## 6.1 SECTOR 1: TE NGAHERE-O-TAWA / REDWOOD



View from ridgetop near Chastuden Place track over Te Ngahere-o-Tawa to Redwood Bush (centre). The pine plantations of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa and Spicer Forest are at right, with a glimpse of the airstrip plantation (centre right skyline).

#### Key features / values

- Important native forest remnants –ecological hub in the northern suburbs
- Natural backdrop to Linden/Tawa/Redwood
- Horse-riding priority area in the Outer Green Belt
- Long-awaited recreational opportunities opening up in Spicer / Te Ngahere-o-Tawa forests
- Potential improved open space links to Churton Park under Stebbings Valley structure plan (Management Sector 2)
- Outer Green Belt contiguous with Porirua City Council reserves network.

Local communities of interest: Tawa, Redwood, Linden, Ohariu Valley, Porirua, Ohariu Valley

Current volunteer/community group activities: weed and animal pest control; forest restoration planting and care.

#### 6.1.1 OVERVIEW

Sector 1 (176.3 ha) is the northernmost part of the Outer Green Belt, extending from the Porirua City boundary along the ridge above Linden, Tawa and Redwood to the area where Marshall Ridge branches off. The Council's reserve in this sector have increased by 36.8 ha with the 2017 purchase of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa (formerly Forest of Tane). The southern boundary has been adjusted so that all the area likely to be directly affected by the forthcoming Upper Stebbings Valley structure plan is included in Sector 2.

#### 6.1.1.1 Land administration

The Outer Green Belt reserves in sectors 1 and 2 are noticeably less extensive and less connected than further south. Completing the Outer Green Belt between Johnsonville and Tawa, through acquisition and/or easements, is a priority in *Our Capital Spaces* under Outcome 2, 'to protect birds, nature, streams and landscapes'. Obtaining public access is an important component, which is also

acknowledged in *Capital Spaces* under Outcome 4, 'doing it together', which specifies partnering with landowners to improve access to and use of open space, and, of relevance here, working with landowners to negotiate access along the planned Skyline Walkway route.

A notable feature of this sector is the shared boundary with Porirua City Council and the extensive open space network that spans the boundary, owned variously by the Wellington City Council, Porirua City Council and the Department of Conservation. As described further below, the three organisations have been collaborating on joint planning of the open space opportunities in the area. One block in Spicer Forest, on the west side of the main access road, is owned by the Porirua City Council but is co-managed by the Wellington City Council and is therefore shown as an Outer Green Belt reserve in this Plan's maps.

The Council property at 944 Ohariu Valley Road includes a small parcel of land with a house on it adjacent to Ohariu Valley Road with access up to the airstrip block on the ridgetop. The access is strategically important for extracting logs from the airstrip block when it is harvested but also for its potential to provide a local walking/bridle trail loop route, which would enable residents of the suburbs on the east side of the ridge to experience the rural environment of the Ohariu Valley. There is also potential to develop an entrance although the house constrains the available space at the road side. The options need to be further considered, especially after the Stebbings Structure Plan is finished, as the outcomes could open up more opportunities. Currently, there is a gap between the airstrip block and Spicer Forest, which constrains public access. Future access might be achieved through the reserve allocations in the structure planning process but in the meantime seeking right-of-way access across intervening private land is an option, even if on a temporary basis.

#### 6.1.1.2 Nature

The original native forest in the Tawa area would have been very dense, tall podocarp-broadleaf forest, with such tall canopy trees as rimu, northern rata, pukatea, kahikatea and totara. Very little remains, except for various remnants (including single trees). The remnants in the Outer Green Belt occur within Te Ngahere-o-Tawa, Redwood Bush and the Westwood and Chastudon/Tawa Bush Reserves. These, together with several small reserves in the street network nearby and remnants on adjacent private land, are valuable seed sources for ecological restoration in this part of the city. The band of mixed vegetation along the ridge here is an important part of the larger-scale Outer Green Belt ecological corridor, which connects northwards towards natural areas on Rangitihu/Colonial Knob. The native forest in Redwood Bush is strategically located to enhance new reserves likely to be created along Marshall Ridge under the Upper Stebbings Valley structure plan. The new reserves will be 'stepping stones' for birds moving from Redwood Bush, with its seed sources, towards Caribbean Avenue Reserve and Belmont Gully on the other side of the Porirua Stream valley.

Some contracted weed control has been carried out in this sector but in a limited area. Of particular concern in this sector is the spread of wild cherries. Some contracted goat control has been carried out in the plantation west of Ohariu Stream where a sustained control operation is ongoing. Pest animal control is carried out by community volunteers supported by the Greater Wellington Regional Council, additionally Greater Wellington Regional Council Rural Possum predator Control Programme support control of possums in private land adjoining the Outer Green Belt. The council has planted approximately 13,000 native plants in this sector since 2004 and volunteers have also done restoration planting over many years.

Catchment management is important here, particularly, in relation to managing the exotic forest plantations. Several small streams on the east side drain into Porirua Stream and, ultimately, Porirua Harbour, where sedimentation and water quality are big issues. The west side of the ridge drains into the headwaters of Ohariu Stream. Maintaining long-term vegetation cover in the stream catchments will help to improve water quality and assist with flood control by reducing and slowing runoff. Spicer Forest and the airstrip block are carbon storage forests under the Emissions Trading Scheme. There is potential for more permanent carbon storage forest in this sector.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Bagnall, R.G. (1981), 'Vegetation of the Redwood Bush Area, Tawa'. Wellington Botanical Society Bulletin, No. 41, Sept 1981.

## 6.1.1.3 Landscape and land use

The ridge here is of lower elevation than the rest of the Outer Green Belt but is, nevertheless, an important visual backdrop to the nearby suburbs. It starts at the saddle (240 metres asl) between the Ohariu and Mitchell Stream catchments near the Porirua City boundary and is of remarkably consistent height, rising only to 264 metres asl where Marshall Ridge branches off.

The dominant land cover is mixed forest, comprising some important remnant native forest, pine plantations and regenerating native bush in Spicer Forest, Te Ngahere-o-Tawa and Redwood Bush. The main area of more open character is along the paper road in Spicer's Forest, which was opened up as a result of storm damage in 2013; the storm winds funnelled along the road which had been widened by Meridian Energy for temporary access when constructing its Mill Creek wind farm.

Immediately south of this sector, residential development may extend up the Stebbings Stream Valley in the future from Churton Park and potentially over Marshall Ridge (see Management Sector 2). Structure planning of the area is currently underway and is likely to include a future road connecting Redwood and Churton Park. Existing and future Outer Green Belt reserves in this sector and in neighbouring Sector 2 will play an important urban containment role whilst also providing an extensive open space setting and recreational resource for the new urban development. New road networks could increase and improve access to the Outer Green Belt reserves. Stream protection and consideration of natural values generally are a key consideration in the structure plan process.

## 6.1.1.4 Forest plantations

Spicer Forest / Te Ngahere-o-Tawa. More proactive management than the Council's normal hands-off approach (see general policy 4.3.2.3) is proposed in this sector because the Spicer and Te Ngahere-o-Tawa plantations here are younger (than, for instance, on the Wellington Town Belt) and will take many years to gradually age and fall over. During that time there would be costs in doing nothing because the risk of storm damage is likely to increase with climate change and recreational use will also increase. When trees fall, a light well is created that provides good conditions for native plants to regenerate but also for invasive weeds to establish. Controlling weeds in the tangled fallen timber on randomly located tree fall sites can be difficult and costly. Furthermore, if trees fall across tracks or in places where they could roll onto tracks, the work in clearing debris, stabilising logs, removing or dealing with large root balls, often involves machinery and is costly. Re-routing tracks around major falls is an option but that, too, has cost and further site damage implications. These kinds of situations could keep arising, ad hoc, over many years and collectively add up to considerable cost, with no income generated from the trees themselves, even though the trees were managed for commercial harvest. Wilding pines are likely to remain an ongoing problem, regardless of which management approach is adopted.

It is therefore proposed to progressively remove in stages a significant proportion of the plantation trees (see Management Sector 1 maps) and revegetate the sites with native plants. The objective is to establish a native vegetation canopy over the disturbed sites as quickly as possible, with intensive planting and weed management for a period of around five years for each site, followed by ongoing vigilance on wilding pines. After that, management costs should reduce significantly because, once the canopy closes over, the conditions will be less favourable for most weed competition and the risk of large-tree fall will be negligible for a long time. It is estimated that the income generated from harvesting will cover the cost of site clean-up and restoration, enabling substantial areas of pine to be removed and replaced with native vegetation more quickly and at no new cost.

In implementing the staged removal, measures will be taken to minimise runoff and sediment from cleared areas into water courses and riparian vegetation will be retained along the streams. Restoration techniques and natural regrowth will be monitored to inform how subsequent stages will be managed, and techniques adapted if necessary to optimise results.

In 2013, a broad strip of trees was brought down along the west side of the main access Spicer road by a storm. The storm winds were funnelled along the recently-widened road. Considerable remedial work was required, including further tree felling, to stabilise the exposed forest edge and where tangled tree fall was left in situ (due to clean-up costs) weed growth has been a problem. The Council

has been restoring the cleared roadside areas with native plants. The plantation on the steep west side of Ohariu Stream, which is owned by Porirua City Council, is closed to recreational use due to the storm-damage and will be left as is with no active management other than to clear any trees that fall across Te Araroa Walkway.

Airstrip block forest plantation. This block will be due for harvest in 2025. The Council is proposing to harvest it earlier for the same management and cost reasons outlined above, to utilise the timber value, and to avoid or minimise potential impacts that harvesting might have on housing likely to be developed in the vicinity under the Upper Stebbings Valley structure plan. Site restoration would be implemented in parallel with developing tracks in the site, potentially linked to new opportunities arising from the Upper Stebbings Structure Plan (see Management Sector 2).

It is proposed to restore the site to indigenous forest. Restoration of the entire area through direct planting would be a large and costly exercise. Instead, the main inputs will be weed control, pest control and patches of restoration planting to aid succession and diversify species. Planting will start in the gullies, to protect water courses and extend out from the native vegetation that is likely to remain in the gullies. Gorse, which might develop on the more exposed land would, with time, gradually succeed to native vegetation. Greater Wellington Regional Council is managing a similar logged site in one of its regional parks in this way and there is potential to compare the trends as the basis for a research project and to guide future site management decisions

## 6.1.1.5 Culture and heritage

Themes to be explored in this sector include the stories of early settlers who cleared and farmed land now in the Outer Green Belt, such as the Duncan family farm, 'Lindenvale', which extended over Spicer's Ridge and gave rise to the name for today's suburb of Linden. A potential story of conservation history is associated with the remaining native forest remnants; how they survived (if known) and came to be protected. Other stories lie in the 'military tracks' on the slopes of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa and the more recent history of plantation forestry and the changing approaches to its management, including the local community's advocacy for purchasing Te Ngahere-o-Tawa (formerly Forest of Tane) to protect its natural and potential recreational values.

#### 6.1.1.6 Recreation and access

Local communities have had poor access up onto the ridge although the main track network is supplemented by a number of informal tracks on both public and private land. The main tracks on the suburban side are confined to Redwood Bush. More extensive tracks via former forestry roads are available in Spicer Forest but the only way currently to reach them across reserve land is by way of a short, steep connector at Chastudon Place. Te Araroa Walkway passes through this sector along the main Spicer access road, between Rangituhi / Colonial Knob Walkway and Ohariu Valley Road. The playground at Brasenose Park is managed under the *Northern Reserves Management Plan 2008*. Entrances to the Outer Green Belt in this sector are currently limited to minor entrances at Redwood Bush and at the rather remote Ohariu Valley Road road-end. Opportunities to develop tracks across the ridge would open up opportunities to better connect the rural and urban communities on each side, and diversify the range of recreational environments.

An important wider context here is the 550-hectare grouping of contiguous reserves west of Tawa and Porirua, including Spicer Forest. The reserves include Porirua Scenic Reserve, Spicer Botanical Park and Te Rahui o Rangituhi (owned by Porirua City Council) and Rangituhi/Colonial Knob Reserve (owned by the Department of Conservation). In 2016, a development plan<sup>31</sup> for the whole area was prepared jointly by Porirua and Wellington City Councils to co-ordinate recreational development within the combined reserves area, taking into account local and regional recreational needs. The joint plan was a priority (1.2.2) in *Our Capital Spaces, An Open Spaces and Recreation Framework for Wellington*. In 2017, Porirua City Council announced plans for a \$21-million adventure park development in the Rangituhi/Colonial Knob area of the outdoor park, including extensive walking

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Porirua's Outdoor Recreation Park, Outdoor recreation in the western hills of Porirua and Tawa (February 2016), PCC and WCC.

and mountain biking trails, a chair lift, cafes and indoor recreation attractions. Currently, consultation about the proposals is in progress.

The Council's 2017 purchase of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa (Forest of Tane) opened up opportunities to better develop the local track network in this sector. A draft implementation plan<sup>32</sup> for developing the combined area of Spicer's and Te Ngahere-o-Tawa was prepared in consultation with the community and interest groups. The tracks shown in the maps are based upon that draft. The main proposals follow.

- Prioritise horse riding in the Spicer Forest block, which after consultation with the horse riding community, has been identified as a suitable environment in itself and easily accessible to horse riders in the local rural communities. Develop bridle/walking trails.
- Some reconfigured shared tracks in Spicer Forest to improve connectivity.
- New tracks from Kiwi Crescent up to the ridgetop through Te Ngahere-o-Tawa. Detailed route assessment and selection will be carried out in consultation with the community but it is envisaged that there will be a shared uphill track and a separate downhill bike track. Proposals from the mountain biking community to develop a network of mountain biking tracks of varying grades in the pine forests in this sector are not considered necessary in view of the extensive mountain biking opportunities to be developed in the Porirua Adventure Park being developed on the lower slopes of Rangituhi / Colonial Knob, including technical grade riding. Instead, the proposed track will provide a bike connector route to the adventure park.

These opportunities will be supplemented by likely additions to the open space network through the forthcoming Upper Stebbings Valley Structure Plan, including likely additional Outer Green Belt reserves in sectors 1 and 2 and better connections between reserves. Pending the outcomes of the structure plan, the best location for a new main Outer Green Belt entrance to serve the Linden/Tawa/Redwood/Churton Park communities will be investigated, taking into account the new road network, housing and open spaces of any future Upper Stebbings development. In the meantime a secondary entrance will be developed at Kiwi Crescent to facilitate access to Te Ngahere-o-Tawa. The planned removal of two small stands of pine trees in this vicinity will require a track to be developed for timber extraction, which can then provide drive-on access to a spacious area behind the adjacent houses, suitable for a pleasant picnic area and parking.

#### 6.1.1.7 Community and awareness

The 2017 purchase of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa was strongly advocated by the local community, reflecting the value it places on the open space along this ridge. That purchase has opened up opportunities for better access and forest restoration and fired up community interest in their local landscape and how it is to be used.

The Friends of Tawa Bush Reserves have been actively involved in protecting and restoring the native forests in this sector for a long time and have a good relationship with a number of the private landowners whose properties adjoin or are linked to Redwood Bush, carrying out pest control on their land. Some forest remnants and areas of regenerating bush on private land in this locality are important parts of the ecological corridor along the eastern slopes, with potential for Council to work with landowners to protect and restore the natural values.

Taking into account the potential to better connect the suburbs on each side of Marshall Ridge, there are exciting opportunities to achieve a connected multi-value open space network in the overall area. The Outer Green Belt reserves will play a major part. Local communities have already contributed to the Outer Green Belt vision through their advocacy and voluntary work and there is much potential for that to continue.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Outer Green Belt Sector 1: Spicer Forest/Forest of Tane: vegetation management, recreation and landscape development If the Outer Green Belt vision is to be achieved, further land acquisitions and/or use of other mechanisms, such as rights-of-way, will be needed. *implantation plan*, 2017-2027 (Draft Nov 2017). Prepared for Wellington City Council by PAOS®.

# 6.1.2 ACTIONS

N = new initiative; E = Existing; Ex = Expand existing (Notes: (i) Some 'new' projects come within larger funded programmes but have not yet been started.

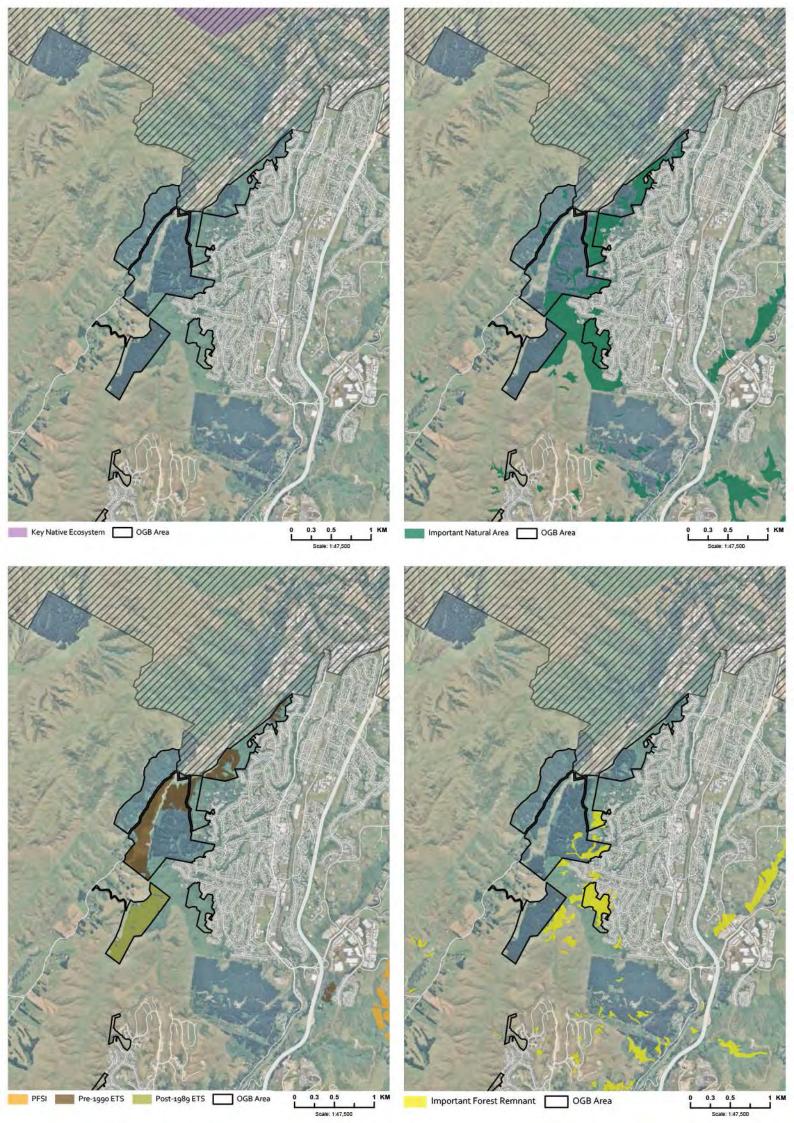
(ii) Implementation depends on budget allocations.)

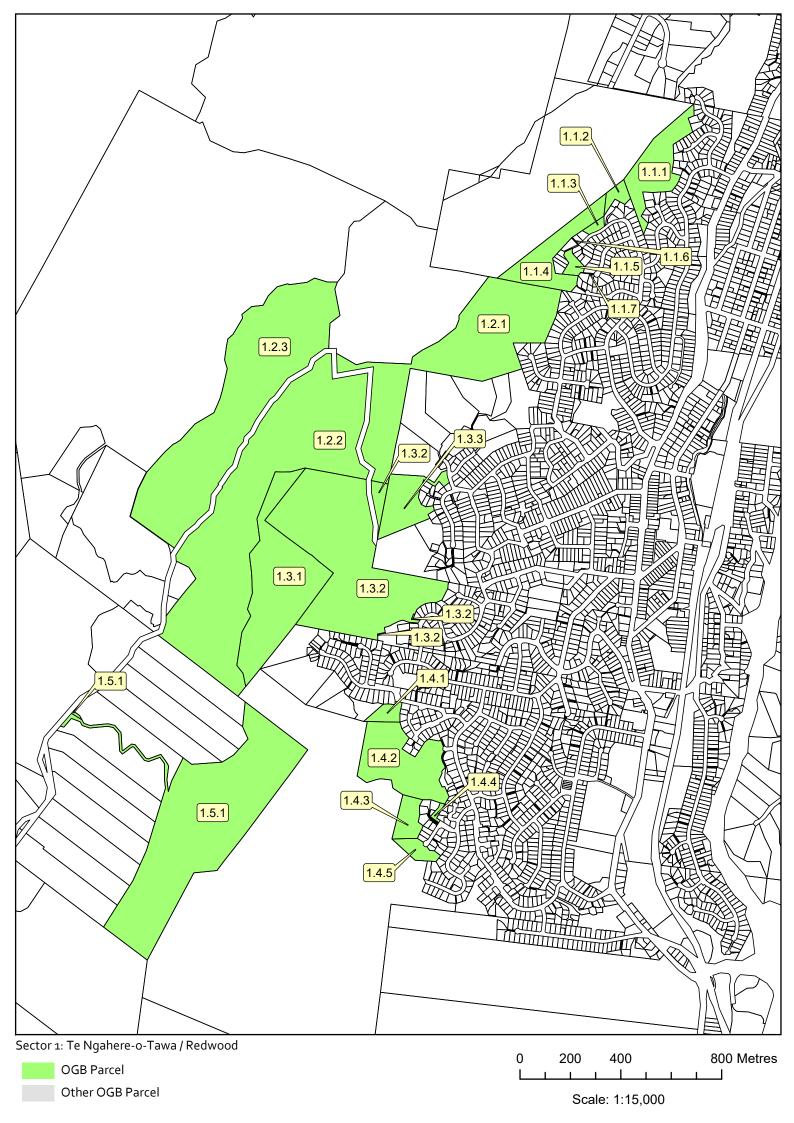
6.1	1.2.1 Land administration		
La 2.	nd status  Consider the long-term options for the property at 944 Ohariu Valley Road, whilst retaining public access across it up to the ridgetop airstrip block, including whether to remove or sell the house, and/or develop a reserve entrance.	N	3-5 yrs
3.	Explore options to negotiate access across private land to bridge the gap in the existing track network between the airstrip block and Spicer Forest.	E	ongoing
4.	Advocate for open space provision in the Upper Stebbings Structure Plan process to extend and help connect the Outer Green Belt reserves along the Ohariu Ridge in management sectors 1 and 2.	N	1-2 yrs
6.1	1.2.2 Nature		
Ca 1.	Recognise the importance of the native forest remnants in this sector, particularly those containing seed sources of key forest restoration species, and protect them by maintaining in good health through weed and pest animal control.	Ex	ongoing
Str 2.	Protect the vegetation cover in the stream catchment areas through various means, including riparian planting, staged forest management work affecting streams, and sediment control.	Ex	ongoing
3.	Ensure any plantation forest removal is managed to avoid erosion, catch sediment before running off into the streams, and that cleared areas are restored in indigenous vegetation as quickly as possible to protect soils and reduce weed growth.	E	1-2 yrs
1 n d	digenous flora and planting  Ensure a buffer is left around the existing remnant indigenous vegetation in Te  Ngahere-o-Tawa during the staged exotic tree removal, to protect it from wind	N	ongoing
5.	<ul> <li>Manage and use the forest remnants in this sector as the hub for native forest restoration both within and outside the Outer Green Belt in the wider Marshall Ridge / Porirua Stream Valley, including:</li> <li>a) providing seed sources for both bird distribution and eco-sourced restoration planting;</li> </ul>	Е	ongoing
	b) providing safe and attractive habitat for wildlife, particularly birds like kereru that are key species for seed distribution along wildlife corridors.		

6.	Begin an ongoing seed collection and propagation programme to produce plants for the restoration planting that will be required after tree removal in	N	1-2 yrs
	Spicer Forest, Te Ngahere-o-Tawa and the airstrip block over coming years.		
Wi	Idlife		
7.	Conduct lizard and bird surveys in the plantation forestry prior to extraction to inform best practice wildlife management during the operation.	N	1-2 yrs
8.	Develop a Lizard Management Plan for the plantation extractions and removal activities as to ensure it minimizes impact on this taxa	N	1-2 yrs
9.	Continue to monitor the dispersal and establishment of native birds to this sector to help understand the role of the Outer Green Belt as a bird corridor at its farthest reaches.	Е	ongoing
We	eeds and animal pests		
10.	Ensure timely management of weed wilding trees to protect native forest restoration efforts.	Ex	ongoing
11.	Develop and execute a plan to control wilding pines after plantation removal.	Ν	1-2 yrs
12.	Integrate weed and animal pest control programmes to include the reserves with high natural values in the housing areas nearby, such as Larsen Crescent Reserve, which is managed under the Northern Reserves Management Plan.	N	1-2 yrs
Ес	ological values on private land		
13.	Encourage and support nearby landowners of properties in the Oriel Ave / Balliol Drive area, backing onto Redwood Bush to protect the forest remnants identified on their properties.	N	1-2 yrs
Re	search		
14.	Monitor water quality, aligned and timed with forestry and restoration activities, so that the earlier stages of work inform how the later stages will be carried out, with particular attention to mitigating potential downstream effects in Porirua Stream and the harbour	N	1-2 yrs
15.	Monitor, evaluate and report on trial methods used after exotic tree removal to restore sites to indigenous vegetation.	Ex	2-5 yrs
6.1	1.2.3 Landscape and Land Use		
Ор	en space management and structure planning		
1.	In the Upper Stebbings Valley structure planning process, advocate opportunities for:	N	1-2 yrs
	• local walking routes, including on the ridgetop (part of the 'missing link' in the Skyline Track);		
	<ul> <li>adequate open space provision and protection, emphasising the important role of the Outer Green Belt in urban containment and benefit of it connecting to the suburban reserves network;</li> </ul>		
	a connected network of reserves along Marshall Ridge between the Outer Green Belt and motorway, to provide bird habitat and forest connectivity;		

_			1
	<ul> <li>protected streams and headwaters in the Upper Stebbings Valley</li> <li>connections to the Outer Green Belt from the new road network and residential development, with public transport connections, good road frontage and space for parking.</li> </ul>		
2.	Subject to the outcomes of the Upper Stebbings Valley structure plan, protect any additional open space that is added to the Outer Green Belt in the vicinity of where Marshall Ridge and Ohariu Ridge intersect.	N	3-5 yrs
3.	Maintain some areas of open grassland on the ridge to preserve viewpoints.	Ν	ongoing
Fc	rest management		
4.	Progressively remove the exotic plantations in the Spicer / Te Ngahere-o- Tawa area and restore the area to indigenous vegetation, as per the plan shown in the Management Sector 1 maps.	Ex	ongoing
5.	Harvest the airstrip block plantation before 2025, taking care to leave existing native vegetation wherever possible, and gradually restore to indigenous vegetation through a combination of planting and natural regeneration.	Ν	3-5 yrs
6.	Monitor the effects of each stage of exotic tree removal on water quality, weed growth, shelter, recreational access tracks and results of restoration planting to inform:	N	ongoing
	a) decisions about managing the restoration of the cleared land; and		
	<ul> <li>decisions about whether or not to continue with the staged removal of remaining blocks as proposed or, if issues arise, adapt the removal plan to mitigate future potential issues.</li> </ul>		
6.	1.2.4 Culture and Heritage		
In	terpretation		
1.	Develop interpretative material in a variety of media about cultural and heritage features and history in this sector, as resources permit and within the overall Outer Green Belt interpretation plan (policy 4.6.2.7); focusing particularly on local early settler history, changing land use and conservation history.	N	5-10yrs
6.	1.2.5 Recreation & Access		
Tr	ack network		
1.	Improve the track network by developing the proposed tracks shown in the maps for this sector, subject to needs assessment and the tracks being designed by a professional track builder and according to the ecological and design guideline in the <i>Open Space Access Plan</i> and the routes verified by		
	ecologists in the field to avoid sites of high ecological value:	Ν	3-5 yrs
	Bridle / walking trails	N	3-5 yrs
	Shared tracks, Spicer Forest		
	Connector tracks for walkers and bikers from Kiwi Crescent to ridgetop.	N	3-5 yrs
2.	Explore the potential benefits and feasibility of better connecting Spicer Forest and the Council property at 944 Ohariu Valley (with its road-to-ridgetop access) along Ohariu Valley Road, for walkers, horse riders and cyclists.33	N	3-5 yrs

3.	Re-route the Skyline Track to the ridgetop in the event of securing public access along the ridgetop to the north along the ridge (see Management Sector 2). (See 1.9.1 in <i>Our Capital Spaces, an Open Spaces and Recreation Framework for Wellington</i> ).	E	ongoing
En	trances, facilities and way finding		
4.	Investigate where to develop a new main entrance in this sector, taking into account the open space outcomes of the Upper Stebbings Valley structure plan, the public facilities potentially available at the Porirua adventure park area and the potential for entrances to be developed at:	N	3-5 yrs
	• the entrance to Spicer Forest at the end of Ohariu Valley Road; or		
	• 944 Ohariu Valley Road; or		
	a location connected to a possible new road network in the Upper Stebbings Valley and/or on Marshall.		
5.	Develop a secondary entrance at Kiwi Crescent	Ν	1-2 yrs
Wa	ay finding		
6.	Install wayfinding signage in local streets to direct visitors to the new entrance at Kiwi Crescent and to Redwood Bush.	N	1-2 yrs
7.	Continue to update the wayfinding signage to help guide visitors on the track network, including clear marking of: Te Araroa Walkway, tracks prioritised for horse riding, walking-only tracks, and tracks prioritised for bikers going downhill.	Ex	3-5 yrs
Do	og walking		
8.	Plan for provision of dog exercise areas when planning the future reserve network in this sector.	N	1-2 yrs
6.1	1.2.6 Community		
W	ork with neighbours		
1.	Continue to work with the Porirua City Council on the joint management of Spicer Forest.	E	ongoing
2.	Continue to work with Porirua City Council and the Department of Conservation to co-ordinate outdoor recreational development in the western hills reserves of Tawa and Porirua.	E	ongoing
3.	Continue to encourage and support neighbouring landowners to participate in local pest animal management / weed control / restoration planting on their land, especially if it contains important native bush remnants and/or adjoins Outer Green Belt reserves of high natural value, such as Redwood Bush, or seed sources important to enhancing the Outer Green Belt ecological corridor.	Ex	ongoing
W	ork with volunteers		
4.	Explore opportunities to engage with and facilitate partnerships within the community to help look after and develop the growing Outer Green Belt reserve network in this sector e.g. care groups, special projects like a community plant nursery, track work.	Ex	ongoing





Management Area	Site Name	Mapping Reference	WCC Site number	Legal Constitution	CT Reference   L	Land Area F	Reserve G Description R	Gazette Reference	District Plan     Zoning	Notes	Actions needed
Sector 1: Te Ngahere-o-Taw.	Sector 1: Te Stuart Duncan Reserve, Ngahere-o-Tawa Katarina Grove, Tawa / Redwood	1.1.1	1801	Lot 120 DP 7	715999 4	4.8465 ha	Scenic G Reserve (b)	GN 10322172.1	Open Space B		
	Chastudon Place, Forglen Place, Tawa	1.1.2	1795	Lot 86 DP 73352 E	52D/362 0	0.6525 ha	Scenic Purposes (b) G	GN 9561291.3	Open Space B		
		1.1.3	1795				Scenic Purposes (b)				
		1.1.4	1795	Lot 1 DP 55650	47D/884 4	4.6468 ha	Scenic Purposes (b) GN 9561291.3		Open Space B ff	Easement over reserve for Water reticulation purposes in fravour of WCC (Doc B532773.1. Easement over reserve for Gas conveyance purposes in favour of Nova Gas Ltd (Doc B 605106.1)	
		1.1.5	1795	Lot 83 DP 86775 5	54B/441 0	0.5404 ha	Scenic Purposes (b) G	GN 9561291.3	Open Space B		
		1.1.6	1795	Lot 85 DP 86775 5	54B/442 0	0.0135ha	Scenic Purposes (b)	GN 9561291.3	Open Space B		
		1.1.7	1795	Lot 102 DP 57939	WN270D/277 0	0.0119 ha ((	Local Purpose (Accessway) re	Vested as reserve on deposit of DP 57939	Open Space B		
1.2	Spicer Forest Properties	1.2.1	1795	Lot 3 DP 77503 4	44B/130 2	20.1780 ha	Not Classified		Open Space B	This land is within the Spicer Lands Agreement 1983, however there are no encumbrances on the current CT as to the other areas. It also has a different zoning from the remainder of the Spicer Forest land.	Proposed Classification of Scenic Reserve (b)
		1.2.2	1786	Pt Lot 2 DP 4	42A/298 3	36.4205 ha	Not Classified		Rural	B.299282.1 Caveat registered on CT by Greater Wellington to ensure protection of forestry rights (9.7.1993).	Proposed Classification of Scenic Reserve (b)
		1.2.3	1786	Lot 2 DP 77503 4	44B/129	28.8190 ha	Not Classified		Rural C	Owned by Poritua City Council, but within WCC boundary. B_208792.1 Cavear legistered on CT by Wellington Regional Council to ensure protection of forestry rights (4.5.1993). Included in the Spicer Forest Lands Agreement 1983.	
1.3	Te Ngahere o Tawa	1.3.1	3772	Lot 1 DP 67858	WN42A/297	13.22 ha	Not Classified		Rural	New addition since 2004	Proposed Classification of Scenic Reserve (b)
		1.3.2	3772	Pt Lot 1 DP 9786, W Pt Lot 1 DP 24716 and Pt lot 35 DP 24478	WN42A/297	23.5870 ha	Not Classified		Rural	New addition since 2004	Proposed Classification of Scenic Reserve (b)
	Westwood Road, Westhaven Drive, Tawa	1.3.3	1835	Lot 1 DP 51597	20D/1436 3	3.7008 ha	Scenic Purposes (b) G	GN 9561291.3	Open Space B		
1.4	Redwood Bush Reserve	1.4.1	1781	*	10		oses (a)	GN 9561291.3	Conservation		
		1.4.2	1781	Lot 1 DP 59929	30A/65 7	7.3790 ha		GN 5881725.1	Conservation V	Water drainage rights in Easement Certificate 524008.3 subject to Section 309(1)(a) Local Government Act 1974. Fencing Covenant in Transfer 463917.	
		1.4.3	1781	Lot 24 DP 48579 4	40A/174	1.5108 ha	Scenic Purposes (a) G	GN 9561291.3	Conservation		
		4.4.4	1781				Scenic Purposes (a)		Conservation		
	Brasnose Place Play Area	1.4.5	1781	Lot 23 DP 48578 4	40A/173 D.		Recreation G Reserve	GN 9561291.3	Conservation		
r.	Airstrip Block		2471	Lot 12 DP 27582 & and Lot 1 DP 83802	500/770	28.5969 ha	Not Classified		Rural ( )	Subject to S.241(2), & S.242(1) and (2) Resource Management Act 1991 by the Wellington City Council diffects DP 83802). Subject to a right of way (in gross) over part marked A on DP 80655 in favour of Transpower New Zealand Limited created by Transfer BE15406.2 (affects. Lot 1.2 DP 27589). Subject to a right of way over part marked A on DP86040 created by transfer B673645.4 (affects Lot 12 DP 27582). Address of property is 944 Ohaniu Valley Road.	Seek to remove house for public car park to access reserve. Rezone Open Space B