing land uses including primary production.**

Note: There are no rules relating specifically to *special amenity landscapes* in Chapter 3. However, where *discretionary* or *non-complying activity resource consents* are required under rules of other Chapters of this Plan, and where the activities are located within *special amenity landscapes*, the proposed activities will be assessed in terms of their consistency with Policy 3.13.

Policy 3.14 – Earthworks

All *earthworks* activities will:

a) **be managed to protect *geological features* identified in Schedule 3.6 from disturbance; and**
b) **be sympathetically located and of a scale that protects the values of *outstanding natural features and landscapes* identified in Schedule 3.4; and**
c) **avoid or mitigate erosion and off-site silt and sediment runoff to the *Council*'s reticulated stormwater system and *waterbodies;* and**
d) **be managed to ensure adverse effects on natural landforms, residential *amenity values* and rural character values are remedied or mitigated.**

Note: The application of the appropriate recommended treatments from the Wellington Regional Council publications 'Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region' and 'Small Earthworks – Erosion and Sediment Control for Small Sites' is consistent with this Policy.

Policy 3.15 – Extractive Industries

To ensure that adverse visual *effects* from the location and operation of new *extractive industries* are avoided, remedied or mitigated by requiring the activities to be located outside areas identified as *outstanding natural features and landscapes* and requiring site landscaping where practicable to limit visibility from *Living Zones* and *strategic arterial routes*.

3.3.2 Rules and Standards

Rules and standards for all Natural Environment features and areas in all *zones* are set out below with specific sub-chapters with specific standards as relevant.

3A District-wide Rules and Standards

Introduction: Applicability of Rules in Tables 3A.1 – 3A.5

The rules in Tables 3A.1 to 3A.5 apply to all land and activities in all *Zones* unless otherwise specified. There may be other rules within the District Plan that also apply to sites and activities within these *Zones*. Section 1.1 in Chapter 1 sets out how to use the Plan and identify other rules that may also apply to a *site* or activity.

Notes: Works in close proximity to any electricity *line* can be dangerous and should be undertaken in accordance with appropriate guidelines. To discuss any *tree trimming* works near any electricity *line*, especially works within the *National Grid Subdivision Corridor*, contact the relevant *network utility operator*.

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
1. Any activity which is not otherwise specified as a *Permitted, Controlled, Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary, or Non-complying activity* in the rules in Tables 3A.1-3A.5.	1. The activity complies with all *permitted activity* standards in Table 3A.1 Permitted Activities. Note: See Rule 9A.1.2 for separation of *buildings* and *structures* from waterbodies standards, Table 11P.1 in relation to parking, Table 12A.1 in relation to *financial contributions* and Tables 11B.1 – 11B.5 in relation to water and stormwater rules for all *development*.
2. *Trimming or modification* of any *indigenous vegetation* within the following *zones*, except for *indigenous vegetation* covered by rules 3A.1.3, 3A.2.2, 3A.3.1,10A.1.4, 10A.2.3, 10A.3.4 and 10A.4.1, is a *permitted activity*:	

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
• Residential • Beach Residential • Ngarara • Waikanae North Development • Airport • Town Centre • District Centre • Civic and Community • Industrial/Service • Local Centre • Outer Business Centre • Rural Residential • Rural Eco Hamlet • Future Urban Development • Open Space (Recreation • Open Space (Local Parks); and • Private, Recreation and Leisure. Note 1: for *trimming* and *modification* of *indigenous vegetation* listed in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, 3.2A, 3.3 and 10.1 see Rules 3A.1.3, 3A.2.2, 3A.3.1, 10A.1.4, 10A.2.3, 10A.3.4 and 10A.4.1. Note 2: “Indigenous vegetation”	

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
(see *NESPF* definition) clearance associated with *plantation forestry* activities carried out under the *NESPF* is excluded from this rule.	
3. *Trimming* of *significant indigenous vegetation* that is: a) located within an *ecological site* listed in Schedule 3.1; or b) a *key indigenous tree* listed in Schedule 3.2 and exceeds either of the maximum size criteria diameter or height (excluding *trees* planted by humans); or c) a *key indigenous tree* listed in Schedule 3.2A; or d) is rare and threatened vegetation species listed in Schedule 3.3 is a *permitted activity* within the following *zones*: • Residential • Beach Residential • Ngarara • Waikanae North Development	1. *Trimming* must be undertaken as specified in a) and b) below: a) Any *trimming* must be limited to the pruning of vegetation that: i. achieves compliance with the requirements of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003; or ii. is broken, deadwood or chronically diseased or iii. does not form part of the main structure (the trunk or a primary structural limb) and: a. is pruned up to 3m from a window of a *habitable room;* or b. is pruned up to 2m from the wall or roof of an existing permanent *building;* or c. is restricting access along an existing *access leg,* right of way or *driveway;* or i. is carried out in accordance with a registered protective covenant under the Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1986 or Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or Reserve Management Plan approved under the Reserves Act 1977; or ii. is necessary to avoid an imminent threat to the safety of persons or damage to lawfully established *building* and iii. is necessary to provide for the ongoing safe and efficient operation and maintenance of telecommunications, radio communication and other *network utility;* and b) All *trimming* must be undertaken to a growth point or branch union and in accordance with the New Zealand Arboricultural Association Incorporated Best Practice Guideline 'Amenity Tree Pruning' Version 3 dated April 2011 to avoid irreversible damage to the health of the *tree.* Note: The *Council* recommends that *trimming* is carried out by an arborist who has attained the New Zealand Qualifications Authority National Certificate in Arboriculture Level 4 or equivalent qualification.

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
• Airport • Town Centre • District Centre • Civic and Community • Industrial/Service • Local Centre • Outer Business Centre • Rural Residential • Rural Eco Hamlet • Future Urban Development • Open Space (Recreation) • Open Space (Local Parks); and • Private, Recreation and Leisure. Note 1: for *trimming* of *indigenous vegetation* listed as a *notable tree* in Schedules 10.1 see Rules 10A.1.4, 10A.2.3, 10A.3.4 and 10A.4.1.	
4. *Trimming* or *modification* of *indigenous vegetation* that is within the Rural Hills, Rural Plains, Rural Dunes, *Open Space (Conservation and Scenic)* and *River Corridor Zones.*	1. *Trimming* or *modification* of *indigenous vegetation* must not be carried out on any *indigenous vegetation* that: a) is within an *ecological site* (Schedule 3.1); b) is a *rare and threatened vegetation species* (Schedule 3.3); c) is listed in the schedule of *key indigenous tree species* (Schedule 3.2) and exceeds either of the maximum size criteria (diameter or *height)* (excluding planted vegetation) except that Schedule 3.2 shall not apply to *indigenous vegetation* in the Rural Hills Zone; or d) forms a contiguous area of more than 100m^2 (excluding planted vegetation); except that this contiguous area

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
Note 1: for *trimming* and *modification* of *indigenous vegetation* listed in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, 3.2A, 3.3 and 10.1 see rules 3A.1.3, 3A.2.2, 3A.3.1, 10A.1.4, 10A.2.3, 10A.3.4 and 10A.4.1. Note 2: "Indigenous vegetation" (see *NESPF* definition) clearance associated with *plantation forestry* activities carried out under the *NESPF* is excluded from this rule.	provision of more than 100m^2 of *indigenous vegetation* shall not apply within the Rural Hills Zone; or e) is within 20 metres of a *water body* (including within the *water body* itself) or the coastal marine area (excluding planted vegetation) except where required to restore or maintain river crossing structures or culverts to a maximum track width of 10 metres. 2. Except that Standard 1 of this rule does not apply where trimming or modification is: a) necessary to enable weed management and pest control within the area of significant *indigenous vegetation.* For the purposes of this rule *trimming* and *modification* is limited to that necessary for: i. the placement of traps and bait stations and to enable foot access to and between traps and bait stations; ii. to enable foot access for the removal or spraying / poisoning of plant pests; iii. for weed clearance within rivers where authorised by Greater Wellington Regional Council: iv. the maintenance of existing formed tracks used for pest and weed management purposes where *trimming* and *modification* may not extend beyond the formed width of the track; v. within K017 only, the formation and maintenance of tracks no wider than 1.5m to provide access to traps and bait stations (for the avoidance of doubt such tracks may only be formed and maintained where servicing active pest management programmes); b) within the Rural Hills Zone and necessary to enable fire control (provided that for fire control, *trimming* or *modification* does not extend by more than 2 meters in width from the edge of an existing fire break not exceeding 20m in width); c) necessary for the safe and efficient operation of any formed public *road,* private *access leg* or *driveway,* right of way, walkway or to maintain existing *farm tracks;* d) *trimming* for the ongoing safe and efficient operation and maintenance of telecommunication, radio communication and other *network utility structures,* provided that all *trimming* must be undertaken to a growth point or branch union and in accordance with the New Zealand Arboricultural Association Incorporated Best Practice Guideline 'Amenity Tree Pruning' Version 3 dated 2011 to avoid irreversible damage to the health of the *tree;* e) necessary to enable the maintenance of *buildings* where the *trimming* or *modification* of vegetation is limited to within 3m from a window of a *habitable room* or 2m from a wall or roof of a *building;* f) *trimming* or *modification* to achieve compliance with the requirements of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003;

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
	g) for a new fence (including post holes), where the purpose of the fence is to exclude stock and/or pests from the areas referred to in Standard 1 or contain stock in, or exclude pests from, areas not referred to in Standard 1, and for the maintenance of existing fences provided that the *trimming* or *modification* does not exceed 2 metres in width either side of the fenceline; h) involves only *indigenous vegetation* specifically planted as amenity planting within K017; i) of dead, diseased or dying vegetation and vegetation *modification;* where imminent danger exists to life or property; j) by tangata whenua for traditional cultural practices that do not result in the removal, or death of any indigenous *tree;* or k) for flood protection, erosion control and *natural hazard* mitigation authorised as a *permitted activity* under Rule 9A.1.6. l) maintenance of existing water pipes provided that the *trimming* or *modification* does not exceed 1.0 metre in width either side of the water pipe.
5. Installation, maintenance and upgrading of underground *network utilities* within the drip line of *significant indigenous vegetation* in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, 3.2A or 3.3.	1. Drilling must be a minimum of 1m below the root zone ground level; or 2. Hand dug trenches undertaken under the supervision of or by an arborist who has attained the New Zealand Qualifications Authority National Certificate in Arboriculture Level 4 or equivalent arboricultural qualification.
6. *Earthworks,* excluding those listed in Rule 3A.1.8*,* in all areas except areas subject to flood hazards, *outstanding natural features and landscapes, ecological sites, geological features, areas of outstanding natural character, areas of high natural character.*	1. *Earthworks* must not be undertaken: a) on slopes of more than 28 degrees; or b) within 20 metres of a *waterbody*, including *wetlands* and coastal water. 2. In all other areas except as provided for in Standard 3, e*arthworks* must not: a) disturb more than 50m³ (volume) of land per site in *living zones, working zones* and *open space zones* within a 5 year period*;* b) disturb more than 100m³ (volume) of land per *site* in rural *zones* within a 5 year period; and c) alter the *original ground level* by more than 1 metre, measured vertically. This standard applies whether in relation to a particular *earthwork* or as a total of cumulative *earthworks* within the

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
Note: See Chapter 4: Coastal Environment for further rules and standards for *earthworks* in *areas of outstanding natural character, areas of high natural character* and on dunes in the *coastal environment.* See Chapter 9 Hazards for further rules and standards for *earthworks* in flood hazard areas and Chapter 10 Historic Heritage for further rules and standards relating to *land disrurbance* on land with Scheduled *waahi tapu and other places and areas of significance to Maori* See also Chapter 6 Working Zones, Chapter 7 Rural Zones and Chapter 8 Open Space for other *earthworks* rules relating specifically to *zones* and precincts. This note does not apply to telecommunication and radiocommunication activities.	specified period. 3. *Earthworks* for the construction of permitted telecommunications and radio communication facilities, and their maintenance, renewal and minor upgrading outside *legal road*, provided that the *earthworks* do not alter the *original ground level* by more than 1.5 metres measured vertically, except piling associated with the installation of a *network utility*. 4. Standards 1 and 2 under this rule do not apply, to: a) *earthworks* associated with *farm and forestry tracks* permitted under Rule 7A.1.4; b) tilling or cultivation of soil for the establishment and maintenance of crops and pasture; c) harvesting of crops; d) planting *trees*; e) removing *trees*; f) horticultural root ripping; g) digging offal pits h) burying dead stock and plant waste; i) digging post holes; j) drilling bores; k) installing and maintaining services such as water pipes and troughs; l) or where a more specific *earthworks* provision is provided for in the *zone* or precinct methods; m) earthworks required to effect a *subdivision* of land in the Otaki South Precinct under Rule 6F.3.4. 5. Any *earthworks* must ensure that: a) Surface runoff from the *site* is isolated from other *sites* and existing *infrastructure*; and b) The potential for silt and sediment to enter the stormwater system or *waterbodies* in surface runoff from the *site*, is minimised; and c) Erosion and sediment control measures are installed and maintained for the duration of the construction period, where necessary. **Note:** attention is drawn to the Wellington Regional Council publications 'Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region' and 'Small Earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites'. Applying the appropriate

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
	recommended treatments from these publications is a means of compliance with this standard. 6. Accidental Discovery Protocol (Schedule 10.2) to be followed for any accidental discovery of a *waahi tapu* or other cultural site. a) Accidental Discovery Protocol – should a *waahi tapu* or other cultural site be unearthed during *Earthworks* the contractor and/or owner must:- i. cease operations; ii. inform local iwi; iii. inform Heritage New Zealand and apply for the appropriate authority if required; iv. take appropriate action, after discussion with Heritage New Zealand, *Council* and Iwi to remedy damage and/or restore the site. **Note:** in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, where an *archaeological site* is present (or uncovered), an authority from Heritage New Zealand. 7. Standards (2) and (3) do not apply to *earthworks* required to effect a *subdivision* of land in the Ōtaki South Precinct under Rule 6F.3.5.
7. *Buildings* in *outstanding natural features and landscapes.* **Note:** See Chapter 11 Infrastructure, Services and Associated Resource Use for rules relating to *Network Utilities* in *outstanding natural features and landscapes.*	1. *Buildings* must have a *gross floor area* no greater than 60m^2. 2. *Buildings* must have a *height* no greater than 6 metres. 3. *Buildings* colours and materials (excluding glazing) must be non-reflective and *recessive*.

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
8. *Earthworks* in all areas associated with: a) *road* maintenance activities within the *legal road*. b) maintenance of access ways, including walkways and cycle ways not within *legal road.* c) activities permitted under Rule 9A.1.4, 9A.1.6. and 9A.1.7 except within *outstanding natural features and landscapes* in the *Coastal Environment*. d) the construction of telecommunication and radio communication facilities, and their maintenance, renewal and *minor upgrading* within the *legal road*. e) maintenance of *farm tracks* permitted under Rule 7A.1.4. f) approved *building* developments, subject to a building consent, where the *earthworks* do not extend more than 2 metres beyond the	1. Any *earthworks* must ensure that: a) surface runoff from the *site* is isolated from other *sites* and existing *infrastructure*; and b) the potential for silt and sediment to enter the stormwater system or waterbodies in surface runoff from the *site*, is minimised; and c) erosion and sediment control measures are installed and maintained for the duration of the construction period, where necessary. **Note:** attention is drawn to the Greater Wellington Regional Council publications 'Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region' and 'Small Earthworks – Erosion and Sediment Control for Small Sites'. Applying the appropriate recommended treatments from these publications is a means of compliance with this standard. 2. Archaeological Discovery Protocol to be followed for any accidental discovery of a *waahi tapu* or other cultural site. a) Accidental Discovery Protocol – should a *waahi tapu* or other cultural site be unearthed during *Earthworks* the contractor and/or owner must: i. cease operations; ii. inform local iwi; iii. inform Heritage New Zealand and apply for the appropriate authority if required; iv. take appropriate action, after discussion with Heritage New Zealand, the *Council* and *Iwi* to remedy damage and/or restore the site. **Note:** in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, where an *archaeological site* is present (or uncovered), an authority from Heritage New Zealand is required if the *site* is to be modified in any way.

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
foundation line of the *building*. **Note:** See Chapter 4 Coastal Environment for further rules for *earthworks* within areas of *Outstanding Natural Character*, and Chapter 9 Natural Hazards standards for further rules and standards for *earthworks* in flood hazard areas and Chapter 10 *Historic Heritage* chapter for further rules relating to *land disturbance* on land with *waahi tapu and other places and areas of significance to Maori*. See also Chapter 6 Working Zones, Chapter 7 Rural Zones and Chapter 8 Open Space for other *earthworks* rules relating specifically to *zones* and precincts. This note does not apply to telecommunication and radiocommunication activities.	
9. Extraction of materials from Farm quarries in Rural Hills and Rural Plains.	1. Extraction of materials from farm quarries shall: a) not exceed 1,000m^3 in any calendar year; b) not be extracted for sale or trade; c) be used on that *property* or adjacent properties under the same ownership or management for permitted *farming* activites *ancillary* to *farming*; d) not be extracted or stockpiled within an *Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape, ecological site, historic heritage feature*, or *flood hazard category:* and

Table 3A.1. Permitted Activities
The following activities are **permitted** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding permitted activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and permitted activity standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Permitted Activities	Standards
	e) not be extracted nor stockpiled within the *National Grid Yard*. 2. The farm quarry shall: a) be setback 10m from any *boundary*; b) be setback 20m from *waterbodies* and *wetlands*; c) be setback 10m from an *ecological site*; and d) be setback 30m from coastal marine areas. 3. The farm quarry shall: a) not include the use of mechanical separators or crushers; and b) be limited to a maximum of 1 quarry site per *property*.

Table 3A.2. Controlled Activities
The following activities are **controlled** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding controlled activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Controlled Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council reserves control
1. *Earthworks* (excluding *farm tracks* for permitted *farming* activities) within *outstanding natural features and landscapes* not permitted under Rule 3A.1.8 (a)–(d) or (f). Note: See Rule 3A.1.8 for earthworks to maintain *farm tracks* and Rule 3A.3.5 to	1. *Earthworks* must not be undertaken: a) on slopes of more than 28 degrees; or b) within 20 metres of a *waterbody*, including wetlands and coastal water. 2. *Earthworks* must not result in a vertical change (cut or fill) that exceeds 1 metre. 3. Volume of *earthworks* must not exceed 50m^3 per property within a 5 year period in *living zones* and *open space zones*, and 100m^3 per	1 *Effect*s on landscape values and visual amenity. 2 The *effect*s on water collection areas.

Table 3A.2. Controlled Activities
The following activities are **controlled** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding controlled activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Controlled Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council reserves control
establish, or upgrade *farm* or *forestry* tracks on land within *outstanding natural features and landscapes*.	property within a 5 year period in *rural zones*. This standard applies whether in relation to a particular earthwork or as a total of cumulative *earthworks* within the specified period. 4. Standards 1-3 under this Rule do not apply to: a) tilling or cultivation of soil for the establishment and maintenance of crops and pasture; b) harvesting of crops; c) planting *trees*; d) digging post holes; e) drilling bores; f) installing and maintaining services such as water pipes and troughs; or where a more specific *earthworks* provision is provided for in the *zone* or precinct methods. 5. Any *earthworks* must ensure that: a) surface runoff from the *site* is isolated from other *sites* and existing *infrastructure*; and b) surface runoff from the *site* containing silt and sediment is prevented from entering the stormwater system or *waterbodies*; and c) erosion and sediment control measures are installed and maintained for the duration of the construction period, where necessary.	

Table 3A.2. Controlled Activities
The following activities are **controlled** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding controlled activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Controlled Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council reserves control
	Note: attention is drawn to the Greater Wellington Regional Council publications 'Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region' and 'Small Earthworks – Erosion And Sediment Control for Small Sites'. Applying the appropriate recommended treatments from these publications is a means of compliance with this standard. 6. Accidental Discovery Protocol to be followed for any accidental discovery of a *waahi tapu* or other cultural site. a) Accidental Discovery Protocol – should a *waahi tapu* or other cultural site be unearthed during *earthworks* the contractor and/or owner must: i. cease operations; ii. inform local iwi; iii. inform Heritage New Zealand and apply for the appropriate authority if required; iv. take appropriate action, after discussion with Heritage New Zealand, the *Council* and *Iwi* to remedy damage and/or restore the site. **Note:** in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, where an *archaeological site* is present (or uncovered), an	

Table 3A.2. Controlled Activities
The following activities are **controlled** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding controlled activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Controlled Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council reserves control	
	authority from Heritage New Zealand is required if the *site* is to be modified in any way.		
2. The *modification* of any *indigenous vegetation,* that is: a) located within an ecological site listed in Schedule 3.1; or b) a key indigenous *tree* listed in Schedule 3.2 and exceeds either of the maximum size criteria diameter or height (excluding *trees* planted by humans); or c) a *key indigenous tree* listed in Schedule 3.2A; or d) a *rare and threatened vegetation species* listed in Schedule 3.3; or e) in or within 20 metres of a *water body* or the coastal marine area where it not within the *urban environment*, (excluding planted vegetation); is a *controlled activity* within the following *zones*: • Residential	1. The *modification* of *indigenous vegetation* must be limited to: a) *modification* of vegetation that is damaged, dead or dying; or has sustained storm damage; or is fatally diseased such that: i. the *indigenous vegetation* is no longer independently viable or presents a *risk* of serious harm to people or property or risks damaging surrounding protected vegetation; and ii. an arborist who has attained the New Zealand Qualifications Authority National Certificate in Arboriculture Level 4 or equivalent qualification has certified in writing that Condition (i) above is met; or *b) Modification* of planted *indigenous vegetation* where the applicant can demonstrate that it was not planted for ecological restoration or enhancement purposes or as a *biodiversity offset.*	1. The extent and method of vegetation removal. 2. The location and timing of planting of any plant species to compensate for the loss of vegetation. 3. Any remedial work necessary to restore the site after the *modification* activity is complete. 4. Public safety. 5. Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate *effects* on *tāngata whenua* values.	

Table 3A.2. Controlled Activities
The following activities are **controlled** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding controlled activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Controlled Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council reserves control	
• Beach Residential • Ngarara • Waikanae North Development • Airport • Town Centre • District Centre • Civic and Community • Industrial/Service • Local Centre • Outer Business Centre • Rural Residential • Rural Eco Hamlet • Future Urban Development • Open Space (Recreation) • Open Space (Local Parks); and • Private, Recreation and Leisure. **Note**: For *notable tree*s listed in Schedule 10.1 see Rules 10A.1.4, 10A.2.3, 10A.3.4 and 10A.4.1. **Criteria for notification** The written approval of persons will not be required and applications under this rule will not be served on any person or			

Table 3A.2. Controlled Activities
The following activities are **controlled** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding controlled activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Controlled Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council reserves control	
notified.			

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
1. *Trimming* or *modification* of any *indigenous vegetation* that: a) is within an *ecological site* (Schedule 3.1); b) a *key indigenous tree* (Schedule 3.2) (excluding *trees* planted by humans); c) is a *key indigenous tree* (Schedule 3.2A); d) is a *rare and threatened vegetation species* (Schedule 3.3); e) is in or within 20 metres of a *water body* or the coastal marine area where is it not within an *urban environment* (excluding planted vegetation);		1. *Effects* on: a) biodiversity values; b) visual, urban character and *amenity values*; c) the *natural character* of the *coastal environment*; d) public safety; e) any vegetation loss. f) *Tāngata whenua* values.

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
and does not meet the *permitted activity* standards in Rule 3A.1.3, and is not a *controlled activity* under Rule 3A.2.2, is a *restricted discretionary activity* within the following *zones*: • Residential • Beach Residential • Ngarara • Waikanae North Development • Airport • Town Centre • District Centre • Civic and Community • Industrial/Service • Local Centre • Outer Business Centre • Rural Residential • Rural Eco Hamlet • Future Urban Development • Open Space (Recreation) • Open Space (Local Parks) • Private, Recreation and Leisure.		

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
Note: For *trees* listed as a *notable tree* in (Schedule 10.1) see Rules 10A.1.4, 10A.2.3, 10A.3.4 and 10A.4.1.		
2. *Subdivision* of land within *outstanding natural features and landscapes* and on land which contains *ecological sites* or *geological features.* **Note:** See Chapter 4: Coastal Environment, Chapter 5: Living Zones, Chapter 6: Working Zones, Chapter 7: Rural Zones, Chapter 8: Open Space and Private Recreation Zones, Chapter 9: Hazards, and Chapter 10: Historic Heritage for other relevant *subdivision* rules and standards.		1. The location of *building* sites and lot boundaries relative to *ecological sites* and *geological features*. 2. Potential adverse or positive *effects* of subsequent *development* on *ecological sites* and *geological features* and on the values of *outstanding natural features and landscapes* identified in Natural Environment Schedule 3.4. 3. The design and layout of the *subdivision* including *earthworks*. 4. *Council's* Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012. 5. The imposition of financial contributions in accordance with Chapter 12 of this Plan. 6. The imposition of *conditions* in accordance with sections 108 and 220 of the Resource Management Act.
3. *Buildings* in *outstanding natural features and landscapes* which exceed one or more of the *permitted activity* standards in Rule 3A.1.7.		1. The location of any *building* area relative to the boundaries of *outstanding natural features and landscapes* listed in Natural Environment Schedule 3.4 and shown on the District Plan Maps of this Plan, and relative to existing *buildings* on the *building* area.

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
		2. The design, scale, and location of the *building*, including associated *earthworks*. 3. Visual and amenity *effects*. 4. *Effects* on the values of *outstanding natural features and landscapes* areas identified in Natural Environment Schedule 3.4 of this Plan.
4. *Earthworks* not complying with one or more of the *permitted activity* standards in Rule 3A.1.6 or Rule 3A.1.8.		1. The degree of compliance with the Kapiti Coast District Council Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012. 2. The *effects* on *water collection areas.* 3. The degree of compliance with any applicable Environmental Management Plan or *Structure Plan* applicable to the *development*. 4. Ecological *effects*. 5. Visual and amenity *effects*.
5. *Earthworks* for the purposes of establishing or upgrading any *farm tracks* or *forestry tracks* for permitted *farming,* pest management activities or *plantation forestry* activities on land within *outstanding natural features*	1. *Earthworks* must not result in a vertical change (cut or fill) that exceeds 1 metre.	1. The degree of compliance with the Kapiti Coast District Council Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012. 2. The *effects* on *water collection areas.* 3. Ecological *effects*.

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
and landscapes.		4. Visual and amenity *effects*. 5. *Effects* on landscape values.
6. Modification of any *significant indigenous vegetation* to provide for a *residential building*, *minor flat* and associated *accessory buildings* on a *property* where K017 covers more than 90% of the total area of that *property*, within a single *building* platform (one *building* platform per *lot*).	1. This rule shall only be applicable to the following properties: • LOT 1 DP 79075 • PT SEC 4 BLK III KAITAWA SD • PT SEC 15 BLK I AKATARAWA SD • NGARARA WEST C 18 SEC 2 BLKS II III AKATARAWA • LOT 2 DP 79075 • PT LOT 1 DP 58689 • LOT 4 DP 419643 • SEC 6 DP 500 BLK VII KAITAWA SD • LOT 2 DP 91300 BLK I TAUNGATA SD • NGARARA WEST C 4 BLK XIII KAITAWA SD • PT SECS 14 & 15 BLK IV KAITAWA SD LOT 1 DP 54368 • NGARARA WEST C 20 BLK II AKATARAWA SD • SUBDIVISION B PT SECS 41 NGARARA WEST C BLOCK LOT 1 DP 3433 • LOT 2 DP 3433 • SECTIONS 9 10 BLK VII KAITAWA SD	1. *Effects* on biodiversity values; 2. *Effects* on *Tāngata whenua* values; 3. *Effects* on *indigenous vegetation* and habitat loss, with regard given to: a) locating the *building* platform and aligning the access track so that the comparatively most significant (in the context of the *property*) vegetation and habitats are avoided; b) minimising the width of the access track and associated *indigenous vegetation modification* to the extent necessary to provide safe vehicular access between the *road* and *building* platform. 4. Ecological values, with regard to minimising the extent of *earthwork*s required to form the *building* platform and access track.

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
	• SEC 7 DP 500 BLK VII KAITAWA SD • PT SEC 7 BLK VIII KAITAWA SD • SEC 59 BLK X KAITAWA SD • SEC 13 BLK I AKATARAWA SD • LOT 2 DP 54995; and • LOT1 DP 80188 2. The *building* platform created must involve no more than 500m^2 of *indigenous vegetation modification*. 3. Unless access is provided by an existing access track, the *building* platform must be located within 500m of the *formed vehicle access* or right of way to the *property*.	
7. *Plantation forestry* harvesting on land within *outstanding natural feature and landscapes, ecological sites* and *geological features*.	1. No more than 10ha of any contiguous area used for *plantation forestry* shall be harvested in any one calendar year. 2. No harvesting of *plantation forestry* shall be undertaken within 20 metres of any river whose bed has an average width of 3 metres or more where the river flows through or adjoins the forestry plantation. 3. Each property containing a *plantation forest* activity shall have a *vehicle access* designed and built for the entry and exit of fire fighting vehicles and shall meet the following minimum	1. The degree of compliance with the Kāpiti Coast District Council Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012. 2. Effects on historic heritage and landscape values. 3. Ecological *effects*. 4. Visual and amenity *effects*. 5. Traffic and transportation *effects*. 6. Noise and nuisance *effects*.

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
	requirements: a) 2.5 metres in width b) 2.8 metres in height clearance (i.e. clear from vegetation, *buildings* and structures.) 4. A fire plan shall be completed for all forestry blocks prior to harvesting by the forest owner or harvesting company and certified by the Council's Rural Fire Officer prior to commencing any *plantation forest* harvesting. **Note:** *Council* will accept, as compliance with this standard, activities which are demonstrated to be consistent with the New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry.	
8. *Trimming or modification* of *indigenous vegetation* that is within the Rural Hills, Rural Plains, Rural Dunes, *Open Space (Conservation and Scenic)* and *River Corridor Zones* that does not comply with one or more of the *permitted activity* standards in Rule 3A.1.4.		1. Consideration of the *effects* of the standard not met. 2. *Effects* on the *indigenous vegetation* and/or habitats of indigenous fauna including: a) habitat loss; b) biodiversity values; c) visual and *amenity values*; 3. Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse *effects*.
9. Installation, maintenance and upgrading of underground *network utilities* within the drip line of *indigenous vegetation*		1. Consideration of the *effects* of the standard not met. 2. *Effects* on the *indigenous vegetation* or habitats of indigenous fauna.

Table 3A.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **restricted discretionary** activities, provided that they comply with all corresponding restricted discretionary activity standards in this table, and all relevant rules and standards in other chapters (unless otherwise specified).

Restricted Discretionary Activities	Standards	Matters over which Council will restrict its discretion
in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, 3.2A or 3.3 that does not comply with one or more of the *permitted activity* standards in Rule 3A.1.5.		3. Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse *effects*.
10. Farm quarries that do not meet permitted activity standards and any activity that is listed as a permitted activity which does not comply with one or more of the associated standards. **Note**: attention is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 11C, in which additional controls apply to earthworks in the *National Grid Yard*. Farm quarries in the *National Grid Yard* will require consent under Rule 11C.3.3 or Rule 11C.5.3.		1. Consideration of the *effects* of the standards not met. 2. Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse *effects.* 3. Cumulative effects.

Table 3A.4 Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **discretionary** activities**.**

Discretionary Activities
1. Any activity which is identified as a restricted discretionary *activity* which does not comply with one or more of the relevant standards.

Table 3A.4 Discretionary Activities
The following activities are **discretionary** activities**.**

Discretionary Activities
Note: This Rule does not apply to *earthworks* associated with activities permitted under Rules 9A.1.4, 9A.1.6 and 9A.1.7.
2. *Earthworks* in a *geological feature* listed in Schedule 3.6 and *ecological sites* listed in Schedule 3.1
3. *Buildings* in and within 5 metres of an *ecological site* which are not a *restricted discretionary activity* under Rule 3A.3.6.
4. *Earthworks* within *outstanding natural features and landscapes* that do not comply with one or more standards in Rule 3A.2.1 or Rule 3A.3.5. Note: See Chapter 10: Historic Heritage for rules relating to *land disturbance* in historic heritage features
5. *Planting of shelter belts* within *ecological sites, or geological feature.*
6. Planting of *plantation forestry* within *outstanding natural features and landscapes, areas of outstanding natural character, areas of high natural character, ecological sites,* or *geological features* except replanting within 2 calendar years from completing harvesting of a plantation forest existing at the time of notification of this District Plan.

Table 3A.5 Non-Complying Activities
The following activities are **non-complying** activities

Non-Complying Activities
1. *Extractive industries* and landfills in *outstanding natural features and landscapes*.
2. *Intensive farming activities* in *outstanding natural features and landscapes.*

Natural Environment Appendices (in Volume 2)

The following Natural Environment appendices can be found in Volume 2 of this plan.

1. **Appendix 3.1** – Development Incentives Guidelines

Natural Environment Schedules

1. **Schedule 3.1** - Ecological Sites
2. **Schedule 3.2** - Key Indigenous Tree Species by Size
3. **Schedule 3.2A** - Key Indigenous Trees
4. **Schedule 3.3** - Rare and Threatened Vegetation Species
5. **Schedule 3.4** - Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
6. **Schedule 3.5** - Special Amenity Landscapes
7. **Schedule 3.6** - Geological Features
8. **Schedule 3.7** - Principles to be applied when proposing and considering biodiversity offsets

Schedule 3.1 Ecological Sites

Ecological Sites are areas of *significant indigenous vegetation* and *significant habitats of indigenous fauna*.

Notes: All *trees* that are within the *urban environment* are specifically identified by street address or legal description, and are located in indented tables under the *Ecological Site* to which they apply.

The Rules in the District Plan apply to both the *significant indigenous vegetation* within the whole *ecological site* including the identified *trees* on the named properties. This includes any parts of a *tree* overhanging from an *ecological site* onto adjoining properties.

Abbreviations within the tables read as follows: District Scheme Register - Ōtaki, Horowhenua or Kapiti (DSR (O, H or K)), Department of Conservation (Number in Inventory of Significant Indigenous Flora and Fauna) DOC, Historic Places Trust (Category I or II Classification) (HPT (I or II)), Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC), Kapiti Environmental Action Inc (KEA), Kapiti Historical Society (KHS), National Tree Register (NZIH) (NTR), Otaki Historical Society (OHS), Tree Covenant (protection of *trees* through *subdivision*)(TC) and Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K001	Lake Waiorongomai	Lake Waiorongomai, North Ōtaki 1,780,995 E 6,052,728 N	15.12 ha Foxton (15.1ha), Not classified (0.02 ha)	Dune lake	Best dune lake with outflow to the sea in the Kapiti District. Despite stock damage, has open water to dry lake margin vegetation sequence. Wetland habitat is nationally rare, and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Provides important habitat for wetland species including kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani). Under considerable threat from stock and drainage. Foxton ED RAP(2)-4	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes
K002	Lake Huritini	Lake Huritini, North Ōtaki 1,782,174 E 6,053,322 N	16.77 ha Foxton (16.77ha)	Dune lake, wetland	One of the few remaining dune lake and wetland associations within Foxton ED and is representative of a formally more common habitat. Most is raupō swamp, with areas of cabbage tree and flaxland.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					Wetland habitat is nationally rare. The site may contain a forest type that is rare in Wellington region. However, the site is modified and exotic species are common. Provides habitat for bamboo spike-sedge (Eleocharis sphacelata) and kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani). Protected by DOC Covenant. Foxton ED RAP 11	RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K004	Simcox Swamp	Simcox Swamp - North Ōtaki. 1,782,786 E 6,052,249 N	4.61 ha Foxton (4.61ha)	Mānuka scrub wetland	Small, ephemeral wetland dominated by mānuka scrub. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Provides habitat for bamboo spike-sedge (Eleocharis sphacelata)	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K007	Lake Kopureherehere	Takapu Road, Ōtaki 1,783,415 E 6,051,902 N	16.43 ha Foxton (16.43ha)	Dune lake, wetland, kahikatea swamp forest, tawa forest	Provides an example of ecological sequence between dune lake, swamp forest and dry forest formally characteristic of the area but now uncommon within Foxton ED. Has been modified and grazed in the past, appears mostly fenced now. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Provides habitat for kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), kererū, common bully, short-fin eel also contains coarse fisheries tench, perch and rudd. Foxton ED RAP-10	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K008	Takapu Bush	Takapu Road,	2.94 ha	Tawa-	The largest area of tawa-kohekohe forest on topslope	**Overall:**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		Ōtaki 1,784,231 E 6,051,644 N	Foxton (2.94ha)	kohekohe forest	remaining in Foxton ED (ED has <8% indigenous cover remaining). Partially fenced, pest plant species absent. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare. Habitat for kererū. Manawatu Plains ED RAP 11-Takapu Road Bush	**Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K009	Lake Waitawa	Forest Lake Road 1,783,298 E 6,051,088 N	28.47 ha Foxton (28.47ha)	Dune lake, wetland, swamp forest, dune forest	Convoluted dune lake, partially buffered by swamp and dune forest and grazed wetland. Raupō reedland, mānuka wetland, sedgeland and kahikatea over hīnau forest unusual in Manawatu Plains ED, wetland to dry forest gradient, high species diversity, important remnant. Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune forest is rare in Foxton ED. Lake margins nationally vulnerable ecosystem. Small population of bamboo spike-sedge (Eleocharis sphacelata) although under threat from grazing, dabchick (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), orchid Caladenia alata (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) reported, six other plant species rare in ED. Gorse, willow, blackberry, hornwort and waterlily. Camping ground, boatsheds and jetski, kayaking, windsurfing, and sailing. Lake Waitawa was a valued birding and cultivation area for Ngāti Raukawa, including tī kōuka and puha. Indigenous fish include Not Threatened shortfin eel, common bully, common smelt, large populations of introduced perch, tench and rudd for coarse fishery, goldfish also recorded. Forest in Manawatu Plains ED RAP 10-Keeling's Bush.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K010	Waimanguru	264 Taylors	1.2 ha	Sedgeland	Small, degraded wetland. Wetland habitat is nationally	**Overall:**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	Lagoon	Road, Ōtaki (Lake 1) 1,782,811 E 6,050,541 N	Foxton (1.2ha)	wetland, lagoon	rare. Provides habitat for small population of bamboo spike-sedge (Eleocharis sphacelata) although it is under threat from grazing. Approximately half the site comprises raupō reedland and sedgeland, including bamboo spike sedge, the remaining is open water with patches of azolla. Exotic *trees* (willows) on some margins. Pine plantation was felled in 2013 and replanted. Some edges grazed. Water levels appear to have been higher in the past. Weeds such as willow, blackberry and pampas starting to establish.	**Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23b: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K011	Rotopotakataka Lake	Forest Lakes Road, Ōtaki (Lake 2) 1,783,270 E 6,050,528 N	2.61 ha Foxton (2.61ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest, swamp forest, dune lake	Tawa-kohekohe forest, small remnant of swamp forest including very large kahikatea and areas of kiekie, and 0.99 ha Lake (24th largest in Wellington region) with record of New Zealand dabchick (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable). Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Although this fragment is very small and under threat from pest plant species, especially Tradescantia, it contains very small areas of uncommon habitat types; tawa-kohehohe dune forest, swamp forest and open lake all of which are uncommon at national, GWRC, KCDC and Foxton ED scale. There are also extremely small areas of sedgeland, and flaxland. Provides habitat for kererū and common forest birds; a component of a series of fragments in the area. Tiny areas of sedgeland, and flaxland. The lake has been modified and has an artificial species assemblage along half the margin.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K012	Ngatotora Lagoon	Wairongomai Road, Ōtaki 1,781,953 E 6,050,163 N	5.34 ha Foxton (5.34ha)	Dune lake, wetland	Dune lake surrounded by wetland- wet to dry vegetation sequences. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Lake margins nationally vulnerable ecosystem. Small, fragmented and unfenced but provides habitat	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					for spotless crake (Porzana tabuensis, At Risk-Relict), Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia, At Risk-Declining) and kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, regionally sparse). Raupō reedland, flaxland. Looks quite well buffered and connected on aerial. Maori land. Foxton ED RAP 2)-3	RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes
K013	Pukehou Swamp	Forest Lakes Road, Ōtaki 1,783,291 E 6,049,888 N	2.44 ha Foxton (23.56ha), Manawatu Plains (0.88ha)	Wetland, swamp forest, secondary indigenous forest	Wetland, swamp forest, secondary indigenous forest. Sequence from flaxland, through shrubland to forest. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. One of the best and largest representative example of wetland-swamp forest associations within the Foxton and Manawatu Ecological Districts; transition between EDs. Provides habitat for New Zealand dabchick (Poliocephalus rufopectus, Nationally Vulnerable), Korthalsella salicornioides (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), Hypolepis distans (regionally sparse, uncommon in ED), Doodia australis (regionally sparse), Tmesipteris elongata (uncommon in ED) (Enright et al. 2002; Ravine 1995). Most protected under QEII Covenant and DOC Covenant. Manawatu Plains ED RAP 9-Pritchards Swamp.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land
K014	Waitohu River Mouth	Waitohu Stream Mouth 1,779,255 E 6,050,950 N	33.05 ha Foxton (13.72ha), Not classified (19.32 ha)	Estuarine wetland, river mouth	One of very few estuarine wetlands in the District. Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Water levels fluctuate less than historically due to flood protection work at the stream mouth. Previously cleared and grazed, but parts being actively managed by local landcare group. Significant intertidal sandflats, marram-spinifex grassland, restiad rushland, sea rush-saltmarsh ribbonwood (regionally	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					sparse) rush-shrubland, three square sedgeland, bachelors' button herbfield, sand flats and beach. Supports 25 indigenous species of birds and six fish species including Threatened Nationally Critical-grey duck (Anas superciliosa); Threatened- Nationally Endangered-Australasian bittern (Botaurus poiciloptilus);Threatened- Nationally Vulnerable-red-billed gull (Larus novaehollandiae), banded dotterel (Charadrius bicinctus), Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia), la[illegible] (Geotria australis); At Risk-declining-pied stilt (Himantopus himantopus), īnanga (Galaxias maculatus), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia); At Risk-Naturally uncommon-black shag (Phalacrocorax carbo); At Risk-Relict-marsh crake (Porzana pusilla); At Risk-Recovering- variable oystercatcher (Haematopus unicolor). Dune Dry/wet pasture and wetland margin unclear and likely to be highly seasonal. Part Māori land. Waitohu Stream listed in GW RPS - significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes
K015	Haruatai Park forest	State Highway 1 South, Ōtaki 1,782,093 E 6,048,077 N	5.79 ha Foxton (5.7ha)	Pukatea-kahikatea swamp forest, wetland	This site is fragmented and under considerable threat from pest plant species. However, kahikatea-pukatea swamp forest is very rare in Foxton ED and rare in Wellington region. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Provides habitat for kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, regionally sparse) and kererū. Foxton ED RAP(2)-2	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Unknown
K016	Staples Bush	426 State Highway 1 Nth, Ōtaki 1,786,044 E 6,050,182 N	1.28 ha Manawatu Plains (1.28ha)	Kohekohe-māhoe forest	Small fragment of kohekohe-māhoe forest on river terrace tread; a rare vegetation type in Manawatu Plains ED (where <5% indigenous cover remains). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K017	Tararua Ranges and foothills	Tararua Ranges 1,782,730 E 6,030,802 N	41,273.09 ha Tararua (41221.76ha), Manawatu Plains (41.1ha), Wellington (3.15ha)	Tawa forest, kāmahi forest, māhoe forest, mahaka forest, sub alpine shrubland, with areas of alpine grasslands, river valleys.	Largest area of native bush/wilderness in Kāpiti. Mountainous landscapes with extensive tracts of relatively unmodified *indigenous vegetation*, altitudinal vegetation sequences, wildlife habitat, and upper catchments of many rivers. Hall's tōtara-pahautea-kāmahi forest is rare in Wellington region, kohekohe-tawa and tawa-kāmahi-podocarp forest along the western foothills represent rare forest types in the Wellington region. Vegetation includes representative examples or rare or unique forest communities as well as more modified forest communities. Indigenous fauna known from the site include: Threatened-Nationally Endangered-Powelliphanta traversi tararuaensis; Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable-bush falcon (Falco novaeseelandie 'bush'), North Island kākā (Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis), long-tailed bat (Chalinolobus tuberculatus), shortjaw kōkopu (Galaxias postvectis); At Risk - Naturally Uncommon-long-tailed cuckoo (Eudynamys taitensis); At Risk - Declining-North Island rifleman (Acanthissita chloris	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					granti), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), torrentfish (Cheimarrichthys fosteri), Dwarf galaxias (West Coast) (Galaxias divergens), scarlet mistletoe (Peraxilla colensoi); At Risk - Relict-flax weevil (Anagotus fairburni); Regionally sparse- North Island robin (Petroica longipes), whitehead (Mohoua albicilla), tomtit (Petroica macrocephala), bellbird (Anthornis melanura); and a wide range of common forest birds including: Yellow-crowned parakeet, shining cuckoo, kererū, morepork, tūī, fantail, grey warbler. A range of *animal* pest species are present. Indigenous flora includes 24 species of orchid and At Risk-Declining-Dwarf musk (Mazus novaezeelandiae subsp. Novaezeelandiae), Kirk's daisy (Brachyglottis kirkii var. kirkii), Swamp nettle (Urtica linearifolia), Scarlet mistletoe (Peraxilla colensoi); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon-spaniard (Aciphylla dissecta), little spotted moa (Drymoanthus flavus); At Risk-Relict-Large-leaved milk tree (Streblus banksii). Encompasses areas that feature in tribal history of tangata whenua. Notable *geological features*, including fault and glaciation landforms. Recreational opportunities from remote to back country drive-in. Incl. Manawatu Plains ED RAP2 Moffat's Bush.	
K018	Castlehill Farm Bush	Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,783,385 E 6,046,653 N	6.09 ha Manawatu Plains (6.09ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	Kohekohe- tawa forest, with pukatea-nīkau swamp forest along the toe of the old river escarpment; mamaku is common in spring-fed gullies. One of few known occurrences of wharangi in ED south of Waitōtara. Habitat for common forest birds including shining cuckoo, kererū. Banded kōkopu recorded from	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					the stream along the foot of the site. Forest is rare in Manawatu Plains Ecological District (<5% indigenous cover remains) and in the Wellington region, and this forest contributes nearly half of the tawa-kohekohe forest in Manawatu Plains ED. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. This site is threatened by pest plant species, especially Japanese honeysuckle, banana passion vine, old man's beard, tradescantia and blackberry in the wetter areas. Manawatu Plains ED RAP 8- Castle Hill Farm.	RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land
K019	Waitohu Stream Bush A	Waitohu Valley Road, Ōtaki 1,784,369 E 6,046,529 N	2.63 ha Manawatu Plains (2.63ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest	Tawa-kohekohe forest is rare within the Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains). Could include lowland tōtara forest which is rare in Wellington region. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Provides habitat for kererū. Waitohu Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K020	Hillas Bush	Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,783,967 E 6,045,344 N	2.11 ha Manawatu Plains (2.11ha)	Kāmahi forest	Forest provides habitat for the Nationally Critical Powelliphanta traversi otakia (Department of Conservation 1996), one of only three known populations nationally of this subspecies. kāmahi and kohekohe-tawa forest is rare in the Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Protected by DOC Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K021	Rahui Road Bush D	Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,784,118 E 6,045,122 N	3.73 ha Manawatu Plains (3.73ha)	Tōtara-tawa-kāmahi forest	Small, fragmented and under threat from pest plant species, however is a representative example of tōtara forest with tawa and kāmahi within Manawatu Plains ED. Lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region and tawa forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains within the ED). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes
K022	Rahui Road Bush F	Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,784,576 E 6,045,009 N	6.7 ha Manawatu Plains (6.7ha)	Kāmahi forest, tawa-tōtara forest	Small and fragmented, however is a representative example of tawa-tōtara forest within Manawatu Plains ED. Includes pukatea, hīnau, mamaku, swamp maire (uncommon in ED), little understorey to do low light. Undescribed carabid beetle recorded (Ravine 1995); pair of falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) seen within 200m *indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Kāmahi forest, tawa forest, and indigenous forest in Manawatu Plains ED is rare (<5% indigenous cover remains). Lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Top edge fenced, barberry may cause problems. Manawatu Plains ED RAP 7-Hughes Bush B.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K023	Rahui Road Bush E	476-490 & 566 Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,785,689 E 6,043,766 N	19.61 ha Tararua (0.62ha), Manawatu Plains (18.99ha)	Kāmahi forest, tawa forest, tawa-kohekohe forest	Along with K025 this site is the best representative example of kāmahi forest within Manawatu Plains ED. kāmahi forest, tawa forest, and indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						RPS23e: Unknown
K024	Rahui Road Bush A	535 Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,784,832 E 6,042,970 N	3.36 ha Manawatu Plains (3.36ha)	Pukatea-tawa-kohekohe forest	Best representative example of semi-swamp forest in Manawatu Plains ED. Tall pukatea-tawa canopy with kohekohe-(māhoe)-(nīkau) subcanopy; 17 fern species included uncommon ED soft tree fern (Cyathea smithii). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem, and indigenous forest in the Manawatu Plains ED is rare (<5% indigenous cover remains). Manawatu Plains ED RAP 3 Denton's Bush notes weeds including old man's beard, tradescantia and Jerusalem cherry, and some stock intrusion.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K025	Rahui Road Bush C	566 Rahui Road, Ōtaki 1,785,382 E 6,042,463 N	9.58 ha Manawatu Plains (9.58ha)	Kāmahi forest, tawa forest	One of the better representative examples of uncommon northern rātā/tawa-kohekohe, kāmahi forest types with a small amount of tōtara-kohekohe-kāmahi forest. These forest types are uncommon on the low foothills of the Tararua ED. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare. It has some weeds on lower edges and a long narrow shape reduces its viability to some degree. A range of common indigenous forest birds recorded - may provide stepping stone habitat to other *Ecological Site*s. Described in Manawatu Plains ED RAP 6-Croad's Bush, good condition, uncommon plant species combination and Along with K023 this site is the best representative example of kāmahi forest within Manawatu Plains ED.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K026	Rahui Road Bush B	66 Waimanu Grove, Ōtaki 1,785,690 E 6,041,807 N	3.83 ha Manawatu Plains (3.83ha)	Northern rātā/tawa-kohekohe, kāmahi	A small representative area of tōtara-kohekohe-kāmahi forest, includes some emergent northern rātā and rewarewa, good diverse understorey. This habitat type and tawa-kohekohe forest are rare within Manawatu	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				forest types, tōtara-kohekohe-kāmahi forest, and some treefern	Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Common forest birds recorded, falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae "bush", Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) seen within 2km. Likely to support At Risk-Declining: Redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis). Small patches of blackberry, passionfruit vine (Passiflora mollissima) and river borne weeds (tradescantia).	RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.
K027	Ōtaki River Mouth	Ōtaki River Mouth 1,778,200 E 6,047,483 N	69.03 ha Foxton (53.79ha), Not classified (15.23 ha)	Estuarine wetland, river mouth	The Otaki River is the second largest river in the Kāpiti District. The estuary provides habitat for banded dotterel, Caspian tern and longfin eel. Dunes are an naturally rare ecosystem type classified as Endangered, and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED, but the dune system is degraded and with high level of threat from pest plant species. Flood control measures have greatly modified the system.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: The Otaki River and its estuary are important resources and this area has always provided kai moana and

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						materials such as flax for various uses. Adjacent to culturally important Te Horo Beach
K028	Gorge Road, Bush D	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,781,408 E 6,044,768 N	2.41 ha Manawatu Plains (2.41ha)	Mataī-tōtara-kohekohe forest	Small, fragmented and under some threat from pest plant species. Lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region and in Manawatu Plans ED (<5% indigenous cover remains in the ED). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Provides habitat for Korthalsella lindsayi.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K029	Braeview Bush	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,783,010 E 6,044,735 N	1.86 ha Manawatu Plains (1.86ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	A very small and narrow fragment, degraded in part, limited regeneration and under threat from pest plant species. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem and indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains). Provides habitat for kererū.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K030	Gorge Road Bush C	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki	1.45 ha Manawatu	Tōtara-kohekohe	Small, fragmented and under threat from pest plant species, but one of only a few fragments of its type	**Overall: Yes**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		1,782,259 E 6,044,432 N	Plains (1.45ha)	forest	within Manawatu Plains ED. Indigenous forest is uncommon in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Part of a series of fragments that may provide stepping stone habitat. Provides habitat for kererū.	RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K031	Ōtaki River Bush A	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,783,212 E 6,043,414 N	6.02 ha Manawatu Plains (6.02ha)	Tōtara forest	The largest and best example of tōtara forest on alluvial plains in the Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains in the ED). Includes mataī, tītoki and largest population of wharangi in southern part of ED. Common forest birds recorded. Lowland totara forest is rare in Wellington region. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Partially protected under QEII Covenant and contiguous with K032. Manawatu Plains ED RAP 4 - Kirkwell Bush	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K033	Gorge Road Bush A	Ōtaki Gorge Road Ōtaki 1,783,031 E 6,042,965 N	1.7 ha	Tōtara Forest Manawatu Plains (1.7ha)	Small fragment with considerable weed threat and limited regeneration. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem, indigenous forest in Manawatu Plains is rare (<5% indigenous cover remains), and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region.	Overall: Yes RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K034	Mansells Bush	568 Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki	4.19 ha Manawatu Plains	Kohekohe-tawa-nīkau forest	A relatively small fragment of kohekohe-tawa forest on hill country. Kohekohe-tawa forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains). Protected	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		1,784,036 E 6,041,307 N	(4.19ha)		by DOC Covenant.	Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K035	Hautere Bush C	1081 State Highway South, Ōtaki, Nth of Te Waka Road, Te Horo 1,779,774 E 6,044,173 N	.82 ha Foxton (0.82ha)	Tītoki-tōtara forest	Provides habitat for Streblus banksii, Ileostylis micranthus and DOC historic records list Korthalsella lindsayi. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K036	Te Waka Road Bush	Corner Te Waka Road/SH 1. Te Horo. 1,779,396 E 6,043,584 N	1.61 ha Foxton (1.61ha)	Tōtara-kohekohe forest	Provides habitat for Korthalsella lindsayi and Nestegis montana. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K037	Cottle's Bush	SH1 (opposite Te Waka Road intersection, Te	1.47 ha Foxton (1.47ha)	Tōtara-mataī forest	Part of a series of fragments across the plains providing links between Kāpiti Island to the Tararua Ranges. Recovering from grazing, weed infestation,	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		Horo) 1,779,598 E 6,043,493 N			currently low quality but recovering. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% indigenous cover remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region.	Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K038	Hautere Bush F	SH1 (opposite Te Waka Road intersection, Te Horo) 1,779,994 E 6,043,907 N	3.51 ha Foxton (3.51ha)	Tōtara-tītoki-mataī forest	Convoluted, unfenced and lacking an understory. Part of a series of fragments across the plains providing links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K040	Kiripiti Bush	92 Old Hautere Road, Te Horo 1,780,572 E 6,043,746 N	1.74 ha Manawatu Plains (1.74ha)	Tōtara-mataī-tītoki forest	This site is compact with good understorey and natural regeneration. One of the best examples of habitat of its type in the area. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K041	Hautere Bush D	Old Hautere Road, Te Horo 1,780,411 E	1.04 ha Manawatu Plains	Tōtara-mataī-tītoki forest	These fragments are contiguous with Kiripiti Scenic Reserve and provide one of the best examples of this habitat type in the Manawatu Plains and Foxton EDs.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		6,043,841 N	(0.84ha), Foxton (0.2ha)		*Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and Foxton ED (<8% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Provides habitat for Korthalsella lindsayi (KCDC files). Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. Occurs in both Foxton and Manawatu Plains ED.	Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K042	Bothamley Bush	Old Hautere Road, Te Horo 1,781,243 E 6,043,970 N	3.61 ha Manawatu Plains (3.61ha)	Tōtara-tītoki-mataī forest	The largest fragment of its type within Kāpiti District. Understorey present but site is convoluted and under considerable threat from pest plant species. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K043	Ludlams Bush / Tōtara Grove	235 - 269 Old Hautere Road, Te Horo 1,781,976 E 6,044,132 N	3.41 ha Manawatu Plains (3.41ha)	Tōtara forest	Moderately sized fragment under considerable threat from pest plant species. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K044	Old Hautere	212 Old	1.45 ha	Tōtara-	Small and convoluted fragment under considerable	**Overall:**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	Road Bush	Hautere Road, Te Horo (Old Hautere Road Bush). 1,781,613 E 6,043,740 N	Manawatu Plains (1.44ha)	mataī forest, tōtara-tītoki forest	threat from pest species. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region.	**Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K045	Gorge Road Bush B	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,782,571 E 6,043,927 N	1.91 ha Manawatu Plains (1.91ha)	Tōtara-tītoki-kohekohe forest	Small, fragmented with sparse understorey and under threat from pest plant species. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. ecosystem.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K046	Empsons Bush	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,781,880 E 6,043,180 N	6.88 ha Manawatu Plains (6.88ha)	Tōtara-(mataī) forest	Half of this fragment is unfenced. Understorey is sparse but one of largest fragments of its type in ED without significant amounts of tītoki in canopy. Understorey of small-leaved shrubs. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains), and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Long-tailed cuckoo (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), and ornate skink (Oligosoma ornatum, At Risk-Declining) recorded. Manawatu Plains ED RAP 4- Ainslie Farm	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					Bush.	
K047	Huapaka Bush	Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,783,147 E 6,042,242 N	3.65 ha Manawatu Plains (3.65ha)	Tōtara forest	This site is highly convoluted and narrow in parts, but is an example of a formally common habitat type and is part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Provides habitat for kererū.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K048	Mangaone Bush B	113 - 115 Arcus Road, Te Horo 1,780,150 E 6,043,179 N	2.75 ha Manawatu Plains (2.75ha)	Tōtara-mataī-tītoki forest	One of the largest fragments of its type. Relatively small threat from pest plant species and ungrazed. Provides habitat for kererū. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remains) and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K049	Mangaone Bush A	107 - 109 Arcus Road, Te Horo 1,780,324 E 6,042,802 N	3.12 ha Manawatu Plains (3.12ha)	Kohekohe-tītoki forest	One of the largest fragments of its type within Kāpiti District. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED (<5% remaining). Provides habitat for Streblus banksii (At Risk-Relict).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						RPS23e: Unknown
K050	Catley Road Bush	11 - 15 Catley Road, Te Horo 1,780,127 E 6,041,943 N	1.32 ha Manawatu Plains (1.32ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest with kawakawa and nīkau	Small, relatively good quality area of a nationally rare ecosystem (*indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain). Indigenous forest on the Manawatu Plains is rare (<5% remaining). Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K051	Hautere Bush A	138 Te Horo Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo 1,780,405 E 6,041,730 N	.82 ha Manawatu Plains (0.82ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest	Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem. Indigenous forest on the Manawatu Plains is rare (<5%). Fenced with good understorey although severe Tradescantia infestation. Provides habitat for kererū.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K052	Hautere Bush B	Te Horo Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo 1,780,462 E 6,041,281 N	1.4 ha Manawatu Plains (1.4ha)	Tawa-kohekohe-tītoki forest	Good regenerating example of its type. Part of a series of fragments across the plains that may provide stepping stone habitat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem, and indigenous forest in Manawatu Plains ED is rare (<5% remaining).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Unknown
K053	Huttons Bush	Te Horo Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo 1,782,458 E 6,040,973 N	4.92 ha Manawatu Plains (4.92ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest	Provides habitat for Nationally Critical land snail (Powelliphanta traversi otakia), and also kererū. Indigenous forest on the Manawatu Plains is rare (<5% remains).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K054	Te Horo Bush	877 State Highway 1, Te Horo 1,778,298 E 6,042,799 N	1.98 ha Foxton (1.98ha)	Tītoki-karaka forest, tawa kohekohe forest	Tītoki-karaka forest on the floodplain, tawa on the sand dunes, pukatea along streams and wetter areas of floodplain; kawakawa and kohekohe understorey, seven species of climbing vine. On boundary of Manawatu Plains ED and Foxton ED with characteristics of both. Natural springs have resulted in increased plant diversity. Indigenous forest and swamp forest is rare in Foxton ED (<8% indigenous cover remaining). The understorey is sparse and the site is under threat from pest plant species (elderberry and tradescantia), mostly on the edges. Provides habitat for kererū and common forest birds. Manawatu Plain ED RAP1-Faith's Bush	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K055	Te Hapua Road Wetland A	Te Hapua Road, Te Horo 1,774,959 E 6,041,226 N	48.01 ha Foxton (48ha)	Dune wetland	Representative remnant of a formerly extensive Levin to Paekākāriki dune wetland. One of the largest examples remaining in the Foxton Ecological District. Palustrine swamp and fen comprising harakeke flaxland, with areas of reedland and mingimingi	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					(Coprosma propinqua var. propinqua)-kānuka treeland on a sand plain. Wetland habitat is a nationally rare ecosystem, and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Several other *Ecological Site*s are in close proximity. Rare species include possible Kunzea amathicola (At Risk-Declining), swamp buttercup (Ranunculus macropus, Data Deficient); regionally sparse species Carex dipsacea, Potentilla anserinoides, kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), Baumea articulata; and other species uncommon in the Wellington region; Gratiola sexdentata, Carex maorica and Viola hederacea (Enright & John 2001). Habitat for New Zealand dabchick (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), spotless crake (At Risk-Relict) and 15 other indigenous bird species, and range of introduced species. Golden bell frog heard, no other records for lizards, fish or invertebrates.	Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K056	Te Hapua Road Wetland E	84 Te Hapua Road, Te Horo 1,776,599 E 6,040,903 N	1.41 ha Foxton (1.41ha)	Dune wetland	Small wetland habitat with constructed pond and exotic species common. Wetland habitat is a nationally rare ecosystem, and dune forest is rare in Foxton ED.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K057	Te Hapua Road Wetland	Te Hapua Road, Te Horo	7.37 ha Foxton	Dune wetland	Site of moderate size in relation to Foxton ED. Provides habitat for bamboo spike-sedge (Eleocharis	**Overall: Yes**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	C	1,775,424 E 6,040,626 N	(7.37ha)		sphacelata). Contains open water-reedland-sedgeland-scrub wetland associations. Wetland habitat is a nationally rare ecosystem.	RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K058	Awatea Bush	SH1 opposite Te Hapua Road, Te Horo 1,776,912 E 6,039,640 N	7.17 ha Foxton (7.17ha)	Kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest	Part of a series of fragments across the plains that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Below main block of forest is a population of *Streblus banksii*. Provides habitat for kererū. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem. Partly protected by QEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K059	Awatea Scarp Bush Remnant	SH1 opposite Te Hapua Road, Te Horo 1,776,287 E 6,039,019 N	2.02 ha Foxton (2.02ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest, induced wetland	Fragment is very small and narrow. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is a nationally rare ecosystem. Area of wetland is small and induced.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K060	Peka Peka Road Swamp	Peka Peka Road, Peka Peka 1,774,552 E 6,038,810 N	4.4 ha Foxton (4.4ha)	Harakeke wetland	Moderately sized wetland with small area of open water and harakeke flaxland-Juncus rushland-coprosma scrub associations. Wetland habitat is a nationally rare ecosystem. Protected under DOC and QEII covenants.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K061	Waikanae Bush	SH1 opposite Peka Peka	DOC (642)	R26 860/376	Kohekohe-tawa forest, tītoki-māhoe treeland - 7.49ha. Kohekohe forest at low altitude is uncommon within Tararua Ecological District. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected as Scenic Reserve.	Regional
K062	Hemi Matenga Forest	Foothills, Waikanae 1,776,486 E 6,036,365 N	336.07 ha Tararua (323.53ha), Foxton (12.51ha)	Kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest	One of the 10 largest sites of lowland kohekohe forest in Greater Wellington region. Kohekohe forest merges into lowland broadleaved tawa-tītoki forest with rimu and rātā emergents. Kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes, and is uncommon in the Tararua ED. Protected in part under Scenic Reserve and DOC covenant. Three tongues of privately-owned forest extend from Tararua ED into Foxton ED (less than 8% of indigenous forest remains). Habitat for kererū and common forest birds .	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K062	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K062 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K062

Street Address	Description
1 Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property occupying about two thirds of it in the west half and areas around the house site to the east, north and south. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), and non-indigenous tree lucerne (*Chamaecytisus palmensis*).
3 Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in a block in the front south half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) and non-indigenous tree lucerne (*Chamaecytisus palmensis*).
9A Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the rear northern half and along the west and east boundaries. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*).
9B Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the south half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) and non-local puriri (*Vitex lucens*).
13 Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 9 trees is located within the property along the rear north *boundary*. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: planted kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*) and satinwood (*Phebalium squameum*) outside of the *ecological site* and along the eastern fenceline.
19 Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear north half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*) and ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*) and other trees planted along the east, west and south boundaries.

Street Address	Description
21 Kakariki Grove, Waikanae	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the north half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*).
2 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), kōwhai (*Sophora teraptera*, planted), and non-indigenous bamboo; but it excludes adjacent trees including: whau (*Entelea arborescens*) and feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana*).
4 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana*).
6 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted).
8 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*).
10 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), non-local pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and non-local puriri (*Vitex lucens*).
12 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted), melia *(Melia azedarach*), and *Rhododendron* sp.

Street Address	Description
14 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest quarter of it. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), puriri (*Vitex lucens*), kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted), elder (*Acer* sp.), and walnut (*Juglans regia*).
16 Kererū Street, Waikanae	A group of trees of 2 trees, one each of tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) and kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) is located within the property in the rear southeast corner of it. The stand excludes adjacent trees including: puriri (*Vitex lucens*) (planted), plus tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), and kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) outside the *ecological site* boundary.
5 Matata Place, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in a 5-15m band along the rear northeast half of it and sloping to the northwest. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), and NZ passionfruit (Passiflora tetrandra).
6 Matata Place, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in a 5-15m band along the rear northeast quarter of it and sloping to the northwest. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*).
1 Tui Crescent, Waikanae	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property along the south and southeast boundaries in a 5-10m band (about a quarter of the lot). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), along the other property boundaries.
1A Tui Crescent, Waikanae	A group of no less than 6 trees is located within the property in the southwest and southeast corners (about a quarter of the lot). The stand comprises the following species: taupata (*Coprosma repens*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), camellia sp., blue atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*), and māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*) to the north of the *ecological site*.
1B Tui Crescent, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the southwest and southeast areas around the house site (about a half of the lot). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K063	Huia Street Bush	Huia Street, Waikanae 1,775,186 E 6,035,961 N	1.51 ha Foxton (1.51ha)	Kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest	Very small fragment with considerable threat from pest plant species. Kohekohe forest is uncommon within Foxton ED (<8% indigenous cover within the ED). Separated from the very large Hemi Matenga Forest by a road.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K064	Paetawa Bush	SH1 Nth Waikanae 1,775,207 E 6,037,183 N	1.59 ha Foxton (1.59ha)	Kohekohe, tītoki, tawa forest	A very small example of a forest type that is rare within Foxton ED and Wellington region.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K065	Waikanae Nth Scrubland	SH1 Nth Waikanae 1,774,658 E 6,036,209 N	6.85 ha Foxton (6.85ha)	Kānuka-mānuka scrub	A relatively large area of kānuka-mānuka scrub and sphagnum moss wetland. Habitat of this type is uncommon within Foxton ED. Wetlands are nationally rare.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Unknown
K066	Te Harakeke Swamp	Nth Rutherford Drive, Waikanae 1,772,405 E 6,037,218 N	65.26 ha Foxton (65.26ha)	Dune wetland	Kahikatea, pukatea, toe toe, cabbage trees, mānuka occur in the wetland. The second largest area of harakeke flaxland and raupō reedland in the Kāpiti District. An important representation of habitat formally common in the Kāpiti Coast District. Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune forest and swamp forest is rare in Foxton ED (<3% indigenous cover remains in the ED). Mostly protected under QEII Covenant. Australasian bittern (Threatened-Nationally Endangered) present; At Risk-Declining: long-fin eel, īnanga, Wellington green gecko. Foxton ED RAP-6	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K067	Wi Parātā Reserve Bush	Rimu Street, Waikanae 1,773,614 E 6,035,036 N	2.91 ha Foxton (2.91ha)	Kohekohe forest	Kohekohe-(tītoki) canopy with occasional emergent rewarewa. Site is small and vulnerable to pest plant species encroaching from residential gardens. Rare habitat type in Foxton ED and much reduced in Wellington region. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected as *Council* Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K067	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K067 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K067

Street Address	Description
48 Kapanui Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear south-western half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and non-indigenous *Prunus* sp.

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K068	Osbornes Swamp	Te Moana Road, Waikanae 1,771,144 E 6,035,584 N	.95 ha Foxton (0.95ha)	Raupō-harakeke wetland and remnant dune forest	Wetland is small and modified. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Dune forest is rare in Foxton ED. Protected under QEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K069	Waikanae Park Bush	Park Avenue, Waikanae 1,772,838 E 6,034,839 N	.51 ha Foxton (0.51ha)	Kohekohe forest	A small fragment with a sparse understorey, but kohekohe-(tītoki) forest on dunes is uncommon in Foxton ED and much reduced in Wellington region. Provides habitat for Korthalsella salicornioides (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon, Townsend et al. 1998). Partly protected as Recreation Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K069	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K069 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K069

Street Address	Description
46 Ngārara Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 60 trees is located within the property in a roughly triangular block in the southwest half of it, against the southwest *boundary*. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), non-local karo (*Pittosporum ralphii*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K070	Russell Reserve Bush	Ngaio Road, Waikanae 1,773,025 E 6,034,741 N	2.12 ha Foxton (2.12ha)	Kohekohe tītoki Forest	A small area of kohekohe-tītoki forest, a habitat type that is uncommon in the Foxton ED and which is much reduced in Wellington region. Provides habitat for kererū and Streblus banksii (At Risk-Relict). Partly protected as Recreation Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K070	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K070 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K070

Street Address	Description
19 Kohekohe Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 9 trees is located within the property in a 10-15m band along the rear northern boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*).
33 Kohekohe Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 6 trees is located within the property in the north-western corner of the property. The stand comprises the following species: titoki (Alectryon excelsus), kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), and mahoe (Melicytus ramiflorus).
37 Kohekohe Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 15 trees is located within the property in a 10m band along the rear northern boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), black beech (*Fuscospora solandri*, planted).
39 Kohekohe Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in an 8-10m band along the rear northern boundary. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*), large-leaved milk tree (*Streblus banksii*, At Risk-Relict); but it excludes adjacent trees including: non-local pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) (planted), and ginko (*Gingko biloba*) along the roadside boundary.
56 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear southern third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*), akeake (*Dodonea viscosa*), large-leaved milk tree (*Streblus banksii*, At Risk-Relict); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Cotoneaster* sp., and feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana*) north of the *ecological site*.
58 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear southern third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), with non-indigenous *Eucalyptus* ; but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Citrus* sp., *Cotoneaster* sp., *Pittosporum* sp., elm (*Ulmus* sp.), and conifers to the north side of the *ecological site*.
60 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear southern third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*) (planted?), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

Street Address	Description
62B Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of trees of 2 trees, comprising one each of tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*) and kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), is located within the property in the rear southeast corner of it.
68 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the rear southern half of it except that the southeast corner is outside the *ecological site* limits. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: monkey apple (*Syzygium smithii*) to the north of the *ecological site*.
70 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear southern half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*).
72B Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 10 trees is located within the property in the rear of it, in a 10-15m band along the south boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Prunus* sp. to the northwest of the *ecological site*.
74 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 10 trees is located within the property in the rear of it, in a 10-15m band along the south boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: golden tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*) 'Aurea', cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), and kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted) to the north of the *ecological site*.
76 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 9 trees is located within the property in the rear of it, in a 10m band along the south boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), and black beech (*Fuscospora solandri*).
78 Flat 2 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 10 trees is located within the property in the rear southern quarter of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*).
1A Nikau Road	A group of no less than 10 trees is located within the property in the rear southern quarter of it. The stand comprises the following species tītoki (Alectyon exelcus), kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), kawakawa (Piper excelsum) wharangi (Melicope ternate) and Ngaio (Myoporum laetum).
96 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the rear southern third of it, with a 5m band along the central part of the west boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K071	Narn's Bush	State Highway 1 South, Waikanae 1,773,578 E 6,033,707 N	6.69 ha Foxton (6.69ha)	Kohekohe-tītoki-tawa forest, kāmahi forest, kānuka scrub	A small representative example of kohekohe forest - uncommon on lowland within Foxton ED, and much reduced in Wellington region. Very small area of kāmahi forest and scrub successional to kohekohe forest. At Risk-Declining; redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), īnanga (Galaxias maculatus), provides habitat for kererū. Most protected QE II Covenants.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K072	Reikorangi Road Bush A	Reikorangi Road, Reikorangi 1,774,238 E 6,033,263 N	6.6 ha Tararua (6.6ha)	Tawa-tītoki forest, kohekohe-tītoki-tawa forest	A small narrow example of tawa-tītoki and kohekohe-tītoki forest which are much reduced in Wellington region, and are part of a series of fragments adjacent to the Waikanae River. Kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes, and is therefore uncommon in the Tararua ED and Wellington region. Deer present. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected under DOC covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K073	Waikanae South Bush	16 Aston Road, Paraparaumu, Foothills, South of Waikanae 1,773,558 E 6,032,928 N	4.92 ha Foxton (2.79ha), Tararua (2.13ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	A small example of kohekohe-tawa forest which is much reduced in Wellington region. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected under DOC Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						RPS23e: Unknown
K074	Reikorangi Road Bush B	26 Reikorangi Road, Reikorangi East side of River 1,774,547 E 6,032,899 N	3.31 ha Tararua (3.31ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest, māhoe forest	A small area of kohekohe-tawa forest with remnant podocarp and a small area of secondary forest that is part of a series of fragments adjacent to the Waikanae River. Kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes and is therefore uncommon in the Tararua ED and much reduced in Wellington region. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected under QEII Covenant	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K075	Reikorangi Road Bush C	Reikorangi Road, Reikorangi West side of River 1,774,438 E 6,033,115 N	3.09 ha Tararua (3.09ha)	Tītoki-tawa-rewarewa forest	A small narrow area of tītoki-tawa with some regeneration. Part of a series of fragments adjacent to the Waikanae River. In the Waikanae River adjacent to the site - Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: lamprey (Geotria australis); At Risk-Declining; redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni,), Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), Provides habitat for kererū.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K076	Reikorangi Road Bush D	Reikorangi Road, Reikorangi 1,774,770 E 6,032,214 N	7.67 ha Tararua (7.67ha)	Tawa-tītoki-kohekohe forest	A small example of *indigenous vegetation* in good condition that is part of a series of fragments adjacent to the Waikanae River. A very small area of wetland present on floodplain. Provides habitat for regionally uncommon bellbird and also for maire tawahe (Syzygium maire), kererū, and common forest birds. Mostly protected by OEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K077	Waikanae Gorge Bush	Reikorangi Road, Reikorangi 1,774,704 E 6,031,366 N	25.83 ha Tararua (25.83ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest	A relatively good quality example of indigenous forest on river terrace that is part of a series of fragments adjacent to the Waikanae River. Provides habitat for At Risk-Declining; redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), and also kererū. Partially protected under DOC Covenant and QEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K078	Bluff Hill Bush	Reikorangi Road, Reikorangi (Bluff Hill Bush) 1,774,939 E 6,031,607 N	12.81 ha Tararua (12.81ha)	Tawa kohekohe forest	A relatively good quality example of tawa-kohekohe forest that is part of a series of fragments adjacent to the Waikanae River. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected under QEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K079	Mangaone Road Bush	Ngatiawa / Mangaone Sth Road,	23.21 ha Tararua (23.2ha)	Tawa forest, kāmahi	Moderate size, relatively good quality example of tawa forest with small area of kāmahi forest riparian margin. Provides habitat for At Risk-Declining; redfin bully	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		Reikorangi 1,776,442 E 6,032,325 N		forest	(Gobiomorphus huttoni), Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis) and īnanga (Galaxias maculatus), ornate skink (Oligosoma ornatum), At Risk-Naturally Uncommon Long-tailed cuckoo, regionally sparse bellbird, and kererū. Protected under QEII Covenant. Mangaone Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.
K081	Waikanae River Mouth	Waikanae Estuary - River Mouth 1,768,900 E 6,034,964 N	68.23 ha Foxton (57.89ha), Not classified (10.33 ha)	Estuarine wetland, river mouth	The best remaining example of estuarine wetland and river mouth habitats in Foxton ED and Kāpiti Coast District. Good sequences, salt marsh, fresh water wetlands, dune lakes and dune systems (although degraded and modified). Linkages to Kāpiti Island via Kāpiti Marine Reserve. Nationally rare habitat types and sand vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Habitat for numerous fauna (85 species recorded) including Threatened-Nationally Critical-Grey duck, New Zealand shore plover, black-billed gull, black stilt; Threatened-Nationally Endangered-black-fronted tern, reef heron, bittern; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable-banded dotterel, lesser knot, wrybill, Caspian tern, red-billed gull, northern new Zealand dotterel, pied shag, new Zealand dabchick, bush falcon; At Risk-Declining-white-fronted tern, eastern bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, new Zealand pied oystercatcher, new Zealand pipit, north island fernbird; At Risk-Naturally uncommon-royal spoonbill, little black shag, black shag; At Risk-recovering-variable oystercatcher, and brown teal.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Long history of settlement on river banks and

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					Lady's tresses orchid recorded but may no longer occur (Spiranthes novae-zelandiae, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), At Risk-Declining plant species Carex litorosa, Pimelea aff. arenaria, Coprosma acerosa, regional decline - Leptinella dioica ssp. monoica, regionally sparse species kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), Spinifex sericeus, and Baumea articulata. Protected in part as Scientific reserve. Listed in GW RPS - significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning), At Risk-Declining Torrentfish (Cheimarrichthys fosteri), bluegill bully (Gobiomorphus hubbsi), īnanga (Galaxias maculatus), Lamprey (Geotria australis, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable). Foxton ED RAP-5 included.	
K082	Lion Downs Bush	123 Otaihanga, Road, Otaihanga, Paraparaumu 1,771,190 E 6,034,245 N	1.68 ha Foxton (1.68ha)	Kahikatea-pukatea swamp forest	Part of a series of fragments that jointly illustrate the diversity of habitat formally common in the area. Wetlands are a nationally rare habitat type and swamp forest is rare in Foxton ED. Small, with fragmented canopy and exotic species common in the ground layer. Protected under QEII Covenant. kererū and common forest birds recorded.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K083	Turf Dune Forest B	King Arthur Drive, Otaihanga, Paraparaumu (south of Waikanae	1.11 ha Foxton (1.11ha)	Kohekohe-tītoki-māhoe forest	Part of a series of fragments that jointly illustrate the diversity of habitat formally common in the area. A representative example of forest types, dune and swamp forest formally common in the area but now rare in Foxton ED. Vulnerable to *effect*s of expansion of quarry and sub-division. Streblus banksii (At Risk-	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		River) 1,771,749 E 6,034,235 N			Relict). Foxton ED RAP-6 Turf Farm Dune Forest.	RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K084	Turf Dune Forest A	King Arthur Drive, Otaihanga, Paraparaumu 1,771,595 E 6,033,866 N	.92 ha Foxton (0.92ha)	Kahikatea swamp forest, mānuka scrub	Very small area of nationally rare habitat type. Lacking understorey. Narrow area of mānuka scrub. Both habitat types are rare in the Foxton ED. Part of a series of fragments that jointly indicate the diversity of habitat formally common in the area. Foxton ED RAP-6 Turf Farm Dune Forest	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K085	Tini Bush	State Highway 1, Otaihanga 1,771,399 E 6,033,174 N	6.29 ha Foxton (6.29ha)	Kohekohe-pukatea tītoki swamp forest	These fragments represent the only example of kohekohe-pukatea associations within Foxton ED-transition to Manawatu Plains ED. Good example of the gradation between wetland and dryland forest with small nīkau grove. Representative of the former forest diversity likely to have occurred within the District, good plant species diversity. Part of a series of fragments located between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Bush falcon (Nationally Vulnerable) and whitehead (regionally sparse) recorded nearby. Protected by DOC Covenant. Foxton ED RAP-4 Tini Bush	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K086	Muaūpoko Stream Bush	State Highway 1, Paraparaumu North Foothills 1,772,557 E 6,032,306 N	11.18 ha Foxton (8.36ha), Tararua (2.83ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	Moderately sized remnant of modified primary forest. Kohekohe forest is uncommon in Tararua ED and indigenous forest uncommon in Foxton ED. Part of a series of fragments located between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Stream that flows through bush	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					provides habitat for At Risk-Declining; redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), and īnanga (Galaxias maculatus) habitat for kererū.	Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K087	Muaūpoko Bush	State Highway 1, Paraparaumu North Foothills 1,771,665 E 6,031,579 N	100.28 ha Foxton (91.83ha), Tararua (8.44ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest, tawa forest, kohekohe forest, kānuka forest, small area of wetland and swamp forest	One of the larger forest fragments, in the Tararua foothills, that contains good representative examples of the forest types present. Provides habitat for Mazus novaezeelandiae subsp. novaezeelandiae (At Risk-Declining, Townsend et al. 1998), Streblus banksii (At Risk-Declining), Bulbophyllum tuberculatum (At Risk-Naturally uncommon), Mida salicifolia (regionally sparse), northern rātā and black shag (Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae, Naturally Uncommon)) and kererū. Protected in part by Scenic Reserve (Paraparaumu SR), Conservation Act Covenant, and Forest and Bird Reserve. (Forest and Bird Field Reserve 3.78ha and balance DOC Muaūpoko Bush).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K088	Otaihanga Road Bush	Otaihanga Road, Paraparaumu 1,770,973 E 6,032,573 N	1.32 ha Foxton (1.32ha)	Kohekohe-nīkau forest	Kohekohe-nīkau forest is uncommon in Foxton ED. Contains maire tawahe, Falco novaeseelandiae (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) observed nearby. Part protected under QEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K089	Muaupoto	Otaihanga	7.49 ha	Kohekohe	Contains an ecological sequence between wetland,	**Overall:**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	Swamp Forest	Road, Paraparaumu 1,770,737 E 6,032,355 N	Foxton (7.49ha)	forest, māhoe forest, pukatea-maire tawake swamp forest, wetland.	swamp forest and dry forest. Kohekohe forest, māhoe forest, and swamp forest are uncommon in Foxton ED. Wetlands are nationally rare habitat. Provides habitat for brown mudfish (Neochanna apoda, At Risk-Declining) and kererū. This site contains a relatively large area of māhoe forest. Partly protected by Scenic Reserve (Paraparaumu SR).	**Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K091	Nīkau forest	SH1, Nth Paraparaumu 1,770,310 E 6,031,320 N	13.64 ha Foxton (13.64ha)	Kohekohe-nīkau forest	Relatively large, representative area of semi-coastal forest with considerable area of nīkau grove. This habitat type was formally characteristic of this area and is now uncommon within Foxton ED. Habitat for Petroplus banksii (At Risk-Relict) and common forest birds including kererū. Protected as *Council* Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
E092	Kāpiti Road Wetland	Kāpiti Road, Paraparaumu 1,767,879 E 6,032,002 N	42 ha Foxton (0.42ha)	Dune lake?	Wetland or dune lake? Tower Lake No. 1 is now part of stormwater retention system, with water level maintained by a pump, and connected to Tower Lake No. 2 and 3 (on the other side of Langdale Rd) via underground culverts. Used by ducks	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Unknown
K093	Andrews Pond	Kāpiti Road / Milne Drive, Paraparaumu 1,768,217 E 6,031,197 N	1.27 ha Foxton (1.27ha)	Mānuka scrub wetland	A small wetland amongst residential and commercial land-use. Low nutrient system, sphagnum rare in ED, nationally rare habitat type. Provides habitat for kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, regionally sparse). Foxton RAP-3 Andrew's Pond, DOC Scientific Reserve	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K094	Norwood Bush C	Valley Road, Paraparaumu 1,768,568 E 6,028,106 N	1.95 ha Foxton (1.95ha)	Kohekohe forest	Small fragment that has been subject to grazing. Edge effects and browse reducing viability of fragment. Part of a series of fragments that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K095	Paraparaumu Coastal Scarp	State Highway 1, Paraparaumu / Raumati 1,768,938 E 6,029,005 N	52.79 ha Foxton (51.39ha), Tararua (1.39ha)	Kānuka-māhoe-gorse scrub, kohekohe-tītoki forest	The larger block at north end is kānuka-māhoe dominated regenerating scrub with regenerating kohekohe forest. Southern parts kohekohe dominated coastal forest on very steep hill country. Kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes, and therefore uncommon in Tararua ED. Habitat for Streblus banksii (At Risk-Relict) and common forest birds including kererū. Part of a series of fragments that provide links between Kāpiti Island	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					and the Tararua Ranges. Part protected by KCDC Reserve.	Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K095	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K095 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K095

Street Address	Description
2 Ocean Vista Lane, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 500 trees is located within the property along the rear, south side (two thirds). The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*) and non-indigenous tree lucerne (*Chamaecytisus palmensis*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*).
4 Ocean Vista Lane, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 500 trees is located within the property along the rear, south east side (two thirds). The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*).
65 Panorama Drive, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 500 trees is located within the property along the north side (two fifths) of it. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and non-indigenous tree lucerne (*Chamaecytisus palmensis*).
89 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property along both eastern and western boundaries (about half). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).
91 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 60 trees is located within the property in its southern half. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Prunus* sp.

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K096	Norwood Bush B	Valley Road, Paraparaumu 1,768,834 E 6,027,500 N	4.93 ha Tararua (4.93ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest	A moderately sized area of tawa-kohekohe forest with small area of swamp forest. Indigenous forest is uncommon on low undulating land within Tararua ED. Provides an example of the gradation between wetland and dryland forest. Habitat for long-fin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii, At Risk-Declining). Part of a series of fragments providing linkages between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K097	Norwood Bush A	Valley Road, Paraparaumu 1,767,897 E 6,026,957 N	3.29 ha Foxton (2.56ha), Tararua (0.73ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	A small area of tawa-kohekohe forest on Acutely Threatened land environment in the Tararua foothills of the Tararua ED. Part of a series of fragments providing linkages between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K098	Whareroa Bush	Waterfall Road, Paraparaumu 1,768,170 E 6,025,722 N	61.97 ha Tararua (61.97ha)	Kohekohe forest, kānuka scrub	Relatively large area of kohekohe forest and kānuka scrub successional to kohekohe forest. Habitat for Mida salicifolia (Enright & John 2002b) and northern rātā, Wellington green gecko (Naultinus punctatus, At Risk-Declining), Copper skink (Oligosoma aeneum, Not Threatened), bellbird (regionally uncommon) and common forest birds including kererū, and At Risk-Declining; redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni). Part protected by QEII Covenant. Been fenced since 1998 and possum control since 2008. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	
K099	Whareroa Bush C	East of Queen Elizabeth Park Between Maunga-kōtukutuku Road, and State Highway 1 1,768,488 E 6,024,293 N	39.22 ha Tararua (39.22ha)	Kohekohe-māhoe forest, māhoe-mamaku forest, tawa forest	A valuable area or early secondary forest with tawa forest covering a relatively substantial area. Part protected by DOC Covenant and Whareroa Recreation Reserve. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K100	Whareroa Bush D	East of Queen Elizabeth Park 1,768,449 E 6,023,566 N	5.65 ha Tararua (5.65ha)	Māhoe forest	A small area of early secondary māhoe forest with kohekohe and occasional tawa. Part of a series of fragments that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K101	Whareroa Bush E	East of Queen Elizabeth Park 1,768,248 E 6,022,699 N	1.36 ha Tararua (1.36ha)	Kohekohe forest	Small areas of kohekohe forest. Kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes, and is therefore uncommon in the Tararua ED. Protected under DOC Covenant. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K102	Whareroa Bush G	East of Queen Elizabeth Park 1,767,545 E 6,023,137 N	1.01 ha Tararua (1.01ha)	Kohekohe forest	Small area of kohekohe forest. Kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes, and is therefore uncommon in the Tararua ED. Protected under DOC Covenant. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K103	Whareroa Bush F	East of Queen Elizabeth Park 1,767,332 E 6,023,426 N	1.24 ha Tararua (1.24ha)	Tawa forest, raupō wetland	Small area of tawa forest with small area of wetland and swamp forest. Indigenous forest uncommon on low hills within Tararua ED. One of a series of fragments that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Provides habitat for kererū. Protected under DOC Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K104	Whareroa Bush B	East of Queen Elizabeth Park 1,767,202 E 6,023,899 N	3.47 ha Tararua (3.47ha)	Kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest	Small fragment of kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest. One of a series of fragments that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Protected under DOC Covenant. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K105	Whareroa Bush A	East of Queen Elizabeth Park 1,766,669 E 6,023,311 N	3.22 ha Tararua (3.22ha)	Kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest	Small fragment of kohekohe-tawa-tītoki forest. Indigenous forest on low hills is uncommon within Tararua ED. One of a series of fragments that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Protected under DOC Covenant. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K106	Mackay's Crossing Swamp	Mackay's Crossing State Highway 1, Paekākāriki 1,766,492 E 6,023,977 N	9.69 ha Tararua (9.69ha)	Raupō reedland wetland	Moderately sized area of raupō reedland. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Protected as a Wildlife Management Reserve. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning). DOC MacKays Crossing Wildlife Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K108	Queen Elizabeth Park bush and Wetlands	Queen Elizabeth Park State Highway 1, Paekākāriki 1,766,075 E 6,024,201 N	16.93 ha Tararua (13.9ha), Wellington (2.93ha)	Kahikatea swamp forest, kānuka scrub, ephemeral wetland	Kahikatea fragment very small, fragmented. kānuka scrub on dune. Some restoration plantings in kahikatea area. The wetland is highly degraded but is being restored, new wetlands created. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Historic records of Amphibromus fluitans (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable, Townsend et al. 1998) but hasn't been recorded from this site in recent years. Bush falcon and New Zealand dabchick	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					(Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), Royal spoonbill (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), pied stilt (At Risk-Declining) recorded from the site. Provides habitat for At Risk-Declining; redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia), and freshwater mussel (Echyridella menziesi). Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K109	Queen Elizabeth Park dunes	Queen Elizabeth Park, State Highway 1, Paekākāriki 1,765,992 E 6,026,356 N	109.5 ha Foxton (104.26ha), Wellington (0.05ha), Not classified (5.19 ha)	Sand dune	Intact, undeveloped, complete dune system (from *beach* to the inland dunes). Large dune system from Paekākāriki to Raumati South. The best representative dune system and habitat type in Wellington region and one of the best, with very high ecosystem diversity, in Foxton ED. Threatened by weed species. Good example of nationally rare habitat type, and dune vegetation. Habitat for At Risk-Declining pīngao and Coprosma acerosa (Milne & Sawyer 2002). Protected as Regional Park. Community planting and enhancing including Spinifex, pīngao and shore bindweed in the foredunes. The backdunes support muehlenbeckia, taupata, harakeke (flax) and bracken. Large variety of birds, Threatened-Nationally Critical: Black-billed gull; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: red-billed gull, New Zealand dabchick; At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pied oystercatcher, white-fronted tern, New Zealand pipit; At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: royal spoonbill; At Risk-Recovering: variable oystercatcher, regionally sparse: bellbird. Whareroa Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					fish, īnanga spawning), At Risk-Declining giant kōkopu, redfin bully, longfin eel, torrentfish, freshwater mussel, kōaro. Foxton ED RAP-2.	
K110	Fisherman's Table Dune	South end of Ames Street, Paekākāriki 1,763,534 E 6,021,677 N	5.29 ha Foxton (0.91ha), Not classified (4.37 ha)	Sand dune, māhoe forest	Nationally rare habitat type. Although small, modified and with considerable threat from pest plant species, this area contains a representative example of māhoe forest on sand dune. Only location where māhoe-kohekohe forest noted in ED, within 100m of sea, would have formally been typical of the Paekākāriki area. Foxton ED - RAP-1. There is a record for Bush falcon (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) and eastern bar-tailed godwit (At Risk-Declining), but unclear if just flying over.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K111	Wainui Stream Bush	366 SH1 Paekākāriki North, south of Car Haulaways 1,766,123 E 6,022,298 N	15.15 ha Tararua (15.15ha)	Kohekohe forest	Good example of kohekohe forest in gully. Some sheep grazing and feral goats. Provides habitat for giant hypolepis fern (Hypolepis dicksonioides, At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) , Mazus novaezeelandiae (likely subsp. novaezeelandiae, At Risk-Declining; Ogle, C.C. collected 15/3/80 (WELT 68843 and CHR 460)), Mazus pumilio (Non-resident-Vagrant), kererū.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K112	Waimeha lagoon, Waikanae	North of Queens Road, Waikanae 1,770,110 E 6,035,690 N	5.33 ha Foxton (5.33ha)	Dune wetland	Wetland habitat with moderate area of open water and raupō reedland-coprosma scrub associations. Provides habitat for kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, regionally sparse). Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Protected as Wildlife Refuge and habitat for white	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					heron, (Threatened-Nationally Critical), New Zealand dabchick (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), pied stilt (At Risk-Declining), royal spoonbill (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon), and brown teal (At Risk-Recovering). Waimeha Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	RPS23c: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K113	Motungarara Island (Fishermans Island)	Off lower eastern side of the Kāpiti Island 1,760,127 E 6,033,723 N	1.47 ha Not classified (1.47 ha)	Taupata shrubland, forest, rocky shore, sandy shore?	Offshore island with taupata shrubland. Second largest of four offshore islands in District. Habitat for seabirds and Oligosoma polychroma (Not Threatened)	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Te Hiko is said to have resided here with his parents. The island was also the site of one of Te Rauparaha's pa and on some maps is noted as

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						being Te Rauparaha's Island
K114	Tahoramaurea Island (Browns Island)	Off lower eastern side of the Kāpiti Island. 1,760,307 E 6,033,466 N	1.15 ha Not classified (1.15 ha)	Shrubland, rocky shore, sandy shore?	Offshore Island. Vegetation type appears to be shrubland on aerial photos. Third largest offshore island in District. Habitat for seabirds and Oligosoma polychroma (Not Threatened)	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes
K115	Tokomapuna Island (Aeroplane Island)	Off lower eastern side of the Kāpiti Island. 1,762,355 E 6,034,427 N	.98 ha Not classified (0.98 ha)	Shrubland, forest, rocky shore, sandy shore?	Offshore Island. Vegetation type appears to be shrubland on aerial photos. Smallest offshore island in district. Habitat for seabirds and Oligosoma polychroma (Not Threatened)	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes
K116	Okupe lagoon	North End of Kāpiti Island 1,764,176 E 6,040,402 N	8.05 ha Cook Strait (8.05ha)	Ephemeral wetland and lake on coastal gravels	Lagoon on Kāpiti Island. Wetland and lake on coastal gravel uncommon in District. The following Threatened or At Risk bird species were recorded in or around the lagoon: Threatened-Nationally Critical: takahē; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: North Island kākā, red-billed gull, stitchbird; At Risk-Declining: northern	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					blue penguin; At Risk-Recovering: little spotted kiwi; At Risk-Relict: red-crowned parakeet; Regionally sparse: bellbird, North Island robin, whitehead; Undetermined: North Island weka/western weka hybrid. Five species of lizard were recorded nearby, including brown skink (Oligosoma zelandicum, At Risk-Declining), and may use some of the shoreline habitat. Matagouri (Discaria toumatou, regionally serious decline) also occurs nearby.	RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Site of Ngati Toa Rangatira cultivations, as well as the burial ground of those tribes repulsed by Ngati Toa Rangatira in the early 1820s. This was also the site of great feasts
K117	Kāpiti Island	Kāpiti Island 1,761,110 E 6,037,045 N	1,910.60 ha (Cook Strait (1848.16ha), Not classified (62.44 ha)	Tawa forest, rātā/kāmahi forest, kohekohe forest, kānuka forest, mānuka scrub,	Offshore Island, mostly bush-clad - 1916ha. Predominately administered and Managed by Department of Conservation as a Nature Reserve. North End Privately owned portion. Diverse flora including Threatened-Nationally Endangered: sneezeweed (Centipeda minima subsp. Minima), Cook's scurvy grass (Lepidium oleraceum); Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: purple hebe (Hebe speciosa); At Risk-Declining: sand coprosma (Coprosma acerosa), shore spurge (Euphorbia	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				coastal shrublands, cliff tussocklands, and small wetlands	glauca), coastal cress (Lepidium tenuicaule), white mistletoe (Tupeia antarctica), golden-hair lichen (Teloschistes flavicans); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: bulb tree orchid (Bulbophyllum tuberculatum), scrambling fuchsia (Fuchsia procumbens), dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella salicornioides), Cook Strait bristle grass (Rytidosperma petrosum). At Risk-Declining fish species: kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni). At least 29 indigenous bird species including Threatened-Nationally Critical: takahē, Fiordland crested penguin; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: North Island kākā, red-billed gull, stitchbird, bush falcon, Caspian tern, pied shag; At Risk-Declining: northern blue penguin, New Zealand pipit, North Island rifleman, white-fronted tern; At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: black shag, little black shag, long-tailed cuckoo, royal spoonbill; At Risk-Recovering: little spotted kiwi, North Island kokako, North Island saddleback, variable oystercatcher; At Risk-Relict: red-crowned parakeet, fluttering shearwater; Non-resident Native-Migrant: arctic skua; Regionally sparse: bellbird, North Island robin, whitehead, pied tomtit; Undetermined: North Island weka/western weka hybrid, North Island brown kiwi × Fiordland tokoeka hybrid. Eight reptile species including four At Risk-Declining species: Southern North Island forest gecko, Wellington green gecko, ornate skink, brown skink. Matagouri (Discaria toumatou, regionally serious decline) also occurs nearby. All rivers on Kāpiti Island are listed in GW RPS	RPS23e: Kāpiti Island has been occupied over centuries by Rangitane, Ngati Kahungunu, Ngati Apa, Te Ati Awa and

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (macroinvertebrate community health).	
K123	Tōtara Reserve	Corner Hautere Cross Road/Ōtaki Gorge Road to 1200 m east Ōtaki.	3.07 ha Manawatu Plains (3.07ha)	Tōtara forest	Tōtara forest - 3.08ha. Narrow corridor of trees. Limited understorey with some in-fill planting. Provides linkages between fragments. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare. *Council* Road Reserve. Lowland tōtara forest is	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes
K124	Karu Reserve	Karu Crescent, Waikanae 1,773,604 E 6,034,134 N	.62 ha Foxton (0.62ha)	Kohekohe-karaka forest	Small area of kohekohe-karaka forest. Kohekohe forest is much reduced at a regional, KCDC and Foxton ED scale. Provides habitat for common forest birds such as kererū. Most of the area protected under *Council* Recreation Reserve. Some parts of reserve contain many non-local or non-indigenous species, however this is part of river forest corridor and provides linkages with other habitats and sites.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown,
K124	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K124 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the Urban Environment and *Ecological Site* K124

Street Address	Description
26 Karu Crescent, Waikanae	A group of no less than 9 trees is located within the property in the western corner of it. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), silverfern (Cyathea dealbata), kawakawa (Piper excelsum), houpara (Pseudopanax lessonii), non-local karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus), and non-indigenous bamboo; but it excludes adjacent trees including: kauri (Agathis australis), and blue atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica) to the east of the *ecological site*.
28 Karu Crescent, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the front or south-western third of it. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), mamaku (Cyathea medullaris), kawakawa (Piper excelsum), māhoe (Melicytus ramiflorus), lemonwood (Pittosporum eugenioides), lancewood (Pseudopanax crassifolius), Coprosma rotundifolia, and Pseudopanax hybrids.
30 Karu Crescent, Waikanae	A group of no less than 15 trees is located within the property in the front or south-western third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (Alectryon excelsus), kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), mamaku (Cyathea medullaris), māhoe (Melicytus ramiflorus), nīkau (Rhopalostylis sapida), non-local karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus), non-local karo (Pittosporum ralphii), non-indigenous silver birch (Betula pendula), non-indigenous Camellia (Camellia sp.), non-indigenous bay tree (Laurus nobilis), non-indigenous Prunus sp., and non-indigenous Rhododendron sp.
32 Karu Crescent, Waikanae	One kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile) is located within the property in the south-western corner of it. The stand excludes adjacent trees including: Camellia sp., Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosaefolia), Magnolia sp., and lemonwood (Pittosporum eugenioides).
37 Karu Crescent, Waikanae	A group of trees of no less than 3 trees is located within the front thirds of the property and along the rear boundary. The stand comprises the following species: kawakawa (Piper excelsa), māhoe (Melicytus ramiflorus), kōwhai (Sophora microphylla), and non-indigenous bay tree (Laurus nobilis).
39 Karu Crescent, Waikanae	A group of trees of no less than 30 trees is located within the front two thirds of the property and along the rear boundary. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), karamu (Coprosma robusta), kawakawa (Piper excelsa), māhoe (Melicytus ramiflorus), ngaio (Myoporum laetum), non-local karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus), non-local puriri (Vitex lucens), miro (Prumnopitys ferruginea), planted rimu (Dacrydium cupressinum), non-indigenous silver birch (Betula pendula), non-local kauri (Agathis australis, planted), non-indigenous camellia (Camellia sp.), and non-indigenous grapefruit (Citrus paradisi).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K125	Motuiti Reserve Bush	Between Ngaio Road and Kohekohe Road, Waikanae. 1,773,772 E 6,034,667 N	1.2 ha Foxton (1.2ha)	Kohekohe forest	A small area of kohekohe-(tawa-tītoki) forest on gently undulating river terrace. Kohekohe forest is uncommon within Foxton ED. The threat from pest plant species is increasing. At Risk-Declining Wellington green gecko and ornate skink reported nearby. Protected as a Scenic Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K125	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K125 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K125

Street Address	Description
5-7 Kohekohe Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property covering most of #5 Kohekohe Road, with no *ecological site* vegetation on #7. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).
24 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 15 trees is located in the rear southwest corner of it. The stand comprises the following species: t toki (Alectryon excelsus), kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), taupata (Coprosma repens), m hoe (Melicytus ramiflorus), non-local karo (Pittosporum ralphii), and non-local karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus); but it excludes adjacent trees including: exotic deciduous species to the northeast of the *ecological site* boundary.
32 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear southern third of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

Street Address	Description
34 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear southern half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*) and kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*) north of the *ecological site*.
44 Ngaio Road, Waikanae	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear southern three quarters of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K131	Raumati South Peatlands	Bound by Leicester Avenue, Poplar Avenue, and Mataī Road, Raumati. 1,767,250 E 6,028,134 N	11.06 ha Foxton (11.06ha)	Kānuka-gorse scrub, mānuka scrub wetland	Kānuka dominated habitat on dune systems is rare in Foxton ED. Small area of nationally rare habitat type (wetland). Relatively large area of kānuka-gorse scrub although it is highly fragmented and exotic species are common. Bush falcon (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) reported.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K133	Ngā Manu Sanctuary	North Waikanae, East of Ngarara Road, Waikanae. 1,773,303 E 6,035,606 N	43.58 ha Foxton (43.58ha)	Wetland, swamp forest, kohekohe forest, tawa forest	One of largest and best examples of swamp forest within Foxton ED. Good example of sequences between wetland, swamp forest and dune-ridge dry forest. Wetland habitat is nationally rare; less than 8% indigenous cover remaining in Foxton ED. Provides habitat for At Risk-One of largest and best examples of swamp forest within Foxton ED. Good example of sequences between wetland, swamp forest and dune-ridge dry forest. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Provides habitat for Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable New Zealand grebe, and North Island kākā, At Risk-Declining brown mudfish, longfin eel, Wellington green	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					gecko, At Risk- Recovering brown teal, regionally sparse bellbird, and many Not threatened fish, wetland and forest birds species incl. kererū. Contains maire tawahe (Syzygium maire), the dwarf orchid Korthalsella salicornioides (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon), and is likely to include the At Risk-declining coastal kānuka (Kunzea amathicola). Ngā Manu Nature Reserve protected under Private Trust, part of the remainder protected by QEII Covenant. incl. Foxton ED PA 8 Ngarara Bush	
K133	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K133 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K133

Street Address	Description
56A Awanui Drive, Waikanae	A group of no less than 5 trees is located within the property in the rear north corner. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*).
89 Belvedere Avenue, Waikanae	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property to the rear half of it and in an irregular shaped block of 5-30 m width along the northeast boundary. The area within the *ecological site* slopes from the southeast towards the northwest into swamp forest at the rear. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), hangehange (*Coriaria arborea*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māpou (*Meryta sinclairii*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), kanono (*Coprosma* grandifolia), *Coprosma rotundifolia*, cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), and kaikōmako (*Pennantia corymbosa*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).
95 Belvedere Avenue, Waikanae	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the rear north-western half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*) (trimmed), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), and matipo (*Myrsine australis*).

Street Address	Description
97 Belvedere Avenue, Waikanae	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in the northwest corner and adjacent to the north and west boundaries of it. The stand comprises the following species: kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), wheki (*Dicksonia squarrosa*) and northern rātā (*Metrosideros robusta*) with planted kōwhai (*Sophora* sp.), and non-indigenous bamboo.
137 Belvedere Avenue, Waikanae	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in the rear northwest half of the property. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), and cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and *Pseudopanax* hybrids planted along the north-western boundary of the property.
8 North Bay, Waikanae	A group of trees of 2 kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) trees is located within the property in the extreme east corner at the rear of it. The stand excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) along the east boundary.
9 North Bay, Waikanae	One kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) tree is located within the property in the extreme east corner at the rear of it. The stand excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) along the northeast boundary.

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K134	Ōtaki Railway Wetland	269 - 271 Main Highway Ōtaki. 1,782,445 E 6,047,635 N	.43 ha Foxton (0.32ha), Manawatu Plains (0.11ha	Raupō wetland	Predominantly raupō dominated - Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Provides habitat for kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, regionally sparse). Small wetland, grazed in part with a considerable threat from pest plant species.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K135	Pukerua Bay Coastal Scarp	Paekākāriki Hill Road on Escarpment	39.47 ha Foxton (34.17ha),	Kohekohe coastal forest,	This site is an important representation of exposed coastal forest that contributes greatly to the character of the region. Nationally rare habitat type and also rare	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		behind Paekākāriki. 1,763,484 E 6,021,242 N	Wellington (2.71ha), Not classified (2.59 ha)	secondary scrub	in the Wellington ED. At Risk-Declining sand coprosma (Coprosma acerosa) reported from several sites.	Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K136	Waiohanga Road Bush	27 Waiohanga Road, Ōtaki 1,786,639 E 6,039,660 N	3.44 ha Tararua (3.44ha)	kāmahi forest, makomako forest, scrub	Small area of secondary makomako forest and kāmahi forest with areas of scrub. Continuous with Ōtaki River riparian margin. Provides habitat for kererū. Partly protected under QEII Covenant.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K138	Ngatoto Trig Bush	*Council* Recreation Reserve Between Crown Hill and Kapiti Retirement Village, Paraparaumu	Submission R26 791,321		Mānuka scrub wetland - 0.56ha. A very small area of mānuka dominated transitional wetland in sand dune hollow surrounded by subdivisions and expanding retirement village. Wetland habitat is nationally under-represented. Very small area of unprotected wetland dominated by mānuka scrub. Located with *Council* Recreation Reserve.	District
K139	Rowans Bush	366 SH1 Paekākāriki North, south of Car Haulaways	2.47 ha Wellington (2.29ha), Tararua	Kohekohe-tītoki forest	Kohekohe forest on lowland hill country. Part of a series of fragments that provides links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Protected in part under QEII Covenant. Kohekohe forest is rare in the	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		1,765,732 E 6,022,724 N	(0.17ha)		Wellington ED. Mazus novaezeelandiae (not sure which species, so could be At Risk-Declining or Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable or Critical) and Mazus pumillo (Non Resident Native-Vagrant) reported.	RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K140	Valley Road	East of 165 Valley Road, Paraparaumu 1,769,734 E 6,027,941 N	2.02 ha Tararua (2.02ha)	Kohekohe forest	Regenerating forest off bush on hill east of Valley Road. A good quality representative example of indigenous forest at low altitude. Indigenous forest is reduced on lowland hills in Tararua ED and kohekohe forest mostly occurs on near-coastal south-facing slopes, and is therefore uncommon in the Tararua ED. Part of a series of fragments providing links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Provides habitat for kererū.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K141	221 Valley Road, Paraparaumu	221 Valley Road, Paraparaumu 1,769,070 E 6,027,567 N	.39 ha Tararua (0.39ha)	Riparian vegetation	Riparian regenerating vegetation. Very small, narrow riparian margin with some threat from pest plant species. Listed as a Natural Area due to heritage trees associated with original farm house. Was included (1995) in register at request of landowner.	**Overall: TBC** RPS23a: No RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown,
K145	Our Lady of Lourdes Statue Hill	West of Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu 1,769,260 E 6,030,105 N	1.35 ha Foxton (1.35ha)	Kānuka-broadleaf scrub	Small area of kānuka-broadleaf scrub with increasing broadleaf species dominance-succession to kohekohe forest. Kānuka scrub uncommon in Foxton ED. Provides habitat for kererū and common forest birds. One of several areas of kānuka scrub in the vicinity.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K145	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K145 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K145

Street Address	Description
19 Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property at the rear northwest (about 5m wide along boundary). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*).
21A Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in a narrow 4-6m wide band around the east, west and south boundaries. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*), houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*).

Street Address	Description
21B Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 250 trees is located within the property and traverses across about two thirds of it from the southwest to the southeast part of the lot (across both sides of the ROW). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*), Hebe (*Hebe parviflora*), pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*), *Pseudopanax* hybrids, and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), non-indigenous hawthorn (*Crātāegus monogyna*), and non-indigenous gorse (*Ulex europaeus*).
21C Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the rear western corner of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) and non-indigenous oak (*Quercus robur*).
21D Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear north-western half of it. The stand comprises the following species: kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).
35 Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear along the western boundary (a quarter of the property). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) and non-indigenous sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).
37 Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear along the western boundary (a quarter of the property). The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) and non-indigenous sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

Street Address	Description
55 Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the rear north-western half of it. The stand comprises the following species: taupata (*Coprosma repens*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), akepiro (*Olearia furfuracea*), pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*), non-local pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*).
41 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 250 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast half of it. The stand comprises the following species: kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and non-indigenous poplar (*Populus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.).
26 Tongariro Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest quarter of it. The stand comprises the following species: taupata (*Coprosma repens*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), akepiro (*Olearia furfuracea*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*) and non-indigenous *Cotoneaster* sp., non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), and non-indigenous gorse (*Ulex europaeus*).
28 Tongariro Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest corner (about one eighth) of it. The stand comprises the following species: taupata (*Coprosma repens*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), and *Cotoneaster* sp.

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Signifiance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K150	Kaitawa Reserve	Adjoins Riwai Street and Kaitawa Crescent, Paraparaumu	7.25 ha Foxton (7.25ha)	Pukatea-maire tawake swamp forest,	Very small fragments of rare habitat types including swamp forest-indicative of previous diversity of vegetation types. Fish species Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Shortjaw kōkopu (Galaxias postvectis); At Risk-Declining: kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		1,768,943 E 6,029,780 N		māhoe forest, kohekohe-kānuka forest	eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni). Habitat for kererū and common forest bird. Active restoration plan by Forest and Bird. Protected in part as *Council* Scenic Reserve and part Recreational Reserve.	Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K150	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K150 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K150

Street Address	Description
24 Kaitawa Crescent, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 500 trees is located within the property and traverses the SW section of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taupata (*Coprosma repens*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*) hybrid, lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*), tutu (*Coriaria arborea*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), silverfern (*Cyathea dealbata*), kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*), broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), lacebark (*Hoheria populnea*), totara (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*). Within the site there also are non-local karo (*Pittosporum ralphii*), non-local puriri (*Vitex lucens*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*). Trees adjacent but outside the site include Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*).
2 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: wattle (*Acacia* sp.).
4 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*),

Street Address	Description
	hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*).
6 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*).
8-10 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast two thirds of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and *Sophora tetraptera* (planted); but it excludes adjacent trees including: bottlebrush (*Callistemon* sp.), *Citrus* sp., fig (*Ficus carica*), and kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted).
12 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast two thirds of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Bamboo
14 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), and kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted); but it excludes adjacent trees including: puriri (*Vitex lucens*), and feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana*).
28 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear northern third of it. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and non-indigenous *Prunus* sp.; but it excludes other indigenous trees outside the *ecological site* limits.
30 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in a thin north-eastern wedge. The stand comprises the following species: kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*).
78 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear eastern half of it. The stand comprises the following species: taupata (*Coprosma repens*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), wineberry (*Aristotelia serrātā*), puka (*Griselinia lucida*), koromiko (*Hebe stricta*), lacebark (*Hoheria populnea*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*), kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted) and non-local karo (*Pittosporum ralphii*); but it excludes indigenous planting along the reserve

Street Address	Description
	boundary.
80 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear eastern two fifths of it. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), koromiko (*Hebe stricta*), lacebark (*Hoheria populnea*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii* hybrid), kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted); but it excludes indigenous planting along the reserve boundary.
82 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear eastern third of it. The stand comprises the following species: kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) but it excludes adjacent trees including the indigenous planting along the reserve boundary.
84 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property in the south-eastern quarter. The stand comprises the following species: kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*).
86 Riwai Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the south-eastern corner. The stand comprises the following species: mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)..
32 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 15 trees is located within the property across the rear western half of it. The stand comprises the following species: kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), non-local pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and non-indigenous *Prunus* sp.
34 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the northwest half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and non-indigenous Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) with other deciduous exotic species.
102 Ruapehu Street (= #1 Piri Lane) , Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 9 trees is located within the property. The stand comprises the following species: māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*).
117 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 50 trees is located within the property traversing the rear quarter of it from east to west. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

Street Address	Description
118 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in a band along the southwest boundary (about a half). The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and some exotic species; but it excludes adjacent trees including: wattle (*Acacia* sp.).
119 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear north half of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).
120 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 10 trees is located within the property in the rear southwest corner of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Bamboo and *Rhododendron* sp. to the north of the *ecological site*.
121 Ruapehu Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear (northern) two fifths of it, against the boundary. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), rangiora (*Brachyglottis repanda*), pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K151	Forest Lakes Road Bush (No. 2)	2 Forest Lakes Road, Ōtaki 1,784,564 E 6,050,023 N	2.14 ha Manawatu Plains (2.14ha)	Kohekohe-māhoe forest	Small area of kohekohe-māhoe forest with considerable weed threat. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plain is nationally rare and kohekohe forest is rare in the Manawatu Plains ED. Black beech present (uncommon in the Manawatu Plains ED).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K153	Simon Brown Bush	334 State Highway 1, Paraparaumu North 1,771,790 E 6,032,754 N	1.74 ha Foxton (1.74ha)	Kohekohe coastal forest	Examples of coastal broadleaf forest and kānuka forest successional to kohekohe, both forest types are uncommon within Foxton ED. Contains kōwhai and At Risk Declining fish species: īnanga (Galaxias maculatus), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii), redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni). The fragment is small and unfenced.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K154	Cobb's Bush	283 Te Horo-Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo 1,782,170 E 6,042,383 N	1.74 ha Manawatu Plains (1.74ha)	Kohekohe-tītoki forest	Part of a series of fragments across the plains that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plains is nationally rare, kohekohe forest and indigenous forest within Manawatu Plains ED is also rare. Good representative example of uncommon habitat type with good regeneration. Common forest birds including kererū reported.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K164	Pukehou Bush	424 North Highway 1, Ōtaki 1,785,939 E 6,049,900 N	1.29 ha Manawatu Plains (1.29ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	Small fragment of habitat rare within the District. Habitat for toro (Myrsine salicina) - the only site on the Manawatu Plain where this species has been recorded (Ravine 1995). *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plains is nationally rare, kohekohe forest and indigenous forest within Manawatu Plains ED is also rare.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K165	Ōtaki River Bush C	379 Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki 1,782,834 E 6,043,022 N	2.76 ha Manawatu Plains (2.76ha)	Tōtara forest	Two small, mostly unfenced tōtara bush fragments with considerable weed threat. Part of a series of fragments in the area that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plains is nationally rare and indigenous forest within Manawatu Plains ED is also rare. Common forest birds reported.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K166	Waitohu Stream Bush B	Greenwood Boulevard, Ōtaki 1,783,630 E 6,047,809 N	1.94 ha Manawatu Plains (1.94ha)	Kohekohe forest	Open, fragmented kohekohe with tawa, pukatea and occasional tītoki. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plains is nationally rare, kohekohe forest and indigenous forest within Manawatu Plains ED is also rare. Waitohu Stream listed in GW RPS as having significant indigenous ecosystem values (threatened indigenous fish, >6 species of indigenous fish, īnanga spawning).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K168	Paraparaumu Quarry Scrub	South of Paraparaumu Quarry, North of	4.06 ha Foxton (4.06ha)	Kānuka scrub	Small area of kānuka scrub with regenerating early successional forest-an uncommon habitat type in Foxton ED. One of several kānuka scrub fragments in	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu 1,769,752 E 6,030,035 N			the area. Dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella salicornioides, At Risk - Naturally Uncommon) and swamp buttercup (Ranunculus macropus, Data Deficient) recorded nearby.	Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K168	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K168 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K168

Street Address	Description
13 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in the northeast (rear) along the boundary. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), and non-indigenous pine (*Pinus* sp.); but it excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*).
15 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 20 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast along the boundary. The stand comprises the following species: hīnau (*Elaeocarpus dentatus*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), kōwhai (*Sophora tetraptera*, planted), and pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*); but it excludes adjacent trees including *Eucalyptus* sp., pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), kōwhai (*Sophora* sp.), and olive (*Olea europaea*).
17 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast corner. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Eucalyptus* sp., and macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).

Street Address	Description
19 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 60 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast (two fifths) of it. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), *Banksia* sp ; but it excludes adjacent trees including: blue atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*) and macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).
21 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast (about half) of it. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), *Coprosma* sp. (small leaved), and *Prunus* sp.; but it excludes adjacent trees including: macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).
23 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast (half) of it. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*) and non-local pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*).
25 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 200 trees is located within the property in the northeast (rear two fifths) of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), and pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), and karo (*Pittosporum ralphii*).
27 Mamaku Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 200 trees is located within the property in the rear northeast (third) of it. The stand comprises the following species: tītoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Italian evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), and karo (*Pittosporum ralphii*).
46-48 Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the rear eastern quarter of it. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*) (planted?), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii*), milk-leaf (*Streblus* sp. (?)) ; but it excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), and pine (*Pinus* sp.).

Street Address	Description
52 Ruahine Street, Paraparaumu	A group of no less than 200 trees is located within the property in the rear south-eastern half of it. The stand comprises the following species: karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*), mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kōhūhū (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), kāmahi (*Weinmannia racemosa*), hebe (*Hebe parviflora*), and non-indigenous gorse (*Ulex europaeus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: bottlebrush (*Callistemon* sp.), satinwood (*Phebalium squameum*), boobialla (*Myoporum* aff. *insulare*).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K170	El Rancho Mānuka Wetland	North of El Rancho Holiday Park, east of Weggery Drive, Waikanae 1,770,738 E 6,034,999 N	7.62 ha Foxton (7.62ha)	mānuka wetland	Four blocks of mānuka ephemeral wetlands in dune hollows. Subdivision on dune ridges. The wetlands are separated by rank pasture with gorse and blackberry. Wetlands a nationally rare habitat type. Relatively large area of mānuka dominated wetland with some open water.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.
K171	Native Orchid Habitat - Paraparaumu Airport	East of 25-29 Teoti Street, Paraparaumu, Airport Land. 1,766,933 E 6,031,956 N	.06 ha Foxton (0.06ha)	Ephemeral sedge-herb-grassland wetland	Native orchid habitat: Very small area (600m²) of greatly modified ephemeral wetland that provides habitat for lady's tresses (Spiranthes novae-zelandiae, Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) native orchid. This is the one of two known natural population of this species within Wellington region. Being managed by Kāpiti Coast Airport Ltd.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K175	Waimanu Lagoons	Bound by Barrett Drive and Tutere Street, Waikanae Beach 1,769,421 E 6,035,130 N	8.02 ha Foxton (6.31ha), Not classified (1.71 ha)	Dune lake	Adjoins K081 Waikanae Estuary. Highly modified, with artificial assemblage of plant species and some inappropriate enhancement plantings. However, this site has linkages to Waikanae River Mouth and provides combination of open water habitat and habitat for at least 26 indigenous bird species including Threatened-Nationally Critical: white heron, New Zealand shore plover; Threatened-Nationally Endangered: black-fronted tern; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Caspian tern, banded dotterel, New Zealand dabchick, North Island kākā, pied shag, lesser knot, Red-billed gull, Wrybill; At Risk-Declining: New Zealand pipit, eastern bar-tailed godwit, North Island fernbird, pied stilt, New Zealand pied oystercatcher, white-fronted tern; At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: Black shag, little black shag, royal spoonbill; At Risk-Recovering: brown teal, North Island kokako, variable oystercatcher; Non-resident Native-Coloniser: Australian coot; Non-resident Native-Migrant: little tern, Arctic skua, red-necked stint, turnstone; Non-resident Native-Vagrant: curlew sandpiper, little egret, Terek sandpiper. Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. High use by water bird species.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Long history of settlement on river banks and near river mouth
K176	Ōtaki Conservation	Rangiuru Road, Ōtaki Beach	25.39 ha Foxton	Wetland, dune	Highly modified sand dune dominated by pine and macrocarpa canopy. Dunes are a nationally rare	**Overall: Yes**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	Area	1,778,367 E 6,048,819 N	(25.27ha), Not classified (0.11 ha)	system	habitat type and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Both dune and wetland habitats are modified and invasive exotic species common. Mostly protected under DOC Stewardship.	RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K178	Kiripiti Scientific Reserve	Old Hautere Road, Te Horo 1,780,454 E 6,043,961 N	1.98 ha Manawatu Plains (1.33ha), Foxton (0.65ha)	Tōtara-matai-tītoki forest	Part of a series of fragments across the plains that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. *Indigenous vegetation* on alluvial plains is nationally rare. Indigenous forest is rare in Manawatu Plains ED and Foxton ED and lowland tōtara forest is rare in Wellington region. Site is one of the best examples of this habitat type within Manawatu Plains. Contains akeake, dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella lindsayi, Not Threatened), common forest birds reported. Protected as Scientific Reserve.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K184	Poplar Avenue Wetland	South of Poplar Avenue, Opposite intersection of Matai Road, Raumati South 1,766,862 E 6,027,796 N	3.12 ha Foxton (3.12ha)	Mānuka scrub and rushland wetland	Wetland dominated by mānuka scrub, Isolepis prolifer and rushland. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. A range of common wetland and pasture birds reported and also Royal spoonbill (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						No RPS23e: Unknown
K185	South Waikawa Beach Dune Lake	South of Waikawa Beach, adjoining northern boundary of the District. 1,780,681 E 6,053,707 N	.81 ha Foxton (0.81ha)	Dune lake and reedland. Wildlife Refuge.	Small lake, unfenced with full stock access. Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune vegetation is rare in Foxton ED. Provides habitat for kapungawha (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, regionally sparse) and, and is a wildlife refuge.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K186	Wairongomai Mānuka Wetland	East of Wairongomai Road, Ōtaki 1,782,167 E 6,051,463 N	5.78 ha Foxton (5.77ha)	Mānuka scrub wetland	Short stature mānuka over dense Baumea and Isolepis. Some stock access. Wetland habitat is nationally rare. Provides habitat for migrating bitten. Rare wetland type in region.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K187	Waikanae River flats forest	Between Waikanae River, railway/SH1	1.14 ha Foxton (1.14ha)	Kohekohe-karaka-tawa-tītoki forest	Site is very small and vulnerable to wind/edge *effects* but has compact shape and good regeneration. Common forest birds reported including kererū. Rare habitat type within the ED; acutely threatened land	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
		and King Arthur Drive 1,772,187 E 6,033,703 N			environment.	RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K188	Greenhill Road, Waikanae	Foxton ED 1,774,395 E 6,036,987 N	1.13 ha Foxton (1.13ha)	Mānuka-kānuka scrub	Regenerating early successional vegetation with low diversity due to grazing but acutely threatened land environment. Partly fenced recently; needs complete fencing to allow regeneration. Small area but has potential for restoration if fenced and pest plants and pest animal controlled.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K189	Ngarara Road, Waikanae	Between Ngarara Road and Park Avenue, Waikanae 1,772,533 E 6,035,444 N	4.27 ha Foxton (4.27ha)	Kānuka treeland, wetland	Regenerating early successional forest type induced to treeland due to clearance and grazing, wetland is dominated by exotics; 1 kahikatea and 1 rimu in canopy; At Risk-Naturally Uncommon dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella salicornioides) and common skink (Not Threatened) reported; acutely threatened land environment. Potential for restoration given moderate size but would require major effort removal of grazing, gaps in canopy planted, animal and plant pests controlled. Foxton ED RAP(2)-1	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
						Unknown
K191	Greendale Drive, Paraparaumu	Between King Arthur Drive and Greendale Drive, Paraparaumu 1,771,114 E 6,033,178 N	.56 ha Foxton (0.56ha)	Tawa-pukatea-kohekohe forest, constructed pond	Grey willow/karamū-cabbage tree plantings. Dune swamp and forest are habitat types within Foxton ED. Occasional habitat for kererū. In very close proximity to Tini Bush. Tiny natural area but compact shape with good regeneration.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K193	Puruaha Road, Ōtaki	Half way between Hapua Road and Te Horo Beach 1,775,566 E 6,042,159 N	.22 ha Foxton (0.22ha)	Cabbage tree/ harakeke/ toetoe wetland	Very small wetland within a triangular intersection of drains (not accessible to stock). Wetlands are uncommon in Foxton ED and this site has a compact shape and is in good condition.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K194	Te Hapua Road,	Near 170 Te Hapua Road	1.17 ha Foxton	Raupō wetland	Wetlands are nationally rare habitat type. Small, partly drained and currently grazed. Removal of grazing	**Overall: Yes**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	Waikanae	1,775,549 E 6,040,941 N	(1.17ha)		necessary for area to regenerate. Compact shape.	RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No
K195	Huia Street, Waikanae	Huia Street, near Waikanae Reserve 1,776,157 E 6,037,233 N	2.01 ha Foxton (2.01ha)	Kohekohe-tawa forest	Indigenous forest is an uncommon habitat type within the Foxton ED. Occasional habitat for kererū. Part of a series of small areas of forest that may provide ecological links and stepping stone habitat between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Fenced. Plant and animal pests controlled. Of sufficient size with good understorey and regeneration to be sustainable.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K196	Octavius Road, Waikanae	SH1, 500m south of Hadfield Road 1,775,876 E 6,038,081 N	1.04 ha Foxton (1.04ha)	Wetland - pukatea-swamp, mahe swamp forest	Wetland and swamp forest are nationally rare habitat types and uncommon in the Foxton ED. Most of site is protected by QE II covenant. New planting on margins will create a protective buffer.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K197	Paetawa	Paetawa Road,	.31 ha	Kānuka	Tiny area of regenerating vegetation type in acutely	**Overall:**

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
	Road, Peka Peka	Peka Peka 1,773,285 E 6,039,192 N	Foxton (0.31ha)	scrub and shrubland, Kānuka-garden	threatened land environment but heavily modified and fragmented. No other kānuka stand in the coastal sand dune strip within Kāpiti Coast District, could include At Risk-Declining coastal kānuka (Kunzea amathicola). Less than 8% indigenous cover remains in Foxton ED. Restoration could be difficult due to considerable gardening in parts; very open canopy such that indigenous habitat is highly fragmented. The small southern part was considered sustainable and thus included. But this site has been further reduced and compromised by subdivision and building new houses. KCDC is working with landowners to sustainably manage the site, thus is may be sustainable longer term.	**Yes** RPS23a: No RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown,
K197	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K197 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K197

Street Address	Description
86 Paetawa Road, Peka Peka	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property about 30m from the street edge and adjacent to the house and north boundary. The stand comprises the following species: māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), and coastal kānuka (*Kunzea amathicola*, At Risk-Declining).
92 Paetawa Road, Peka Peka	A group of no less than 9 trees is located within the property in the eastern corner of it. The stand comprises the following species: coastal kānuka (*Kunzea amathicola*, At Risk-Declining).
88A Paetawa Road, Peka Peka	A group of no less than 40 trees is located within the property about 5-10m from the street edge and traversing across the lot. The stand comprises the following species: māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), mingimingi (*Coprosma* propinqua), kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*) (planted), and coastal kānuka (*Kunzea amathicola*, At Risk-Declining).
88B Paetawa Road, Peka Peka	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the front southeast half of it. The stand comprises the following species: māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), matipo (*Myrsine australis*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), mingimingi (*Coprosma* propinqua), and coastal kānuka (*Kunzea amathicola*, At Risk-Declining).

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K198	Best Road, Te Horo	Near Blackburne Road, southeast of Te Horo 1,780,220 E 6,040,528 N	3.63 ha Manawatu Plains (3.62ha)	Tawa-kohekohe forest, Kohekohe-māpou-karamū-pigeonwood forest	Less than 15% of the original extent of tawa-kohekohe forest remains in Wellington region. Also includes kohekohe-māpou-karamū-pigeonwood forest. Occasional habitat for kererū and falcon (Nationally Vulnerable). Part of a series of natural areas that provide links between Kāpiti Island and the Tararua Ranges. Pines planted on edge reduce wind *effect*. Sustainable with plant and animal pest control.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.
K199	Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo	Near Blackburne Road, southeast of Te Horo 1,780,507 E 6,041,051 N	2.74 ha Manawatu Plains (2.74ha)	Tawa-kohekohe-māhoe forest and kohekohe-māpou-karamū-pigeonwood forest.	Tawa-kohekohe forest on flat to moderately steep lowland hills in the Manawatu Plains ED on northwest hillface. Only 4% indigenous cover remaining in Manawatu Plains ED; about 15% of these forest types in GWRC. Removal of the surrounding pine forest has removed buffering vegetation and opened forest edge. Potentially impacted by grazing. No rare fauna of flora known from the site.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown,
K200	Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo	Road, southeast of Te Horo 1,780,580 E 6,040,062 N	4.71ha Manawatu Plains (4.71ha)	Tawa-kohekohe-māhoe forest.	Forest on moderately steep to steep lowland hills and stream gullies running N and NE. Relatively convoluted shape but core forest is at least 50 years old and tawa-kohekohe forest type is much reduced in GWRC area. Stock browse may be impacting long term sustainability. No rare flora or fauna known but may contain habitat for At Risk-Declining: Redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis),	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: No RPS23d: No

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia).	RPS23e: Unknown
K202	Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo	East of Best Road, south of Te Horo 1,779,972 E 6,039,663 N	5.24 ha Tararua (0.57ha), Manawatu Plains (4.67ha)	Tawa-kāmahi-tītoki-rewarewa-(podocarp) forest and tawa-kohekohe-māhoe forest.	Forest on moderately steep to steep lowland hills and stream gully running NW. Convoluted shape but core forest is at least 50 years old and tawa-kohekohe forest type is much reduced in GWRC area. Contains several nationally Threatened or At Risk plant species, and likely to include wetland (less than 10% nationally). Threatened plant species recorded from this site include Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: New Zealand iris (Libertia peregrinans); At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: Crassula hunua/Crassula ruamahanga, Dwarf mistletoe (Korthalsella salicornioides); At Risk-Declining: Swamp nettle (Urtica linearifolia); At Risk-Relict: towai, large-leaved milk tree (Streblus banksii). May be habitat for Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Shortjaw kōkopu (Galaxias postvectis); At Risk-Declining: Redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia). Stock browse may be impacting long term sustainability.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown,
K203	Blackburne Road/ Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo	East of Best Road, south of Te Horo 1,779,500 E 6,039,670 N	4.88 ha Manawatu Plains (4.88ha)	tītoki-kohekohe-tawa-rewarewa-tree fern forest, and tawa-kāmahi-tītoki-rewarewa-	Forest on moderately steep to steep lowland hills and stream gully running NW. Several vegetation types including transition between low altitude kohekohe-tawa forest to hill tawa forest. Compact shape and almost adjoining K204 and not far from K202. Steep and extremely difficult to fence. Grazed by deer and stock. No rare flora or fauna known but may contain habitat for At Risk-Declining: Redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				(podocarp) forest.		RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.
K204	Blackburne Road/ Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo	East of Best Road, south of Te Horo 1,779,385 E 6,039,501 N	6.13 ha Manawatu Plains (6.13ha)	tītoki-kohekohe-tawa-rewarewa-tree fern forest, and tawa-kāmahi-tītoki-rewarewa-(podocarp) forest.	Forest on moderately steep to steep lowland hills 220-380m asl; terrestrial ecosystem and stream gully. Spurs running down to the west. Several vegetation types including transition between low altitude kohekohe-tawa forest to hill tawa forest. Compact shape and almost adjoining K203 and K205. Steep and extremely difficult to fence. Grazed by deer and stock. No rare flora or fauna known but may contain habitat for May be habitat for At Risk-Declining: Redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: No RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown,
K205	Blackburne Road/ Hautere Cross Road, Te Horo	East of Best Road, south of Te Horo 1,779,378 E 6,039,104 N	29.78 ha Manawatu Plains (7.54ha), Tararua (22.24ha)	Tawa-kāmahi tītoki-rewarewa-(podocarp) forest, kohekohe-treefern forest, tawa-kāmahi-pigeonwood-rewarewa-(podocarp) forest, and tītoki-	Forest on moderately steep to steep lowland hills - 160-460m asl; terrestrial ecosystem and stream gully. Sheltered gullies kohekohe-tree fern forest c6-8m tall. Rims of the valley tawa-rewarewa-(miro) forest and tawa-kāmahi-(miro) forest. Spurs generally comprise pasture grassland and *farm tracks* (excluded from site). Unusual pattern that may be explained by historical logging drag line down through the valley floor-so valley floor vegetation more recent than rim. Transition between kohekohe dominant forest and tawa-kāmahi-podocarp forest to cloud forest. May be habitat for Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Shortjaw kōkopu (Galaxias postvectis); At Risk-Declining: Redfin bully (Gobiomorphus huttoni), kōaro (Galaxias brevipinnis), longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachia). May	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				kohekohe-tawa-rewarewa-tree fern forest.	be occasional habitat for Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: New Zealand Falcon (Falco novaeseelandiae "bush").	
K206	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki	South of Otaki Gorge Road 1,783,708 E 6,040,231 N	4.74 ha Tararua (4.74ha)	Probably tawa-kohekohe forest	Probably tawa-kohekohe forest that provides occasional habitat for kererū. Part of a series of natural areas that provide that may provide stepping stone habitat. Occurs within a threatened land environment. Small but compact shape appears to have intact canopy from aerial photograph.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K207	Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki	South of Otaki Gorge Road 1,784,051 E 6,039,950 N	7.82 ha Tararua (7.82ha)	Probably tawa-kohekohe forest	Probably tawa-kohekohe forest that provides occasional habitat for kererū. Part of a series of natural areas that may provide stepping stone habitats. Occurs within a threatened land environment. Small but compact shape appears to have intact canopy from aerial photograph. Could be extended to include additional riparian forest areas.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K209	Atkins Road, Ōtaki	Atkins Road, Ōtaki 1,785,565 E 6,050,323 N	.88 ha Manawatu Plains (0.88ha)	Tawa-karaka-kohekohe forest	Tawa-kohekohe forest is a rare habitat type within the Manawatu Plains ED; acutely threatened land environment. Occasional habitat for kererū. KCDC reserve. Requires removal of large patch of tradescantia, large radiata pine, animal pests. Good regeneration of some species, very small area, may	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					change in character.	RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K210	Tasman Road,/Te Rauparaha Street, Ōtaki	Between Tasman Road and Te Rauparaha Street, Ōtaki 1,780,269 E 6,048,741 N	2.09 ha Foxton (2.09ha)	Juncus spp. wetland	Wetlands are a national priority for protection however this small wetland is dominated by exotic plant species. Water catchment protection, educational potential. The site has been fenced, is undergoing restoration works and will return to a more natural state.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K211	State Highway 1 South, Ōtaki	Between SH1 and Mill Road, Ōtaki 1,782,150 E 6,047,828 N	2.62 ha Foxton (2.62ha)	Isolepis prolifer sedgeland, pukatea swamp, mairé forest	Wetlands are a national priority for protection, and swamp forest is rare in Foxton ED. This site, while modified, is dominated by indigenous species. Water catchment protection. Removal of willows should be carried out following which the site is likely to regenerate naturally. (NB: Grey willow control will need to be on-going until indigenous species are well established.) Good size and compact shape.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K212	County Road escarpment forest	Parallel to Rahui Road south of County Road, Ōtaki 1,782,617 E 6,047,306 N	2.16 ha Manawatu Plains (2.16ha)	Tawa-tītoki-kohekohe forest, Pukatea-kohekohe forest and Tōtara	Contains several rare habitat types (lowland tōtara-broadleaved forest, pukatea swamp forest, tawa-kohekohe forest) within Manawatu Plains ED; acutely threatened land environment. Occasional habitat for kererū and other common forest birds. Adjoins K018. Although long and narrow, the site is a steep terrace riser with good regeneration. Understorey condition is	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c:

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				forest	variable from open with kohekohe seedlings to dense māhoe and kawakawa. Weed issues and urban encroachment could affect long term viability.	Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land.
K212	Location and description of Trees within the Living Zones and Working Zones and within *Ecological Site* K212 that are subject to Rules:					

Trees that are Located within the *Urban Environment* and *Ecological Site* K212

Street Address	Description
55 Freemans Road, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest corner (at the rear). The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*).
58 Freemans Road, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the northeast (rear half) from the top to the central section of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), and māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), and tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), and Toro (*Myrsine silicone*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*).
19 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the west (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).
21 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear two thirds) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*) and non-local karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*); but it excludes adjacent trees which comprises a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
23 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 150 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear three fifths) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Camellia* sp., monkey apple (*Syzygium smithii*), and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.

Street Address	Description
25 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear three quarters) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
27 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear three fifths) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Prunus* sp., monkey apple (*Syzygium smithii*), a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
29 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Metrosideros excelsa*, a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
31 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Poplar sp., and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline and other exotic trees along the ridgeline.
33 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top of the river terrace to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Poplar sp., willow (*Salix* sp.), a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
35 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: Poplar sp., willow (*Salix* sp.), and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
37 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Banksia* sp., Poplar sp., willow (*Salix* sp.), a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.

Street Address	Description
39 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: kauri (*Agathis australis*), monkey apple (*Syzygium smithii*), puriri (*Vitex lucens*), kāmahi (*Weinmannia racemosa*), and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
41 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
43 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear two fifths) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*) and non-local kaikaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*); but it excludes adjacent trees which comprises a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
45 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Eucalyptus* sp., and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
47 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: kauri (*Agathis australis*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*), and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.
49 Oriwa Crescent, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 100 trees is located within the property in the southwest (rear half) from the top to the toe of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*); but it excludes adjacent trees including: golden tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*) 'Aurea', monkey apple (*Syzygium smithii*), and a mix of native and exotic trees along the rear boundary fenceline.

Street Address	Description
112 Rahui Road, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 70 trees is located within the property in the north (rear third) from the top to middle of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: totara (Podocarpus totara var. totara), kawakawa (Piper excelsum subsp. excelsum), m hoe (Melicytus ramiflorussubsp. ramiflorus) , mamaku (Cyathea medullaris), hangehange (Geniostoma ligustrifolium var. ligustrifolium), five finger (Pseudopanax arboreus , whauwhaupaku), kohekohe (Dysoxylum spectabile), karam (Coprosma robusta), phuehue(Muehlenbeckia complexa), k mahi (Weinmannia racemosa), and mata (Prumnopitys taxifolia), and non-local species non-local trees kauri (Agathis australis) and karaka (Corynocarpus laevigatus) and nonindigenous species Italian evergreen buckthorn (Rhamnus alaternus), Cherry (Prunus sp.), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus agg.), cotoneaster (Cotoneaster coriaceus), brush wattle (Paraserianthes lophantha); but it excludes adjacent trees including: mamaku (Cyathea medullaris), sequoia (Sequoia sempervirens) and fatsia (Fatsia japonica).” Reasons:
114 Rahui Road, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 80 trees is located within the property in the north (rear third) from the top to middle of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), and non-indigenous species: *Prunus* sp., and wattle (*Acacia* sp.); but it excludes adjacent trees including: mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*).
126 Rahui Road, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the north (rear quarter) from the top to middle of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), and non-indigenous species: *Prunus* sp.; but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Banksia* sp., redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).
128 Rahui Road, Ōtaki	A group of no less than 30 trees is located within the property in the north (rear quarter) from the top to middle of the slope. The stand comprises the following species: mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*), pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*), māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*), ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*), five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), and non-indigenous species: *Prunus* sp.; but it excludes adjacent trees including: *Banksia* sp.

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
K214	Taylors Road, /Old Coach Road, Ōtaki	Between Waiorongomai Road and Taylors Road, Ōtaki 1,781,656 E 6,051,334 N	1.34 ha Foxton (1.34ha)	Carex virgata-Juncus spp./pasture, Excavated pond	Wetlands are a national priority for protection. This site is heavily modified, dominated by exotic species and currently grazed but has potential for restoration particularly in the northern part.	**Overall: TBC, dominated by exotic spp?** RPS23a: TBC RPS23ab: TBC RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K215	Waiorongomai Road, / Taylors Road, Ōtaki	Between Waiorongomai Road and Taylors Road, Ōtaki 1,782,161 E 6,051,455 N	2.28 ha Foxton (2.28ha)	Mānuka-swamp coprosma wetland, Isolepis prolifer-Baumea rubiginosa/sphagnum sedgeland, Juncus spp.-Carex virgata-gorse/pasture rushland, excavated pond, dune	Wetlands with several different wetland types including short stature mānuka over dense Baumea and Isolepis, mānuka-swamp coprosma wetland, Isolepis prolifer-Baumea rubiginosa/sphagnum sedgeland, Juncus spp.-Carex virgata-gorse/pasture rushland and an excavated pond. Moderate-high species diversity. Largely in natural state and of sufficient size, although has young pine plantation around margin and through centre which may impact on water table. Wetlands are a national priority for protection and nationally rare, also rare wetland type for Foxton ED and Wellington region. Provides habitat for migrating bitten. Part protected by QEII covenant. Some grazing occurs.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				slack		
K218	Forest Lakes Road, Ōtaki	Forest Lakes Road, Ōtaki 1,783,376 E 6,050,780 N	1.38 ha Foxton (1.38ha)	Tawa-karaka-tītoki forest, Tawa-kahikatea-mamaku forest, Tawa-exotic tree species forest	Small area of rare habitat type within the ED; acutely threatened land environment, but some of the site dominated by exotic plant species. Common forest birds reported, including kererū. Recreation and education value-used by visitors to camp. Part of site has compact shape, is in good condition with good regeneration so this part is recommended as *ecological site*. Potential mahinga kai (orchard).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Potential mahinga kai
K219	State Highway 1 South, Ōtaki	Between Forest Lakes Road and Lawlors Road, Otaki 1,783,804 E 6,049,881 N	2.22 ha Manawatu Plains (1.66ha), Foxton (0.55ha)	Raupō reedland	Raupō reedland, wetland is a nationally rare habitat type, acutely threatened land environment. Partly drained and large infestation of Glyceria maxima but potential for restoration. Adjoins K013 (see 1999 District Plan). Moderate size and adjoins larger site.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K220	Taylors Road, Ōtaki	Between Waiorongomai Road and Taylors Road, Ōtaki 1,781,991 E 6,050,665 N	2.35 ha Foxton (2.35ha)	Cabbage tree/ swamp coprosma/sedges wetland, Cabbage tree/old man's beard	Wetland is a nationally rare habitat type; acutely threatened land environment. Adjoins K012 (see 1999 District Plan) but comprises a different vegetation type than is present in K012. Large areas of vines that are impacting significantly on vegetation will need to be controlled for the site to be sustainable (high priority).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				vineland, Cabbage tree/ pōhuehue vineland		RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K221	Paekākāriki escarpment, State Highway 1, Paekākāriki	East of SH1, Paekākāriki 1,764,437 E 6,022,407 N	18.82 ha Wellington (18.82ha)	Tauhinu-(Coprosma propinqua)/ pasture shrubland, Karaka-tītoki-māhoe treeland, pōhuehue scrub, Cabbage tree/tauhinu treeland, Kohekohe-tītoki-karaka forest, mānuka/tauhinu shrubland	Similar to escarpment further south - K135 (see 1999 District Plan). Highly visible from township of Paekākāriki. Soil and water conservation values. Role in landscape protection. High potential for restoration due to high visibility from township. Kohekohe forest is rare in Wellington ED. Pied shag (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), little black shag (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) recorded, and common gecko (Not Threatened).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown
K231	Te Horo Beach Dune	Rodney Avenue and Sims Road, Te Horo 1,776,823 E 6,046,357 N	13.35 ha Foxton (2.07ha), Not classified (11.28 ha)	Gravel *beach* and dune approx.4.5km long 100m wide, turf and mat	Stony *beach* ridges with *indigenous vegetation* are nationally Endangered rare ecosystem and rare in Foxton ED. Most intact example within Kāpiti District, but not Wellington region. The gravel originates from the Ōtaki River; excessive gravel extraction could put this feature at risk. The ridge occurs between the driftwood-covered storm berm and is backed by a	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				plants, wind shorn shrubs and trees, exotic species.	small sand dune belt. Vegetation grades from turf and mat plants to wind-shorn shrubs and trees. Pīngao, Coprosma acerosa (both At Risk-Declining), and other native reeds and grasses occur the sand dune. Red-billed gull (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable), Tetragonia tetragonoides (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) reported. This stretch of dunes is important to the hapū of Ngāti Raukawa for its ecological richness, numerous battles were fought and lives were lost, and driftwood collection. The wood also provides habitat for fauna.	RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Yes
K233	Forest Lakes channel	Forest Lakes Road. North of Ōtaki, west of SH1 near northern District boundary. 1,783,184 E 6,050,965 N	4.64 ha Foxton (4.64ha)	Old drainage canal for Lake Waitawa, and surrounding wetlands	This canal originally drained Lake Waitawa. Surrounded by wetlands that buffer the canal and lake. Inclusion on tāngata whenua or archaeological grounds. Wasn't fished extensively by Ngāti Raukawa, but was still a valued birding and cultivation area. It also contributed to the flow into the wetlands which fed into the Ngā Tōtara Lagoon which was fished. Lake eel are the preferred eel for Ngāti Raukawa and the wetland swamps and lakes in this area produced a highly valued eel that was dark in colour. Tī Kōuka were also a valued wetland food source with the centre of the shoot boiled with small eel and puha. Contains perch, tench & rudd for coarse fishery.	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Yes
K234	Te Hapua Road Forest	State Highway 1, Waikanae 1,776,725 E	.52 ha Foxton (0.52ha)	Coastal karaka-rewarewa forest	Small lowland forest fragment, with karaka, rewarewa, and tawa emergent over a diverse canopy. The canopy includes both indigenous and exotic plant species, for example nīkau and Magnolia species. The northern and western edges form part of a large garden. This site appears to be in good condition, although it only contains limited elements typical of the	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
					lowland forest of Foxton ED, it occurs on acutely threatened (LENZ) land and is within 500 metres of two other larger forest remnants.	RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K235	Marycrest	State Highway 1, Te Horo 1,777,562 E 6,041,155 N	2.03 ha Foxton (2.03ha)	Pukatea-kahikatea swamp forest	Two small bush remnants; excellent examples of lowland bush with rākau palms, tōtara, kahikatea, pukatea, and tawa providing a good combination of trees for attracting birds including kererū and tūī. The stream also provides a wetland area where raupō is available and numerous waterfowl can still be found today. This site was once a part of the Te Horo pā site and is a known urupā and would have been used as resource garden. Known to contain large clumps of kiekie (used for tukutuku panels).	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: No RPS23e: Yes
K236	Pharazyn Reserve	Rutherford Drive-Paetawa Road link road 1,772,567 E 6,037,794 N	41.62 ha Foxton (41.61ha), Not classified (0.01 ha)	Constructed ponds , amenity and revegetation planting, raupō reedland, spinifex foredunes, marram tussockland dunes, boxthorne shrubland dunes, exotic grassland	Decommissioned oxidation ponds (retired in 2002) build on a section of Te Harakeke Swamp (K066). Black Drain connects the two parts of Te Harakeke Swamp, wetland around the drain, small raupō reedland. The coastal dunes retain considerable natural character, and areas of relatively intact *indigenous vegetation*, but compromised by weeds. Grassland and exotic tree plantations around ponds being replaced with amenity and revegetation plantings. Bird fauna includes 26 indigenous bird species; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable: Pied shag, red-billed gull, New Zealand dabchick; At Risk-Declining: North Island fernbird, pied stilt; At Risk-Naturally Uncommon: black shag, little shag, little black shag, royal spoonbill; At Risk-Relict: marsh crake, spotless crake. Seven indigenous fish species in the streams including, At Risk-Declining long-finned	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: No RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: Yes RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown

District Plan ID	Name	Location	Size	Type	Description/Significance/ Dominant Habitat or Vegetation	Significance
				dunes, pine plantation.	eel, giant kōkopu, īnanga, and redfin bully.	
K238	Reikorangi forest remnants	East of Mangaone South Road and north of Terrace Road 1,779,258 E 6,031,615 N	7.22 ha Tararua (7.22ha)	Northern rātā/kāmahi forest - secondary	Three discontinuous fragments of secondary growth kāmahi-rātā forest on moderate to slopes and ridges all generally below 400 m asl. While the canopy is intact and sub mid-tier structure is in place, diversity is limited and understorey subject to moderate stock grazing. Unlikely to provide habitat for any at risk or threatened flora or fauna species. Less than 15% of these forest types remaining in Wellington region	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: No RPS23e: Unknown
K239	Pukehou Swamp forest remnant	Forest Lakes Road, Ōtaki 1,783,294 E 6,050,253 N	1.695ha Foxton / Manawatu Plains	Kohekohe-tawa forest	Small forest remnant on well-drained terraceland soil with canopy of kohekohe and tawa with emergent rewarewa. Lower forest storeys contain a range of broadleaved species and abundant regeneration of native tree, shrub and fern species. Kaikomako and karaka on the edge, and karaka regenerating in the interior. Forest is uncommon in Foxton and Manawatu Ecological Districts. (Split from K013 Pukehou Swamp at suggestion of Dr Blaschke)	**Overall: Yes** RPS23a: Yes RPS23ab: Yes RPS23c: No RPS23d: Yes RPS23e: Unknown, not Maori land

Schedule 3.2 Key indigenous tree species by size

Schedule 3.2 applies to land within all *zones* except for *urban environment allotments*:

Common Name	Species	Māori Name	Dimensions that relate to rules	
			Diameter (circumference in cm)	Height (m)
Akeake	Dodonaea viscosa	Akeake	15.0 (47)	3
Black maire	Nestegis cunninghamii	Maire rau nui	15.0 (47)	4
Black pine	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Matai	15.0 (47)	4
Broadleaf	Griselinia lucida	Puka	15.0 (47)	4
Brown pine	Prumnopitys ferruginea	Miro	15.0 (47)	4
Cabbage Tree	Cordyline australis	Tī kōuka	30.0 (95)	4
Cork Tree	Entelea arborescens	Whau	15.0 (47)	4
Hīnau	Elaeocarpus dentatus	Hīnau	15.0 (47)	4
Kaikōmako	Pennantia corymbosa	Kaikōmako	15.0 (47)	3
Kāmahi	Weinmannia racemosa	Kāmahi	15.0 (47)	4
Kohekohe	Dysoxylum spectabile	Kohekohe	15.0 (47)	4
Kōwhai	Sophora microphylla	Kōwhai	30.0 (95)	4
Lacebark	Hoheria sextylosa		15.0 (47)	4
Large leaved milk tree	Steblus banksii	Turepo	15.0 (47)	4
Marbleleaf	Carpodetus serratus	Putaputaweta	15.0 (47)	4
Narrow leaved lacebark	Hoheria angustifolia	-	15.0 (47)	4
Narrow-leaved maire	Nestegis montana	Maire kōtae or rōroro	15.0 (47)	4
New Zealand honeysuckle	Knightia excelsa	Rewarewa	15.0 (47)	4
New Zealand myrtle	Lophomyrtus bullata	Ramarama	15.0 (47)	4
New Zealand myrtle	Lophomyrtus obcordata	Rōhutu	15.0 (47)	4
Nīkau	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nīkau	15.0 (47)	4
Northern Rātā	Metrosiderous robusta	Rātā	15.0 (47)	4
Pigeonwood	Hedycarya arborea	Porokaiwhiri	15.0 (47)	4
Poataniwha	Melicope simplex	Poataniwha	15.0 (47)	4
Pōkākā	Elaeocarpus hookerianus	Pōkākā	15.0 (47)	4
Pukatea	Laurelia novaezealandiae	Pukatea	15.0 (47)	4
Red mapou	Myrsine australis	Matipo	15.0 (47)	3

Common Name	Species	Māori Name	Dimensions that relate to rules	
			Diameter (circumference in cm)	Height (m)
Red Pine	Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu	15.0 (47)	4
Ribbonwood	Plagianthus regius	Mānatu	15.0 (47)	4
Small leaved milk tree	Streblus heterophyllus	Turepo	15.0 (47)	4
Swamp maire	Syzygium maire	Maire tawake	15.0 (47)	4
Tawa	Beilschmiedia tawa	Tawa	15.0 (47)	4
Tea tree	Leptospermum scoparium	Mānuka	15.0 (47)	3
Thin-leaved coprosma	Coprosma areolata	-	15.0 (47)	3
Tītoki	Alectryon excelsus	Tītoki	15.0 (47)	4
Toro	Myrsine salicina	Toro	15.0 (47)	4
Tōtara	Podocarpus tōtara	Tōtara	30.0 (47)	4
Tree fuchsia	Fuchsia excorticata	Kōtukutuku	15.0 (47)	4
Wharangi	Melicope ternata	Wharangi	15.0 (47)	3
White maire	Nestegis lanceolata	Maire raurēkī	15.0 (47)	4
White Pine	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	15.0 (47)	4
White tea tree	Kunzea robusta or Kunzea amathicola	Kānuka	15.0 (47)	3
Whiteywood	Melicytus ramiflorus	Māhoe	30.0 (95)	4
Wire netting brush	Corokia cotoneaster	Korokio tāranga	15.0 (47)	3

Schedule 3.2A Key indigenous trees

Notes: The Rules in the District Plan apply to both the identified *Trees* on the named properties AND to any identified *Trees* overhanging on to adjoining properties.

KCDC Ref No = the unique line number in the 2010 Urban Tree Database.
Circum. = Circumference measured at 1.4 m above the ground.
No. of trees = the number of trees recorded for this point.

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
5 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5392	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	145	2	2 kohekohe growing together
5 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5393	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8.5	120	1	
7 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5414	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8.5	175	1	
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5425	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	140	1	
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5426	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5427	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9.5	140	1	
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5428	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	145	1	
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5738	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	155	2	2 mature kohekohe growing together
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5739	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	200	1	
8 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5740	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	195	1	
9 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5438	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
10 Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5[illegible]	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	220	1	
10a Aratika Crescent	Ōtaki	5[illegible]26	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	130	1	
10 Atmore Avenue	Ōtaki	12655	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	18	300	1	
38 Bell Street	Ōtaki	12597	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	150	1	
3/115 Carkeek Drive	Ōtaki	579	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	125	1	
16 Domain Road	Ōtaki	508	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	150	1	
34 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5348	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	95	1	
34 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5613	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	195	3	3 mature kohekohe
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5355	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	190	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5356	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	150	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5357	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	155	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5358	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	95	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5359	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	135	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5623	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	230	2	2 large kohekohe
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5624	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	210	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5625	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	250	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5626	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	185	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5627	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	190	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5628	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	230	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5629	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	180	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5630	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	130	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5631	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	189	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5632	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	185	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5633	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
36a Domain Road	Ōtaki	5634	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	11	105	1	
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	581	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	130	1	
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	5635	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	11	120	2	2 kohekohe
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	5636	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	300	1	
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	5637	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	285	1	
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	5638	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	150	1	
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	5639	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	125	1	
36b Domain Road	Ōtaki	5640	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	4446	*Leucopogon fasciculatus*	Mingimingi	16	140	4	4 kohekohe
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5362	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	120	3	3 kohekohe
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5363	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	45	4	4 kohekohe
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5364	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	85	5	5 smaller kohekohe
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5365	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	150	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5366	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	120	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5367	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	55	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5368	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	45	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5645	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	145	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5646	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	135	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5647	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	220	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5648	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	140	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5649	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	300	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5650	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	185	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5651	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	160	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5652	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	165	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5653	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	200	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5654	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	230	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5655	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	170	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5656	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	150	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5657	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	120	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5658	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	140	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5659	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	130	1	
38 Domain Road	Ōtaki	5660	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	120	1	
23 Dunstan Street	Ōtaki	4745	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	15	185	1	
23 Dunstan Street	Ōtaki	5322	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6.5	95	1	
7a Freemans Road	Ōtaki	5424	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8.5	95	1	
7a Freemans Road	Ōtaki	5737	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	130	4	Stand of 4 mature kohekohe mixed with karaka
54 Freemans Road	Ōtaki	12609	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	200	1	
55 Freemans Road	Ōtaki	4747	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	18	280	1	Oldest rimu seen, huge
55 Freemans Road	Ōtaki	5700	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	200	1	
55 Freemans Road	Ōtaki	13775	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	10	160	7	Stand of 7 mature nīkau, plus juveniles

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
55 Freemans Road	Ōtaki	13776	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	15	150	7	Stand of 7 very mature nīkau, along forest edge
58 Freemans Road	Ōtaki	5408	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	95	1	
42 Kirk Street	Ōtaki	12599	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	200	1	
15 Knights Grove	Ōtaki	5283	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	115	2	2 kohekohe
15 Knights Grove	Ōtaki	5284	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	120	1	
15 Knights Grove	Ōtaki	5536	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	160	1	
15 Knights Grove	Ōtaki	5537	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	145	1	
15 Knights Road	Ōtaki	5538	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	230	1	
17 Knights Grove	Ōtaki	574	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	167	1	
77 Lupin Road	Ōtaki	7126	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	15	90	1	
14 Mānuka Street	Ōtaki	12564	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	150	1	
14 Mānuka Street	Ōtaki	12565	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	10.5	150	1	
17 Mānuka Street	Ōtaki	12568	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	155	1	
30 Mānuka Street	Ōtaki	4701	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	10	95	1	
2 Mataī Street	Ōtaki	12574	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	14	150	1	
195 Mill Road	Ōtaki	5306	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	130	1	
195 Mill Road	Ōtaki	12573	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	200	1	
257 Mill Road	Ōtaki	642	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	13	130	1	
257 Mill Road	Ōtaki	5326	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6.5	120	1	
257 Mill Road	Ōtaki	5587	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	180	1	
262 Mill Road	Ōtaki	4699	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	16	190	1	
15 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	4695	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	150	1	
15 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5285	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	110	2	2 mature kohekohe mixed with māhoe
15 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5286	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	110	1	
17 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5290	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	11	105	1	
17 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5291	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	130	1	

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19 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5303	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	140	1	
19 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5304	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	100	1	
19 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5305	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	115	1	
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5309	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	180	1	
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5310	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	180	1	
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5311	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	1[illegible]5	135	1	
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5312	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	1[illegible]	170	1	
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5313	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]5	120	1	
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5567	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	1[illegible]	185	2	2 mature kohekohe mixed with tītoki
20 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5568	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	190	1	
21 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	619	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	17	140	1	
21 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5314	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	175	1	
21 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5315	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
22 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5320	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	195	1	
22 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5573	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	200	1	
25 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	622	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	12	110	1	
25 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5325	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	135	2	2 mature kohekohe
25 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5586	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	200	1	
31 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5340	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8.5	110	1	
33 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5343	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	110	2	2 large kohekohe, in partially paved courtyard
33 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	561[illegible]	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	200	1	
33 Oriwa Crescent	Ōtaki	5[illegible]11	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	190	1	
278 Rangiuru Road	Ōtaki	12584	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	220	1	
279 Rangiuru Road	Ōtaki	12585	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	220	1	
129b Rangiuru Road	Ōtaki	5797	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*	Hīnau	16	95	1	
9 Rātā Street	Ōtaki	553	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	95	1	
9 Renata Road	Ōtaki	5439	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10.5	185	1	
11 Renata Road	Ōtaki	5233	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	180	1	
21 Sh1	Ōtaki	5317	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	205	1	

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21 Sh1	Ōtaki	5318	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	175	1	
21 Sh1	Ōtaki	5572	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	190	1	
266 Sh1	Ōtaki	5327	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	11	120	2	2 kohekohe
266 Sh1	Ōtaki	12583	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	200	1	
272 Sh1	Ōtaki	12665	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	320	1	
9 Tararua Crescent	Ōtaki	600	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	250	1	
11 Tararua Crescent	Ōtaki	5241	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	135	1	
44c Tasman Road	Ōtaki	532	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	80	1	
64 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	12616	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	300	2	2 large tōtara
64 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	12617	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	155	1	
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	544	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	105	1	
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	593	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	105	2	2 large titoki
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	594	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	185	2	2 very large tītoki growing next to each other
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	637	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	16	95	1	
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	4748	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	18	165	1	
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	12620	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	14	165	2	2 tōtara
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	12621	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	135	1	
70 Tasman Road	Ōtaki	12622	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	100	1	
9 Te Manuao Road	Ōtaki	8815	*Metrosideros robusta*	Northern rātā	17	230	1	
18 Te Manuao Road	Ōtaki	12661	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	450	1	
27a Te Manuao Road	Ōtaki	5328	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	105	1	
36/4 Te Rauparaha Street	Ōtaki	7477	*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*	Pukatea	5.5	80	1	Just on boundary next to creek
3 The Avenue	Ōtaki	12587	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	11	135	1	
112 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5247	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	150	2	2 kohekohe
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	567	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	18	230	1	
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	568	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	18	175	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5253	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	95	2	2 kohekohe
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5254	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	165	1	
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5506	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	200	1	
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5507	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	175	1	
116 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5508	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	265	1	
116a Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	499	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	[illegible]	80	1	
116a Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	4692	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	[illegible]	110	1	
116a Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5255	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	95	2	2 kohekohe
116a Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5256	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	100	1	
116a Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5509	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	155	1	
116a Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5510	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	130	1	
118 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5257	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	150	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	572	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	165	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	573	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	230	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5262	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	100	4	Stand of 4 kohekohe
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5263	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	95	4	Stand of 4 kohekohe
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5264	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	65	4	Stand of 4 kohekohe
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5265	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	140	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5266	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	120	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5267	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	140	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5268	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	120	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5269	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	130	1	
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5526	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	185	2	2 large kohekohe
122 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5527	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	185	1	
136b Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5273	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	105	3	3 kohekohe growing next to large conifer
136b Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12563	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	300	1	
147 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12566	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	205	1	
175 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12569	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	20	250	1	
175 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12570	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	18	180	1	

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48 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	536	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	13	150	1	
48 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12607	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	14	190	1	
81 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	548	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	150	1	
86 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	549	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	165	1	
86 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5435	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	105	2	2 kohekohe, 1 large, 1 small
86 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12628	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	285	1	
88 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	551	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	110	1	
88 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	552	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	14	170	1	
88 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12629	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	150	1	
89 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5436	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	185	1	
89 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5437	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	100	1	
89 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5758	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	195	1	
90 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	12630	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	200	1	
91 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5441	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	185	1	
93 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5443	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	125	1	
93 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5444	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
98 Waerenga Road	Ōtaki	5762	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	180	1	
31 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	8808	*Metrosideros robusta*	Northern rātā	15	120	1	
31 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12589	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	180	1	
31 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12590	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	165	1	
31 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12591	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	185	1	
31 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12666	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	18	200	6	Row of 6 mature tōtara growing along *boundary*
33 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	5344	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	155	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
33 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12593	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	200	2	2 mature tōtara
33 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12594	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	190	1	
33 Waitohu Valley Road	Ōtaki	12667	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	18	330	1	
13 Allen Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12561	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	250	1	
67 Amohia Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4711	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	115	1	
72 Amohia Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4714	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	10	145	1	
96 Amohia Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12631	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	165	2	2 tōtara
121 Amohia Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4743	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	20	300	1	
62 Aorangi Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5410	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	95	1	
90 Arawhata Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4716	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	175	1	
92 Arawhata Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5442	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	75	1	
115 Arawhata Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12557	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	18	265	1	
162 Arawhata Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4472	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	16	120	1	
119a Arawhata Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12559	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	265	1	
7 Awatea Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7122	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	12	150	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
95 Belverdere Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5761	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	170	3	Stand of 3 large kohekohe
95 Belverdere Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7479	*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*	Pukatea	20	200	1	
95 Belverdere Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7480	*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*	Pukatea	16	200	1	Very large pukatea, buttressing
64 Bluegum Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12615	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	165	1	
6 Clunie Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7478	*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*	Pukatea	16	90	1	
21 Clunie Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4698	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	85	1	
6 Douglas Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4708	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	155	1	
19 Epiha Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	512	*Alectryon excelsus*	Titoki	15	120	1	
19 Epiha Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5299	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	125	1	
19 Epiha Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5300	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	125	1	
7 Fiesta Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	10030	*Pennantia corymbosa*	Kaikōmako	10	90	1	
25 Forest Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4472	*Lacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	20	105	1	
25 Forest Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12592	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	28	300	1	
32 Forest Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12592	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	185	1	
6 Francis Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12611	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	120	1	

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6 Francis Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12612	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	125	1	
4 Frederick Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4477	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	12	90	1	
62 Glen Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12613	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	30	170	1	
62 Glen Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12614	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	3[illegible]	180	1	
75 Glen Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12623	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	2[illegible]	300	1	
30 Hinemoa Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	519	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	[illegible]9	105	1	
7 Horopito Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5415	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	275	2	2 very large kohekohe
7 Horopito Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5416	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	25	250	6	Stand of 6 large kohekohe mixed with karaka growing on front of section
7 Horopito Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5417	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	125	1	
15 Iti Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5279	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	175	1	Large kohekohe growing with māhoe
15 Iti Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5280	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	145	1	
15 Iti Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5281	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	250	1	
15 Iti Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5535	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	200	1	
15 Iti Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12731	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*	Matai	20	175	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
12 Kew Grove	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12657	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	285	1	
46 Kohekohe Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5390	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	30	190	7	Stand of 7 kohekohe growing along western boundary
46 Kohekohe Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5391	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	27	190	8	Stand of 8 large kohekohe mixed with karaka growing along back boundary
54 Kohekohe Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5698	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	25	350	2	2 very large kohekohe
54 Kohekohe Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5699	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	27	300	6	Stand of 6 large kohekohe growing along eastern boundary
10 Kohutuhutu Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	8805	*Metrosiderous robusta*	Northern Rātā	11	90	1	
10 Kokako Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12551	Podocarpus totara	Tōtara	10	205	1	
13 Leinster Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4471	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	17	90	2	2 large kahikatea growing w natives
34 Leinster Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4475	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	16	115	1	
35 Leinster Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5798	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*	Hīnau	17	115	1	
101 Leinster Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12554	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	185	1	
30 Manawa Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12588	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	175	1	
36a Manawa Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	527	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	95	1	
42 Manawa Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4705	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	95	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
46 Manly Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	534	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	135	1	
3 Marere Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4700	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	155	1	
78 Martin Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	545	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	130	1	
15 Mataī Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12567	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	2[illegible]	200	2	2 very old tōtara
50 Mataī Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7120	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	1[illegible]	100	1	Low branching
125 Mataī Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12560	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	10	150	1	
208 Mataī Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	8806	*Metrosiderous robusta*	Northern rātā	17	115	1	
208 Mataī Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	10029	*Pennantia corymbosa*	Kaikomako	15	105	1	
220 Mataī Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	8818	*Metrosiderous robusta*	Northern rātā	17	115	1	Low branching, needs checking poss. Southern rātā
86 Matatua Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4715	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	15	120	1	
7 Menin Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7123	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	18	175	1	Very large rewarewa
8 Middleton Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12525	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	185	1	
18 Nola Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12571	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	135	1	
10 Panorama Drive	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12552	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	100	2	2 large tōtara
10 Panorama Drive	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12553	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	13	80	3	Stand of 3 tōtara

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1 Piri Lane	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5210	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	135	1	
2 Piri Lane	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5308	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	95	2	2 kohekohe
12 Rātā Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4470	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	12	135	1	
40a Rātā Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4478	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	11	105	2	2 kahikatea
118 Raumati Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	500	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	150	1	
143 Raumati Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4744	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	20	250	1	
145 Raumati Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12658	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	300	1	
8 Redwood Close	Paraparaumu and Raumati	10031	*Pennantia corymbosa*	Kaikōmako	12	85	1	Mature kaikōmako growing through raised deck
10 Redwood Close	Paraparaumu and Raumati	566	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	145	1	
25 Renown Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12664	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	30	280	1	Growing on boundary
46 Renown Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12604	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	20	180	1	
62 Renown Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4710	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	20	175	1	
52 Rimu Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	8809	*Metrosiderous robusta*	Northern rātā	9.5	95	1	
21 Rimutaka Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5316	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	65	1	
21 Rimutaka Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	13765	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	12	100	1	

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14 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	507	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	22	185	1	*Aviary* built around tree
18 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	510	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10.5	175	1	
28 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5329	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	150	1	
39 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	529	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	9	130	1	
42 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	531	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	1[illegible]	175	1	
59 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5409	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	90	1	
77a Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5420	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	125	1	
77a Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5727	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	200	1	
79 Riwai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5423	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8.5	75	1	
46 Rosetta Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12606	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	185	1	
241 Rosetta Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12581	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	220	1	
111a Rosetta Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12556	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	200	1	
87 Ruahine Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5[illegible]	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	100	1	
99 Ruahine Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	638	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	80	1	
34 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5350	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8.5	60	1	

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111 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5242	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	90	1	
112 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	498	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	115	1	
112 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	617	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	20	105	1	
112 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5245	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	100	1	
112 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5246	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	180	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5248	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	85	1	Growing within stand of māhoe
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5249	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	25	115	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5250	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	65	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5251	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	65	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5252	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	65	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5496	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	25	185	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5497	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	25	195	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5498	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	22	185	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5499	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	22	150	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5500	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	170	1	

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113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5796	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*	Hīnau	17	100	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5804	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*	Hīnau	20	200	1	
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	10027	*Pennantia corymbosa*	Kaikōmako	20	95	3	Stand of 3 large kaikōmako
113 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	10028	*Pennantia corymbosa*	Kaikōmako	15	100	1	
114 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5501	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	185	1	
116 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	618	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	18	105	1	
116 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7132	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	25	175	1	
136 Ruapehu Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	505	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	95	1	
23 Ruru Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	516	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	17	190	1	
23 Ruru Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	517	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	120	1	
23 Ruru Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12577	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	180	1	
23 Ruru Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12578	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	195	1	
23 Ruru Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12579	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	220	1	
23 Ruru Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12663	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16.5	245	3	Remnant stand of tōtara
136 SH1	Paraparaumu and Raumati	506	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	80	1	

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136 SH1	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7116	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	15	85	1	Low branching
222 SH1	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12576	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	20	190	1	
16 Tainui Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12659	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	20	300	1	
453 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5386	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	120	1	
453 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5387	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	140	1	
459 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	533	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	20	95	1	
459 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5388	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	27	145	1	1 kohekohe
459 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	5389	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	25	100	4	Stand of 4 kohekohe growing with exotic species
459 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12602	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	30	200	1	
459 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12603	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	200	1	
459 Te Moana Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	13769	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	20	150	2	Growing with one treefern
38 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4704	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	26	192	1	
40 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12598	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	25	275	1	
42 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4706	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	20	185	1	
42 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12600	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	27	285	1	

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59 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	8810	*Metrosiderous robusta*	Northern rātā	22	175	1	
71 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	7125	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	20	140	1	
78 Tennis Court Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12624	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	176	1	
32 Tutanekai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4703	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	8	105	1	
52 Tutanekai Street	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12608	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	1	150	1	
20 Vaucluse Avenue	Paraparaumu and Raumati	4697	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	10	115	1	
8 Victor Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12626	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	17	150	1	
8 Victor Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12627	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	155	1	
24 Walton Road	Paraparaumu and Raumati	12580	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	9	185	1	
30 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	12732	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*	Matai	12	120	1	
32 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5598	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	140	1	
38 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5641	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
38 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5642	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
38 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5643	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
38 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5644	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	150	1	
56 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5701	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
56 Awanui Drive	Waikanae	5702	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	597	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	120	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	4886	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	2	2 kohekohe trees growing side by side
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5421	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	85	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5422	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	90	1	

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79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5728	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	250	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5729	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5730	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5731	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	85	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5732	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	150	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5733	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	154	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5734	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	180	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5735	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	130	1	
79 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5736	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	142	1	
81 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5752	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	150	1	
83 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5753	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	450	1	
83 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5754	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
83 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5755	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
83 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5756	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
83 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5757	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
91 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	643	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	17	120	1	
91 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	4888	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	100	3	3 large Kohekohe trees down bank, at back of section
93 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	12735	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*	Matai	16	300	1	
93 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	12736	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*	Matai	16	140	1	
95 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	9994	*Other - Locally Native*	Stand of native trees	16	150	5	Stand of native trees including kohekohe
115 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5502	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	150	1	
115 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5503	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	150	1	
115 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5504	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	150	1	

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115 Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5505	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	150	1	
111a Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	4893	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	60	6	In total 6 kohekohe trees behind *aviary*, 3 about 100 cm circumference, 3 about 60 cm
111a Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5243	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
111a Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5244	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
111a Belvedere Avenue	Waikanae	5495	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5445	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	98	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5446	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	113	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5447	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	73	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5448	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	80	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5449	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	88	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5763	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	143	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5764	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	109	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5765	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	123	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5766	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	

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Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5767	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	147	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5768	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	109	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5769	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	155	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5770	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	220	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5771	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	147	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5772	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	120	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5773	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	176	1	
Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae	5774	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	139	1	
2 Charnwood Grove	Waikanae	7117	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	8	80	1	
12 Edgewater Street	Waikanae	569	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	9	120	1	
12 Edgewater Street	Waikanae	570	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	9	110	1	
15 Edgewater Street	Waikanae	5278	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	80	1	
19 Edgewater Street	Waikanae	14230	*Streblus banksii*	Milk tree	7	96	1	At Risk-Relict
21 Edgewater Street	Waikanae	5569	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	146	1	
16 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	5086	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	100	1	
16 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	5087	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
16 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	5288	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	80	1	
16 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	5540	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	528	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	14	100	1	
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	628	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	12	100	1	
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	629	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	100	1	
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	630	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	14	130	1	
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	631	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	107	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	5369	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	130	1	
38 Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	12733	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*	Matai	16	147	1	
68a Elizabeth Street	Waikanae	12672	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	10	240	1	
15 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5533	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	140	1	
15 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5534	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
17 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5543	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	140	1	
17 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5544	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	140	1	
26 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	7118	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	9	80	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	520	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	8	260	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	580	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	173	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5341	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5599	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	140	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5600	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5601	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	190	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5602	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	250	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5603	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	430	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5604	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	125	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5605	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	138	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5606	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
32 Fleetwood Grove	Waikanae	5607	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	104	1	
32 He Awa Crescent	Waikanae	5342	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
5 Hira Street	Waikanae	5394	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	60	1	
5 Hira Street	Waikanae	5395	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	60	1	
11 Hira Street	Waikanae	4692	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	16	180	1	
13 Hira Street	Waikanae	4693	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	13	140	1	
13 Hira Street	Waikanae	4694	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	140	1	
13 Hira Street	Waikanae	13763	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	10	87	1	
5 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5678	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	450	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
6b Horopito Road	Waikanae	5714	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
7 Horopito Road	Waikanae	541	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	90	1	
8 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5741	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
10 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5451	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	150	1	
10 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5452	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
10 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5453	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	120	1	
17 Horopito Road	Waikanae	4883	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	100	11	11 Kohekohe trees on back section
19 Horopito Road	Waikanae	4890	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	100	7	7 Kohekohe trees on front section
21 Horopito Road	Waikanae	4882	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	10	10 Kohekohe trees on back section
21 Horopito Road	Waikanae	4891	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	9	9 Kohekohe trees on front lawn
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5576	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5577	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	150	1	
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5578	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5579	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5580	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5581	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
23 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5582	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
25 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5584	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
25 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5775	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	120	6	Large stand of kohekohe mixed with exotics
27 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5775	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	6	Large stand of kohekohe
33 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5609	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	145	1	
36 Horopito Road	Waikanae	5354	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	90	1	
38a Horopito Road	Waikanae	582	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	120	1	
38a Horopito Road	Waikanae	13767	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	8	82	1	
47 Huia Street	Waikanae	535	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	67	1	
57 Huia Street	Waikanae	12610	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	95	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5715	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5716	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5717	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	100	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5718	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	150	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5719	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	100	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5720	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	200	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5721	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	100	1	
7 Hurunui Grove	Waikanae	5722	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	100	1	
9 Iti Grove	Waikanae	599	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	120	1	
10 Iti Grove	Waikanae	639	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	12	220	1	
10 Iti Grove	Waikanae	4884	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	4	100	2	2 kohekohe down west side of house
10 Iti Grove	Waikanae	5781	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	10	Stand of kohekohe either side of drive mixed with exotics
5 Kaikōmako Road	Waikanae	10001	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	12	100	6	Stand of native trees including kohekohe, tītoki, rewarewa, māhoe
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	537	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	140	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	538	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	144	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5396	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	100	5	Mature stand of natives including kohekohe, tawa, māhoe, tītoki, nīkau
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5397	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	97	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5398	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	104	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5399	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	79	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5400	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	113	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5401	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	136	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5402	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	94	1	
5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5680	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	290	1	

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5 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5777	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	50	5	Mature stand of natives including kohekohe, māhoe, tawa, *Coprosma*s, mixed with exotics
25 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5324	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	112	1	
25 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5585	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	230	1	
25 Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	10004	Other - Locally Native	Stand of natives	12	100	5	Stand of natives along *driveway*, including kohekohe, ngaio, tawa, *Pseudopanax*
23a Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	620	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Taw	12	115	1	
23a Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	621	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	12	115	1	
23a Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5323	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	95	1	
23a Kakariki Grove	Waikanae	5583	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	190	1	
44 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	585	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	200	1	
44 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5665	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	150	1	
44 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5666	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	180	1	
44 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5667	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	120	1	
44 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5668	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	120	1	
47 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5674	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
49 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	586	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	200	1	
51 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5695	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	150	1	
51 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5696	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
56 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5467	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	80	1	
56 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5703	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	100	1	
56 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5704	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	100	1	
56 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5705	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
56 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5706	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	250	1	
56 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5707	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	

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58 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	9995	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	14	100	6	Stand of native trees including kohekohe on back section
62 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5708	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	100	1	
52-54 Kapanui Road	Waikanae	5697	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	150	1	
2 Karaka Grove	Waikanae	5307	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	[illegible]	125	1	
10 Karaka Grove	Waikanae	5454	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	250	1	
10 Karaka Grove	Waikanae	5455	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	0	90	1	
11 Karaka Grove	Waikanae	4741	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	[illegible]	260	1	
11 Karaka Grove	Waikanae	4885	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	180	2	2 kohekohe side by side
11 Karaka Grove	Waikanae	13762	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	6	80	1	
22 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5319	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	60	1	
30 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5335	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	120	1	
30 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5336	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	100	1	
30 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5337	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	220	1	
30 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5338	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	95	1	
30 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5596	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	250	1	
30 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5597	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	160	1	
32 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5608	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	165	1	
47 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5675	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	140	1	
47 Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5676	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	180	1	
43a Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5[illegible]	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	140	1	
43a Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5662	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	220	1	
43a Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5663	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	160	1	
43b Karu Crescent	Waikanae	5664	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	161	1	
15 Kauri Road	Waikanae	5282	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	70	2	Two kohekohe growing together
7 Kea Street	Waikanae	542	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	15	56	1	
10 Kererū Street	Waikanae	497	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	14	132	1	
12 Kererū Street	Waikanae	5258	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	122	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
14 Kererū Street	Waikanae	9985	Other - Locally Native	Stand of mature native trees	12	60	5	Stand of mature natives, including kohekohe, māhoe, tawa
18 Kererū Street	Waikanae	5297	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	65	1	
18 Kererū Street	Waikanae	12660	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	280	1	
3 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5330	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	70	1	
3 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5331	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
3 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5332	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	80	1	
3 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5589	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
3 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5590	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
3 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5591	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	150	1	
8 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	546	*Alectryon excelsus*	Titoki	8	131	1	
8 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5800	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*	Hīnau	8	121	1	
21 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	13774	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	8	100	1	
34 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5349	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	5	100	1	
44 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	5669	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	240	1	
52 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	4707	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	10	100	1	
67 Kohekohe Road	Waikanae	4712	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	130	1	
17 Koromiko Road	Waikanae	5545	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	121	1	
19 Koromiko Road	Waikanae	5557	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
19 Koromiko Road	Waikanae	5558	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
19 Koromiko Road	Waikanae	5559	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
19 Koromiko Road	Waikanae	5560	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
19 Koromiko Road	Waikanae	5783	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	4	Stand of kohekohe SW corner of section
37a Kotare Street	Waikanae	12596	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	140	1	
39 Kotare Street	Waikanae	4476	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	15	88	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
66 Kotare Street	Waikanae	12618	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	15	76	1	
13 Kōwhai Grove	Waikanae	504	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	100	1	
13 Kōwhai Grove	Waikanae	12562	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	100	1	
17 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5546	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	197	1	
19 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5302	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	87	1	
19 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5561	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	250	1	
19 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5562	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	107	1	
19 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5563	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	126	1	
21 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5570	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	181	1	
21 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	5571	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	134	1	
21 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	14231	*Steblus banksii*	Milk tree	16	197	1	At Risk-Relict
23 Leybourne Avenue	Waikanae	10005	Other - Locally Native	Stand of natives	15	100	6	Stand of natives including kohekohe, towai, māhoe, karaka, kawakawa
31 Makora Road	Waikanae	4702	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	12	150	1	
65 Makora Road	Waikanae	9907	*Fuscospora solandri*	Black beech	15	145	1	
69 Makora Road	Waikanae	540	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	140	1	
3 Manu Grove	Waikanae	576	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	8	100	1	
3 Manu Grove	Waikanae	577	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	8	100	1	
5 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5681	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	120	1	
5 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5682	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	120	1	
5 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5683	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
5 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5684	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	120	1	
7 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5723	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
10 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5456	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
12 Manu Grove	Waikanae	5511	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
5 Maple Lane	Waikanae	587	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	149	1	
5 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5685	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	171	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
5 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5686	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	245	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5211	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	84	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5212	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	82	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5213	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	69	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5457	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	220	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5458	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	210	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5459	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	161	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5460	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	141	1	
10 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5780	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	21	Stand of 21 kohekohe excluding those already marked by GPS
11 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5227	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	80	1	
11 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5228	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5229	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5230	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	80	1	
11 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5479	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	250	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	571	*Alectryon excelsus*	Titoki	12	149	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5512	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	237	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5513	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	160	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5514	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	110	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5515	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	132	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5516	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	108	1	
12 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5778	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	78	17	Stand of 17 kohekohe excluding those already marked by GPS
13 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5528	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	250	1	
13 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5529	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	260	1	
13 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5530	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
13 Maple Lane	Waikanae	5779	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	60	3	Stand of 3 kohekohes excluding those marked by GPS

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
3 Millvale Street	Waikanae	4474	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	12	90	1	
5 Millvale Street	Waikanae	13771	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	7	105	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	685	*Carpodetus serratus*	Marbleleaf	10	165	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5214	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	205	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5215	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	110	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5216	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	105	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5217	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	17	150	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5461	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	22	195	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5462	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	21	180	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5463	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	205	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5464	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	19	195	1	
10 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5465	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	165	1	
17 Millvale Street	Waikanae	5289	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	300	1	
22 Ngaio Road, Waikanae Health Centre	Waikanae	513	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	70	1	
22 Ngaio Road, Waikanae Health Centre	Waikanae	514	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	100	1	
22 Ngaio Road, Waikanae Health Centre	Waikanae	515	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	100	1	
22 Ngaio Road, Waikanae Health Centre	Waikanae	575	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	120	1	
22 Ngaio Road, Waikanae Health Centre	Waikanae	10000	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	16	90	6	Stand of native trees including kohekohe, tītoki, ngaio, tōtara

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
22 Ngaio Road, Waikanae Health Centre	Waikanae	12662	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	18	220	1	
24 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	518	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	9	90	1	
30 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	7134	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	16	200	1	
30 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	10032	*Pennantia corymbosa*	Kaikōmako	14	120	1	
33 Ngaio Street	Waikanae	521	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	8	100	1	
41 Ngaio Street	Waikanae	530	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	100	1	
41 Ngaio Street	Waikanae	584	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	120	1	
41 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	4889	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	80	5	5 Kohekohe trees in a stand
41 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	5661	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
43a Ngaio Street	Waikanae	5380	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	5	97	1	
46 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	9996	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	16	100	6	Stand of native trees including kohekohe, tawa, māhoe
74 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	595	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	120	1	
74 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	596	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	16	120	1	
74 Ngaio Road	Waikanae	9999	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	12	100	6	Stand of native trees including kohekohe, tītoki, ngaio, puka
48b Ngaio Road	Waikanae	9997	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	16	100	6	Stand of native trees including kohekohe, tawa, tītoki, māhoe
62b Ngaio Road	Waikanae	591	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	8	120	1	
3 Ngārara Road	Waikanae	5333	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	70	1	
12 Ngārara Road	Waikanae	501	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	129	1	
12 Ngārara Road	Waikanae	502	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	110	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
22 Ngārara Road	Waikanae	12575	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	250	1	Circumference estimated, front gate locked.
111 Ngārara Road	Waikanae	640	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	16	120	1	
65 Nimmo Avenue East	Waikanae	5411	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	5	150	1	
65 Nimmo Avenue East	Waikanae	5711	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	2[illegible]	121	1	
65 Nimmo Avenue East	Waikanae	5712	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	1[illegible]	250	1	
65 Nimmo Avenue East	Waikanae	5713	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	130	1	
85 Park Avenue	Waikanae	598	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	22	270	1	
85 Park Avenue	Waikanae	5432	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	180	1	
85 Park Avenue	Waikanae	5433	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	150	1	
85 Park Avenue	Waikanae	5434	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	135	1	
8 Patterson Grove	Waikanae	5429	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	128	1	
8 Patterson Grove	Waikanae	5742	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	300	1	
8 Patterson Grove	Waikanae	5743	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	244	1	
Waikanae Primary School	Waikanae	12632	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	205	1	
Waikanae Primary School	Waikanae	12633	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	150	1	
3 Queens Drive	Waikanae	8[illegible]07	*Metrosiderous robusta*	Northern rātā	10	120	1	
11 Rātā Street	Waikanae	5231	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	80	1	
11 Rātā Street	Waikanae	5232	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	80	1	
11 Rātā Street	Waikanae	12656	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	450	1	
4 Richmond Avenue	Waikanae	583	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	160	1	
63 Rimu Street	Waikanae	5709	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	90	1	Kohekohe with epiphytic puka (*Grisellinia lucida*)

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
63 Rimu Street	Waikanae	5710	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	100	1	
68 Rimu Street	Waikanae	5413	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	200	1	
72 Rimu Street	Waikanae	9998	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	10	100	20	Stand of native trees including kohekohe, tītoki, ngaio, māhoe, wharangi, covers entire section
9 River Glade	Waikanae	5440	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	97	1	
9 River Glade	Waikanae	5759	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	134	1	
9 River Glade	Waikanae	5760	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	163	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5218	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	95	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5219	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5220	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	88	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5221	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	72	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5222	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	92	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5223	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	82	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5224	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	98	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5466	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	226	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5467	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	102	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5468	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	116	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5469	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	117	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5470	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	177	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5471	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	125	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5472	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	165	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5473	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	190	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5474	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	159	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5475	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	127	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5476	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	158	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5477	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	110	1	
10 River Glade	Waikanae	5478	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5234	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5235	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	96	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5480	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	106	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5481	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	176	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5482	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	119	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5483	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	140	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5484	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	250	1	
11 River Glade	Waikanae	5485	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	220	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5259	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	95	1	Limb sawn off
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5260	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5261	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	88	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5517	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	200	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5518	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	155	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5519	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	117	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5520	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	119	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5521	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	146	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5522	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	218	1	
12 River Glade	Waikanae	5523	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	153	1	
14 River Glade	Waikanae	5274	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	87	1	
14 River Glade	Waikanae	5275	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	66	1	
14 River Glade	Waikanae	5276	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	71	1	
14 River Glade	Waikanae	5532	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	143	1	
15 River Glade	Waikanae	5539	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	260	1	
16 River Glade	Waikanae	5541	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	125	1	
16 River Glade	Waikanae	5542	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	160	1	
17 River Glade	Waikanae	5292	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	98	1	
17 River Glade	Waikanae	5293	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	87	1	
17 River Glade	Waikanae	5547	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	220	1	
17 River Glade	Waikanae	5548	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	127	1	
17 River Glade	Waikanae	5549	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	144	1	
18 River Glade	Waikanae	5298	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
18 River Glade	Waikanae	5554	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
18 River Glade	Waikanae	5555	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
18 River Glade	Waikanae	5556	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	140	1	
69 Seddon Street	Waikanae	4713	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	9	120	1	
6 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	539	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	110	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	543	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	120	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	632	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	12	120	2	2 tawa side by side
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	633	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	100	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	634	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	120	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	635	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	100	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	636	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	10	100	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	5418	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
7 Shotover Grove	Waikanae	5799	*Elaeocarpus dentatus*	Hīnau	12	152	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5236	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	80	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5237	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	77	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5238	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	70	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5239	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	90	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5240	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	78	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5486	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5487	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5488	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5489	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	139	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5490	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	97	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5491	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5492	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5493	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
11 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5494	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	96	1	
13 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5271	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	100	1	Has been topped
13 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5272	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	80	1	
13 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5531	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	240	1	

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17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5294	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	5	100	1	Has been sawn off at 5 metres
17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5295	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	90	1	
17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5296	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	90	1	
17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5550	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	140	1	Trees in section 17 all measurements estimated as gate locked
17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5551	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	120	1	
17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5552	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	140	1	
17 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5553	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
19 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5564	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	140	1	
19 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5566	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	104	1	
22 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	641	*Beilschmiedia tawa*	Tawa	12	152	1	
22 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5321	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	90	1	
22 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5574	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	122	1	
22 Sunny Glen	Waikanae	5575	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	124	1	
10 Tawa Street	Waikanae	5225	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	99	1	
25 Tawa Street	Waikanae	7133	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	16	120	1	
174 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	13764	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	7	120	1	
223 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	13766	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	9.5	90	2	Stand of two nīkau
335 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5345	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	24	380	1	
335 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5346	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	20	250	1	
335 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5612	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	18	390	1	
337 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5347	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	21	300	1	
350 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	522	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	8	100	1	
350 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	4887	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	21	21 Kohekohe in a stand mixed with karaka and some exotic trees
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5353	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	89	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5614	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	124	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5615	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	161	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5616	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	150	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5617	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	166	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5618	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	180	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5619	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	210	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5620	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	128	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5621	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	143	1	
352 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	5622	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	148	1	
425 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	12601	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	10	100	1	
448 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	12669	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	9	230	1	
450 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	13768	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	8	88	1	
465 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	7119	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	16	120	1	
465 Te Moana Road	Waikanae	12670	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	20	227	1	
4a Te Makau Grove	Waikanae	12713	*Prumnopitys ferruginea*	Miro	9	103	1	
4a Te Makau Grove	Waikanae	13770	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	12	96	1	
7 Tui Crescent	Waikanae	7124	*Knightia excelsa*	Rewarewa	10	100	1	
19a Tui Crescent	Waikanae	4696	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	15	120	1	
37 Tui Crescent	Waikanae	4481	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*	Kahikatea	16	120	1	
37 Tui Crescent	Waikanae	10002	Other Locally Native	Stand of native trees	16	100	7	Stand of native trees including tawa, beech, tōtara, tree ferns, māhoe
37 Tui Crescent	Waikanae	12695	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	100	1	
37 Tui Crescent	Waikanae	12668	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	120	1	
44 Tutere Street	Waikanae	12712	*Prumnopitys ferruginea*	Miro	12	230	1	
18 Utauta Street	Waikanae	511	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	9	123	1	
52 Waimea Road	Waikanae	590	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	10	185	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
52 Waimea Road	Waikanae	13772	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	4	100	2	Two nīkau growing naturally under large tītoki - old remnant
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	547	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	7	200	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5431	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	88	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5744	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	11	240	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5745	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	170	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5746	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	132	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5747	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	101	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5748	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	185	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5749	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	114	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5750	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	188	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5751	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	122	1	
8 Walnut Grove	Waikanae	5782	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	80	4	Stand of kohekohe of various sizes NW side of house, mixed with Karaka
2 Walton Avenue	Waikanae	13773	*Rhopalostylis sapida*	Nīkau	6	95	1	
18 Walton Avenue	Waikanae	12572	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	20	320	1	
37 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5360	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	200	1	Has been topped at some stage
37 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5361	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	150	1	
41a Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5371	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	95	1	
42 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5372	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	80	1	
42 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5373	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	75	1	
42 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5374	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	70	1	
42 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5375	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	14	70	1	
43 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5376	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	60	2	2 kohekohe side by side
43 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5377	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	66	2	2 kohekohe side by side
43 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5378	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	140	1	
43b Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5381	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	125	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
43b Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5382	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	116	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5383	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	98	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5384	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	87	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5385	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	90	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5670	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	280	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5671	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	165	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5672	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	16	124	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5673	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	15	245	1	
45 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	9984	Other - Locally Native	Stand of native trees	15	50	7	Stand of natives including kohekohe, rewarewa, māhoe, tītoki, lancewoods, nīkau, cabbage trees
47 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	5677	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	13	290	1	
65 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	12671	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	16	240	1	
66 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	12619	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	12	138	1	
104 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	4691	*Dacrydium cupressinum*	Rimu	11	64	1	
104 Winara Avenue	Waikanae	12555	*Podocarpus totara*	Tōtara	11	174	1	
3 York Avenue	Waikanae	578	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	130	1	
3 York Avenue	Waikanae	5334	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	80	1	
3 York Avenue	Waikanae	5592	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	190	1	
3 York Avenue	Waikanae	5593	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
3 York Avenue	Waikanae	5594	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	150	1	
3 York Avenue	Waikanae	5595	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	6	100	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	588	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	100	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	589	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	220	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5403	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	90	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5404	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	80	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5405	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	9	90	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5406	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	7	80	1	

Address	Locality	KCDC Ref No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Circum. (cm)	No. of Trees	Comments
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5687	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	245	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5688	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	120	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5689	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	12	250	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5690	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5691	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5692	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	10	100	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5693	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	
5 York Avenue	Waikanae	5694	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	170	1	
7 York Avenue	Waikanae	592	*Alectryon excelsus*	Tītoki	12	150	1	
7 York Avenue	Waikanae	5419	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	80	1	
7 York Avenue	Waikanae	5724	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
7 York Avenue	Waikanae	5725	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	100	1	
7 York Avenue	Waikanae	5726	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	90	1	
12 York Avenue	Waikanae	5525	*Dysoxylum spectabile*	Kohekohe	8	150	1	

Schedule 3.3 Rare and Threatened Vegetation Species

District Plan ID	Description	Location	Map Grid reference	National Threat Rank	Area	Additional Protection Status
1	Amphibromus fluitan Wetland grass	Queen Elizabeth Park	R26 762 243	Nationally endangered	No Information	Wellington Regional Council Reserve
2	Euphorbia glauca Shore spurge	Wharekohu Point, Kāpiti Island	R26 678 335	Serious decline	40 x 30m^2	Nature Reserve
3	Dechampia caespitosa var. macrantha Tussock grass	Kāpiti Island	R26	Gradual decline	No Information	Nature Reserve
4	Korthalsella salicornioides Mistletoe	Kāpiti Island	R26 344, R26 709 35[illegible]	Sparse	N/A	Nature Reserve
5	Hebe elliptica var. crassifolia Kokomuka	Kāpiti Island	R26	Range restricted	Extensive along coastline	Nature Reserve
6	Korthalsella salicornioides Mistletoe	Waikanae Park	R[illegible] 825 [illegible]3	Sparse	N/A	Recreation Reserve
7	Tupeia Antarctica Tupia	Kāpiti Island	R26 726 373, R26 727 376, R26 727 402 and also in grid squares R26 72-37-R26 72-40- R26 72-39-	Gradual decline	Plants scattered throughout 500 ha in eastern & northern part of Island	Nature Reserve
8	Mazus novaezeelandiae	Puketiti[illegible] (adjacent to Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve)	R26 814 324	Serious decline	8m^2	None
9	Mazus novaezeelandiae	Otaihanga (adjacent to Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve)	R26 811 321 R26 814 322	Serious decline	50m^2	None
10	Leptinella dioica subsp. monoica	Waikanae Estuary	R26 787 348, R26 795 347,	Gradual decline	Over an area of approximately 20ha	Scenic Reserve and unprotected

District Plan ID	Description	Location	Map Grid reference	National Threat Rank	Area	Additional Protection Status
	Shore cotula		R26 785 347, R26 795 349			
11	Lepidium tenuicaule Shore cress	Wharekohu Bay, Kāpiti Island	R26		N/A	Nature Reserve
12	Lepidium oleraceum Cook's scurvy grass	Kāpiti Island	R26 686 335	Nationally endangered	$20m^2$	Nature Reserve
13	Ophioglossum petiolatum Stalked adder's tongue	Tōtara Lagoon, Waikanae Beach	R26 Historic Record	Nationally endangered	Unknown	None
14	Carex litorosa Sea sedge	Estuary Inlet off Waikanae River, Makora Rd	R26 795 347	Serious decline	Scattered through estuary margin	None
15	Desmoschoenus spiralis Pingao	Ōtaki River outlet		Gradual decline	Unknown	None
16	Pimelea arenaria Sand pimelea	Waikanae River outlet		Serious decline	Unknown	None
17	Paraxilla colensoi Scarlet-flowered mistletoe	Plateau Waitewaewae track	S27 0[illegible]0 406	Gradual decline	Within 2 metres of river	National Park
18	Spiranthes novae-zealandiae	Paraparaumu Airport	Contact Council	Nationally endangered	Contact Council	Contact Council

Key:

● = Location of Nationally and Regionally Rare and Threatened Species populations. Numbers refer to attached table.

Notes

Some species on the list are not shown on the map due to uncertainty over data.

For further information regarding these sites please contact the District Plan Office.

Figure 3.1: Rare and Threatened Vegetation Species

Schedule 3.4 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes

This schedule documents the landscape values identified under each of the assessment criteria and the relative significance of these values in the context of the Kāpiti Coast District. Potential threats to feature and landscape values are also identified.

Physical, perceptual and associated factors contributing to landscape values for each area were identified as part of a District wide and whole landscape assessment. Where more detailed assessment is required to determine the effects of a particular consent application, factors relevant to the site and the proposal will be confirmed. This may include the identification of additional factors and landscape values, unique to a particular site, that are relevant to section 6(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Policy 25 of the Wellington Regional Policy Statement; as determined through a finer grain assessment

Note: *RS in the table, means 'relative significance' of the values identified under each assessment criteria on a five point scale; low (l), low-moderate (lm), moderate (m), moderate-high (mh) , high (h) in the context of the whole District The relative significance 'score' assigned to values to *tāngata whenua* includes an evaluation of additional values identified by the ART (Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Toa) Confederation working party and Te Ohu Taiao(now representing ART).

District Plan ID: 01	Waiorongomai Dunes Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
01	Coastal foredunes between Waitohu Stream and Lake Waiorongomai	NZ Topo Map BN32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	Significant sequence of unmodified coastal dunes with older series preserved and supporting comprehensive pattern of indigenous flora (threatened by exotic weeds).
				Research and education (h)	Distinct dune formation sequence represented from advancing foredune through to more consolidated inland dunes and progression of habitats supported.
				Rarity (h)	Dune sequence largely unmodified with limited public access, contrasting markedly with significant development along much of the coast in the District.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	Foredunes support colonising species such as spinifex and sand convolvulus through to dry duneland shrubland species such as taupata and toetoe in the consolidated inland dunes. Associated with

District Plan ID: 01	Waiorongomai Dunes Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Waiorongomai Lake and Waitohu Stream mouth and wilderness *beach* areas that support populations of seabirds and waders such as banded dotterel, pied stilt, white faced heron and spur-winged plover.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Significant dune sequence over 20km expressive of distinct dune formation sequence with *indigenous vegetation* patterns responding to varying exposure to coastal conditions and soil formation
			Perceptual	Memorability (h)	The area is memorable due to the presence of water, fauna, coastal influences and expansive views including landmark features of Kāpiti Island and prominent peaks of the Tararua ranges.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	Picturesque qualities with dunes framing views along the coast and reinforced by sense of openness and 'wilderness' and by the views this area affords of the steep northern cliffs of Kāpiti Island and the prominent peaks of the Tararuas.
				Naturalness (h)	A high degree of *natural character* is associated with dynamic land formation processes and populations of indigenous fauna. Perceptions of *natural character* are enhanced by the areas relative isolation, limited public access and the undeveloped nature of adjacent land with exotic forestry contributing to enclosure and perceptions of 'cultured' nature.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	Dune sequence forms a distinct landmark at the northern edge of the District over a substantive section of the coast. Context for expansive views of some of the more prominent peaks in the inland ranges, including the twin peaks of Mitre, the northern coast of Kāpiti Island and the foreland and peak of Mt Taranaki.

District Plan ID: 01	Waiorongomai Dunes Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Transient values (h)	Transient values are an important characteristic of this, reflecting *coastal processes*, ongoing dune formation processes, varying (salt and fresh) water levels and the migratory patterns of avifauna and fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (m)	The dunes form the backdrop to an important 'wilderness' recreation resource; for surf casting species and shell fish gathering as well as horse riding/walking with 4WD access permitted to the *beach* beyond the stream mouths. Minor tracks through the farmland provide adjacent landowners with 'private' *beach* access.
				Values to tāngata whenua (m)	Associated with coastal transportation routes and wetland food gathering sites along the coast. Ongoing links indicated by named waterways at the edges of the dune sequence and continued land ownership around Waiorongomai-the most significant in the District.
			Associative	Historical Associations (m)	Part of the Old Coach Road *beach* highway and context for early productive land use with surrounding exotic forestry plantations some of the most significant areas in the District.
			Potential threats		Climate change, coastal erosion, increased public/vehicle access, [residential] development typologies including *effects* on existing rural outlook, pest/weed populations.

District Plan ID: 02	Ōtaki River Mouth Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
02	Ōtaki River Mouth and the adjacent wetland, lagoon and *beach* ridge features	NZ Topo Map BN32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	Ōtaki River mouth expresses both coastal and alluvial processes. It is the largest river mouth in the sequence of waterways that mark the coast of the District. The landforms are typical of a braided river, although modified by preferred alignment and excavation to reduce flood hazards with shifting gravel banks, small areas of salt marsh, brackish lagoons and wetlands confined behind outflow gravels and adjacent dunes.
			Physical	Research and education (mh)	Localised *beach* ridges to the south of the outlet demonstrate the confluence of coarser river gravels from Ōtaki River and finer materials from the north that have been deposited by *coastal processes* (influenced by vehicle access). The flood plain management plan, including periodic cutting of the river mouth, is balanced with initiatives to preserve and enhance ecological, recreational and heritage values.
				Rarity (mh)	Wetland and estuarine habitat is under-represented nationally and recognised as a threatened environment.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Small area of indigenous flora with patterns influenced by flood control measures, run off, naturalising exotic species and public access (including vehicular traffic). The varying landforms, water levels and exposure to the coast establish a diverse range of habitats important for fauna (but not nesting sites) that move between sea, river and land, including migratory birds and fish (e.g. caspian tern and long fin eel and banded dotterel) and forms part of the Ōtaki River habitat corridor, that extends from the mountains to the sea.
			Perceptua	Coherence	Although modified by occasional flood protection works,

District Plan ID: 02	Ōtaki River Mouth Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
			l	(mh)	access tracks and pastoral landuse, land formation processes are clearly expressed and limit/define cultural activities including access across the river mouth.
				Memorability (mh)	The landscape is memorable due to the presence of water, fauna, coastal influences and expansive views including landmark features of Kāpiti Island and prominent peaks of the Tararua ranges.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Sublime qualities are afforded by the sense of remoteness, openness and 'wilderness' and by the views this area affords of the steep northern cliffs of Kāpiti Island and the prominent peaks of the Tararuas.
			Perceptual	Naturalness (mh)	A moderate-high degree of *natural character* is associated with dynamic land formation processes and populations of indigenous fauna. Perceptions of *natural character* are enhanced by the areas relative isolation, access via gravel roads and the undeveloped nature of the coast south of the estuary.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	Ōtaki River mouth is expressive of both coastal and alluvial processes. It forms an important landmark along the foreshore and context for expansive views of some of the more prominent peaks in the inland ranges, including the twin peaks of Mitre, the northern coast of Kāpiti Island and the foreland and peak of Mt Taranaki.
				Transient values (h)	Transient values are an important characteristic of this landscape, reflecting both coastal and alluvial processes, varying (salt and fresh) water levels and the migratory patterns of avifauna and fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	Majority area is zoned as part of the Ōtaki River corridor; important flood control area, with regular excavation preserving unimpeded flows out to sea and preventing

District Plan ID: 02	Ōtaki River Mouth Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					natural migration of the river mouth to the south. North and south stop banks with flood gates are located at the edges of the estuary at Rangiruru and Katihuku. Other features recognised in the District Plan include the 70 ha heritage ecosite 'river mouth - estuarine wetland' (regional significance). *Beach* ridges to the south of the river mouth are recognised by the NZ Geological Society (of regional significance) and much of the estuary is identified by Department of Conservation as a threatened environment. Ecological values are recognised and enhanced by local community groups, such as Friends of the Ōtaki River with a current focus on planting along the northern bank of the estuary. The area is an important recreation resource; for floundering, white baiting, surf casting species and shell fish gathering as well as horse riding with 4WD access to permitted areas north and south of the river mouth. The river mouth offers access to the north and south bank tracks of the wider Ōtaki River CWB resource, also used by anglers.
			Associative	Values to tāngata whenua (h)	The area is the context for a substantive sequence of historical pa sites at the river mouth; Ōtaki, Waro-te-Rehunga and Katihiku on southern banks and Pakutuku and Rangiruru on the northern banks. Historic lagoons (Whakapawaewae) were important mahinga kai with eel weirs connected to Te Rauparaha. Use as a sea and freshwater fishery continue, although degraded by intensive land use and the modification of waterways. Ōtaki River, including the river mouth, is also important a defining awa; associated with whakapapa and *hapū*

District Plan ID: 02	Ōtaki River Mouth Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					boundaries. Ongoing association indicated by continued land ownership along the southern banks of the river.
				Historical associations (h)	The area was an important early transportation node, for both Māori and early Europeans, including a historic ferry crossing and a hotel associated with the Old Coach Road along the *beach*. The River mouth is well known in terms of the 'City of Auckland' ship wreck of 1878 with a memorial located at the end of Rangiuru Road.
			Potential threats		flood management, climate change, coastal erosion, catchment management, increased public/vehicle access, [residential] development along the edges including *effect*s on existing rural outlook, pest /weed populations.

District Plan ID: 03	Ōtaki River Gorge Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
03	Ōtaki River Gorge from the 'Big Bend' to the edge of the Tararua Forest Park.	NZ Topo Map BN33 and BP33	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The incised river gorge and narrow sinuous terraces are expressive of both alluvial processes created as a result of the river cutting down through aggradation gravels and underlying greywacke. Banks also feature large scale slip and slump erosion. The associated remnant and regenerating indigenous forest, is characteristic of much of the Tararua foothills historically and includes species the kamahi ecodomain with pockets of Nīkau in frost free gullies.
			Physical	Research and education	Alluvial processes, incised river gorge, expressive of accelerated erosion processes during last Ice Age.

District Plan ID: 03	Ōtaki River Gorge Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(h)	Triassic montis (fossil) bearing rocks have been identified in the Ōtaki River, downstream from the Pukehinau Stream.
				Rarity (h)	*Indigenous vegetation* patterns across much of the surrounding foothills have been cleared by native timber milling and then *farming* practices. Forest remnants near the edges of the gorge include lowest altitudinal extent of black beech in the Tararua ranges
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	The area is an important part of the Ōtaki River corridor that links the habitats of the mountains to the sea. Along the steep faces of the river system a significant pattern of regenerating bush has been retained including kamahi, rewarewa, five finger and tree fern, with remnant tawa, northern rātā and rimu and nīkau clusters in moist, frost free areas. The fresh water values are relatively high with the river and its tributaries important for both indigenous fish and introduced species, such as brown trout.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Landforms in the gorge are largely unmodified and outside the river corridor (flood hazard management) zone. Topography and geomorphology are reinforced by *indigenous vegetation* retained and the alignment of the Ōtaki Gorge road.
				Memorability (h)	This section of the Ōtaki River is a memorable feature due to the presence of water and its more dynamic qualities, the prominent cliffs and the contrasting areas of enclosure and openness that are punctuated by framed views of named peaks.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The area possesses picturesque qualities relating to the sequence of confined views along the river bank including pockets of 'wilderness' and prominent foothill

District Plan ID: 03	Ōtaki River Gorge Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					peaks such as Waitatapia.
				Naturalness (h)	A moderate-high degree of *natural character* is associated with this feature. Natural patterns of landform, land cover and hydrology are clearly identifiable and are less modified inland, particularly along the immediate margins of the river. Perceptions of *natural character* are enhanced within the river corridor, where the prominent banks and remnant/regenerating *indigenous vegetation* confines views and contributes to a 'wilderness' experience. Patterns of settlement are sparse (although new subdivision is evident), with buildings often obscured by landform and vegetation
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The feature landscape is expressive of alluvial geomorphology. The incised gorge marks a navigable path up into the mountains that are punctuated by a sequence of views that feature known landmarks such as Waitatapia.
				Transient values (m)	Transient values are associated with flood events and the migratory patterns of fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	Features recognised in the District Plan include heritage ecosites: at Waiohanga Road Bush and the small secondary forest of makomako and kamahi near suspension bridge and areas of kamahi-podocarp forest that extend beyond the Department of Conservation boundary to the edges of the river. These remnants form part of the wider Tararua Forest and are an important biodiversity resource for the lower north island and play a crucial role in conserving water quality and supply, and minimising flood risk to the surrounding lowland. The area is an important tourism and recreation resource, for trout fishing, rafting and kayaking. It is the

District Plan ID: 03	Ōtaki River Gorge Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					gateway to the Tararua Forest Park, including the iconic southern crossing. Fossil bearing rocks near Pukehinau Stream are recognised by NZ Geological Society (regional significance). Stone walls at Shields Flat are recognised by the NZ Archaeological Society and as a Department of Conservation reserve. The catchment provides potable water for Ōtaki, Te Horo and Hautere residents. Terraces and lower slopes of hills valued as a place of settlement; as illustrated by recent rural residential development.
				Values to tāngata whenua (m)	An important transport route historically; gateway to the Tararua southern crossing and forest resources used by lowland settlements. Defining awa; important in terms of whakapapa and *hapū* boundaries and fresh water values.
				Historical associations (h)	The area is associated with early European settlement, timber milling sites (Tiritea Mill Company) and productive landuse including the Shields Flat settlement (now Department of Conservation Reserve) with stone wall relics from the depression era. Technically difficult road and bridge construction linked to these activities (e.g. Devils Elbow) that reflect the underlying topography and geomorphology. The gorge is also associated with early tramping club initiatives as the gateway to the Tararua ranges; Tararua Tramping Club established in 1919.
			Potential threats		Catchment/fresh water value management, pest populations, *indigenous vegetation* clearance, *earthworks*- including tracks, quarrying, [residential] development typologies, location and density, roading upgrades.

District Plan ID: 04	The Tararua Ranges Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
04	The main range and forested foothills of the Tararuas that run along the eastern boundary of the entire District.	NZ Topo Map BP33 and BN33	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The ranges are expressive of the Wellington and Ohariu faults. They are comprised of uplifted Torlesse supergroup greywacke, with prominent peaks above 1500 metres. They consist of the oldest geological elements in the District. Significant areas of *indigenous vegetation* have been retained in this landscape including primary forest with montane to kamahi ecodomains represented.
				Research and education (h)	The landforms are expressive of tectonic uplift, minor glacial activity, as well as alluvial and colluvial processes. The ranges support significant areas of original alpine tussock grasslands (above 1000 metres), montane beech and podocarp/tawa and podocarp/kamahi forest with remnants of loess influenced lowland tawa-nīkau forest. These areas support rare and endangered indigenous fauna with a small area managed as part of Project Kaka (commenced 2010) inland from Ōtaki Forks.
				Rarity (h)	The area provides habitat for threatened species including kaka, kakariki, falcon, long tailed bat, potentially the lesser short tailed bat and invertebrates that are rare on the mainland.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	The ranges provide the most diverse range of habitats from hill country to sub alpine in the lower north island. They are also an important water catchment for major rivers, including the Ōtaki and the Waikanae Rivers.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Distinct north east tending ridge line, with a sequence of identifiable peaks, spurs and lowers foothills along the full extent of the District. Landforms are predominately

District Plan ID: 04	The Tararua Ranges Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					unmodified, with vegetation patterns clearly expressive of varying soil conditions and distinct altitudinal zones.
				Memorability (h)	A highly memorable landscape due to the extent and prominence of the landforms that form a continuous backdrop to the District that are often highlighted by snow in the winter months. The ranges form a key part of the District's identity, as a dramatic backdrop and physical marker of the eastern boundary.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The ranges have strong picturesque qualities, with elements contributing to a sequence of fore, mid and background views. The upper ranges and extent of *indigenous vegetation* approach the sublime through the obvious predominance of nature over cultural influences, their 'awe inspiring' scale and the real risks they present to past and present explorers.
				Naturalness (h)	Associated with a high degree of natural character, as patterns of landform, landcover and hydrology are largely unmodified and are enhanced by active restoration programmes in the Tararua Forest Park.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The ranges are very expressive of tectonic uplift and associated erosion, faulting and alluvial processes with distinct ecodomains. They comprise well known landmarks and a continuous edge to the District.
				Transient values (mh)	The higher mountains are often covered in snow during the winter months. The ranges have a defining *effect* on the weather of the lower north island, as well as the ranging patterns of indigenous fauna, with forest birds more evident in lowland areas following seasonal food sources
			Associativ	Shared or	The majority of the landscape is located within the

District Plan ID: 04	The Tararua Ranges Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
			e	recognised values (h)	Tararua Forest Park (established in 1954) and part of the Kaitawa Reserve and is zoned conservation land. Other features identified in the District Plan include: heritage ecosites that extend beyond the boundaries of the park; and heritage relics, that are associated with milling sites at Ōtaki Forks .This area forms a significant tourism and recreation resource, providing picnic and camping sites, day walks, overnight tramps and hunting areas. The ranges have a significant role in conserving the indigenous biodiversity of the lower North Island and a crucial role in conserving water quality and supply, while minimising flood risk to the surrounding lowland.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	There are different versions of the origin of the name Tararua. The Kahungungu version stems from an ancestor, Rangikaikore, who broke his spear tip (tara) into two (rua) while hunting. The Muaūpoko and Rangitane tradition is that the name refers to the two wives of their ancestor explorer, Whatonga. Popular folklore has ascribed the name to two specific topographic features; the dramatic steep double peak on the main range, the Tararua Peaks (officially named Tunui and Tuiti) and the double peak of Mitre, so-called by Europeans because its shape resembled that of a bishop's mitre. Most of the peaks and the main waterways of the Tararuas have Māori names indicating long held associations that have particular significance to particular *iwi* and *hapū*. Early transportation routes were negotiated through to the Wairarapa across the ranges as evidenced by archaeological records, including adzes, obsidian flakes and umu. Foothills

District Plan ID: 04	The Tararua Ranges Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					areas and waterways also formed an important historical food and forest resource gathering sites.
				Historical associations (h)	An early traverse route for Māori and Pakēhā that spanned the ranges with the 'Southern Crossing' track established by 1912. Peaks were used to triangulate trig points and survey to produce the first maps of the District. Timber milling in the ranges was associated with construction of the main trunk line and settlement patterns in the lowlands. Early explorers are commemorated in the naming of particular peaks and huts (e.g. Field Peak). The Tararua Forest Park was the first (Forest Service) recreation-conservation 'forest park' to be established, with the management passed on to Department of Conservation in 1987.
			Potential threats		*Earthworks* and vegetation removal on rural land, Pest/weed populations, climate change, visitor numbers and potential *effects* on flora and fauna and fresh water values, [residential] development typologies where access and rural land may permit and in adjacent areas/edges of the landscape.

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
05	A cluster of offshore islands including Kāpiti Island and Tokomapuna, Motoungarara and Tahoramaurea Islets.	NZ Topo Map BN32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The islands are expressive of the Wairau Fault. They are comprised of uplifted Torlesse supergroup greywacke, with the prominent western escarpment on the main island rising to 500 metres. *Indigenous vegetation* has regenerated after majority clearance and includes canopy species rātā, mataī and miro. Patterns are reflective of an exposed *coastal environment*, altitudinal zones and the absence of possums and rats. Okupe lagoon shelf at the northern tip is representative of uplifted beach ridges and ongoing accumulation of marine shingles. Sea caves in cliffs on the eastern coastline mark past sea levels.
				Research and education (h)	The islands were once part of the land bridge that extended across the Cook Straight. Kāpiti Island is one of the country's most important bird recovery sites, with flora regeneration, release and pest control programmes used to enhance forest, shore and seabird populations. In addition, the marine reserve, established in the 1990s, preserves and enhances fauna in the adjacent *coastal environment*. Conservation and heritage features communicated to all visitors to the reserve.
				Rarity (h)	The Phyllonite rock belt along east coast of Kāpiti Island, and also exposed on Motungarara and Tahoramaurea Islands, is expressive of cataclastic metamorphism not found elsewhere in the District. Kāpiti provides habitat for bird populations that are rare (e.g. stitchbird), or extinct on the mainland (e.g. spotted kiwi) and the characteristics of the ephemeral wetland near Okupe Lagoon are uncommon in the District.

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	The majority of Kāpiti Island has been managed as a 'preserve for native flora and fauna' and national bird recovery site since 1897. Including the marine areas, the Island provides an important link and regeneration/recovery source for indigenous flora and fauna populations on the mainland.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Kāpiti Island is a distinct landform, with regenerating patterns of flora and fauna expressive of a range of habitats and varying exposure to the coastal environment.
				Memorability (h)	It is a highly memorable landscape due to the distinct profile of the Island's ridge line, its location off the coast, and the sequence of views it contributes to along the transportation routes and areas of settlement on the mainland.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	Strong picturesque qualities; the island contributes to the mid and background of views from a wide range of public viewpoints in the District. Views are often framed or partially obscured by intervening landform and structures, with a varying sequence established along SH1 and the main arterial roads in the District.
				Naturalness (h)	The Island has a high degree of natural character, with patterns of landform, landcover and hydrology largely unmodified over the last 20 years and enhanced by active restoration programmes.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The Kāpiti Island landform is clearly expressive of tectonic uplift and a significant landmark and edge to the District.
				Transient values	Transient values are linked to the *effects* of *coastal*

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(h)	*processes* on landform, landcover and landuse including ease of access to the island. Patterns of light and shade, sea haze and cloud formations resulting from seasonal and daily weather systems, *effect* views from the mainland often noticed at sunset.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The majority of the Kāpiti Island is zoned as conservation land. Other features recognised in the District Plan include: heritage forest and wetland *ecological sites* on the main island and taupata shrubland on the Islets; historical buildings that relate to early Māori settlement and whaling activities; and geological feature (Phyllonite belt, *beach* ridges and uplifted sea caves) that are recognised by the NZ Geological Society (of regional significance). Archaeological artefacts relating to early Māori settlement, whaling and productive land use located on the main island and the islets are recognised by the NZ Archaeology Association. The value of the land and sea based flora and fauna, is recognised and protected under the Conservation Act and the Marine Reserves Act and associated with early conservation efforts (under the 1897 Kāpiti Island Public Reserve Act). The Islands are an important landmark and tourism and outdoor recreation resource for the District. Images of the Kāpiti Island are often used to promote the District and its products (e.g. Kapiti Ice cream) and form the context for local artwork and photography.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	Kāpiti means 'joining' or boundary between Ngāi Tara and Rangitāne. Kāpiti Island was an early place of settlement for Māori and the stronghold of Te

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Rauparaha. Several pa sites were located on the main island historically and more than 1000 Ngāti Toa are thought to have lived there during the time of Te Rauparaha. The Island is the context for the Waiorua Battle in 1824 between Ngāti Toa and Rangitāne supporters and the legend of Te Rau-o-te-rangi (a descendent of Toa Rangatira) who swam from Kāpiti across to the mainland to warn others of an impending attack; hence the name of the channel between the mainland and the island. The peak of Kāpiti, Tuteremoana is named after the Rangitāne chief who lived and died on the island. Kāpiti Island is also a place of continued settlement, with descendants of Te Rauparaha living on the north eastern corner of the island who act as *kaitiaki* and have an active role in the management of the reserve hosting organised tours and overnight visitors to the island. **Additional values recorded in the #ART Confederation consultation documents:** The cultural, spiritual, political and economic importance of Kāpiti Island to Ngāti Toa Rangatira cannot be underestimated. Kāpiti Island was the epicentre of the Ngāti Toa Cook Strait empire and remains the spiritual and cultural heart of Ngāti Toa today. It was their victory at the battle of Waiorua (or Te Umupakaroa), fought at the northern end of Kāpiti Island, that marked the definitive establishment of Ngāti Toa mana in the Cook Strait and set the stage for expansion along the south

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					coast of wellington and into Te Tau Ihu (the northern South Island). Kāpiti Island was an ideal base because its higher points provided a view of imminent threat, and the sheer cliffs on the western side of the island meant there were limited landing sites, and, access points could be easily monitored. Kāpiti Island was fundamental to what has been termed the Ngati Toa Rangatira 'maritime empire'. Its location at the northern entrance to Cook Strait was a significant strategic asset which allowed us to cement our position in the region. In terms of resources and economic opportunities, Kāpiti Island was an invaluable asset. Streams and natural springs provided a plentiful water supply, and the coastline abounded in seafood and a thriving population of birds inhabited the forests. In addition, kumara, potato and later corn crops were grown in the fertile soil near Rangatira and Waiorua Point. Kāpiti Island was also located in an advantageous position for whalers, being one of the best anchorage points in the area. At least five whaling stations were located on Kāpiti Island, located at Kahu–o-te Rangi, Rangatira, Taepiro, Wharekohu, and Waiorua, as well as on the offshore islands of Motungarara and Tohoramaurea. The whaling stations were of great economic benefit to Ngāti Toa Rangatira, providing them with a continuous source of trade-goods; Te Rauparaha particularly encouraged their occupation.

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Many of the whalers built up close relationships with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and married into the iwi. Three relevant marriages in particular are important, and all have produced many descendants within Ngāti Toa Rangatira. These were: the marriage of Joseph Thoms to Te Ua Tarikiriki, daughter of Tohunga chief Te Watarauhi Nohorua, the older brother of Te Rauparaha; the marriage of George Stubbs to Metapere Waipunahau, daughter of the chief Te Rangihiroa; and the marriage of John Nicols to Kahe Te Rau-o-te Rangi, daughter of the chief Te Matoha. The latter two marriages produced the noted politician Wi Parata Te Kakakura, and the first Māori doctor and politician Sir Maui Pomare respectively. The focus of Ngati Toa Rangatira settlement began to shift in the 1840s as the political focus of the *iwi* underwent a significant change. The arrival of the Crown and European settlement put pressure on Ngāti Toa landholdings on the mainland. It was also vital to ensure ongoing access to trade, by extending their relationship from whalers to settlers and providing them with livestock and other provisions. Kāpiti Island therefore became less desirable and other settlements with better access to Wellington were favoured. This saw the establishment of Takapūwāhia in Porirua and a refocus of the Ngati Toa Rangatira tribal area; by 1850, Takapūwāhia was a reasonably substantial village.

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					The lack of Christian missions on the island and the devastating *effects* of European disease also meant that the population of Ngāti Toa Rangatira residing on Kāpiti Island was reduced. However, all of this did not change Ngāti Toa Rangatira perception of Kāpiti Island. It was still seen as Ngāti Toa Rangatira land although it was not inhabited to the same extent after 1850. During the latter half of the nineteenth century there were numerous attempts to purchase Kāpiti Island, yet Ngāti Toa Rangatira still retained ownership. However, after numerous Native Land Court investigations, Kāpiti Island was increasingly subdivided into non-viable blocks. Almost all of those admitted by the Native Land Court as owners of the Kāpiti blocks were members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. In 1897 legislation was enacted which meant that it was illegal for land owners on Kāpiti to lease or sell their land to anyone other than the Crown. Due to economic circumstances, the majority of private land on Kāpiti was sold by 1901. Some descendants of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira chief Te Rangihiroa, younger brother of the hereditary chief Te Pehi Kupe, still have homes on Kāpiti, however Ngāti Toa Rangatira as an *iwi* have not been in occupation of the island for over a century. Yet its natural resources, waahi tapu, and historical sites continue to be of great significance. Te Rauparaha decision to re-establish the

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					iwi was the first step in the creation of a new Ngāti Toa Rangatira identity; Kāpiti Island, the springboard from which Ngāti Toa Rangatira were able to expand, was fundamental to this and continues to be central to the cultural identity of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The following waiata expresses the significance of Kāpiti Island to Ngāti Toa Rangatira: Tau mai e Kāpiti te kainga o te hunga kua wehe ki te iwi nui i te po. Te marae i Wai-o-rua tenei te mihia, te wahi i tanuku ait e whakaaro o te motu, kia patua o tamariki I kopaina e koe. Hei tohu ki nga uri whakaheke mai i te mana i tuawhakarere iho i te mana i te wehi o Io nui… i Tau mai e Kāpiti Te Whare Wānanga o ia, o te nui, o te wehi, o te Toa. Whakakaupapa I te nohotahi, a Awa, a Toa, a Raukawa. I heke mai i Kawhia ki te kawe tikanga hei oramo ngā uri o muri nei Tau mai e Kāpiti te kainga tupu o te wehi, o te toa, o te whakamanawanui….i Tau mai e Kāpiti Te kainga te kino, o te mau-a-hara, o te kaitangata e air a hoki ki ngā kupu whakapae o ngā iwi maha o te motu nei

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Ko Rangatira te marae tenei te mihia Tona rite he marae paenga whakairo, ki roto o Kaiweka, he marae rongonui ki runga ki raro tawhio noa….a Tau mai e Kāpiti Whakatarewarewa mai ki te rangatahi e hao nei. Waikanua Waikatohu, e mau ki ngā mana i ngā mana i ngaaia e koe. Ohia mai ra te manaakitanga a ngā tupuna kua wehe ki te po hei mauri whakakaha i te hinengaro O Tama, o Hine e pae nei The place that answered the desires of the country That your children should be sacrificed. A symbol for the coming generations Of the majestic authority of ancient times, Of the power and awe of Io-nui, We salute you Kāpiti The centre of learning devoted to the current of the great, O the awesome, of the warrior, Created for the unity of te Āti Awa, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngāti Raukawa, Those who migrated from Kawhia with a legacy Nourishing and giving life to those generations to come. Stand there Kāpiti, the homeland Of the awesome, of the warrior, of the sure and confident. We salute you Kāpiti, The home of evil, of vengeance, of cannibalism,

District Plan ID: 05	Kāpiti Islands Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					According to the accusations of the many, We salute Rangatira, That which is likened to the gathering place of the great chiefs At Kaiwekaa famous plaza Known in the north, the south, at all points. We salute you Kāpiti, Gaze upon the youth that gather here. Who shall say who will take hold of the authority vested in you? Bestow the blessings of those ancestors who have passed on, As an empowering life-force for the minds and imaginations Of the children gathered here.
				Historical associations (a)	The Island is the associated with early and continued Māori settlement, whaling and early productive land uses. It is also linked to the early establishment of the conservation movement in NZ, where the island was identified as a bird sanctuary in the late 1800's and is associated with the work of the conservationist Richard Henry (known particularly for his work in preserving the kakapo), who was a caretaker on the island during the early 1900's.
			Potential threats		Climate change, visitor activities/numbers and potential *effect*s on flora/fauna/freshwater values, reserve and private land development: *earthwork*s; vegetation clearance; structure typologies, including location, density, *height*, reflectivity etc.

District Plan ID: 06	Ngarara Wetland Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
06	Wetland landscape include Te Harakeke/Kawakahia outstanding water body and dune land backdrop.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	Ngarara wetland landscape is expressive of the older dune formation processes (Waitarere-Motuiti and the older consolidated Foxton dunes) and interdunal hydrological patterns. This includes the sequence of raupo and flax wetlands and lakelets in the Ngarara and Waimeha Stream catchment The indigenous flora and fauna, although degraded, represent wetland, swamp forest and dry dune forest patterns.
				Research and education (h)	The area illustrates dune formation processes and hydrological patterns, as well as lowland flora and fauna now rare in the District. Freshwater biota of Ngarara Stream is well studied and there is ongoing hydrological and ecological survey through the Ngarara Farm wetland areas as part of the Regional Council's Natural Resource Plan.
				Rarity (h)	The second largest area of harakeke flaxland and raupo reedland in the Kāpiti District (after Pukehou wetland). An important representation of habitat formally common in the Kapiti Coast District. Wetland habitat is nationally rare and dune forest and swamp forest is rare in Foxton Ecological District. Nationally endangered Bittern are resident in the Ngarara farm wetlands. Hydrological system largely unmodified; unusual for a peri urban/lowland setting.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	Part of a wetland sequence over more than 60 ha from open dune lakelet to mature swamp forest with complex patterns of hydrology. Overall sequence includes the Totara (outside the ONF/L and highly modified), Te Harakeke/ Kawakahia wetland and tributaries of the

District Plan ID: 06	Ngarara Wetland Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Ngarara Stream (once managed as a drain but now being allowed to naturalise). Combined dune and wetland areas across Ngarara landscapes provide habitat for kereru, eel and mudfish with lightly grazed dunes supporting regenerating bush and kahikatea on the Ngarara Farm, the closest to the coast in the District. Waterways and *indigenous vegetation* provide significant seasonal food resources for wildlife and links between the Tararuas (Hemi Matenga) and the coast.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Part of a prominent sequence of dune land and interdunal wetlands extending from Te Moana Rd to Peka Peka with landforms largely unmodified. *Indigenous vegetation* patterns that thread through this landscape establish links between the mountains and the sea.
				Memorability (mh)	Ngarara wetland is a memorable landscape due to its undulating topography, setting as part of a dune and wetland sequence, the presence of water, indigenous fauna, extensive wetland habitat, views afforded from public roads and its proximity to the wider *coastal environment*.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Strong picturesque qualities are associated with the distinct topography of the dune backdrop, predominate rural landuse and extensive areas of bush and wetlands and where a sequence of more intimate views is set against the backdrop of the Hemi Matenga escarpment.
				Naturalness (mh)	Moderate-high degree of *natural character* associated with the dune and wetland sequence, patterns of indigenous flora and fauna and extensive wetland habitat, predominant rural landuse and sparse settlement patterns that contrast strongly with adjacent

District Plan ID: 06	Ngarara Wetland Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					urban areas.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	Ngarara is expressive of dune formation processes and, although modified and degraded, hydrological and *indigenous vegetation* patterns that typify these landforms. The dune landforms are largely unmodified with the immediate backdrop to the wetland forming part of a sequence that extends from Te Moana to Peka Peka Road.
				Transient values (mh)	Transient values are associated with seasonal hydrological patterns and bird habitat range.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	Features recognised in the District Plan are: heritage ecosites including the harakeke (Kawakahia/Te Harakeke) wetland. The Kawakahia/Te Harakeke wetland is protected by QEII covenant, recognised by DoC as a RAP site and by the Wellington Regional Council under the Key Native Ecosystems Programme and as an Outstanding Natural Waterbody in the Natural Resources Plan. There are archaeological sites clustered along the dune landform, associated with early Maori settlement (Te Maumaupurapura and Taewapirau Pa nearby), as recognised by the NZ Archaeological Association and documented in the MacKays to Peka Peka Expersway (M2PP) application. A number of these are associated with the Ngarara Wetland area.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	Linked with known pa sites along the Waimeha and Kukutauaki Streams with the wetland system historically important as a mahinga kai including eel weirs used by Muaupoko. Historic transport routes are thought to have existed along the waterways, and where the Waimeha flowed behind the dunes and into the Waikanae River

District Plan ID: 06	Ngarara Wetland Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					prior to European excavation. Land at Ngarara was also previously owned by Wi Parata, one of the first Maori MP's.
				Historical associations (h)	The area is linked with early Maori (Muaupoko, Ati Awa and Ngati Toa) and European settlement. Ngarara area was the home of Wi Parata (Waikanae was originally called Parata Township) and William Field a landowner, who had early conservation and tramping interests (Field Hut). Wetland featured in art works by Frances Hodgkins (Fields sister in-law). The area supported *farming* by Maori and Pakeha, forestry and catchment modification (including a new outlet for the Waimeha Stream commissioned by Field).
			Potential threats		Water catchment management-existing hydrological links and freshwater values, *earthworks* including building platforms and tracks, *indigenous vegetation* removal, [residential] development-structure typologies, location, density, *height* etc, *infrastructure* upgrades-roading, telecommunications, power, gas (existing line), edge development typologies (existing context; rural character), pest/weed populations.

District Plan ID: 07	Waikanae Estuary Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
07	The tidal estuary and series of interconnected lagoons/lakelets and	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	Largest representative estuarine area in the District. Expressive of *coastal processes* and river and dune land hydrological patterns. Indigenous flora and fauna, although compromised by disturbance and exotic

District Plan ID: 07	Waikanae Estuary Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
	wetlands at the mouth of the Waikanae River.				species represents of a wide range of habitats, that reflect relative exposure to the coast, water flows and salt content. The area also signifies the mainland extent of the Kāpiti Marine Reserve environment.
				Research and education (h)	The southern banks recognised as a Department of Conservation Scientific Reserve, in which a wide range of habitats are represented with regular monitoring carried out by Greater Wellington Regional Council. The dynamic confluence of marine, coastal, alluvial and dune formation processes has been mapped and birds have been surveyed over many decades.
				Rarity (h)	Salt marsh, fresh water wetland, dune lakes and dune habitats on-site, are recognised as nationally under represented habitat types. One of only a few sites for migrating waders in the Wellington Region including Spoonbills.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	Although modified and degraded, the site is an important remnant of the duneland hydrological patterns that once extended through to the Waimeha Stream. It includes a sequence of interconnected freshwater lakelets, saltwater lagoons and marshes, tidal sand flats and sandy *beach*es. This provides habitat for fauna that move between sea, river and land habitats. It is an important sea and air link between Kāpiti Island and the mainland, and forms part of the Waikanae River corridor that extends from the mountains to the sea. It provides habitat for over 60 bird species including banded dotterel, fernbird, white heron, dabchick, South Island pied oystercatcher and the national and the national and international migratory species such as terek sandpiper

District Plan ID: 07	Waikanae Estuary Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					and bar-tailed godwit. The estuary provides habitat for regionally and nationally rare indigenous fish species that require fresh and saltwater, including several species of whitebait and long and short fin eels. The estuary shows diverse patterns of indigenous flora, along side naturalising exotic species, including regionally rare species.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Although modified and surrounded by areas of residential development, the sites hydrological system consists of an identifiable sequence of fresh water bodies that run at right angles to the coast. The coherency of this system is reinforced by patterns of regenerating flora and fauna and the alignment of recreational tracks along the banks of the river.
				Memorability (h)	The estuary is a memorable feature due to the strong presence of water and the views this area affords of the *coastal environment*, Kāpiti Island, the landmark escarpments and peaks of the Akatarawa ranges.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	Strong picturesque qualities linked to the meandering path of the Waikanae River and the sequence of views along the walkway. Pockets of 'wilderness' are apparent where indigenous flora and fauna predominate and more intimate scenes are contrasted with the wider coastal views at the edge of the estuary.
				Naturalness (h)	The estuary has a moderate-high degree of natural character. Patterns of landform, landcover and hydrology, although modified and degraded, contrast strongly with surrounding urban areas and are enhanced by the presence of water, diverse wildlife and the restoration programmes that are in place.
				Expressiveness /	River and dune hydrological patterns are legible, while

District Plan ID: 07	Waikanae Estuary Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				legibility (h)	restoration projects in place enhance a range of indigenous habitats. Along the coast the river mouth forms a distinct landmark and context for views up into the ranges, that feature the escarpments of Mataihuka and Otaihanga, Papakirae and Mt Kapakapanui.
				Transient values (h)	Transient values are an important characteristic of this area. Dynamic coastal and river processes predominate due to changing salt water and fresh water levels and the migratory patterns of avifauna, fish and shellfish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The majority of the area is zoned as open space (conservation and scenic) and river corridor. Other features that are recognised in the District Plan include scheduled heritage ecosites: salt marsh, freshwater wetland, dune lake and dune system and habitat for fish and avifauna. Heritage building sites in close proximity include; Arapawaiti urupa, the Ferry Inn, Bishop Hadfield Church site and St Michaels Church. Midden and urupā sites are recognised around the estuary by the NZ Archaeology Association. Ecological values are recognised by the Department of Conservation as a nationally significant reserve with recommended areas for protection (RAP sites). The foreshore is recognised under the Marine Reserves Act. Marine reserve and estuary recognised by GWRC as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (in the current GWRC Coastal Plan) and moderate Site of Special Wildlife Interest (SSW1). to high Flood protection methods include periodic excavation of river mouth to ensure unimpeded flows out to sea and to prevent natural migration of the river mouth to the south.

District Plan ID: 07	Waikanae Estuary Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Tourism resource with guided tours and the scientific reserve. Important informal recreation resource with tracks part of the coastal cycle way and connecting to the Paraparaumu *esplanade reserve* and the Waikanae River walkway through to SH1. DoC managed boardwalk, and Recreation and *Esplanade Reserve*s managed by KCDC.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	The estuary was a place of early Māori settlement, with nearby pā at Kena Kena (in line with Mazengarb Road- and possible location of the river mouth in pre European times), Arapawiti and Waimea. The area was an important fresh and sea water mahinga kai, historically, including highly valued eel weirs. There were also transport routes along the waterways. The Waimea River once flowed behind the dunes and into the Waikanae River prior to the European excavation of a new river mouth out through the dunes. Use as a sea and freshwater fishery is continued, although it is degraded by run off and the modification of waterways. The area has important context for the Kuititanga Battle (near Waimeha Pā) between Āti Awa and Ngāti Raukawa. It constitutes a defining awa; in relation to whakapapa and *hapū* boundaries.
				Historical Associations (h)	The area was the context for the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi (probably at Kena Kena, witnessed by Octavius Hadfield) by A.R.T, representatives including women. The area was the context of early Māori and European settlement, including one of the first churches in the District set up by Octavius Hadfield. The estuary was an important crossing point along the coastal Old Coach Road with the ferry house and crossing at

District Plan ID: 07	Waikanae Estuary Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Arapawhaiti (along Kotuku Drive).
			Potential threats		Pest/weed populations, climate change, coastal erosion, flood and coastal hazard management strategies, levels /management of public access, edge development, and water catchment management/fresh water values.

District Plan ID: 08	Hemi Matenga Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
08	A distinct escarpment that extends from Reikorangi Road through to Te Hapua Road, in the foothills of the Tararuas.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The most prominent escarpment in the District rising to 560 metres, with steep western slopes and a gentler incline to the east. Deposits of cone-like gravels ('flanglomerate') built up on the western slopes from accelerated erosion during the last Ice Age are the most distinct in the District and probably steepened by fault action. Slopes predominately covered by remnant and regenerating kohekohe-tawa-tītoki dominated forest, with areas of broadleaf located on the upper slopes (including mature kamahi, rimu and some rātā) and is characteristic of historic altitudinal vegetation patterns across much of the foothills. Higher density of kohekohe on lower slopes probably induced by disturbance (both earthquakes and human clearance).
				Research and education (h)	The escarpment is a well defined tectonic landform with substantive bush areas and is accessible to the public (Kohekohe, Parata and Te Au Route).
				Rarity (h)	It is the largest area of kohekohe dominated forest in the District and forest of its type in New Zealand.

District Plan ID: 08	Hemi Matenga Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Ecosystem functioning (natural Science factors) (h)	The escarpment contributes to existing ecological links between Tararua ranges and the lowlands/Kāpiti Island. Tributaries to the Te Hapua Rd wetland areas and the Kapakapanui Stream (that feeds into the Waikanae River) originate along the escarpments eastern slopes. Vegetation allows near contiguous links with the Kaitawa Reserve and Tararua Forest Park, linking montane to lowland areas. Kohekohe provide substantial winter food source for forest bird species, including bellbird and tui.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Escarpment is part of a sequence that includes Paekākāriki, Matahuika and Nīkau. The landform is largely unmodified with a distinct ridgeline and sweeping form with *indigenous vegetation* retained along the majority of its extent. The reserve forms a distinct boundary to the regular pattern of lifestyle-rural residential development on the lower slopes.
				Memorability (h)	It is a memorable feature due to its prominence along SH1 and as an important backdrop/landmark for areas of settlement in the southern parts of the District. Parata track lookout provides expansive views of the coastline, Kāpiti Island and the inland ranges.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The escarpment possesses strong picturesque qualities, as the mid ground of a broader Tararua Range view and backdrop to areas of settlement from Waikanae to Peka Peka.
				Naturalness (h) (Aesthetic values)	There is a moderate-high degree of *natural character* along the southern end of the escarpment (the conservation zone) associated with the distinct landform

District Plan ID: 08	Hemi Matenga Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					and continuous pattern of *indigenous vegetation* in contrast to adjacent urban areas. *Natural character* values are reduced by the exotic forestry plantations and pastoral land use at northern extent of the escarpment.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	Landforms are largely unmodified and expressive of both tectonic activity and accelerated erosion and deposition of gravels during the last Ice Age. The escarpment forms an important landmark and edge to areas of settlement (Waikanae).
				Transient values (m)	Transient values are associated with the seasonal ranging patterns of forest bird species from the Tararua Ranges.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The majority extent of the escarpment is zoned as conservation land. Other features recognised on the District Plan heritage ecosites are: Hemi Matenga kohekohe-tawa-tioki Forest (national significance). Recreational tracks (off Kakariki Grove and Tui Cres) provide expansive views of the coastal area with Te Au as the highest point. Landscape highly valued as a backdrop to residential and rural residential areas located on the lower slopes.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	The reserve land was originally owned by Hemi Matenga, brother of Wiremu Parata, both members of a distinguished Ngāti Toa family. Māori land ownership is continued on the eastern slopes behind the escarpment.
				Historical associations (mh)	The Reserve area is part of the wider 'Matenga Estate' established in 1956 as a subdivision contribution.

District Plan ID: 08	Hemi Matenga Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
			Potential threats		[residential] development typologies within and adjacent to the ONL including *effects* of perceptions of natural character/views of the escarpment, *earthworks* including tracks, plantation forest management (harvesting schedules), *infrastructure* development/upgrades, pest/weed populations

District Plan ID: 09	Whareroa Dunelands Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
09	The coastal dunelands and wetland areas north of Paekākāriki, that extends to the west of SH1 and north to the settlement of Raumati South. The area is managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council as the QE Park and by Department of Conservation as the MacKay's Wetland.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	The Whareroa dune landforms are part of a much larger dune sequence that extends between the Whanganui River and Paekākāriki. Small areas of regenerating indigenous coastal dune and wetland vegetation are representative of successional patterns on young dunes through the District.
				Research and education (mh)	There is a well defined pattern of foredune and consolidated inland dunes that is expressive of distinct dune formation series, with some peat based wetland areas retained near MacKay's crossing and Poplar Avenue. The Whareroa Dunes are recognised by the New Zealand Geological Society to be of regional

District Plan ID: 09	Whareroa Dunelands Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					significance and scientific/educational value.
				Rarity (mh)	One of the most substantial sequences of unmodified dune landforms within the District. Indigenous foredune, dune shrubland, forest and wetland vegetation present are recognised as nationally under-represented habitat types by Department of Conservation. The kahikatea remnant near MacKay's Crossing is rare in the Foxton Ecological District.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	The park has highly modified vegetation patterns, with over 3/4 of the area under pasture. Regenerating areas are associated with managed areas near the main park buildings, the streams and the foredune near the mouth of Whareroa. More extensive areas of patchy shrubland and broadleaf forest are located north of Whareroa stream. Ecological values of the wetland vegetation have been enhanced by recent stock exclusion and restoration. The hydrological patterns are highly modified (Whareroa Stream in particular), but areas ephemeral ponding have been retained. Riparian vegetation is now being restored along the two main streams (Wainui and the Whareroa), and over 17Ha of wetland area (although largely constructed) is fenced. A broad range of habitats and restoration projects support increasing populations of exotic and indigenous birds, including the rare kakariki (Paekākāriki namesake). Higher freshwater values in the Wainui stream support populations of long fin eel and giant kokopu.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Identifiable patterns of landform, landcover and land use are most evident along the foreshore, where the dunes are largely unmodified and patches of regenerating māhoe dominated bush occur.

District Plan ID: 09	Whareroa Dunelands Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Memorability (mh)	It is a memorable feature due to the undulating sequence of the dune landforms, the patterns of hydrology and the sequence of views this area affords of Kāpiti Island, the wider *coastal environment* (including the south island) and the landmark razor back ridge of Transmission Gully and Wainui in the Akatarawa region.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Picturesque qualities of this feature are associated with the undulating topography, pastoral land use and the sequence of views experienced that vary in terms of openness and enclosure and feature known landmarks.
				Naturalness (mh)	The area has a moderate degree of *natural character* as a result of the dune landform, unmodified sections of the waterways and wetland, the dominance of *coastal processes* and the relative absence of buildings (in contrast with the surrounding urban areas). The *beach* areas adjacent to the park provide more of a wilderness experience.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The feature is expressive of *coastal processes* and lowland hydrological patterns and forms a distinct landmark near the southern extent of the District.
				Transient values (mh)	Transient bird and fish populations feature, with other seasonal patterns related to *coastal processes*, as well as the incidence of salt laden winds.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	MacKay's wetland is zoned as a conservation area and QE Park as an open space zone. Other features that are recognised in the District Plan are: ecological heritage sites including the coastal foredunes and MacKay's Crossing Wetland (regional significance) and kahikatea and mānuka wetland (District significance) with wetland and foredune areas also recognised by Department of

District Plan ID: 09	Whareroa Dunelands Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Conservation as RAP sites; heritage buildings linked to the formation of the park and the US Marine Corps encampment; and a waahi tapu site - the Aperahama Mutu-Mira Whānau Cemetery. Other burial sites, middens and oven sites within the foredunes are recognised by the New Zealand Archaeological Association. There are also known pā sites at Wainui and Whareroa Streams. The park is highly valued as a recreational resource with the dune lands providing a popular holiday camp, an extensive network of picnic areas, cycle, pedestrian and horse riding tracks and whitebaiting areas. In addition, a range of *beach* activities extend from the settlements of Paekākāriki and Raumati South along the foreshore.
				Values to tāngata whenua (b)	The area is associated with a significant sequence of archaeological sites within the foredunes, including waahi tapu and known pā sites.
				Historical associations (h)	The area is a place of early settlement by Māori and Europeans and associated with whaling stations on the mainland complementing those on Kāpiti Island and *farming* practices as part of the 'Wareroa' Block. Known site of early transportation routes; the Old Coach Road along the *beach* and MacKay's (rail) crossing established in the early 1900s. Formation of the park linked with land acquired for the US Marine Corps encampment in the 1940's where over 15,000 men were housed in temporary dwellings (and an area above MacKay's Crossing to the east of SH1). The Park was founded in 1953 to commemorate the Queen's visit and quickly became a popular weekend and holiday destination for generations of locals and

District Plan ID: 09	Whareroa Dunelands Outstanding Natural Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					other visitors.
			Potential threats		Coastal erosion, water catchment management/fresh water values, visitor numbers/activities and *effect*s on indigenous flora and fauna and dune landforms, pest populations.

District Plan ID: 10	Akatarawa Corridor Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
10	Eastern range of the Akatarawa area that extends along the Maunganui-Papakirae ridge including parts of the Akatarawa Forest Park and the Maungakotuktuku and Paraparaumu Reserve.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The ranges are expressive of uplift and the slip-strike Ohariu and Akatarawa faults. Landforms are comprised of uplifted Torlesse supergroup greywacke, with Maunganui Peak above 700 metres. Significant areas of *indigenous vegetation* have been retained in this landscape including primary forest with kamahi and Tararua ecodomains represented.
				Research and education (h)	Landforms are expressive of tectonic uplift as well as alluvial and colluvial processes. The ranges support significant areas of podocarp/tawa and podocarp/kamahi forest with remnants of loess influenced lowland tawa-nīkau forest. These areas provide habitat for a diverse range of indigenous bird and insect species that are enhanced by pest control programmes.
				Rarity (h)	The area provides habitat for kaka and kakariki and invertebrates that are rare on the mainland.
				Ecosystem functioning	Forms part of an important lower foothill corridor that extends from the Hutt Valley District through to the

District Plan ID: 10	Akatarawa Corridor Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(h)	Kāpiti Coast lowlands, with highly varied habitats for indigenous flora and fauna. Forms the headwaters of most streams in the southern part of the District and is and important part of the Waikanae River catchment.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	The corridor is aligned with a distinct north east tending ridgeline, with a sequence of identifiable peaks and spurs. Landforms are predominately unmodified, with vegetation patterns clearly expressive of varying soil conditions and altitude.
				Memorability (mh)	A memorable landscape due to the extent of the *indigenous vegetation* cover and its association the Maunganui-Papakirae ridge and as a back drop to the Maungakotukutuku Valley.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Picturesque qualities associated with views afforded from public roads and areas of settlement; as the mid and foreground element enclosing valley systems and providing opportunities for a more accessible 'wilderness' experience than in the main Tararua ranges.
				Naturalness (mh)	Associated with a moderate-high degree of natural character, as patterns of landform and hydrology, largely unmodified and landcover including remnant primary forest and enhanced by active restoration programmes.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The ranges are very expressive of tectonic uplift and alluvial processes and distinct altitudinal ecodomains. Peaks along the ridgeline comprise well known landmarks and edge to the southern end of the District.
				Transient values (m)	Associated with the ranging patterns of indigenous fauna, with forest birds more evident in lowland areas

District Plan ID: 10	Akatarawa Corridor Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					during the colder months.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The Akatarawa connects part of the Regional Council's Akatarawa Forest Park and Department of Conservation's Maungakotukutuku and Paraparaumu scenic reserve zoned as conservation land and these hills are known as the 'Maungatooks'. Other features identified in the District Plan include: heritage ecosites that extend along the corridor and form part of the 43,000 ha the Tararua range wilderness area. Part of the southern water catchment area. Combined with the main Tararua ranges, the corridor has a significant role in conserving the indigenous biodiversity of the lower North Island and a crucial role in conserving water quality and supply, while minimising flood risk to the surrounding lowland areas. The Akatarawa Forest Park is a significant tourism and recreation resource providing hunting areas as well as 4WD, horse-riding walking and cycling tracks; part of the internationally renowned Karapoti Classic.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	Area valued historically for forest resources and accessible along the Maungakotukutuku Stream. Māori names for most of the peaks and waterways indicate long held associations with significance to particular *iwi* and *hapū*.
				Historical associations (mh)	Maungakotuktuku Road associated with native timber milling and early productive *farming* activities in the District with older farm buildings retained near the entrance to the Akatarawa Forest Park. Area also known for deer *farming* during the 1970s.
			Potential		Vegetation clearance: *earthworks* including tracks,

District Plan ID: 10	Akatarawa Corridor Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
			threats		[residential] development on non conservation land; building typologies, location, *height*, density, pest populations, *infrastructure* development/upgrade

District Plan ID: 11	Paekākāriki Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
11	The steep coastal escarpment, elevated dunes and rocky foreshore south of Paekākāriki settlement.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The escarpment and rocky shoreline with elevated dunes are expressive of tectonic uplift and coastal and colluvial/alluvial processes. The vegetation patterns are representative of exposed coastal forest, an important characteristic of the District and widespread historically.
				Research and education (h)	The escarpment, rocky foreshore and dune landforms represent geological and ecological features of local and regional significance. It is prominently located with public viewpoints along the Centennial Highway and access via Paekākāriki Hill Road and the railway escarpment track.
				Rarity (h)	The narrow extent of the coastal plain and the rocky foreshore are a unique feature of this part of the District reflecting current patterns of coastal erosion. Coastal *indigenous vegetation* is recognised as an under-represented habitat nationally.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	Kohekohe coastal forest degraded and exposed; provides minor habitat for indigenous fauna. The coastal areas support rocky shore shellfish species and

District Plan ID: 11	Paekākāriki Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					shallow water fisheries.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	The patterns of landcover and land use strongly reflect underlying landforms and proximity to the coast, including the alignment the main transportation routes directly along the base of the escarpment.
				Memorability (h)	Scenic qualities are associated with the steep escarpment, the exposed coastline and the expansive views this area affords of the coast through to Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Island and the wider *coastal environment*. Views of this landscape often feature in promotional material and in holiday snap shots.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	Sublime qualities of this landscape are associated with the scale of the escarpment and its proximity to the coast and main transportation routes, the sense of wilderness along the coast and the 'precariousness' of the transportation routes.
				Naturalness (h)	A high degree of *natural character* is associated with the prominent escarpment landform and the rocky foreshore. The dominance and dynamics of the *coastal processes*, the absence of buildings across much of this landscape and the unmodified foredunes (Paekākāriki Domain-Ames St Park) all contribute to the sense of wilderness.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The site is expressive of both tectonic and *coastal processes*. The coastal escarpment forms an important landmark that defines the southern extent of the District.
				Transient values (h)	Transient values relate to the *effect*s of diurnal and seasonal climatic conditions on coastal erosion

District Plan ID: 11	Paekākāriki Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					processes and the incidence of strong salt laden winds, sea spray etc.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The Paekākāriki domain/Ames Street Park and the area along the Paekākāriki escarpment are zoned open space. Other features recognised in the District Plan are the mānoe forest on the Ames Street dunes and the Kohekohe forest along the escarpment, both recognised as ecological heritage sites; and a heritage group of pohutakawa and cabbage trees opposite the 'Fishermans Table restaurant'. Midden, pits and a defensible Pā site are recognised by the New Zealand Archaeological Association along the upper slopes of the escarpment. Popular recreational tracks located along the railway escarpment and in Ames Street Park with access to an uninhabited section of the *beach*; once a residential area with houses removed due to coastal erosion. Valued lookout points and memorial along the Centennial Highway and Paekākāriki Hill Road.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	There are pit sites along the escarpment ridge which are associated with early patterns of settlement. Karaka along the base of the cliff also thought to have been planted by *iwi* pre Ngāti Toa. Early transportation routes along the base and ridge of the escarpment through to Porirua Harbour and Pauatahanui inlet were used for defence, trade and to connect (Ngāti Toa) *hapū*. **Additional values recorded in the #ART confederation consultation documents:**

District Plan ID: 11	Paekākāriki Escarpment Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Name of a group of mussel rocks below Fisherman's table, Paekākāriki. An old cultivation ground east of the main highway of Paekākāriki. The name of a place settled by the Ngāti Toa *hapū* Ngāti Haumia. A small fortified pa occupied by a section of the Manukorihi people of Ātiawa. Situated on the rocky slopes about a half a mile south of Fisherman's Table, Paekākāriki. Name of a steep hill at Paekākāriki. Te Puka - Name of a place at Paekākāriki on the southern side of the main highway about a half a mile north of the railway line. There is also a stream there by this name.
				Historical associations (h)	The escarpment is a southern gateway to the District. Important track, road and rail routes were constructed along the base and ridge of the escarpment at considerable cost and technical difficulty. Paekākāriki Hill also forms the context for the escape of Te Rangihaeata from Battle Hill and the Hutt Valley campaign.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, *earthworks*, [ridgeline/skyline] development typologies, location, density etc., pest/weed populations, coastal erosion, [*infrastructure*] development/upgrade.

Schedule 3.5 Special Amenity Landscapes

Physical, perceptual and associated factors contributing to landscape values for each area were identified as part of a District wide and whole landscape assessment. Where more detailed assessment is required to determine the *effects* of a particular consent application, factors relevant to the site and the proposal will be confirmed. This may include the identification of additional factors and landscape values, unique to a particular site, that are relevant to section 6(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Policy 25 of the Wellington Regional Policy Statement; as determined through a finer grain assessment.

District Plan ID: 12	Waitawa-Waiorongomai Dune Lakes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
12	The sequence of lakes, wetlands and lagoons in the parabolic dunelands north of Ōtaki, including Lake Waitawa, Kopureherehere and Waiorongomai.	NZ Topo Map BN33	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	The area consists of a largely intact sequence of fore and inland parabolic dunes abutting marine sandstone. Hydrological patterns, although modified through extensive drainage channels, are extensive. These features facilitate intact links between the mountains and the sea and include lakes, lagoons (lakelets) and wetland areas that are part of a much broader sequence up to the Ohau River. The group are the largest lakes in the District. Lakes Waitawa and Kopureherehere are formed at the edge of the duneland, and expose marine sandstones. *Indigenous vegetation* remnants feature a range of successional stages of swampland form rushland through to mature kahikatea swamp forest and tawa-kohekohe (minus logged podocarps) that would have been characteristic of the oldest dune phases. Mature tītoki and karaka may be representative of deliberate plantings by Māori as orchard specimens. The area also provides a home for fresh water fish, birds, and wetland plant species such as kapungawha, spotless crake and kereru.
				Research and	The site is expressive of dune formation (Foxton and

District Plan ID: 12	Waitawa-Waiorongomai Dune Lakes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				education (mh)	Waitarere Motuiti series), marine deposition and alluvial processes. Diverse habitats are represented in varying water bodies and forest remnants representative of foreshore to inland dune sequences and sedimentary substrates.
				Rarity (mh)	These are the most extensive network of lakes in the District with wetland habitats that are under represented nationally. Coastal forests have been largely cleared throughout the District in other areas, and the tawa forest remnants in this landscape are uncommon in the Foxton ecological District. In contrast to other more populated areas, the dune landforms are largely intact.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Although modified and degraded, the hydrological patterns and bush remnants form important links between the mountains and the sea. Dune lake, swamp forest and dry forest are represented on-site. The area provides habitat for forest birds in winter months, as well as freshwater fish species.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Extensive sequence of dunes and lakes with associated wetland areas that extend well beyond the Kāpiti Coast District. Landforms largely unmodified with remnant vegetation reinforcing diversity of habitat and hydrological patterns.
				Memorability (mh)	Associated with the sequence of lakes, the undulating topography, mature tītoki and karaka trees (associated with Māori occupation), tawa-kohekohe forest uncommon in duneland and visual/ perceptual links to the coast.
				Aesthetic paradigm	The site has picturesque qualities with views confined

District Plan ID: 12	Waitawa-Waiorongomai Dune Lakes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(mh)	by dune landforms that feature lakes and pockets of bush.
				Naturalness (mh)	Associated with a moderate degree of natural character. The natural patterns of landform, landcover and hydrology are clearly identifiable, although modified and degraded. Existing pattern of public roads and lower density settlement increase the sense of wilderness, with foreshore areas some of the most remote in the District.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The lake sequence is expressive of tectonic uplift and down thrusting, marine sedimentary and dune land formation processes with resultant hydrological patterns. The lakes form an important landmark and a unique edge/northern boundary to the District.
				Transient values (mh)	The lakes are associated with migratory patterns of bird and fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (mh)	Features that are recognised in the District Plan include: heritage ecosites such as Pylon Swamp, Simcox Swamp, Lake Kopureherehere, Lake Waitawa, Waimanguru Lagoon, Ropopotakatataka Lake, Ngatotora Lagoon and Lake Waiorongomai -recognised as nationally under-represented habitats (adversely affected by grazing), as well as important habitat for threatened bird and plant species. Ngatotora Lagoon, Lake Huritini and Lake Waiorongomai are protected by QE II covenant and as Doc RAP sites. The majority of wetland, lake and foreshore areas are recognised by Department of Conservation as threatened environments. Island pā site, at Waitawa, is

District Plan ID: 12	Waitawa-Waiorongomai Dune Lakes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					recognised by NZ Archaeological Association. Forest Lakes Camp and Conference centre was established in the 1970s, and is regularly used by church and school groups for water based outdoor education and as an alternative site for national water ski event site (usually held at Lake Inspiration). It is also used by the local community for waka ama training, day walks and as a picnic site.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	The island pā site at Waitawa Lake and temporary food gathering sites, with shell middens located in the fore dunes. The network of lakes, lagoons and wetland areas, with Māori names, indicate established associations. Established karaka groves suggest deliberate cultivation as an 'orchard' species.
				Historical associations (mh)	The area was once an important flax milling area (several mill sites are located on the Waikawa Stream). It was also a site of early European settlement and productive land use (Simcox Swamp). Forest Lakes has also been used as a school camp site over several generations.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, *earthworks* (sensitive landforms), water catchment management, changes to hydrology patterns, stock management, [residential] development typologies, location, *height*, scale etc; dune and lake areas, pest populations.

District Plan ID: 13	**Northern Beaches** Special Amenity Landscape	**Map Location**	**Factor**	**Criteria / *RS**	**Factor / Criteria Description**
13	*Beach* and public foredune areas north of Waikanae Beach settlement including, the Pharazyn Reserve the Mangaone Stream mouth (the Waiorongomai Dunes, Waitohu Stream Mouth, Ōtaki River Mouth and Kōwhai Stream Mouth/Te Hapua Dunes have been assessed separately)	NZ Topo Map BN32 & BN33	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	*Beach* and foredune areas are expressive of the *coastal processes* influencing the northern coastline of the District, beyond the sheltering *effect*s of Kāpiti Island. Landforms are also modified by alluvial processes, particularly from the Ohau River (outside the District) and the Ōtaki River. Foredunes and *beach* areas of the Northern *Beach*es are typically less modified than in the Southern *Beach* areas and feature an advancing shoreline.
				Research and education (mh)	Related to coastal and alluvial processes and colonising indigenous flora and coastal bird and fish species.
				Rarity (mh)	Processes contrast markedly with those of the Southern Beaches and are largely unaffected by erosion control measures as they feature an advancing shoreline. Foredunes feature greater areas of colonising indigenous plants than in the Southern Beaches due to lack of modification and reduced vehicle/public access.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	The *beach*es have areas of colonising indigenous plant species, such as spinifex and pohuehue on the foredunes, although these are threatened by exotic weed species and vehicle/pedestrian access near road ends, stream mouths and areas of settlement. Beach areas support important wildlife habitat, with minimal vehicle traffic disturbance (particularly north of the Waitohu Stream), that includes feeding and roosting

District Plan ID: 13	Northern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					sites for sea and wading bird species and shell fish beds such as tua tua. Minor fish spawning habitat at the Mangaone Stream Mouth is affected by runoff.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	The northern beaches extend over approximately 20km in a gentle arc, from the edge of Waikanae Beach through to the District's northern boundary; as can be seen on a clear day. Patterns of landform on the beach areas are clearly expressive of *coastal processes*, with marked variations relating to the *effect*s of river and stream mouths. Similarly, patterns of landform in the foredunes mark the diminishing *effect*s of Kāpiti Island on *coastal processes* and the localised *effect*s of river and stream outflow. Vegetation patterns are fairly consistent mix of colonising exotic and indigenous species. A relatively uniform backdrop of pastoral landuse and clustered settlement, also contributes to the sense of order and pattern.
				Memorability (h)	A highly memorable landscape due to the scale of the uninterrupted *beach*, the dynamic qualities of the *coastal environment* and the views the area affords of important landmarks such as Kāpiti Island and the inland ranges.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The picturesque qualities relate to sequence of views afforded through this landscape that are framed by the foredunes and vary as a result of the *effect*s of changing weather conditions and aspect. For example, the views of Kāpiti from the Pharazyn Reserve are at relatively close range and of the eastern coast of the Island where as at Waitohu Stream mouth the views are of the northern cliffs of the Island viewed at a distance.
				Naturalness	The beach areas in this landscape can be associated

District Plan ID: 13	Northern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(h)	with a high or moderate to high degree of *natural character* where land formation are largely unmodified and vehicle disturbance is minimal. Foredune areas can be associated with a moderate and moderate to high degree of *natural character* values, depending on the extent of vehicle access, dominance of exotic weed species and the extent of adjacent development and whether or not this can be viewed from the landscape.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	This landscape is expressive of *coastal processes*, a distinct edge and navigable path, along the edge of the district and an obvious source of the inland dunes.
				Transient values (h)	Transient characteristics are an important part of this landscape, and relate to daily/seasonal weather conditions and seasonal patterns of exotic and indigenous fauna.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	Foredunes areas are recognised as part of the District Open Space Zone, along much of the Northern Beach landscape that is south of the Ōtaki River Mouth. Bylaws provide for vehicle and horse riding access along the *beach*, excluding the Mangaone Stream Mouth. The Mangaone Stream mouth is a valued whitebait fishery. Use of the foredunes is associated with a range of *beach* activities, including swimming, walking, fishing, shell fish gathering and seasonal events. Ōtaki Beach Surf Club activities span more than 50 years, and are celebrated nationally. Esplanade area around the club is also valued for public amenities; boat ramp, changing rooms etc. Peka Peka, Te Horo and Ōtaki Beach and fore dune areas are valued as popular holiday locations over summer.
				Values to tāngata	Associated with coastal pa sites and important food

District Plan ID: 13	Northern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				whenua (h)	gathering areas and transportation routes. These are supported by midden and oven archaeological records beyond the foredunes (particularly at Ngarara and Te Hapua).
				Historical associations (h)	The Northern Beaches formed part of the Old Coach Road, that extended through the District prior to the construction of the inland transportation routes. Historical associations are also linked with the traditions of both local resident and visitor beach activities, which include valued whitebaiting and fishing spots and holiday season events, including surf life saving competitions and holiday park events.
			Potential threats		Pest/weed populations, water catchment management/fresh water values, *indigenous vegetation* removal, *earthworks*, vehicle/pedestrian access levels/alignment, coastal hazard management strategies, [residential] edge development typologies, location, *height* etc. including *effects* on existing rural backdrop.

District Plan ID: 14	Waitohu Stream Mouth Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
14	Waitohu Stream mouth and adjacent dunes north of Ōtaki Beach settlement	NZ Topo Map BN33	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	The landscape is composed of relatively unmodified coastal dunes with an older series preserved and supports colonising indigenous flora (threatened by exotic weeds). Hydrological patterns at the stream mouth are largely unmodified, with topographic features dominated by natural processes including minor estuarine areas, ephemeral salt lagoons and a ranging outlet.

District Plan ID: 14	Waitohu Stream Mouth Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Research and education (mh)	A distinct dune formation sequence is represented, from advancing foredune, through to more consolidated inland dunes that support a progression of habitats.
				Rarity (mh)	The dune sequence is largely unmodified and has limited vehicle access, contrasting markedly with significant development along much of the District's coast. This landscape supports one of the few estuarine habitats in the District and a rare sand daphne species is present.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Younger dunes support colonising species such as spinifex, clubrush and convolvulus, with dry dune shrub species on the older dunes to the north of the stream such as pohuehue, toetoe, coprosma and tuapata, enhanced by community groups. Provides feeding and roosting area for seabirds and waders such as spur-winged plover and banded dotterel. Although fresh water values are degraded by runoff and adjacent landuse, the stream provides habitat for uncommon lowland fish species, that range between fresh and saltwater including eel, common smelt and bully; Gobiomorphus sp.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	The stream mouth is part of the sequence of waterways that mark the coast throughout the District. The northern dunes part of the Waiorongomai sequence, that extends through to the northern boundary and are expressive of distinct dune formation sequence, with *indigenous vegetation* patterns responding to varying exposure to coastal conditions and soil formation.
				Memorability (h)	The landscape is memorable due to the presence of water, fauna, coastal influences and expansive views that include the landmark features of Kāpiti Island and

District Plan ID: 14	Waitohu Stream Mouth Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					prominent peaks of the Tararua ranges.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The picturesque qualities relate to the sequence of confined views, including pockets of 'wilderness' within the dunes and the more expansive scenes along the coast and out to the northern coast of Kāpiti Island.
				Naturalness (h)	A moderate to high degree of *natural character* is associated with the relatively unmodified landforms and hydrological patterns, regenerating dune vegetation and fauna. Perceptions of *natural character* are enhanced by the areas location; rural backdrop, contrast with adjacent areas of settlement and limited public/ vehicular access.
				Expressiveness/legibility (h)	The are is expressive of alluvial and *coastal processes*, and forms a distinct landmark along the District's northern beaches and gateway to the more remote areas of the coast, that extend from Ōtaki Beach through to Waikawa Beach.
				Transient values (mh)	Transient characteristics area an important part of this landscape, and are reflected by the alluvial processes, flood events and the seasonal habitat range of sea birds, waders and fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (mh)	The southern banks of the stream are predominately zoned Open Space with links to the Ōtaki Beach esplanade areas. Other features recognised in the District Plan include the 33 ha Waitohu River Mouth ecosite that is of regional significance and is supported by Greater Wellington's Waitohu Stream Care Community Group. Tracks off the end of Moana Road and the Marine Parade provide access to the more remote northern beaches. The area is a valued whitebait fishery and part of the Ōtaki River flood plain

District Plan ID: 14	Waitohu Stream Mouth Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					management plan.
				Values to tāngata whenua (m)	Pā sites in the vicinity would have used the area as a food gathering site, and there are continued links to the whitebait fishery.
				Historical associations (lm)	The stream was a transportation node along the Old Coach Road that ran along the beach, with the inland connection to the ferry across the Ōtaki River terminating at the Waitohu Stream mouth.
			Potential threats		Water catchment management/fresh water values, *indigenous vegetation* removal, flood hazard and management *effect*s on *indigenous vegetation* and natural alluvial processes/hydrological patterns, [residential] edge development typologies, location, density *height* etc. including *effects* on existing rural backdrop.

District Plan ID: 15	Pukehou Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
15	Prominent outlier of the Tararuas on the northern edge of the District.	NZ Topo Map BN33	Physical	Representativeness (lm)	A distinct outlier of the Tararua Ranges cut off by the Waitohu Stream on the edge of the Nīkau belt ecodomain. Typical escarpment profile with steeper westerly face, marked ridgeline and gentler incline to the east (outside of the District).

District Plan ID: 15	Pukehou Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Research and education (lm)	Colluvial processes acting on westerly slopes, alluvial processes acting on easterly slopes forming narrow valleys.
				Rarity (lm)	A distinct outlier (in a sequence continued to the north in Horowhenua; Poroporo and Otarere).
				Ecosystem functioning (lm)	The headwaters of the Waiauti Stream. The landcover is primarily exotic pasture/*plantation forestry*.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Pukehou is part of a sequence of escarpments that define the District (Paekākāriki, Mataīhuka, Otaihanga, Matenga). Existing landcover of exotic forestry emphasises the ridgeline and uniform westerly face of the landform.
				Memorability (mh)	It is a memorable feature due to its prominence alongside SH1 and the public rest-stop known as the 'Hill of Dedication', and the well known Muaūpoko legend of Ihaia.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Picturesque qualities are afforded where this landform features in the mid ground of expansive views towards the Tararua Ranges from lookout points around Ōtaki (e.g. Pukekaraka) and along SH1 in the northern half of the District.
				Naturalness (mh)	A low to moderate degree of *natural character* is associated with the distinct landform.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The landform is expressive of tectonic uplift and resultant hydrological patterns. It forms a distinct landmark at the northern edge of the District.
				Transient values (l)	Associated with forest management and harvesting.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values	Features that are recognised in the District Plan: Pukehou bush ecosite is recognised as a Department of

District Plan ID: 15	Pukehou Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(mh)	Conservation threatened environment. The 'Hill of Dedication' is also marked by a public rest stop along SH1.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	The hill is known as "Ihaia's Leap" or, as the name suggests "The Hill of Dedication". It was so named by Te Harake in honour of his son who made his legendary leap off Pukehou to avoid capture by Ngati Raukawa.
				Historical associations (mh)	An important landmark and the subject of a well known legend.
			Potential threats		*Earthworks*, harvest/forestry management, ridgeline [residential] development typologies, location, *height*, density etc.

District Plan ID: 16	Rangiātea and Pukekaraka Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
16	The sequence of historic buildings, marae and memorials set the inland dunes of Te Rauparaha and Convent Road.	NZ Topo Map BN33	Physical	Representativeness (lm)	The landforms are expressive of the older inland dune sequence.
				Research and education (lm)	These features form part of a wider sequence of dune landforms.
				Rarity (lm)	The dune landforms are largely unmodified and within an urban context.
				Ecosystem	The ecosystem functionality is degraded; the

District Plan ID: 16	Rangiātea and Pukekaraka Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				functioning (lm)	hydrological patterns are highly modified and *indigenous vegetation* patterns are limited to minor restoration of wetland areas adjacent to the Rangiātea site. Tributary of the Waitohu stream piped under the Pukekaraka site.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	The configuration of the built elements is responsive to underlying landform. The main buildings are clustered at the base of the dune and the topography is reinforced by a sequence of commemorative features and paths aligned with natural contours.
				Memorability (mh)	The landscapes are highly memorable, due to the sequence of historic buildings, marae, schools, cemetery, memorial and mature exotic *trees* associated with each site. The way that the features are configured around the dune landforms and the visual links that exist between the two sites also contribute to its memorability. The street names (Te Rauparaha, Convent) reinforce the areas cultural significance.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Rangiātea and Pukekaraka have strong picturesque qualities with views featuring distinct planes of foreground, middle ground and background. A sequence of views is established from the street edge through to the lookout points on each site.
				Naturalness (mh)	The area has low to moderate degree of natural character, associated with the unmodified dune landforms, lawn areas, mature exotic *trees*, location on the edge of urban areas and rural outlook.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The area is expressive of dune formation processes. It is an important cultural heritage node, or focal point within the District, with high points on each site providing expansive views out to the coast and the northern end

District Plan ID: 16	Rangiātea and Pukekaraka Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					of Kāpiti Island and across the plains to the ranges and a sequence of peaks, including Mitre and Mt Crawford.
				Transient values (l)	The area has limited transient values.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The features recognised in the District Plan include heritage buildings at: Pukekaraka (St Marys Church and Presbytery) also recognised by the Historic Places Trust (Category I) and the oldest catholic church still in use in NZ; Rangiātea, the site of the iconic Anglican church (destroyed by fire in 1995 with a replica opened in 2002); the Māori school or Kura Kaupapa Māori; and the memorial to the arrival of Christianity and Te Rauparaha, with the latter recognised by the Historic Places Trust (Category I). Mature exotic *trees* are a feature of both sites with Norfolk Island Pine (1) at Rangiātea site recognised as a significant *tree* in the District Plan. The stations of the cross at Pukekaraka have significance within the catholic church. The cemetery at Rangiātea and Tainui Marae commemorate generations of influential Kāpiti Coast residents. The Church-school-cemetery-memorial complexes established and continued at each site are illustrative of a deliberately designed landscape with heritage and spiritual significance.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	The area is associated with Māori led initiatives to introduce Christianity into the District and involvement in the construction of the churches in the area. Kainga established around Pukekaraka is now the site of the Tainui marae and urupā. The meeting house at Pukekaraka and the Rangiātea Church include elements

District Plan ID: 16	Rangiātea and Pukekaraka Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					of Māori architecture; central pillars, painted rafters, carved elements and large tukutuku panels with the latter initiated by Te Rauparaha (the infamous Ngāti Toa chief). The area is a site of early English education for Māori with mission schools set up and continued through the establishment of St Mary's Primary school and the Kura Kaupapa Māori and Wānanga near Rangiātea.
				Historical associations (h)	Representative of the early and continued influence of Christianity and education in the District. Reflective of the early partnerships and 'combined work' of Māori and early missionaries.
			Potential threats		[Residential] development typologies, location, *height*, density etc; including threats to the existing rural outlook; maintenance costs/expertise associated with the restoration of heritage structures, memorial, cemetery, exotic *trees* and grounds.

District Plan ID: 17	Lower Ōtaki River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
17	The mid to lower reaches of the Ōtaki River, from the 'Big Bend' to the river mouth.	NZ Topo Map BN32 + BN33	Physical	Representativeness (lm)	The Ōtaki river is the most prominent river system in the District and part of a distinct sequence of waterways that originate in the Tararua and Akatarawa ranges and thread through the coastal plains out to the sea. Landforms are typical of a broad and fast river system with defined river terraces, shifting gravel banks and wetland areas, although the flow is now controlled within a preferred alignment to reduce flood hazard. Indigenous riparian vegetation and tōtara forest, located

District Plan ID: 17	Lower Ōtaki River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					mainly to the east of SH1, although for the most part regenerating, is reflective of historic patterns across the alluvial plains.
				Research and education (lm)	The flood plain management plan methods such as, gravel extraction, preferred channel alignment and flood control structures, are balanced with initiatives to preserve and enhance ecological, recreational and heritage values.
				Rarity (lm)	Riparian habitats are under represented nationally and are recognised by Department of Conservation as a threatened environment. The steep, fast flow of the Ōtaki contrasts with the gentler flow rates of most other waterways in the District.
				Ecosystem functioning (lm)	Although significantly degraded by majority loss of *indigenous vegetation*, this section of the Ōtaki River forms part of the habitat corridor between the mountains and sea. Patterns of indigenous flora are very limited and naturalising exotic species, such as willow, predominate west of SH1. Tōtara - māhoe forest along river banks are part of a regenerating forest that extends across the plains to Te Waka Road.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Although modified by flood plain management the river corridor still expresses the patterns of a braided river system. There is an identifiable pattern of erosion and deposition, as well as links to the wider alluvial flood plain that are reinforced by vegetation patterns and adjacent land use (including stop banks).
				Memorability (mh)	A memorable landscape, due to the scale of the river system and its dynamic qualities (including flood events). The iconic status of the river system is reiterated through sharing a name with the adjacent

District Plan ID: 17	Lower Ōtaki River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					settlement.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	The picturesque qualities relate to the sequence of confined views along the river bank, including pockets of 'wilderness' and framed views of the foothills and named peaks, such as Waitatapia.
				Naturalness (mh)	The foothills have a moderate-high degree of natural character. Natural patterns of the landform and hydrology are clearly identifiable, patterns of settlement are sparse, with buildings often obscured from public roads (and largely absent along the northern side of the river beyond Waitohanga Road). Areas of regenerating indigenous vegetation are significant. Views into the gorge and of the Tararua Ranges enhance perceptions of natural character. Exotic forestry plantations and extensive pastoral *farming* practices contribute to perceptions of 'cultured nature'.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	Expressive of alluvial processes, distinct edge and navigable path through the District, obvious source of the wider plains.
				Transient values (l)	Transient characteristics area an important part of this landscape, and are reflected by the alluvial processes, flood events and the seasonal habitat range utilised by forest birds and fresh water fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The predominant area is zoned as river corridor, with priority alignment, gravel extraction areas and stop banks used to protect surrounding areas from flood

District Plan ID: 17	Lower Ōtaki River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					hazards. Other features that are recognised in the District Plan include the 8 ha heritage ecosite 'Ōtaki River Bush' tōtara forest remnant, which is of regional significance and is also recognised by Department of Conservation as a RAP site, while being partially protected by QEII covenant. Much of the river bed and lower river terraces are recognised by Department of Conservation as threatened indigenous environments. The ecological values of the area are recognised and enhanced by the local community group, the Friends of the Ōtaki River and by ongoing riparian restoration projects. The river is an important tourism and recreation resource for swimming, trout fishing and rafting. Access is gained via CWB tracks from the river mouth through to Chrystalls Bend on the northern bank, and via SH1 on the southern bank. The Ōtaki catchment provides potable bore and ground water for Ōtaki, Te Horo and Hautere residents
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	Historic pā sites were located along the lower portions of the Ōtaki River, including Waopukatea and Wairarapa (Muaūpoko, Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Raukawa) with the river valued as an important food source and a transport route; to the inland forest resources and as a gateway to routes that crossed the Tararua ranges. The river is also valued as a defining awa; important in terms of whakapapa and *hapū* boundaries.
				Historical associations (h)	The site is prone to flood events that feature in historic accounts of the area. The river and tracks along it formed an important transportation route for both Māori and early Europeans. Linked with accounts of early exploration, timber milling in the foothills, tramping club

District Plan ID: 17	Lower Ōtaki River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					activities, early irrigation schemes across the Hautere Plains and productive land use; a continuing feature of the alluvial plains and important economic activity.
			Potential threats		[Residential] development typologies, location, *height*, density etc; including threats to the existing rural outlook, maintenance costs/expertise associated with the restoration of heritage structures, memorial, cemetery, exotic *trees* and grounds.

District Plan ID: 18	Hautere Tōtara Grove Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
18	The Tōtara grove on the Ōtaki Gorge Road	NZ Topo Map BN33	Physical	Representativeness (l)	Planted grove but reflective of the once extensive podocarp forest that extended from the Ōtaki River across the Hautere Plains.
				Research and education	Not applicable
				Rarity	Not applicable-designed feature.
				Ecosystem functioning	Not applicable/minor invertebrate habitat.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Distinct avenue of *trees* along 1km+ of Ōtaki Gorge Road. Although planted, reflective of the extensive Tōtara forest that existed historically over the wider Hautere area. Stone wall relics under the grove the result of efforts during the depression to clear fields for productive land use and emphasises alluvial geomorphology of the area.
				Memorability (mh)	The grove is a unique, purposefully designed avenue of native *trees* along an important connecting road and the main route into the Tararua Forest park.
				Aesthetic paradigm	The avenue possesses strong picturesque qualities, as

District Plan ID: 18	Hautere Tōtara Grove Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(mh)	an enclosed stand that frames views along the highway.
				Naturalness (mh)	Associated with a low-moderate degree of *natural character* due to the maturity of the *trees* and use of tōtara, a species typical of the area. Under planting has been facilitated by *Council*/community groups including species not found naturally in this area.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The grove is expressive or reflective of wider vegetation patterns across the plains. It is a landmark feature along Otaki Gorge Road that establishes a strong west to east viewshaft.
				Transient values (l)	Transient values are insignificant/not applicable to this feature.
				Shared or recognised values (mh)	Features that are recognised on the District Plan maps include: heritage ecosite tōtara reserve of District significance. It is recognised as a valued feature of local identity and a tourist attraction for visitors to the upper Ōtaki River and Tararua Forest Park.
				Values to tāngata whenua (l)	Not applicable to this feature.
				Historical associations (lm)	Grove planted in 1938 and linked with depression efforts to clear the alluvial soils of large stones for productive landuse.
			Potential threats		[Residential] development typologies, location density etc. including *effect*s on the groves rural context, *tree* management.

District Plan ID: 19	Ngarara Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
19	A sequence of dune ridges and intervening wetlands and dune lakelets	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	Ngarara is expressive of the older dune formation processes (Waitarere-Motuiti and the older consolidated Foxton dunes) and interdunal hydrological patterns. This includes the sequence of raupo and flax wetlands and lakelets that are remnants of the Ngarara Stream catchment and the interdunal links between the Waimeha and the Kukutauaki Stream. The indigenous flora and fauna, although degraded, represent wetland, swamp forest and dry forest patterns.
				Research and education (h)	The area illustrates dune formation processes and hydrological patterns, as well as lowland flora and fauna now rare in the District. Ngā Manu Reserve Research projects and tours provide organised education opportunities. Freshwater biota of Ngarara Stream is well studied and ongoing hydrological survey through the Ngarara Farm wetlands artesian and groundwater qualities.
				Rarity (h)	Ngā Manu-Jacks Bush kahikatea-pukatea/swamp maire-tawa swamp forest (over more than 45 ha) is one of the largest mature examples in the Foxton Ecological District and earlier successional wetland stages are also represented in the vicinity. Conservation activities in Ngā Manu Reserve have protected threatened bird and invertebrate species in the wild as well as in captivity. Bittern are resident in the Ngarara farm wetlands. Hydrological system largely unmodified; unusual for a peri urban/lowland setting.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	A complete successional wetland sequence over more than 60 ha from open dune lakelet to mature swamp forest is represented and largely interconnected Includes the tōtara, Te Harakeke/ Kawakahia wetland

District Plan ID: 19	Ngarara Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					(with the latter highly modified and used as a water sewage treatment pond up until 2002) and tributaries of the Ngarara Stream (once managed as a drain but now being allowed to naturalise). Wider remnant areas provide habitat for kereru, eel and mudfish with lightly grazed dunes supporting regenerating bush and kahikatea on the Ngarara farm the closest to the coast in the District. Ngā Manu Reserve is home to a wide range of indigenous plant species, including stands of kahikatea, as well as habitat for tuatara and over 60 bird species (with breeding programmes in place). Waterways and *indigenous vegetation* provide significant seasonal food resources for wildlife and links between the Tararua ranges (Hemi Matenga) and the coast.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	The series of interconnected lakelets and wetlands is associated with the remaining wetland areas and *indigenous vegetation* patterns that thread through this landscape and establish links between the mountains and the sea. Unmodified dune landforms and areas of consolidated dunes establish clear habitats.
				Memorability (mh)	Ngarara is a memorable landscape due to its undulating topography, the presence of water, indigenous fauna and its proximity to the wider *coastal environment*.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Strong picturesque qualities are associated with the rolling topography, predominate rural landuse and extensive areas of bush and wetlands and where a sequence of more intimate views is set against the backdrop of the Hemi Matenga escarpment.
				Naturalness (mh)	Moderate-high degree of *natural character* associated with the interconnected dune and wetland sequence,

District Plan ID: 19	Ngarara Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					substantive patterns of indigenous flora and fauna, predominant rural landuse and sparse settlement patterns that contrast strongly with adjacent urban areas.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	Ngarara is expressive of dune formation processes and, although modified and degraded, hydrological and *indigenous vegetation* patterns that typify these landforms. The dune landforms are largely unmodified with a ridge line that extends through to the Te Hapua swamp area.
				Transient values (m)	Transient values are associated with seasonal hydrological patterns and bird habitat range.
			Associative	Shared and recognised values (h)	The land around the decommissioned sewage treat plant is zoned open space (Pharazyn Reserve) with links to beach esplanade areas. Other features recognised in the District Plan are: heritage ecosites including the harakeke (kawakahia) wetland and Ngā Manu sanctuary wetland, swamp forest and kohe kohe-tawa forest (both of regional significance). The kawakahia wetland is protected by QEII covenant, recognised by Department of Conservation as a RAP site and by the Wellington Regional Council under the Key Native Ecosystems Programme. There are additional areas protected by QEII covenant within the Ngā Manu Reserve and on private land. There are archaeological sites clustered along the dune landform, associated with early Māori settlement, as recognised by the NZ Archaeological Association. The area is a gateway to the less populated 'wilderness' coastal areas, between Waikanae Beach and Peka Peka. Ngarara is an informal recreation resource, with

District Plan ID: 19	Ngarara Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Rutherford Drive forming part of the coastal cycle way and public tracks providing access to Pharazyn Reserve. Ngā Manu Reserve is an important tourism resource for the District with values enhanced by an active community group.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	Linked with known pā sites along the Waimeha and Kukutauaki Streams with the wetland system historically important as a mahinga kai including eel weirs used by Muaūpoko. Historic transport routes are thought to have existed along the waterways, and where the Waimea flowed behind the dunes and into the Waikanae River prior to European excavation. Land at Ngarara was also previously owned by Wi Parata, one of the first Māori Member of Parliament.
				Historical associations (h)	The area is linked with early Māori (Muaūpoko, Āti Awa and Ngāti Toa) and European settlement. It was the home of Wi Parata (Waikanae was originally called Parātā Township) and William Field a landowner, who had early conservation and tramping interests (Field Hut). Wetland featured in art works by Frances Hodgkin's (Fields sister in-law). The area supported *farming* by Māori and Pakēhā, forestry and catchment modification (including a new outlet for the Waimeha Stream commissioned by Field). Ngā Manu Reserve was established in the 1970s protecting areas retained through generations of *farming* practices (Field and Smith).
			Potential threats		Water catchment management-existing hydrological links and freshwater values, *earthworks* including building platforms and tracks, *indigenous vegetation*

District Plan ID: 19	Ngarara Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					removal, [residential] development-structure typologies, location, density, *height* etc, *infrastructure* upgrades-roading, telecommunications, power, gas (existing line), edge development typologies (existing context; rural character), pest/weed populations.

District Plan ID: 20	Ōtaki Gorge Foothills, Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
20	The foothills of the Tararuas and elevated river terraces, directly adjacent to the lower reaches of the Ōtaki Gorge and under mixed landuse.	NZ Topo Map BN33	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	The foothills are comprised of Torlesse supergroup greywacke with alluvial and colluvial deposits and feature the oldest geological elements in the District. Marine sediments (in the Kaitawa/ Parenga Road area) are also represented along the edges of the coastal plain, have been uplifted and the dissected to form distinct terraces, with steep sided ravines overlaid by loess. Areas of regenerating *indigenous vegetation* are predominately located on the northern side of the river, on terrace escarpments and in the ravines. Species are typical of the kamahi ecodomain, such as kamahi and rewa rewa, with clusters of nīkau in frost free areas. Forestry plantations on the southern side of the river are some of the largest in the District.
				Research and education (mh)	The foothills are expressive of tectonic uplift, with examples of large scale slip and slump erosion. Alluvial processes have established narrow elevated terraces, such as at Shields Flat and colluvial fans are also evident. The marine deposits, terraces and ravines are the most clearly expressed in the District.
				Rarity (mh)	Expression of marine geomorphology is unique in the District and is part of a substantive sequence

District Plan ID: 20	Ōtaki Gorge Foothills, Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					(continuing along Rahui Rd) of uplifted terraces and ravines, with escarpment vegetation.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Although significantly degraded by the loss of the original of *indigenous vegetation*, regenerating areas form part of the habitat corridor between the mountains and sea and seasonal food sources for forest bird species. Tributaries in the foothills such as the Pukehinau Stream provide minor habitat for fish species particularly during high flow/flood events.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Identifiable patterns of landforms, have clearly defined/constrained landuse; with public roads and residential development confined to the terrace and gentler sloped areas, in close proximity to the gorge, while steeper slopes are dominated by exotic forestry and retired pasture.
				Memorability (mh)	The landscape is highly memorable, due to the way in which it frames and forms the immediate context for the Ōtaki River Gorge and the wider patterns of mixed landuse.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Strong picturesque qualities relate to the sequence of confined views along public roads. These feature rural-residential properties with pastoral land, amenity plantings and regenerating areas, transitioning to 'wilderness' areas on the more elevated slopes and upper reaches of stream tributaries enhanced by framed views of named peaks, such as Waitatapia.
				Naturalness (mh)	The foothills have a moderate-high degree of natural character. Natural patterns of the landform and hydrology are clearly identifiable, patterns of settlement are sparse, with buildings often obscured from public roads (and largely absent along the northern side of the

District Plan ID: 20	Ōtaki Gorge Foothills, Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					river beyond Waihoanga Road) and areas of regenerating *indigenous vegetation* are significant. Views into the gorge and of the Tararua ranges enhance perceptions of natural character. Exotic forestry plantations and extensive pastoral *farming* practices contribute to 'cultured nature'.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The area is expressive of tectonic, marine and alluvial processes, and part of a clearly navigable path into the ranges.
				Transient values (m)	Transient values are associated with flood events and the seasonal habitat range utilised by forest birds and fresh water fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised (mh)	The predominant area is zoned rural land and where there are loess deposits, mainly off Kaitawa Road, the fertile soils continue to support a range of productive land uses, within rural residential properties. Pastoral landuse is also a continuing feature on some of the narrow alluvial terraces at the base of the foothills, such as at Shields Flat. However, rural residential development has become the predominant landuse, where slope and access permit; mainly on the alluvial and marine terraces and the accessible north facing slopes along the foothills. This reflects values associated with both the physical attributes and aesthetic qualities of this landscape, along with its proximity to larger urban *centres*. Whilst the thin and generally highly leached soils on the foothills would have also been farmed following a significant period of native timber milling in the late 1800's, those most accessible to public roads have been converted to forestry. The recently established Department of

District Plan ID: 20	Ōtaki Gorge Foothills, Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Conservation historic reserve at Shields Flat reiterates the milling and productive landuse values associated with this area. Stone walls at Shields Flat are recognised by the NZ Geological Society (regional significance). The foothills are also valued as part of the scenic drive and gateway to the Tararua Forest Park with heritage ecosites.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	Valued as an important inland food/resource gathering area and as part of the inland transportation route; to the inland forest resources and as a gateway to routes that crossed the Tararua ranges. The river is also valued as a defining awa; important in terms of whakapapa and *hapū* boundaries.
				Historical associations (mh)	Tracks along the base of the foothills formed important transportation routes, for both Māori and early Europeans. These are linked with accounts of early exploration and timber milling in the foothills and tramping activities. Early milling and *farming* efforts along the terraces and foothills, with a small settlement at Shields Flat, are marked by remnants of old bridges, homestead, milling company and *farming* activities, including the stone walls built during the depression.
			Potential threats		water catchment management/fresh water values, *indigenous vegetation* removal, *earthworks* including tracks, [residential] development typologies including density, location, *height* etc. including *effect*s on landscape values of the Tararua Ranges and Ōtaki Gorge, pest/weed populations, *infrastructure*/roading upgrades, forestry management regimes.

District Plan ID: 21	Mangaone Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
21	Foothills of the Tararuas within the headwaters of the Waikanae River between Mangaone Road North & South & Hemi Matenga escarpment.	NZX Topo Map BP32 + BP33	Physical	Representativeness (m)	The foothills are comprised of Torlesse supergroup greywacke with alluvial and colluvial deposits and feature some of the oldest geological elements in the District. Landforms include the more gentle and dissected slopes to the east of the Hemi Matenga escarpment and foothills to the Tararua ranges that are shaped by tributaries to the Waikanae River. Areas of regenerating *indigenous vegetation* are typical of the tawhai/i ecodomain such as kamahi, rewa rewa and pongo with podocarp remnants in less accessible steep areas, the Kaitawa Reserve and riparian species to the edges of tributaries..
				Research and education (m)	The foothills are expressive of tectonic uplift, escarpment incline slopes and alluvial process to establish dissected landforms and the headwaters of the second largest river in the District.
				Rarity (m)	Lowland and riparian habitats are under-represented nationally.
				Ecosystem functioning (m)	Although significantly degraded by the loss of original *indigenous vegetation*, regenerating areas form part of the Reikorangi Valley habitat and link between the Tararua Ranges, Hemi Matenga and the coast providing important seasonal food sources for forest bird species. Headwaters of the Waikanae River and tributaries in the foothills provide habitat for fish species particularly during high flow/flood events.
			Perpetual	Coherence (m)	Distinct pattern of dissected landforms and regenerating vegetation defining the headwaters of the Waikanae River. Identifiable pattern of tributaries and spurs dissecting south west – north east tending ridgelines and forested areas developed in response to

District Plan ID: 21	Mangaone Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					topography, aspect, marked sequence of historic native timber milling and riparian environment.
				Memorability (m)	A memorable landscape due to its setting as the northern edge to the Reikorangi Valley, 'backdrop' to the Hemi Matenga escarpment and as the headwaters of the Waikanae River system; an important natural feature that contributes to the District's sense of place.
				Aesthetic paradigm (m)	The picturesque qualities relate to the sequence of framed views along Reikorangi Road, Mangaone South Road and the Mangaone Track. Limited access, via Mangaone track and narrow rural roads, and remoteness contributes to a sense of 'wilderness'
				Naturalness (m)	The forested headwaters have a moderate-high degree of natural character. Natural patterns of the landform and hydrology are clearly identifiable; patterns of settlement are sparse, with buildings largely obscured from public roads. Areas of regenerating *indigenous vegetation* are significant and part of a broader pattern across the Tararua Range foothills. Remoteness, identified reserve area and limited public access, including links to the Tararua Forest Park, enhance perceptions of natural character.
				Expressiveness / legibility (m)	Expressive of alluvial and tectonic processes, obvious source of the Waikanae River system.
				Transient values (m)	Transient values are associated the with seasonal patterns of flowering species such as kamahi and the ranging patterns of forest bird species from the Tararua Ranges through to Hemi Matenga.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values	The majority of the landscape is zoned as rural or conservation land – Kaitawa Reserve. Other features

District Plan ID: 21	Mangaone Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(m)	identified in the District Plan include: heritage ecosites that extend from the Tararua Forest Park to Hemi Matenga; and heritage features that are associated with milling sites at Mangaone North and South Road. The Mangaone Walkway along an old bush tramway, is a popular day walk and alternative access point to Tararua Forest Park (Pukeatua Peak) also used for 4WD access to privately owned lots. The Kaitawa Reserve protects previously milled podocarp forests with fencing and pest control measures on private land supporting regeneration over much of the landscape area.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	Named peaks and waterways of the Mangaone area indicate long held associations that have particular significance to particular *iwi* and *hapu* with Maori land ownership continued on the eastern slopes of Hemi Matenga (up to Kaitawa Reserve). Early transportation routes likely along the river – as route along the base of the Tararua ranges and connection between the Otaki and Waikanae River systems. Foothills areas and waterways also formed an important historical food and forest resource gathering sites.
				Historical associations (h)	Peaks in the landscape area were used to triangulate trig points and survey to produce the first maps of the District. Early explorers are commemorated in the naming of particular peaks (e.g. Field). Timber milling in the ranges was associated with construction of the main trunk line and settlement patterns in the lowlands. Relics of the mill sites have been retained along the Mangaone Walkway (formerly the Reikorangi Track) following the mill tram line. Timber milling and pastoral landuse that

District Plan ID: 21	Mangaone Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					followed were a key driver for the establishment of Reikorangi Village.
			Potential threats		Water catchment management/fresh water values, *indigenous vegetation* removal, *earthworks* including tracks, [residential] development typologies including density, location, *height* etc. and *effects* on landscape values of the Tararua Ranges and Hemi Matenga ONL areas adjacent, pest/weed populations, *infrastructure*/roading upgrades, forestry management regimes.

District Plan ID: 22	Te Hapua Sea Cliff Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
22	Distinct sea cliff aligned with SH1 to the north of Hadfield Rd	NZX Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	A prominent example of an inland sea cliff, marking post glacial sea level and expressive of tectonic uplift. Regenerating *indigenous vegetation* characteristic of nīkau belt ecodomain and loess soils.
				Research and education (mh)	A 2-to-5 metre high sea cliff cut in the last interglacial terrace. The cliff is a well defined landform with vegetation patterns affected by loess deposits from last glacial period.
				Rarity (mh)	A distinct landform that forms part of a sequence that characterise lowland areas of the District, for example, also along Te Waka Road.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Vegetation along the extent of this landform is part of a series of bush remnants along the plains that provide links between the Tararua ranges and the coast. It also

District Plan ID: 22	Te Hapua Sea Cliff Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					provides a minor seasonal habitat for kereru.
			Perpetual	Coherence (mh)	A distinct landform in a prominent location alongside SH1, that is emphasised by *indigenous vegetation* (kohekohe-tawa with notable pukatea) along its southern extent (Awatea Scarp) in contrast to surrounding exotic landcover.
				Memorability (mh)	A distinct landform in contrast to surrounding topography that is emphasised by its proximity to SH1.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Aesthetic qualities linked to the rural character of the surrounding area; pastoral land use, exotic woodlots and shelter belts and lower density settlement on the edge of the urban areas of Waikanae.
				Naturalness (mh)	The sea cliffs have a moderate degree of natural character. Landforms are largely unmodified and vegetation patterns along the southern end include semi-mature specimens.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The site is expressive of uplift and glacial and marine processes. It is a landmark and confining feature along SH1 that establishes strong north- south viewshafts.
				Transient values (l)	Transient values are insignificant/not applicable to this feature.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (l)	Features recognised on the District Plan maps include: the sea cliff as a geological heritage site, also recognised by the NZ Geological Society to be of regional significance; heritage ecosites including the Awatea Scarp and induced wetland with lowland *indigenous vegetation* under-represented nationally.
				Values to tāngata whenua	Not applicable to this feature.

District Plan ID: 22	Te Hapua Sea Cliff Special Amenity Feature	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(l)	
				Historical associations (m)	The cliffs are a landmark and a confining feature along early transportation routes-road and rail.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, *infrastructure* (roading) upgrade, *earthworks*, [residential] development typology, location etc including *effects* on rural setting

District Plan ID: 23	Te Hapua Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
23	The prominent dune landforms and interdunal wetlands off Te Hapua Road	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (h)	The area is expressive of dune formation processes (Waitarere - Motuiti and the older consolidated Foxton dunes) and interdunal hydrological patterns including the sequence of wetlands and flora and fauna once characteristic of the wider dune landscapes.
				Research and education (h)	The landscape illustrates dune formation processes and hydrological patterns and lowland flora and fauna.
				Rarity (h)	The dunes are habitat for spotless crake and rare plant species including spike sedge. Wetland habitat is under-represented nationally.
				Ecosystem functioning (h)	The network of wetland areas extend over a substantive area (50 ha +) providing stepping stones for native fauna through the *coastal environment*. Foreshore dunes around the mouth of Kōwhai Stream support an indigenous matrix including relicts of coastal shrubland with estuarine vegetation at the mouth. Fresh water values and vegetation patterns have been enhanced by fencing under QEII covenants.

District Plan ID: 23	Te Hapua Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	An identifiable sequence of lagoons, wetlands and *indigenous vegetation* patterns that thread through this landscape and establish links between the mountains and the sea. The area also features a clear sequence of dune landforms, more prominent away from the coast, distinguishing clear habitats.
				Memorability (mh)	The landscape is memorable due to the presence of water, wildlife, wetland vegetation, undulating topography and its proximity to the coast.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	The site possesses picturesque qualities associated with the rolling topography, pockets of *indigenous vegetation* and more intimate views.
				Naturalness (mh)	Associated with a moderate degree of natural character. Patterns of landform, landcover and hydrology, although modified and degraded, contrast strongly with adjacent urban areas. The landscape includes patches of *indigenous vegetation*, established productive land use and mature exotic *trees*. The current patterns of residential development are set back and enhance the wilderness qualities of the fore shore.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The landscape is expressive of dune formation processes and, although modified and degraded, resultant hydrological and *indigenous vegetation* patterns. Dune landforms are largely unmodified and are some of the most prominent in the District.
				Transient values (m)	Transient values on-site are associated with seasonal hydrological patterns and bird habitat ranges.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (mh)	Features recognised in the District Plan include: heritage ecosites of dune wetlands combined to over 50Ha that are of regional significance. The 2008 Landcare Research report ranks Te Hapua as of

District Plan ID: 23	Te Hapua Dunes Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					national significance for biodiversity. Wetlands are also recognised by Department of Conservation as a threatened environment and the central zone as a RAP site. Substantive areas are fenced and protected by QEII covenant that extend through to the coast. Fertile peat based soils within this landscape are also valued in terms of continued productive land use diversified by recent lifestyle subdivision. Valued as a place of settlement with recent rural-residential development benefiting wetland areas.
				Values to tāngata whenua (mh)	Historic lagoons along the coast (kōwhai and Ngawhakngutu) were important mahinga kai and places of settlement for Māori (Carkeek) and waterways in this area linked to 'legends' of inland transportation routes. Land adjacent to Te Hapua Road was once owned by Te Rauparaha.
				Historical associations (mh)	Site of early Māori and European settlement, *farming* by Māori (including the descendents of Te Rauparaha) and Pakeha (Derham).
			Potential threats		Water catchment management/fresh water values, *earthworks* including *effect*s on patterns of hydrology, [residential] development typologies, *height*, location, density etc. including *effect*s on existing rural outlook, pest/weed populations, *indigenous vegetation* removal.

District Plan ID: 24	Lower Waikanae River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
24	Mid to lower reaches of the Waikanae River from the Reikorangi/Ngatiawa/Rangiora River Forks to the Waikanae Estuary	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (m)	The Waikanae is one of the most prominent rivers in the District. It forms part of a sequence of waterways that originate in the Tararua and Akatarawa ranges and cut through the coastal plains out to the sea. Although the river is controlled within a preferred alignment to reduce flood hazard, distinct river terraces, shifting gravel banks and wetland areas are maintained, with glacial outwash gravels also represented. The river corridor has remnants of indigenous riparian vegetation, including dune forest (kohekohe-tītoki-māhoe) and lowland forest (kohekohe-tītoki-tawa-rewa rewa) that are characteristic of the areas historic vegetation patterns.
				Research and education (m)	Flood plain management plan methods, such as gravel extraction, preferred channel alignment and flood control structures, are balanced with initiatives to preserve and enhance ecological, recreational and heritage values.
				Rarity (m)	Riparian habitats are under represented nationally and are recognised by Department of Conservation as a threatened environment. Indigenous dune forest remnants (kohekohe-tītoki-māhoe) that are adjacent to the river, west of SH1, are now uncommon in the Foxton Ecological District. Foothill forest areas are also uncommon as they were largely cleared by milling and *farming* activity.
				Ecosystem functioning (m)	This landscape is part of the Waikanae River corridor and establishes links from montane to estuarine habitat although degraded by runoff and majority loss of indigenous riparian vegetation. The river corridor provides seasonal habitat for whitebait and trout species, as well as forest bird species (east of SH1).

District Plan ID: 24	Lower Waikanae River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					Patterns of indigenous flora are very limited west of SH1 where naturalising exotic species, such as willow, predominate. The remnant (kohekohe-tītoki- tawa-rewa rewa) bush areas provide 'stepping stones' between Paraparaumu and Hemi Matenga Reserves.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Although modified by flood plain management strategies, an identifiable pattern of natural erosion and deposition processes have been retained, while links to the wider alluvial flood plain are reinforced by vegetation patterns and adjacent land use (including patterns of settlement).
				Memorability (mh)	The landscape is memorable due to the scale of the river system and its dynamic qualities (inland/during flood periods). The rivers iconic status is reinforced though sharing the name of the nearby settlement.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Picturesque qualities are related to the sequence of confined intimate views along the river bank, including pockets of 'wilderness' and framed views of the foothills, that include named peaks such as Kapakapanui.
				Naturalness (mh)	The area has a moderate degree of natural character. Natural patterns of landform, landcover and hydrology are clearly identifiable, although modified and degraded. Perceptions of *natural character* are enhanced east of SH1, where more prominent river banks confine views, *indigenous vegetation* is more prevalent and settlement patterns are restricted to the valley floor.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The river corridor is expressive of uplift and alluvial processes. The river forms an important edge and navigable path through the southern part of the District, with productive land use and connecting roads organised along it.

District Plan ID: 24	Lower Waikanae River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Transient values (mh)	Associated with alluvial processes, flood events and the migratory patterns of forest birds and fish species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The predominant area is zoned as river corridor with adjacent areas of open space, such as Jim Cooke Reserve and Otaihanga Domain. The river corridor has priority alignment, with gravel extraction and stop banks protecting surrounding areas from flood hazard. Other features recognised in the District Plan include: heritage ecosites Karu Reserve (karaka-kohekohe), Turf Dune kohekohe-tītoki-māhoe forest west of SH1 and Peikorangi Road Bush, Waikanae Gorge Bush and Bluff Hill Bush kohekohe-tītoki-tawa-rewarewa and a small area of wetland east of SH1 that is of regional significance. The majority of these areas are protected under Department of Conservation and/or QEII covenants. The river bed and lower river terraces are recognised by Department of Conservation as indigenous threatened environments. Ecological values are recognised and enhanced by the local community group, the Friends of the Waikanae River, along with ongoing restoration projects. The river corridor is an important recreation resource, for fishing, kayaking and swimming, with CWB tracks along both banks from the river mouth through to SH1. River processes linked with fertile alluvial soils adjacent to the river, valued for productive land use and as the Waikanae Garden Area Precinct. The river catchment also provides potable water for Paraparaumu, Waikanae and Raumati residents.
				Values to tāngata whenua	Cultivation grounds and other sites of cultural significance are recorded along the banks of the river

District Plan ID: 24	Lower Waikanae River Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(h)	(in flood management documentation), including Peka Peka, Pukekawa, Te Rere and Taewapaharahara. It was an important mahinga kai and historically a transport route linking to the Hutt Valley. It is a defining awa; important in terms of whakapapa and *hapū* boundaries and the context for the existing Te Āti Awa marae, Whakarongotai.
				Historical associations (h)	The river corridor has been the site of significant flood events, such as that in 1990. It was an early transportation route for both Māori and early Europeans and associated with food gathering, transport, timber milling and productive land use, which is a continuing feature of the Reikorangi Road valley floor. The landscape is also the context for the settlement of Waikanae, established in 1849.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, water catchment management/fresh water values, pest/weed populations, flood control management, adjacent development typology and its *effect*s on existing values including peri- urban/rural outlook along majority extent and views of inland ranges.

District Plan ID: 25	Reikorangi Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
25	The historic settlement in the Reikorangi Valley	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (m)	Reikorangi is located on the river terrace and incised gorge that forms part of the upper Waikanae and Ngatiawa and Rangiora River catchment. It is representative of the extensive valley system and Reikorangi Basin ecodomain, where rivers have cut

District Plan ID: 25	Reikorangi Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					down into a basin filled with glacial gravels and the surrounding hills create a cool-frost prone microclimate. The existing remnant lowland tawa-kamahi forest is characteristic of foothill areas historically.
				Research and education (m)	The Reikorangi valley is expressive of glacial and alluvial deposition and erosion processes.
				Rarity (m)	The area shows a distinct expression of glacial gravel deposits. The setting creates a microclimate unique to the District. The remaining foothill forest areas are uncommon in the District due to clearing by milling and *farming* activity.
				Ecosystem functioning (m)	Mangaone Road bush is a valuable remnant link along the upper Waikanae River and is part of a sequence including Kaitawa Reserve and Reikorangi Road Bush. The remnants provide seasonal habitat for forest bird species (Kereru).
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Historic and continued patterns of settlement are located on the narrow river terrace, marking the Ngatiawa and Rangiora River forks, of the upper Waikanae River catchment and the Kapakapanui tributary, with roads aligned along the valley floors. Remnant areas of bush mark more prominent topography, excluded from historic and continued patterns of productive land use.
				Memorability (mh)	This landscape is memorable due to the sequence of historic buildings and their location at the intersection of both natural and cultural features (rivers and roads), as well as their setting against prominent hills, including the iconic peak Kapakapanui (which means

District Plan ID: 25	Reikorangi Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					literally 'large wings').
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	The area has strong picturesque qualities, with the church and other school houses set against a broader rural scene, with pockets of bush and mature exotic *trees*.
				Naturalness (mh)	Reikorangi has a low to moderate degree of natural character. Landforms are largely unmodified and the area is set along the headwaters of the Waikanae River. Land use is predominately pastoral, but includes pockets of bush, with low density settlement and older buildings, which is in contrast to the urban areas in Waikanae.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The landscape is expressive of uplift, glacial erosion and alluvial processes. It is a unique character area in the District and a gateway to the Mangaone, Ngatiawa, Rangiora and Reikorangi valleys, as well as the Akatarawa Road that link to Hutt Valley. Settlement marks the fork of three rivers and transportation routes are aligned along the valley floors.
				Transient values (lm)	Transient values are associated flood events and the Reikorangi basins unique climate.
				Shared or recognised values (mh)	The area is zoned as rural land, with a small area of open space associated with the historic buildings and Mangaone Bush. Other features that are recognised in the District Plan include: The heritage ecosite at Mangaone Road Bush (tawa-kamahi), also protected by QEII covenant, which is part of a broader pattern of regenerating and remnant *indigenous vegetation* on steeper slopes in the valley system; St Andrews Church (1908) designed by Clere (Wellington diocese Architect 1833); and the Church Hall (built in Bulls

District Plan ID: 25	Reikorangi Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					1862); Reikorangi School Building (opened 1895, present building 1912). The Old Mangaone Road Bridge is also recognised by the NZ Historic Places Trust (Category II). The area is valued for lifestyle and rural residential development in close proximity to Waikanae, while productive land use is retained along the valley floor. Picturesque qualities reiterated by the location of a rest area adjacent to the church, often used as a picnic stop on the scenic/alternative drive between Upper Hutt and Waikanae. The rive catchment (source) provides potable water for Paraparaumu, Waikanae and Raumati residents. Church and school valued as shared facilities and community centre by valley residents.
				Values o tāngata whenua (m)	Significant as part of an important transport route/gateway to forest food and resources and a link to the Hutt Valley.
				Historical associations (h)	The area was one of early European land sales and settlement, timber milling, forestry and agricultural land use. The church and school (and other buildings no longer present) provided a community centre for the *farming* families established in the surrounding valleys.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, pest/weed populations, [residential] development typologies and their *effects* on existing values including existing rural setting, water catchment management/fresh water values, heritage building maintenance/management.

District Plan ID: 26	Tararua/Akatarawa Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
26	Foothills of the Tararuas along the Akatarawa Road including the Kakanui Peak and trig point above the Akatarawa Saddle.	NZ Topo Map BP32 + BP33	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	The foothills are comprised of Torlesse supergroup greywacke with alluvial and colluvial deposits and feature some of the oldest geological elements in the District. Landforms include the distinct ridges above Ngatiawa Stream and Saddle Creek such as Kakanui (at the boundary to the District) and spurs dissected by the Waikanae River tributaries. Areas of regenerating *indigenous vegetation* are typical of the kamahi ecodomain transitioning to beech forest with mature remnants located on steep slopes and gullies.
				Research and education (mh)	The foothills are expressive of tectonic uplift, part of the sequence of south west – north east tending ridgelines and alluvial processes contributing to the formation of the Reikorangi Valley basin and the Tararua ranges.
				Rarity (mh)	Lowland and riparian habitats are under-represented nationally. Land formation processes contributing to the enclosed basin and distinct microclimate are unique in the District.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Foothills areas in the Akatarawa and Tararua ranges contribute to the most diverse range of habitats in the lower north island. Part of the water catchment for the Waikanae River habitats.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	Distinct pattern of dissected spurs and lower ridgelines framing the Akatarawa Road route in and out of the District. Identifiable pattern of spurs and tributaries dissecting south west – north east tending ridgelines that encircling the Reikorangi basin. Regenerating areas show a distinct response to topography, aspect and the

District Plan ID: 26	Tararua/Akatarawa Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					sequence of historic timber milling in the area.
				Memorability (mh)	A memorable landscape due to its setting along the edges of the Akatarawa Road – the scenic and [coastal] alternative route in and out of the District with well know landmark Akatarawa Saddle. Saddle area marks the edge to the Akatarawa and Tararua Ranges and this 'cutting' can be clearly identified from the lowland areas in the District along with surveyed trig points to the east and the Pakanui ridge to the west.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	The picturesque qualities relate to the sequence of confined views along Akatarawa Road and framed views of the area from near the coast e.g. Ngarara Road.
				Naturalness (mh)	The forested foothills have a moderate-high degree of natural character. Natural patterns of the landform and hydrology are clearly identifiable. Built structures are limited and in marked contrast to rural landuse and transmission line corridor through the valley. Areas of regenerating *indigenous vegetation* are linked to a broader pattern across the Akatarawa and Tararua Ranges. Confined views along the steep narrow road and limited access enhance perceptions of natural character.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	Expressive of alluvial and tectonic processes, obvious backdrop and part of the sequence of ranges that encircle to the Reikorangi Basin.
				Transient values (m)	Transient values are associated the with seasonal patterns of flowering species such as kamahi and the ranging patterns of forest bird species from the Tararua

District Plan ID: 26	Tararua/Akatarawa Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					– Akatarawa Ranges
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (mh)	The majority of the landscape is zoned rural and as conservation land – as part of the Tararua Forest Park. Other features identified in the District Plan include: heritage sites that extend beyond the Park boundaries. Road layby areas at the edge of this landscape are popular as lookout points for views out across the basin to the coast and Kapiti Island. The Akatarawa Saddle is a well known landmark and edge of the landscape area forming the catchment boundary between the Waikanae and Akatarawa Rivers.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	Named peaks and waterways of the area indicate long held associations that have particular significance to particular *iwi* and hapu with Maori land ownership continued on the eastern edge of Akatarawa Road. Early transportation routes to and from the Hutt Valley followed a similar alignment to Akatarawa Road and was used as a gateway to forest resources from lowland settlements.
				Historical associations (mh)	The Akatarawa saddle route is associated with early exploration of and connections through to Wellington and the Wairarapa. The opening of Akatarawa Road (in 1922) marked a significant era of native timber milling, early industry, *farming* and settlement patterns in Reikorangi Valley.
			Potential threats		Water catchment management/fresh water values, indigenous vegetation removal, *earthworks* including tracks, [residential] development typologies including density, location, *height* etc. and *effect*s on landscape values of the Tararua Ranges ONL areas adjacent,

District Plan ID: 26	Tararua/Akatarawa Foothills Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					pest/weed populations, *infrastructure*/roading upgrades, forestry management regimes

District Plan ID: 27	Otaihanga Foothills + Nīkau Escarpment Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
27	The foothills and outlier of the Akatarawa range that extend from Ruapehu Road to the Muaūpoko Stream.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	A defined escarpment sequence, expressive of tectonic processes with steep western slopes and a gentler incline to the east. Dissected by tributaries of the Waikanae River. Supports remnant kohekohe-nīkau dominated forest, once characteristic of steep hill foothills in the District. A large remnant of kohekohe-tawa- northern rātā forest is located behind the escarpment within a reserve area.
				Research and education (mh)	A geological and ecological feature of regional significance, with areas accessible to the public, at Nīkau Reserve and Paraparaumu Domain.
				Rarity (mh)	The Otaihanga Oligocene sedimentary outlier is located off Maui Pomare Road, that is not determined elsewhere in the lower North Island. Remnant kohekohe-nīkau forest is now an uncommon habitat in the Tararua Ecological District.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	The area contributes to existing ecological links between Tararua ranges and lowlands/ Waikanae River/ Kāpiti Island. The larger remnants provide effective habitat for indigenous species such as kereru and mudfish. Tributaries of the Muaūpoko Stream originate along eastern slopes of the outlier.

District Plan ID: 27	Otaihanga Foothills + Nīkau Escarpment Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
			Perceptual	Coherence (m)	The escarpment landforms support a relatively complex and discordant pattern of land use and landcover, with areas of bush, exotic forestry, pastoral land and some residential development along the lower slopes. There is also localised modification to landform at a quarry site.
				Memorability (m)	The Otaihanga foothills are a memorable feature due to their prominence along SH1 and as an important backdrop/landmark for areas of settlement (particularly Paraparaumu) in the southern parts of the District. The Nīkau Reserve is also a popular day walk.
				Aesthetic paradigm (m)	The foothills possess strong picturesque qualities as the mid ground feature of a broader view of the Tararua ranges and confine the north-south view shaft along SH1.
				Naturalness (m)	The area has a moderate degree of natural character. This is associated with the distinct landform and more substantive areas of *indigenous vegetation* that contrast with adjacent urban areas. *Natural character* values are reduced by mining activities, recent residential development along ridge line and exotic forestry plantations at northern extent of the escarpment sequence.
				Expressiveness / legibility (mh)	The foothills are a tectonic landform. They are an important landmark and edge to areas of settlement at Paraparaumu.
				Transient values (m)	Important seasonal food source for forest bird species.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values	The western slopes of the escarpment are zoned as open space, including Nīkau Reserve, with a larger

District Plan ID: 27	Otaihanga Foothills + Nīkau Escarpment Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(mh)	conservation zone extending up into foothills. Views of the 'eastern escarpment' are protected in the District Plan. Other features that are recognised include the following heritage *ecological site*s; Nīkau Forest along the western face of the escarpment and the Muaūpoko Bush within the Paraparaumu Reserve with Department of Conservation threatened environments areas. The sedimentary outlier on the eastern face (off Arclaby Road) is recognised by the NZ Geological Society to be of national significance. There are recreational tracks in the Nīkau Reserve, off SH1, with a lookout point along ridge that is valued for expansive views of the coastal area. Lower slopes valued as a rural-residential area with some productive land use. More recent development along the ridgeline (up off Nīkau Valley).
				Values to tāngata whenua (l)	Associated with access to forest resources inland via the Muaūpoko stream.
				Historical associations (m)	The area is the site of early European settlement and *farming* in the Otaihanga/Nīkau Valley.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, *infrastructure* development/upgrades, [residential] development typology, location, *height*, density including *effect*s on ridgeline/skyline and rural character along the majority extent of the escarpment

District Plan ID: 28	Mataihuka (Raumati) Escarpment Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
28	Escarpment slopes of the Akatarawa outlier that extends from Waterfall Road to Ruapehu Road	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	Mataihuka is a defined escarpment, with steep western slopes and gentler incline to the east. Part of a sequence of escarpments (Paekākāriki, Mataihuka, Nīkau, Hemi Matenga) that define the lowland areas of the District. Remnant kohekohe dominated forest is characteristic of the escarpment ecodomain and loess deposits.
				Research and education (mh)	The escarpment is a well defined tectonic landform with areas accessible to the public (Mataihuka track). Colluvial erosion processes are dominant on the escarpment face.
				Rarity (mh)	Coastal forest of this type is underrepresented nationally.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	The escarpment contributes to the existing ecological links between the Tararua Ranges and the lowlands, including Kāpiti Island. Tributaries of the Wharemauku Stream originate along eastern slopes.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	Landform largely unmodified with distinct ridgeline and remnant vegetation marking narrow gullies and varying soil conditions.
				Memorability (h)	It is a memorable feature due to its prominence along SH1 and as an important backdrop/landmark for areas of settlement, particularly Paraparaumu, in the southern parts of the District. The Mataihuka track provides expansive views of the coastline, Kāpiti Island and Akatarawa Ranges to the south.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The escarpment has strong picturesque qualities as the mid ground in a broader view of the Tararua Ranges that includes Maungakawa and Mt Maunganui. It creates a strong north-south view shaft along SH1.

District Plan ID: 28	Mataihuka (Raumati) Escarpment Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				Naturalness (h)	Associated with a moderate-high degree of natural character, particularly within the Open Space zone, due to the distinct landform and regenerating *indigenous vegetation* that contrasts with adjacent urban areas and with perceptions enhanced by public access. *Natural character* values are reduced by recent development along ridge line and exotic forestry plantations at northern extent of the escarpment.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	The landforms are largely unmodified. The escarpment forms an important landmark and creates a strong edge to areas of settlement at Paraparaumu and contributes to a sequence of escarpments that define the lowland areas of the District.
				Transient values (l)	The escarpment has little transient value.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	The majority extent of the western slopes of the escarpment is zoned as open space and areas around Panorama Drive are zoned as Land of High Visual Sensitivity. Other features recognised by the District Plan include: heritage *ecological site*s along the western slopes that include kohekohe-tītoki forest remnants of regional significance. The recreational Mataihuka track (off Waterfall Road and Panorama Drive) affords expansive views of the coastal area. Mataihuka as the highest point along the escarpment and name of the known pa site.
				Values to tāngata whenua (m)	Linked with pā site probably located near the southern extent of the escarpment called Mataihuka.
				Historical	The Mataihuka walkway was established in 1990.

District Plan ID: 28	Mataihuka (Raumati) Escarpment Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				associations (l)	
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, *infrastructure* development/upgrades, [residential] development typology, location, *height*, density including *effect*s on ridgeline/skyline and rural character along the majority extent of the escarpment

District Plan ID: 29	Southern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
29	Beach and public areas of the foredunes extending from the settlement of Paekākāriki through to the northern edge of the Waikanae Beach settlement including the Wharemauku Stream, Tikotu Creek and Waimeha Stream mouths (excluding the Paekākāriki escarpment, Whareroa Dunes and Waikanae River Mouth beach and foredune areas that have been assessed	NZ Topo Map BN32 & BP32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	Beach and foredune areas are expressive of both coastal aggregation and erosion processes, with the distinct foreland at Paraparaumu linked to the sheltering *effect*s of Kāpiti Island and contrasting with the retreating shoreline to the south. Landforms are also influenced by alluvial processes; mainly as a result of the outflow from the Waikanae River. In contrast to the Northern Beach landscape, natural patterns of landform are influenced by greater levels of use by residents and visitors and ease of access and development on or near the foredunes. Naturalised *indigenous vegetation* patterns are limited, due to the impact of coastal erosion, colonising exotic weeds, the proximity of development to the coastal edge and the *effect*s of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

District Plan ID: 29	Southern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
	separately).				
				Research and education (mh)	Related to coastal deposition, erosion and the *effect*s of river and stream outflow.
				Rarity (mh)	The land formation processes contrast markedly with those of the Northern Beaches. The extent of the Paraparaumu foreland is unique to this area of the coast and expressive of the sheltering *effect*s of Kāpiti Island. Beyond the island's influence, an eroding coastline features exposing sandstone and greywacke that underlies much of the District.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Minor areas of colonising *indigenous vegetation* such as spinifex are located around stream mouths and at Paraparaumu beach are associated with community/*Council* restoration projects. Stream mouths provide spawning habitat for fish e.g. whitebait but fresh water values are compromised by runoff and loss of riparian vegetation inland. Sea and wading bird populations are greater around stream mouths and the less accessible sections of the beach.
			Perceptual	Coherence (mh)	The Southern beaches extend over more than 20km, in a distinct arc from the edge of Paekākāriki, through to the Paraparaumu foreland; as can be seen on a clear day. Patterns of landform on the beach areas, although influenced by the construction of structures to reduce coastal erosion and stormwater flows, are clearly expressive of *coastal processes* with marked variations relating to the *effect*s of river and stream mouths. Similarly, patterns of landform on the foredunes mark the extent of Kāpiti Island's *effect*s on mainland *coastal*

District Plan ID: 29	Southern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					processes and river and stream outflow. Patterns of vegetation are more diverse, with untended areas of foredune featuring colonising exotic and minor indigenous patterns that contrast strongly with deliberately designed esplanade areas and amenity planting in residential properties on the foredunes. Built development along the majority extent adds further complexity to this landscape, although distinct patterns of residential character can be recognised, that are broadly aligned with the patterns of landform and relative prominence of the inland dunes.
				Memorability (mh)	This is a highly memorable landscape, due to the extent of the beach areas, the dynamic qualities of the *coastal environment* and the views the area affords of important landmarks such as Kāpiti Island, the inland ranges and the south island.
				Aesthetic paradigm (mh)	Picturesque qualities relate to the sequence of views experienced in this landscape, the framing *effects* of the foredunes and the way that these views vary as a result of changing weather conditions and aspect. For example, views from Paraparaumu feature Kāpiti Island at its closest to the mainland and are in marked contrast to those from Paekākāriki Beach. The Southern Beach landscape also forms part of the highly valued view from the Centennial Highway and Paekākāriki lookout.
				Naturalness (mh)	The beach and fore dune areas in this landscape can be associated with a moderate and moderate-high degree of natural character. Landforms and landcover have been modified by coastal erosion management strategies, such as groynes and timber and rock walls, vehicle and pedestrian access, exotic weed species and

District Plan ID: 29	Southern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					by the direct *effect*s of development. Perceptions of *natural character* are also influenced by the proximity, density and typology of [residential] development in the wider context; e.g. *natural character* values are greater to the north of Paraparaumu Beach where the houses are set back and partially obscured from the beach.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	Expressive of coastal and alluvial processes. This landscape forms a distinct edge and navigable path through the District and obvious source of the inland dunes. Foreland expressive of the sheltering *effect*s of Kāpiti Island.
				Transient values (h)	Transient values are an important feature of this landscape and relate to *coastal processes*, daily/seasonal weather conditions and patterns of wildlife.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (h)	Foredunes areas along much of this landscape are recognised as part of the District's Open Space zone, excluding the Raumati and Raumati South areas (most active erosion areas). Bylaws limit vehicle and horse riding access along the beach; however road ends provide boat launching access with more formal access/boat *carpark*s provided at Raumati Beach, Paraparaumu Beach and Waikanae Beach. Paraparaumu is also the starting point for day/ overnight trips to Kāpiti Island. Use of the foredunes associated with private residential access and a range of beach activities including swimming, walking, fishing, shell fish gathering and community events. Surf life saving club activities have spanned more than 50 years. Designed/managed esplanade areas at Paekākāriki, Raumati South, Paraparaumu and Waikanae are also

District Plan ID: 29	Southern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					valued for public amenities; walkways, boat ramps, car parks, changing rooms etc. Paekākāriki, Raumati South, Raumati, Paraparaumu and Waikanae beach and fore dune areas are valued as a popular holiday destination over summer and linked with adjacent holiday homes/ camp grounds.
				Values to tāngata whenua (h)	These are associated with coastal pā sites, important food gathering areas and transportation routes, as supported by historical accounts and archaeological records of midden and oven sites (particularly around the Waimeha and Waimanu lagoons). **Additional values recorded in the #ART Confederation consultation documents:** The southern beaches are of particular historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Ngāti Toa. These beaches abut areas of land at Paekākāriki and QE II Park that were traditionally important to Ngāti Toa for occupation, the creation of waahi tapu such as urupā (particularly at Wainui and sand dunes north of Fisherman's Table) and important food and other resources. This area was favoured by Ngāti Toa for settlement largely on account of its proximity to the sea, enabling access to *kaimoana* and other fish species. The beaches themselves also provide valuable resources that wash ashore such as seaweed and drift wood. The retention of much of the adjacent land as a park (i.e. QEII Park) has reduced the adverse *effect*s of development on the southern beaches which heightens the value of these beaches today from a cultural

District Plan ID: 29	Southern Beaches Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					perspective and the need to protect them into the future.
				Historical associations (h)	The Southern Beaches formed part of the Old Coach Road that extended through the District, prior to the construction of the inland transportation routes. Historical associations linked with the traditions of both local resident and visitor beach activities including valued whitebaiting and fishing spots and holiday season events including community group competitions.
			Potential threats		Pest/weed populations, water catchment management/fresh water values, vehicle/pedestrian access levels/alignment, coastal hazard management strategies, [residential] edge development typologies, location, *height* etc. including *effect*s on the degree of natural character, design/management of amenity esplanade areas.

District Plan ID: 30	Wainui Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
30	Mt Wainui and the valley systems that extend down to MacKay's crossing, including the razor back ridge behind the Paekākāriki escarpment.	NZ Topo Map BP32	Physical	Representativeness (mh)	The defined valleys and prominent peak are expressive of the underlying tectonic process, with Transmission Gully and the Wainui Saddle following the line of the Ohariu fault. Remnant areas of forest on Wainui are characteristic of the kamahi ecodomain. Upper slopes form part of the Akatarawa Forest Park and are typical of the broader podocarp and montane forest that extends along the Tararua ranges.
				Research and education (mh)	The area is made up of defined tectonic landforms. The Paekākāriki rockfall along the base of the foothills are expressive of underlying geomorphology. Forest areas

District Plan ID: 30	Wainui Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					along the ranges and lower Kohekohe- tawa-tītoki remnants (Wainui Bush) are of regional significance.
				Rarity (mh)	Lowland areas of forest are uncommon in the District.
				Ecosystem functioning (mh)	Ecological corridors are retained through discontinuous remnants that provide links to lowland areas and between the Akatarawa area and Kāpiti Island. The streams that flow through forested areas (Wainui) have high freshwater values.
			Perceptual	Coherence (h)	The area is made up of a distinct sequence of valleys following fault lines and a landmark peak clearly visible from SH1. Pastoral land use, to the west of Transmission Gully, reveals strong topography, including a razor back ridge line.
				Memorability (h)	The landscape is memorable due to its prominence along SH1 and its importance as a backdrop/landmark for areas of settlement in the southern parts of the District.
				Aesthetic paradigm (h)	The landscape has strong picturesque qualities; because of the way several features come together, including the prominent peak in the background, mid ground views of confined river valleys, pockets of bush and the pastoral valley floor. The scale of razor back ridge line and spurs, exposed by pastoral land use to the west of Te Puka stream contrast strongly with the adjacent areas of *plantation forestry* and the bush clad peaks of Wainui.
				Naturalness (h)	A moderate degree of *natural character* is associated with the areas distinct landforms and the patterns of *indigenous vegetation* across Wainui. The degree of *natural character* is reduced by existing *infrastructure*

District Plan ID: 30	Wainui Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
					(transmission lines) and areas of pastoral land use and exotic forestry.
				Expressiveness / legibility (h)	Landforms are largely unmodified and highly expressive of tectonic processes. Wainui and the interlocking sequence of spurs and valleys including the well known 'transmission gully' form an important landmark in the southern half of the District.
				Transient values (m)	Associated with seasonal bird populations and the effects of the Akatarawa ranges on local weather patterns.
			Associative	Shared or recognised values (mh)	Features recognised in the District Plan include: ecological heritage sites of Wainui Stream Bush and Wainui in the Akatarawa Forest Park. Wainui Stream provides potable water source for Paekākāriki settlement. Paekākāriki rockfall recognised by the NZ Geological Society of regional significance. Represented in art works and featured in tourist photographic records of the District.
				Values to tāngata whenua (m)	Te Puka and Wainui stream valleys are important food gathering areas and qualities of these catchment influencing lowland fisheries. **Additional values recorded in the #ART Confederation consultation documents:** Wainui Stream - A small stream on the northern side of Paekākāriki settlement, A small stream that has its source in the Tararua ranges. It flows westward toward the ocean and exits at the southern end of QEII Park.
				Historical associations	The area has links with Whareroa and Wainui Marae and early *farming* practices by European settlers

District Plan ID: 30	Wainui Special Amenity Landscape	Map Location	Factor	Criteria / *RS	Factor / Criteria Description
				(mh)	(MacKay's, Lynch). Te Puka Valley is recognised as an important *infrastructure* link; also known as 'Transmission Gully' and the planned alternative SH1 route across the Wainui Saddle.
			Potential threats		*Indigenous vegetation* removal, large scale *infrastructure* development/upgrade, *earthworks* including *effects* on existing degree of natural character, ridgeline/skyline views.

Schedule 3.6 Geological Features

Number	Origin	Owner	Location	Description/Significance
G1	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR745404	Kāpiti Island Beach Ridges
G2	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR727370	Kāpiti Island phyllonite
G3	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR732382	Kāpiti Island uplifted sea caves
G4	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR804290	Ohariu Fault, Muaūpoko Valley
G5	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR806291	Ohariu Fault, Muaūpoko Valley
G6	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR806309	Otaihanga Oligocene Sedimentary outlier (old quarry)
G7	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR812470	Ōtaki Beach Ridges
G8	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR756240	Paekākāriki Alluvial Fan
G9	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR758230	Paekākāriki Rockfall
G10	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR895450	Te Horo abandoned sea cliff
G11	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR845354	Ohariu Fault, Waikanae
G12	KEA	Private/or Crown	GR760255	Whareroa Dune Fields

Schedule 3.7 Principles to be Applied When Proposing and Considering Biodiversity Offsets

This schedule sets out the principles that should be used to guide the development of biodiversity offsetting proposals and to assess proposals for the design and implementation of biodiversity offsetting as part of resource consents issued under this Plan. These principles should be applied in conjunction with any current guidance or direction from Central Government in relation to *biodiversity offsets*:

1. Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy:

   Biodiversity offsets will only be considered where they are used to offset the anticipated significant residual adverse biodiversity *effects* of activities on *significant indigenous vegetation* or *significant habitats of indigenous fauna* after appropriate avoidance, minimisation and mitigation actions have occurred in accordance with the following mitigation hierarchy set out in Policy 3.3:

   a) avoiding as far as practicable, and where total avoidance is not practicable minimising adverse *effects*;

   b) requiring remediation where adverse *effects* cannot be avoided;

   c) requiring mitigation where adverse *effects* on the areas identified above cannot be avoided or remediated; and

   d) where residual adverse *effects* remain that are more than minor, consider the appropriateness of using of *biodiversity offsets* through protection, restoration and enhancement actions to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain in indigenous biodiversity values.

   Any proposal will:

   a) document the appropriate measures taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse *effects* of the activity on biodiversity; and

   b) demonstrate that the biodiversity offset addresses the residual adverse *effects* of the activity.

2. No net biodiversity loss:

   Any proposals for *biodiversity offsets* will provide measurable positive *effects* on biodiversity at the *site*, or where appropriate, close to the site or within the ecological district, which can reasonably be expected to result in no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity. No net loss of biodiversity is determined with respect to species composition (e.g. individual species or species groups), habitat structure (e.g. vegetation tiers), ecosystem health (e.g. nutrient cycling rates), and cultural use values (e.g. valued habitats or species).

The offset is applied so that the ecological values being achieved through the offset are the same or similar to those being lost.

Any proposals for *biodiversity offset* will demonstrate that:

a) an explicit calculation of loss and gain has been undertaken and that demonstrates the manner in which no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity can be achieved; and

b) the *biodiversity offset* design and implementation should include provisions for addressing sources of uncertainty and risk of failure in delivering the biodiversity offset.

3. Additional conservation outcomes:

Any proposal for biodiversity offset will demonstrate that actions undertaken as a *biodiversity offset* are additional to what would otherwise occur, including that they are additional to any remediation or mitigation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.

4. Limits to what can be offset:

Biodiversity offsetting is inappropriate when an activity has the potential to cause adverse *effects*, or residual adverse *effects*, on an area:

a) where the biodiversity values of that area are highly vulnerable or irreplaceable; or
b) where there is no appropriate site, knowledge, proven methods, expertise or mechanism available to design and implement an adequate *biodiversity offset*.

5. Landscape context:

Any proposals for *biodiversity offsets* will:

a) be designed and implemented in a landscape context, i.e. with a demonstrated understanding of both the donor and recipient sites role, or potential role in the ecological context of the area.

b) take into account available information on the full range of biological, social and cultural values of biodiversity and supports an ecosystem-scale approach; and

c) take into account other likely future developments, such as competing land use pressures, within the landscape. Long- term outcomes:

6. The positive ecological outcomes of the offset last at least as long as the impact of the activity, and preferably in perpetuity. Adaptive management responses should be incorporated into the design of the offset, as required to ensure that the positive ecological outcomes are maintained over time.

Any proposal for biodiversity offsetting will include a biodiversity offset management plan that:

a) sets out baseline information on biodiversity that is potentially impacted by the proposal at both the donor and recipient sites; and

b) demonstrates that management arrangements, legal arrangements (e.g. covenants) and financial arrangements (e.g. bonds) are in place that allow the positive effects to endure as long as the adverse effects of the activity, and preferably in perpetuity; and

c) is be able to be implemented and enforced in line with any resource consent conditions associated with the activity, including:
   i. specific, measurable and time-bound targets, and
   ii. mechanisms for adaptive management using the results of periodic monitoring and evaluation against identified thresholds to determine whether the mitigation or biodiversity offset is on track and how to rectify if necessary; and

d) establishes roles and responsibilities for managing, governing, monitoring and enforcing the biodiversity offset.