



5.1 Sector 1: Spicer/Redwood



View south from ridgetop near Chastudon Place track to Redwood Bush (centre). The pine plantations of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of Tawa and Spicer Forest are at right, with a glimpse of the airstrip plantation (centre right skyline). The Arohata Prison pine block is centre left.

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
- Old airstrip area provides a large, open, flat hilltop space
- Long-awaited recreational opportunities opening up in Spicer Forest and Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of Tawa
- 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:

Porirua, Linden, Tawa, Redwood, Ohariu Valley, Upper Stebbings Valley.

Current volunteer/ community group activities:

Weed and pest animal control, forest restoration planting and care, track maintenance, seed collection.

5.1.1 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 reserves in this sector were increased by 36.8 ha in 2017 with the purchase of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of 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.

5.1.1.1 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, reserves agreements and/or easements, is a priority in *Our Capital Spaces* under Outcome 2, 'to protect birds, nature, streams and landscapes'. Obtaining public access is also important, under Capital Spaces Outcome 4, 'doing it together', which specifies partnering with land owners to improve access to and use of open space, and, working with land owners to negotiate access along the planned Skyline Track 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 Council, Porirua City Council and DoC. 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 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 plantation on the ridgetop. The access is strategically important 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 though the house constrains the available space at the road side. Currently, there is a gap between the Airstrip Block and Spicer Forest, which constrains public access. The options for public access, entrance development and bush protection are being considered as part of the Upper Stebbings Valley Structure Plan, as the outcomes could open up more opportunities. In the meantime seeking right-of-way access across intervening private land is an option, even if on a temporary basis.



5.1.1.2 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 totara³³. Very little remains, except for various remnants, including single trees. The remnants in the Outer Green Belt occur within Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of 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. Bird life is increasing and several lizard species are present, including species of threatened status 'at risk and declining'³⁴. Within the plantations, the pines provide useful tall tree wildlife habitat. 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 Rangituhi/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.

The Council has contracted out some weed control in this sector but in a limited area³⁵. Of particular concern in this sector is the spread of wild cherries. Some

³³ Bagnall, R.G. (1981), 'Vegetation of the Redwood Bush Area, Tawa'. *Wellington Botanical Society Bulletin*, No. 41, Sept 1981.

³⁴ EcoGecko Consultants Limited (2017), *Tawa Bush Reserves: 2016/2017 lizard survey results*.

³⁵ Note: this was in 2019

contracted goat control has been carried out in the plantation west of Ohariu Stream where a sustained control operation is ongoing. Over the last 15 years, community volunteers have undertaken weed and pest animal control, including pest animal control on nearby private land supported by the GWRC Rural Possum Predator Control Programme, which supports possum control on private land adjoining the Outer Green Belt. The Council has planted about 13,000 native plants in this sector since 2004 and volunteers have planted even more in Tawa over the last 15 years, including some on the fringes of Redwood Bush.

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 run-off. Spicer Forest is carbon storage forest under the Emissions Trading Scheme. There is potential for more permanent carbon storage forest in this sector.



5.1.1.3 Landscape and land use

The green escarpment above Tawa and Redwood is a valued landscape feature and rural outlook for residents in the nearby suburbs, which contributes to local identity and amenity. The ridge 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. As well as public reserves, privately owned native bush remnants contribute to the forest-clad character.

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/Forest of Tawa and Redwood Bush. The main area of more open character is along the paper road in Spicer Forest, which was opened up as a result of storm damage in 2013.

Immediately south of this sector, residential development may extend up the Stebbings Stream Valley from Churton Park and, potentially, a road

cross over Marshall Ridge under the Upper Stebbings Structure Plan (see Management Sector 2). Existing and future Outer Green Belt reserves in this sector and in neighbouring Sector 2 will play an important urban containment role while 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.

5.1.1.4 Forest plantations

Spicer Forest and Te Ngahere-o-Tawa / Forest of Tawa

These exotic plantations will be of a harvestable age in the 2020s but large-scale harvesting has been ruled out in favour of managing them as regenerating native forests for the protection of ecological, stream catchment and recreational values. The exotic trees will largely be left to age, fall over and gradually be replaced by regenerating native forest over many years (as per general policy 4.3.2.3). Management will be complex due to the different site conditions and historic tree management across the area, and the likely increase in hazardous trees and storm damage as the exotic trees age. Reactive management will be needed at times (e.g. after storms) and some intervention may be periodically required to minimise or avoid risks (e.g. selective removal of unstable trees and stands that pose safety risks). Closure of areas to public access for significant periods of time is possible if there is major wind-throw that would be prohibitive to clean up in terms of cost and/or ecological damage.

An example is the storm damage that happened along the Spicer Forest road in 2013, when a broad strip of trees was brought down along the west side of the road by a storm. The storm winds were funnelled along the road that had been recently widened by Meridian Energy for temporary access when constructing its Mill Creek wind farm. Considerable remedial work was required, including further tree felling to stabilise the exposed forest edge. 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.

As well as the largely reactive management outlined above, the Council will work with local volunteers, notably Friends of Tawa Bush Reserves, to enhance the native regeneration already evident in the understorey. Volunteer activities could include weed and pest animal control, enhancement planting of absent or under-represented plant species, enhancement of wildlife habitat, and planting of fire-resistant native plants on tracks and forest edges to create fire breaks.

Airstrip block forest plantation

This block will be due for harvest in 2025. Harvesting the pines will avoid the uncertainty around costs and impacts associated with hazard tree and storm damage that is required when managing an ageing forest. The management of an aging forest will also likely result in periods of reserve closure and any tracks established over time being damaged and/or closed for periods of time. Harvest will enable the timber value to be used to fund restoration, weed management and necessary mitigation during the forestry operations to suitably protect the landscape and downstream environment. The block is registered under the post-1989 Emissions Trading Scheme so the carbon credit implications of harvest would also need to be considered. The block will be restored to native vegetation faster than if it were left to naturally age, fall and regenerate. The risks associated with harvest are not as great as in the Tawa water catchment where steeper topography, better native understorey and close residential development tip the balance in favour of managing the long-term risk of an aging forest rather than capitalising on the income from the timber to fund the restoration and avoid unknown storm management costs.

In the event of harvesting, the site would be restored to indigenous forest. Restoration of the entire site through direct planting would be a large and costly exercise. Instead, the main inputs will be weed control, pest animal 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. GWRC 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. Pine forest can provide an enjoyable landscape experience where tracks run through open understorey beneath tall trees. If the tree value at the time of harvest will not suitably fund the harvest and restoration requirements, the forest will be left to age with the longer term ageing forest risks managed as required.



5.1.1.5 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. Examples include local farming history associated with the naming of today's suburb of Linden and the naming of Spicer Forest. The airstrip is a unique large-scale open space that is also associated with farming history and landscape change. A potential story of conservation history is associated with the remaining native forest remnants, how they survived and came to be protected. Other stories lie in the 'military tracks' on the slopes above 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/Forest of Tawa to protect its natural and potential recreational values.



5.1.1.6 Recreation and access

Local communities have had poor access up onto the ridge though 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 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 adjacent 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 DoC). In 2016, a development plan³⁶ for the whole area was prepared jointly by Porirua and Wellington city councils to co-ordinate recreational development within these combined reserves, taking into account local and regional recreational needs. The joint plan was a priority in *Our Capital Spaces*³⁷. 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 and mountain biking trails, a chair lift, cafes and indoor recreation attractions. Currently, consultation about the proposals is in progress. Ongoing cross-boundary co-ordination of the developing track networks will be needed.

The Council's 2017 purchase of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of Tawa, adjacent to Spicer Forest and the Airstrip Block, opened up opportunities to better develop the local track network in this sector. A draft implementation plan³⁸ for landscape and recreational development of these forest areas was prepared, in consultation with the community and interest groups. The tracks shown in the Proposed Track Network map are based upon that draft. The main proposals follow.

- Providing for 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/Forest of 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 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

- A future track linking Redwood Bush, the Airstrip Block and Spicer Forest, to create a 'Western Hills Loop'. The route already exists over private land and formalising it would depend on either negotiating an access easement or acquiring the land as reserve as part of the Upper Stebbings Valley structure plan.

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. Good access and connections to the Airstrip Block and the flat airstrip area have potential to provide a range of recreation opportunities in the future for the new Upper Stebbings community. Pending the outcomes of the structure plan, the best location for a new main Outer Green Belt entrance in the Upper Stebbings Valley area 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 low-key entrance will be developed at Kiwi Crescent to facilitate access to Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of Tawa.



5.1.1.7 Community and identity

The 2017 purchase of Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of 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

³⁶ Porirua's Outdoor Recreation Park, Outdoor recreation in the western hills of Porirua and Tawa (February 2016), PCC and WCC.

³⁷ *Our Capital Spaces, an open spaces and recreation framework for Wellington: 2013-2023*. P. 18

³⁸ *Outer Green Belt Sector 1: Spicer Forest/Forest of Tane: vegetation management, recreation and landscape development. implementation plan, 2017-2027 (Draft Nov 2017)*. Prepared for Wellington City Council by PAOS®.

relationship with a number of the private land owners 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 land owners 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.

5.1.2 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.)

5.1.2.1 Land administration

Land status

1.	Explore options to negotiate access across private land to bridge the gap in the existing ridgeline track network between the Airstrip Block and Spicer Forest.	E	ongoing
2.	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
3.	Consider the long-term options for the property at 944 Ohariu Valley Road, including whether to remove or sell the house, and/or develop a reserve entrance.	N	3-5 yrs

5.1.2.2 Nature

Caring for nature

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
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Streams

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

Indigenous flora and planting

4.	Manage and use the native 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Providing seed sources for both bird distribution and eco-sourced restoration planting b) Providing safe and attractive habitat for wildlife, particularly birds like kereru that are key species for seed distribution along wildlife corridors. 	E	ongoing
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5.	Begin an ongoing seed collection and propagation programme to produce plants for the restoration planting that will be required after tree removal in Spicer Forest, Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of Tawa and the Airstrip Block over coming years.	N	ongoing
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Wildlife

6.	Continue to monitor the dispersal to and establishment of native birds in this sector to help understand the role of the Outer Green Belt as a bird corridor at its farthest reaches.	E	ongoing
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Weeds and pest animals

7.	Ensure timely management of weed wilding trees and shrubs, including wilding pines, cherry trees and the potential introduction of Darwin's barberry, to protect native forest restoration efforts.	Ex	ongoing
8.	Integrate weed and pest animal 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

Ecological values on private land

9.	Encourage and support nearby land owners of properties in the Oriel Ave/Balliol Drive area that back onto Redwood Bush to protect the forest remnants identified on their properties.	N	1-2 yrs
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Research

10.	Monitor water quality to establish a baseline and measure improvements or deterioration over time, with particular attention to the effects of forest management and restoration activities and mitigating potential downstream effects in Porirua Stream and the harbour.	N	1-2 yrs
11.	Monitor, evaluate and report on trial methods used after any exotic tree removal to restore sites to indigenous vegetation.	Ex	2-5 yrs

5.1.2.3 Landscape and land use

Open space management and structure planning

1.	Advocate for opportunities in the Upper Stebbings Valley structure planning process to reinforce the Outer Green Belt's important role in urban form and open space provision, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the continuity of open space along the main Ohariu ridge as an ecological corridor, a visual backdrop and defined edge to urban growth Protecting the headwaters of the Stebbings Stream Protecting and connecting bush remnants Developing a track network that connects and extends streets and walkways in the housing areas and provides more choice of recreational routes and environments, including access along and across the Ohariu ridge and local loop walks Connections to the Outer Green Belt from the existing and new road network and residential development, with public transport connections and good road frontage and space for public parking at the main entrance location and secondary entrances. 		1-2 yrs
2.	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.	Subject to the outcomes of the Upper Stebbings Valley Structure Plan and future planning around Glenside, Churton Park and Tawa, plan for a connected network of reserves along Marshall Ridge between the Outer Green Belt and motorway, to provide bird habitat and forest connectivity and landscape and recreation links. Add any new reserves to the Outer Green Belt or Northern (Suburban) Reserves Management Plans as appropriate.	N	3-5 yrs
4.	Maintain some areas of open grassland on the Ohariu ridge to preserve viewpoints.	N	ongoing

Forest plantations

5.	Manage the exotic plantations in Spicer Forest and Te Ngahere-o-Tawa/Forest of Tawa to allow and enhance the gradual regeneration of indigenous forest, including, where necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selective removal of trees or stands to manage hazard risk Selective killing, pruning or removal of trees to enhance wildlife habitat or enhance native forest regeneration Closure of tracks where necessary to manage public safety. 	Ex	ongoing
6.	Harvest the airstrip block plantation before 2025, subject to the timber price and carbon credit implications at the time adequately covering the cost of suitable site management during harvest and initial post-harvest weed management and restoration, as determined by review of expert logging advice and restoration planning.	N	3-5 yrs
7.	If harvest does not occur, due to harvesting proving uneconomic, manage the forest as a recreation area with native restoration established alongside the natural decline of the exotic tree stands. The forest may require periods of closure to manage public safety and removal of trees and stands after storm events and/or to manage hazards.	N	3-5 yrs

5.1.2.4 Culture and heritage

Interpretation

1.	Develop interpretive material in a variety of media about cultural and heritage features and history in this sector within the overall Outer Green Belt interpretation plan (policy 4.6.2.5); focusing particularly on local early settler history, changing land use and conservation history.	N	5-10yrs
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5.1.2.5 Recreation and access

Track network

1.	Improve the track network by developing the proposed tracks shown in the maps of 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridle/walking trails Shared tracks, Spicer Forest Connector tracks for walkers and bikers from Kiwi Crescent to ridgetop 'Western Hills Loop' connection above Redwood Bush. 	N	3-5 yrs
2.	Explore the potential benefits and feasibility of a safe roadside connection along Ohariu Valley Road between Spicer Forest and the Council property at 944 Ohariu Valley for walkers, horse riders and cyclists, to make the most of a future loop route up to the Airstrip Block and back through Spicer's.	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, a priority in Our Capital Spaces ³⁹ . (See also Management Sector 2). Explore opportunities for future Skyline connections and/or Outer Green Belt reserves to the south.	E	ongoing

Entrances, facilities and way-finding

4.	Enhance Chastudon Place entrance as a key, easy access to the ridge and the Porirua City Council reserves network recognising the constraints associated with the narrow, steep access land parcel.	Ex	1-2yrs
5.	Develop a secondary entrance at Kiwi Crescent, in consultation with the community, to design safe access for neighbours with right-of-way access and for the public, and investigate planting a small native tree arboretum and flat loop track a short distance in from the road.	N	1-2 yrs
6.	Develop a main entrance and secondary entrances in the Upper Stebbings Valley area (refer to structure planning Actions above).	N	5-10 yrs

Way-finding

7.	Install way-finding signage in local streets to direct visitors to the new entrance at Kiwi Crescent, to Chastudon Place and to Redwood Bush.	N	1-2 yrs
8.	Continue to update the way-finding 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

Dog walking

9.	Plan for provision of dog exercise areas when planning the future reserve network in this sector.	N	1-2 yrs
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5.1.2.6 Community and identity

Work 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 DoC to co-ordinate land management and outdoor recreational development in the western hills reserves of Tawa and Porirua, including consistent track naming and management of tracks that interconnect across the territorial boundary.	E	ongoing
3.	Continue to encourage and support neighbouring land owners to participate in local pest animal management/weed control/restoration planting on their land, especially where it will help protect streams or important native bush remnants and/or adjoins Outer Green Belt reserves of high natural value, such as Redwood Bush, or contains seed sources important to enhancing the Outer Green Belt ecological corridor.	Ex	ongoing

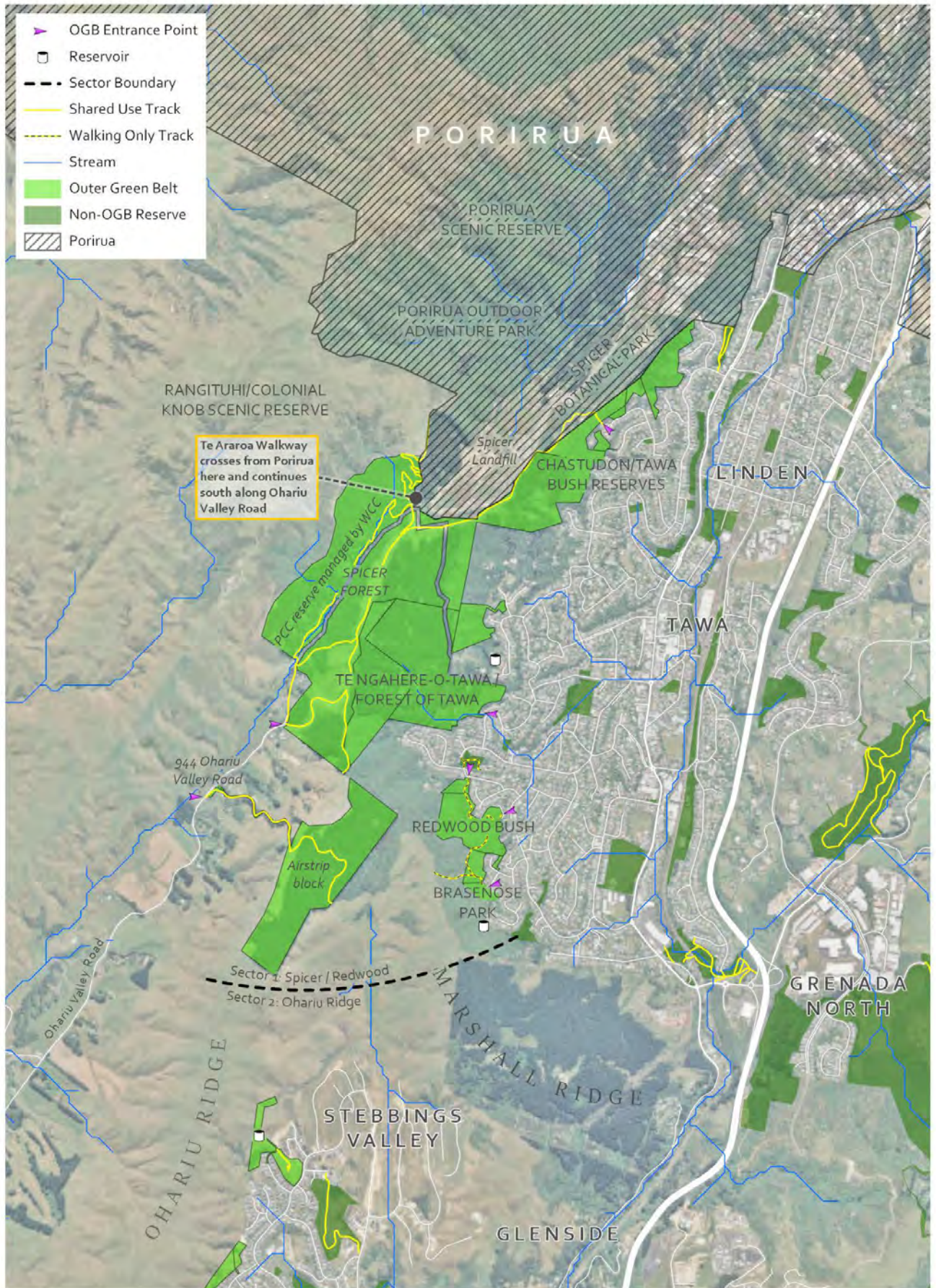
Work with volunteers

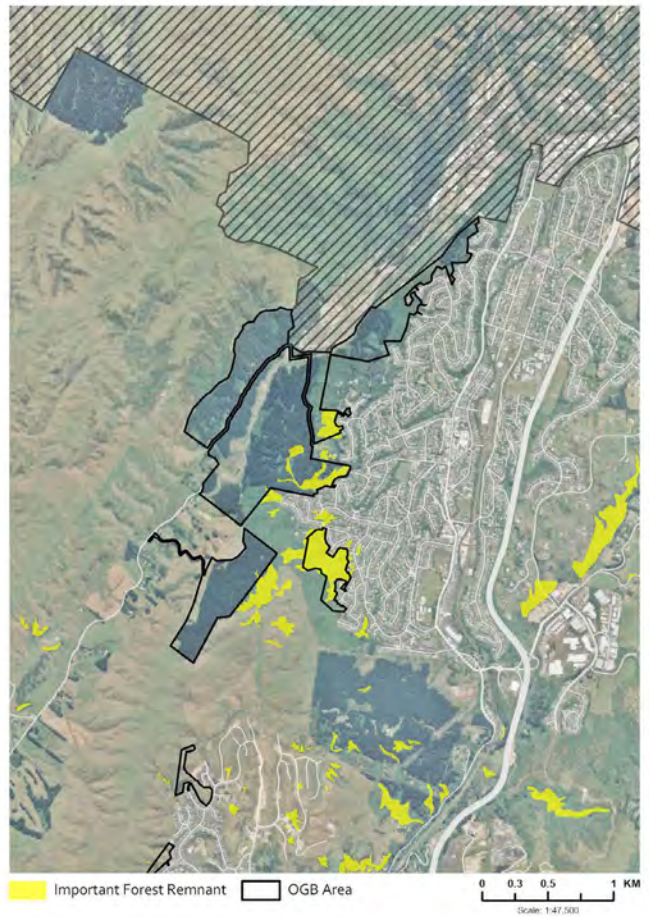
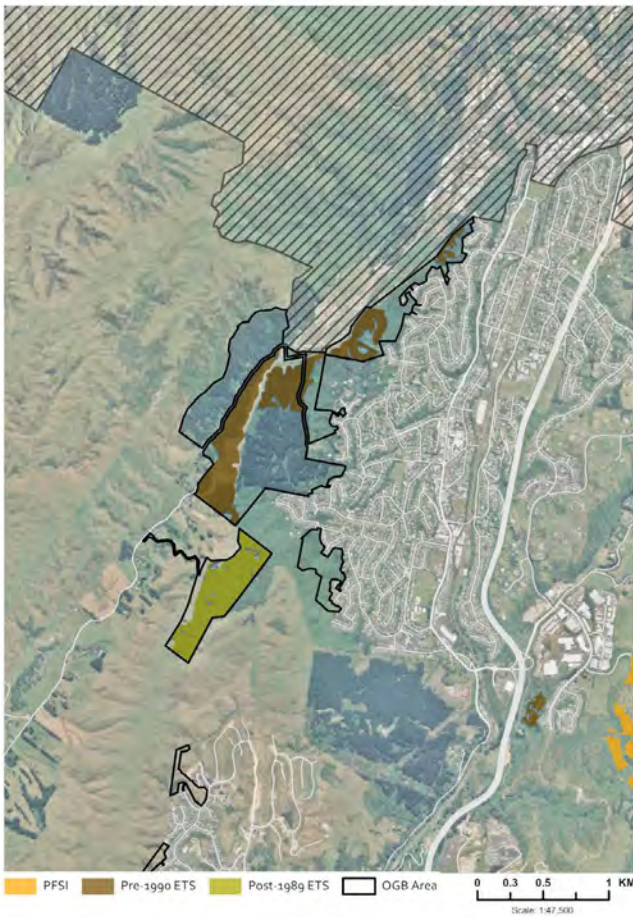
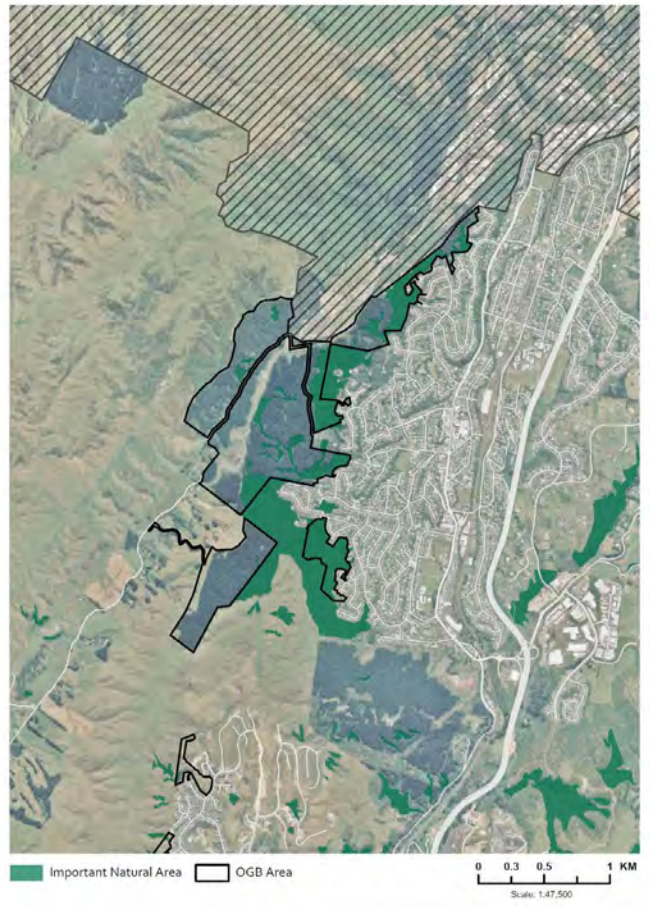
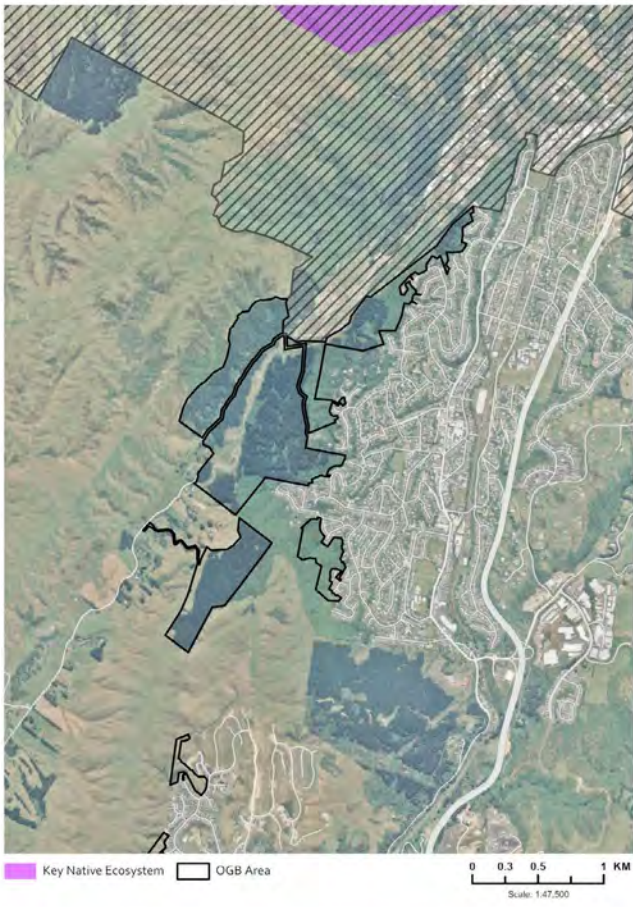
4.	Explore opportunities to engage with and facilitate partnerships within the community to help look after and develop the growing Outer Green Belt reserve network in this sector, e.g. care groups, special projects like a community plant nursery, track work.	Ex	ongoing
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³⁹ P.22, priority 1.9.1, *Our Capital Spaces, an Open Spaces and Recreation Framework for Wellington: 2013-23*

Sector 1: Spicer / Redwood - Current

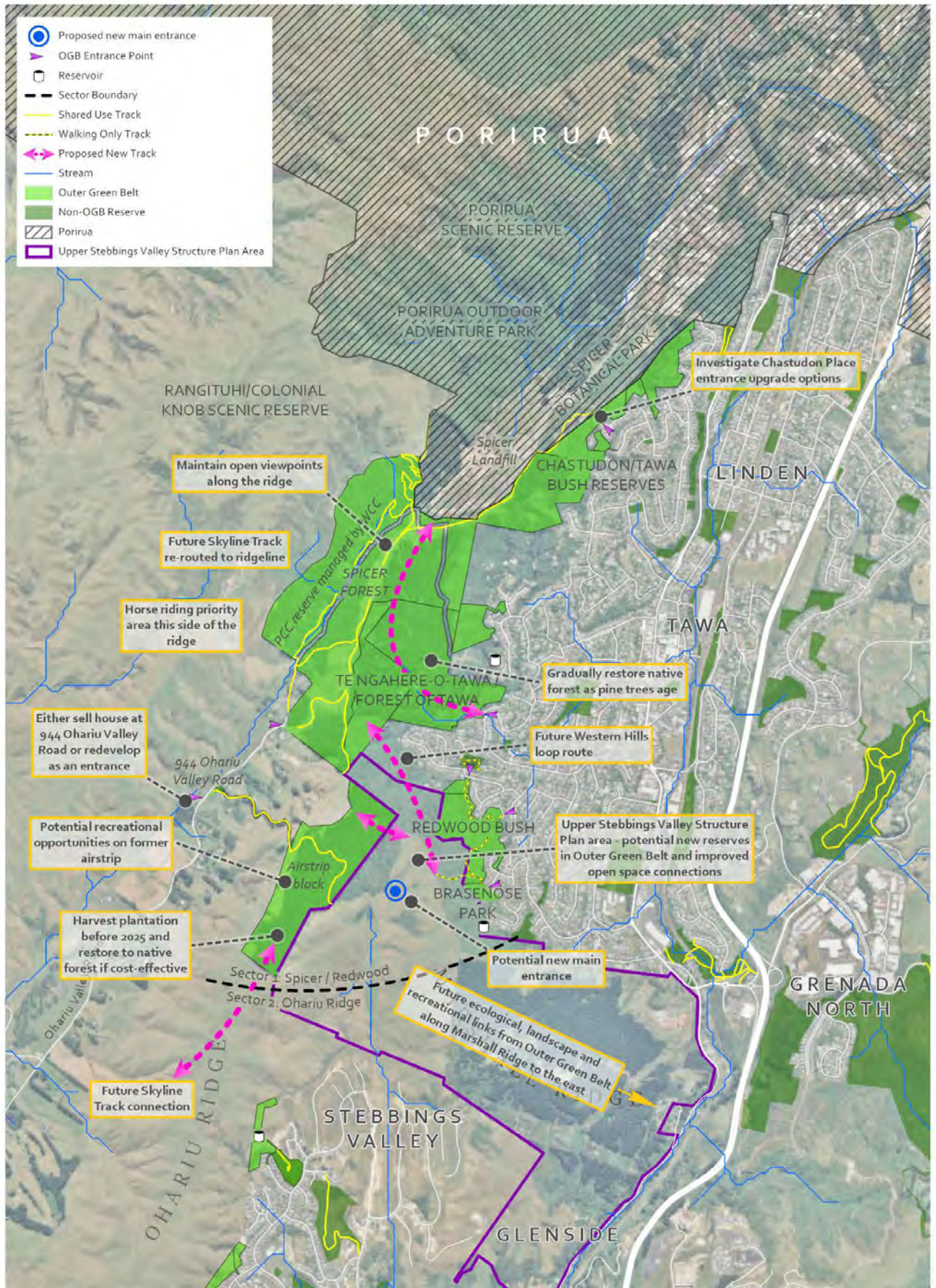
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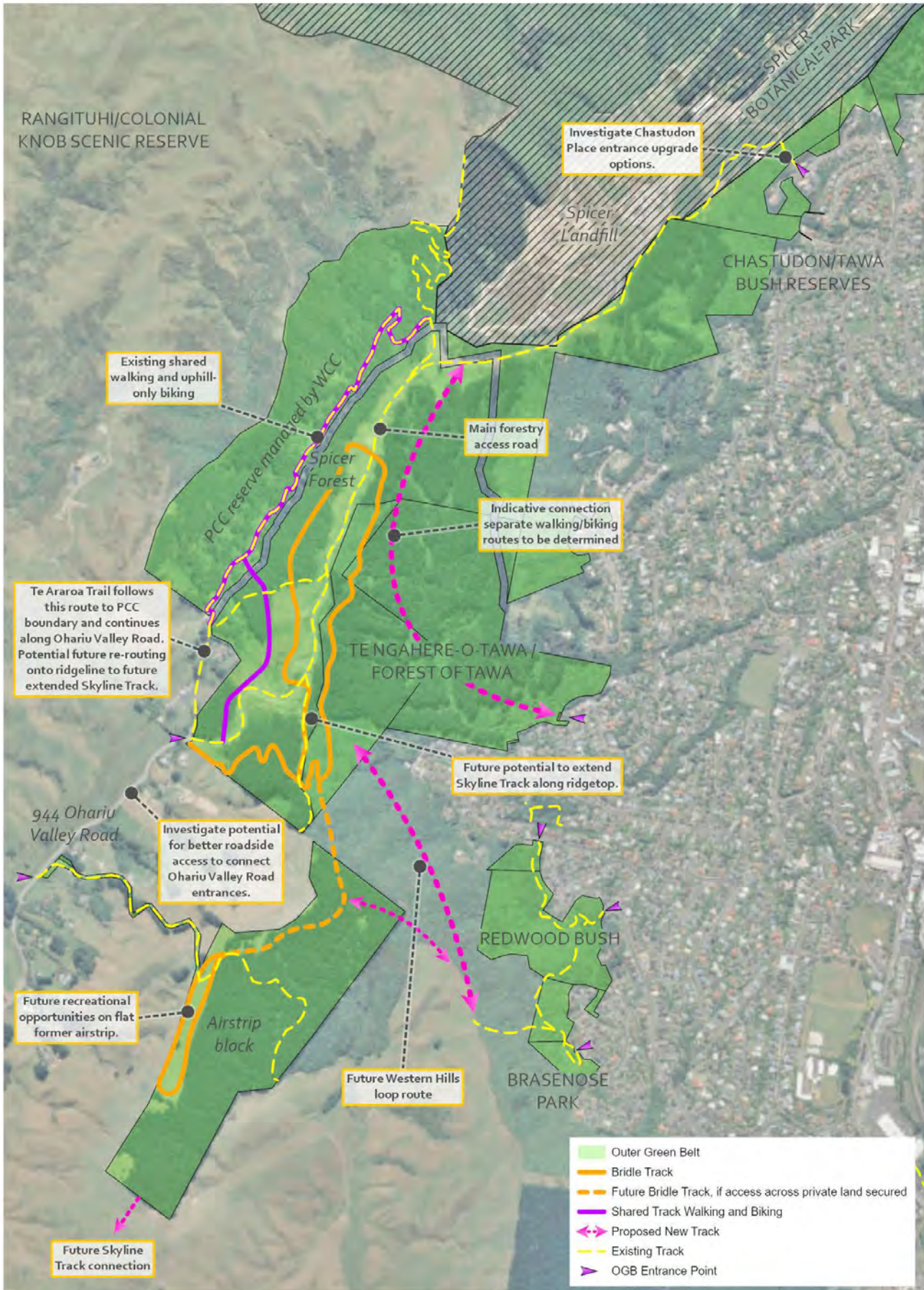
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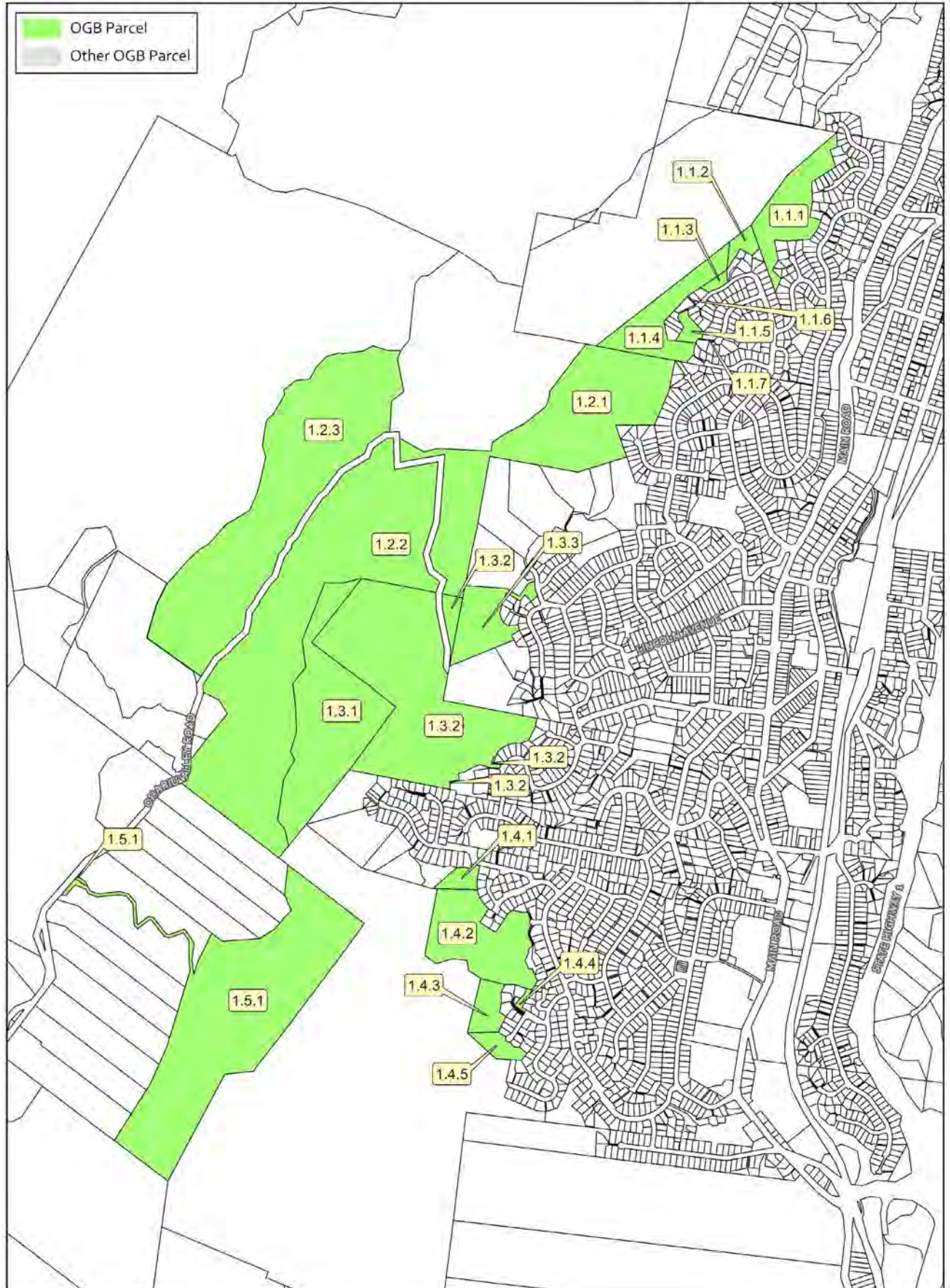
Sector 1: Spicer / Redwood Proposed Track Network

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Sector 1: Spicer / Redwood

Scale: 1:15,000 0 0.15 0.3 0.6 KM



Management Sector 1: Spicer / Redwood: land schedule*

Gazette Reserve Name (may differ from WCC name)**	Mapping Reference	WCC Site number	Legal Description	Record of Title / Parcel Id	Land Area	Reserve Description	NZ Gazette Notice Reference	District Plan Zoning	Notes	Actions needed
Katarina Grove Scenic Reserve	1.1.1	1801	Lot 120 DP 48945	715999	4.8465 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2016-In421 (LINZ regis # 10322172.1)	Open Space B	Reclassified from recreation to scenic reserve in 2016.	
Tawa Bush Reserves	1.1.2	1795	Lot 86 DP 73352	WN52D/362	0.6525 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Open Space B		
Tawa Bush Reserves	1.1.3	1795	Lot 84 DP 73352	WN52D/361	0.2841 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Open Space B		
Tawa Bush Reserves	1.1.4	1795	Lot 1 DP 55650	WN47D/884	4.6468 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Open Space B	Easement over reserve for Water reticulation purposes in favour of WCC (Doc B532773.1. Easement over reserve for Gas conveyance purposes in favour of Nova Gas Ltd (Doc B605106.1)	
Tawa Bush Reserves	1.1.5	1795	Lot 83 DP 86775	WN54B/441	0.5404 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Open Space B		
Tawa Bush Reserves	1.1.6	1795	Lot 85 DP 86775	WN54B/442	0.0135ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Open Space B		
Ordley Grove accessway	1.1.7	1795	Lot 102 DP 57939	WN270D/277	0.0119 ha	Local Purpose (Accessway) Reserve	Vested as reserve on deposit of DP 57939	Open Space B		
Spicer Forest	1.2.1	1795	Lot 3 DP 77503	WN4B/130	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 for the other areas. It also has a different zoning from the remainder of the Spicer Forest land.	Proposed Classification of Scenic Reserve (b)
Spicer Forest	1.2.2	1786	Pt Lot 2 DP 54371	WN2A/298	36.4205 ha	Not Classified		Rural	B.299282.1 Caveat registered on CT by Greater Wellington Regional Council to ensure protection of forestry rights (9.7.1993).	Proposed Classification of Scenic Reserve (b). Rezone land Open Space B
Spicer Forest	1.2.3	1786	Lot 2 DP 77503	WN44B/129	28.8190 ha	Not Classified		Rural	Owned by Porirua City Council, but within WCC boundary. B.288792.1 Caveat registered on CT by Greater Wellington Regional Council to ensure protection of forestry rights (4.5.1993).Included in the Spicer Forest Lands Agreement1983.	Rezone land Open Space B
Te Ngahere-o-Tawa / Forest of 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). Rezone land Open Space B

* Land schedule information is as at November 2019

** The reserve name that appeared in the NZ Gazette notice was the name used for the particular land parcel at the time of gazetting. It may or may not match the name WCC uses for a group of adjoining reserves, in on-site signs or in other WCC information systems.

Gazette Reserve Name (may differ from WCC name)***	Mapping Reference	WCC Site number	Legal Description	Record of Title / Parcel Id	Land Area	Reserve Description	NZ Gazette Notice Reference	District Plan Zoning	Notes	Actions needed
Te Ngahere-o-Tawa / Forest of Tawa	1.3.2	3772	Pt Lot 1 DP 9786, 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). Rezone land Open Space B
Tawa Bush Reserves	1.3.3	1835	Lot 1 DP 51597	WN20D/1436	3.7008 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Open Space B		
Redwood Bush	1.4.1	1781	Lot 26 DP 52654	WN40A/175	0.7800 ha	Scenic Reserve (a)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Conservation		
Redwood Bush	1.4.2	1781	Lot 1 DP 59929	WN30A/65	7.3790 ha	Scenic Reserve (b)	(LINZ regis # 5881725.1)	Conservation	Water drainage rights in Easement Certificate 524008.3 subject to Section 309(1)(a) Local Government Act1974. Fencing Covenant in Transfer 463917.	
Redwood Bush	1.4.3	1781	Lot 24 DP 48579	WN40A/174	1.5108 ha	Scenic Reserve (a)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Conservation		
Redwood Bush	1.4.4	1781	Lot 21 DP 48577	WN40A/172	0.1537 ha	Scenic Reserve (a)	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Conservation		
Brasenose Place Play Area	1.4.5	1781	Lot 23 DP 48578	WN40A/173	0.9443 ha	Recreation Reserve	Gaz 2013 p3955 (LINZ regis # 9561291.3)	Conservation		
To be determined	1.5.1	2471	Lot 12 DP 27582 and Lot 1 DP 83802	WN50D/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 (affects 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 B515406.2 (affects Lot 12 DP 27585). Subject to a right of way over part marked A on DP 86040 created by transfer B673645.4 (affects Lot 12 DP 27582). Address of property is 944 Ohariu Valley Road.	Consider whether to sell or remove house for public car park to access reserve. Then classify the land that is to be kept as reserve as Scenic Reserve (b). Rezone Open Space B

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