

# 3 RESOURCE STATEMENT

## 3.1 LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AREAS COVERED BY THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

The legal descriptions of the areas covered by this Management Plan are contained within the following tables.

### Site Map A

Site Name	Map Ref	WCC Site No.	Legal Description CT/DP/SO	District Plan Zoning	Description	Gazetted
Foreshore Reserve (Breaker Bay)	A1	292	Lot 2 DP 6560	Conservation Site 2C	Recreation reserve	1993 p1176
Beacon Hill Reserve	A2	659	Lot 11 DP 213 and Pt Sec 16 and Sec 17 Watts Peninsula District SO 11017 CT 209/239	Open Space B Outer Residential	Recreation reserve	1989 p4479
Beacon Hill Reserve	A3	659	Lot 1 DP 89958 CT 57D/59	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	Vested
Beacon Hill Reserve	A4	659	Lot 64 DP 9281 and Lot 177 DP 15452 CT 42D/750	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1989 p4485 and p5763. Amended 1994 p917
Eastern Walkway Reserve	A5	1963	Sec 85 Watts Peninsula	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
Rangitatau Historic Reserve	A6	1963	Sec 1 SO 35920	Conservation Site 2D and Open Space B	Historic reserve	1991 p6 Name Change 1994 p1124
Recreation Reserve Bowes Crescent	A7	2006	Lot 48 DP 74871	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	Vested
Recreation Reserve Bowes Crescent	A8	2006	Lot 47 DP 74872	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	Vested
Ataturk Memorial Historic Reserve	A9	46	Pt Lot 1 DP 9192 CT 434/32 SO 19556	Conservation Site 2C	Historic reserve	1991 p2871
Ataturk Memorial Historic Reserve	A10	46	Pt Sec 3 SO 35920	Conservation Site 2C	Historic reserve	1991 p1684
Palmer Head and Foreshore	A11	722	Sec 2 SO 35920 CT Pt. 21A/909	Conservation Site 2C	Historic reserve	1991 p1684
Ataturk Memorial Historic Reserve (Tarakena Bay Foreshore)	A12	46	Pt Sec 56 SO 25169 CT 21A/909	Conservation Site 2C	Recreation reserve	1968 p757
Palmer Head and Foreshore	A13	722	Pt Sec 56 Watts Peninsula SO 25169 CT 21A/909	Conservation Site 2D and Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1968 p757
Rangitatau Historic Reserve	A14	1963	Pt Sec 3 SO 35920	Conservation Site 2D and Open Space B	Historic reserve	1991 p1684
Foreshore (ex Engine testing sheds)	A15	1196	Sec 28 Watts Peninsula SO 24188	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	
Foreshore (ex Engine testing sheds)	A16	1196	Sec 31 Watts Peninsula SO 24328	Open Space B		
Moa Point Dog Pound	A17	1046	Sec 61 Watts Peninsula	Open Space B	Dog pound	1968 p2037
Reserve Land Moa Point	A18	1933	Sec 1 SO 35818	Open Space B	Drainage purposes	1990 p144

Reserve Land Moa Point	A19	1933	Sec 3 SO 35088	Open Space B	Drainage purposes	1990 p144
Strathmore Park/ Tukanae St playarea	A20	524	Lot 3 DP 31043 CT 43A/813	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
Strathmore Park/ Tukanae St playarea	A21	524	Lot 2 DP 31043 CT 43A/813	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
Strathmore Park/ Tukanae St playarea	A22	524	Lot 1 DP 31043 CT 43A/812	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
Strathmore Park/ Tukanae St playarea	A23	524	Lot 33 DP 23808 CT 42D/767	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
Breaker Bay Playarea	A24	1963	Lot 96 SO 25711	Open Space B	Legal Road	

### Site Map B

Site Name	Map Ref	WCC Site Number	Legal Description CT/DP/SO	District Plan Zoning	Description	Gazetted
Foreshore Reserve (Hue Te Taka Peninsula/Moa Point)	B1	509	Sec 33 Watts Peninsula SO 25169	Conservation Site 2E	Recreation reserve	1962 p362
Foreshore Reserve (airport reclamation)	B2	938	Lot 4 DP 78304	Open Space B	Local Purpose (esplanade). Vested as part of airport development	
Foreshore Reserve (airport reclamation)	B3	938	Lot 3 DP 78304	Open Space B	Local Purpose (esplanade). Vested as part of airport development	
Esplanade Lyall Bay Parade	B4	2253	Lot 6 DP 75384	Open Space B	Local Purpose (esplanade). Vested as part of Airport development	
Lyall Bay Reserve Strips	B5	Ex 899	Lot 64 DP 2456	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1989 p4479
Lyall Bay Reserve Strips	B6	900	Lot 62 DP 21360 CT Pt 7B/825	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1989 p4479
Lyall Bay Reserve Strips	B7	900	Lot 2 DP 83928	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1989 p4479
Lyall Bay Beach	B8	2253	Pt Lot 3 DP 2456 CT 428/268	Open Space B	Fee simple	
Lyall Bay Western End (Road)	B9	2253	Lot 6 DP 90866 CT58B/269 Pt Sec 6 Evans Bay SO 11017	Open Space B	Fee simple Designated as road	
Lyall Bay West	B10	207	Lot 5 DP 90866 CT58B/269	Open Space B	Fee simple	
Lyall Bay West (escarpment)	B11	207	Lot 13 DP 13175 CT58B/269	Open Space B	Fee simple	
Residential sections	B12	1289	Lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 DP 90866 CT58B/269	Outer residential	Fee simple	
Dorrie Leslie Park	B13	207	Lot 4 DP 90866 Part Lots 455 to 460 DP 171	Open Space B	Fee simple	
Foreshore Reserve (Te Raekaihau Point)	B14	207	Lot 3 DP 90866 CT58B/269	Conservation Site 2F and Open Space B	Fee simple	

View Road/South Headland Reserve (Te Raekaihau Reserve)	B15	539	Sec 30 SO 31517 Pt Lots 383, 385, 387, 389, 420, 422, 424 and Lots 418, 426, 427 DP 172, Pt Lot 1 and Lots 11 to 20 DP 3142, Lots 7 to 12 DP 8961, Pt Lot DP 786, Part Sec 4 Town District.	Conservation Site 2F and Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
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### Site Map C

Site Name	Map Ref	WCC Site Number	Legal Description CT/DP/SO	District Plan Zoning	Description	Gazetted
Foreshore Reserve (Houghton Bay)	C1	207	Sec D on Plan B/161 CT58B/269	Conservation Site 2F	Fee simple	
Foreshore Reserve (Houghton Bay)	C2	207	Sec E on Plan B/161 CT58B/269	Conservation Site 2F	Fee simple	
Hermit's Cave	C3	211	Pt Lots 339, 341 and 343 DP172 Lot 132 DP 1467	Outer Residential	Fee simple	
Foreshore Reserve	C4	207	Lot 1 and 2 DP 90866 CT58B/269	Open Space B	Fee simple	
Foreshore Reserve	C5	207	Pt Lot 345 DP172	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1915 p3605
Buckley Road/Orchy Crescent Reserve (East)	C6	1346, 707 & 1403	Pt Lot 342 and Pt Lot 344 DP 172, and Lot 100 DP44305 Lots 43 to 51 and Lots 119 to 129 DP 1467 Pt Sec 4 Town SO 10434	Open Space B  Outer Residential	Recreation reserve  Fee simple	1989 p4479 1989 p4482
Foreshore Reserve	C7	207	Pt Sec 9 Town SO 17263	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1919 p708
Buckley Road/Orchy Crescent Reserve (West)	C8	707	Lot 103 DP 44307 CT 16D/1134	Open Space B and part Outer Residential	Recreation reserve	1995 p4478
218 Buckley Rd/Orchy Cres Playarea	C9	707	Lot 20 DP 53244	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1995 p4478 Vested
Melbourne Road Reserve	C10	619	Lots 495, 496, 499, 500 DP 815 and Lot 3 DP18485	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1989 p4483, and 1907 p3321
Vacant land (Melrose Road)	C11	538	Lot 105 DP44309	Open Space B	Fee simple	
Shorland Park Foreshore	C12	1014	Pt Sec 9 Town SO 10414 CT Pt 428/133	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1989 p4482
Esplanade/Trent St Corner	C13	566	Pt Lot 459 DP251 SO17409	Outer Residential	Water works	1921 p10
Shorland Park (Reef St Adjunct)	C14	566	Pt Lot 463 and Lots 460, 461 and 462 DP 251	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1989 p4482
Shorland Park	C15	567	Lots 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 481, 482, 483 and Pt Lot 484 DP 251	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1989 p4482 p4479
Foreshore Reserve	C16	1341	Pt Sec 9 SO 10521	Open Space A	Pleasure ground	1907 p3321

Foreshore Reserve	C17	1341	Lot 1 DP 12544	Open Space A	Recreation reserve	1907 p3321
Foreshore Reserve	C18	1341	Pt Sec 9 Town SO 10521	Open Space A	Pleasure ground	1907 p3321
Foreshore Reserve	C19	1341	Pt Sec 9 Town SO 10521	Open Space A	Pleasure ground	1907 p3321
Foreshore Reserve (Windy Point Owhiro Bay)	C20	1341	Pt Sec 9 Town SO 10434	Open Space A	Pleasure ground	1907 p3321
Foreshore Reserve (Windy Point Owhiro Bay)	C21	1341	Pt Sec 26 Owhiro SO 10434	Open Space A	Pleasure ground	1907 p3321
Oku Street Reserve (Town Belt)	C22	2151	Pt Lot 662 DP 251, and Pt Sec 26 Owhiro District SO 10434 CT 40A/58, and Lot 2 DP31855, and Pt Lot 1 DP 9430 CT 46B/810	Open Space B	Recreation reserve	1998 p68
Tapu Te Ranga (Island)	C23	1047	Island Block XII Port Nicholson SO 12079	Conservation Site 2B	Pleasure ground	Vested in Council by Sec 3 WCC Empowering Act 1927

### Site Map D

Site Name	Map Ref	WCC Site Number	Legal Description CT/DP/SO	District Plan Zoning	Description	Gazetted
Owhiro Bay Parade	D1	No ref.	Lot 1 and 2 DP10394	Rural	Fee simple	
Owhiro Bay Quarry	D2	2327	Lot 1 DP 26786	Rural	Fee simple	
Owhiro Bay Quarry	D3	2327	Pt Lot 1 DP 26908	Rural	Fee simple	
Owhiro Bay Quarry	D4	2327	Lot 1 DP 61218	Rural	Fee simple	
Red Rocks Recreational Reserve	D5	1945	Lot 1 DP 28821 CT 41A/291	Conservation Site 3A	Recreation reserve	1991 p2942
Sinclair Head (Te Rimurapa)	D6	1086	Sec 100 Terawhiti SO 19730	Conservation Site 3A	Recreation reserve	1994 p917
Waipapa catchment (Te Kopahau)	D7	1081	Pt Lot 1 DP 29398	Open Space B	Sanitary works	1972 p733

#### 3.1.1 Roads

This Management Plan also covers the areas of legal road that are not covered by the formed carriageway (known as 'road reserve') of the following roads:

- € Pass of Branda
- € Breaker Bay Road
- € Moa Point
- € Lyall Parade
- € Queens Drive
- € The Esplanade
- € Owhiro Bay Parade
- € Coastal road to Karori Stream.

In certain cases the 'road reserve' extends over areas of coastal foreshore (for example, the seaward side of Breaker Bay Road). Management of such areas against roading objectives is not appropriate.

### **3.1.2 Foreshore**

The legal descriptions provided in the tables above relate to title boundaries. Often these may not correctly represent the physical environment that exists – particularly with older titles on the coastal edge. For example, the west end of Breaker Bay extends further seaward than the boundary of Site A1.

This Management Plan applies to all foreshore or coastal land that is within the Council's territorial boundary (above the line of mean low water springs) or coastal land over which the Council has management control.

### **3.1.3 Amendments to Land Coverage**

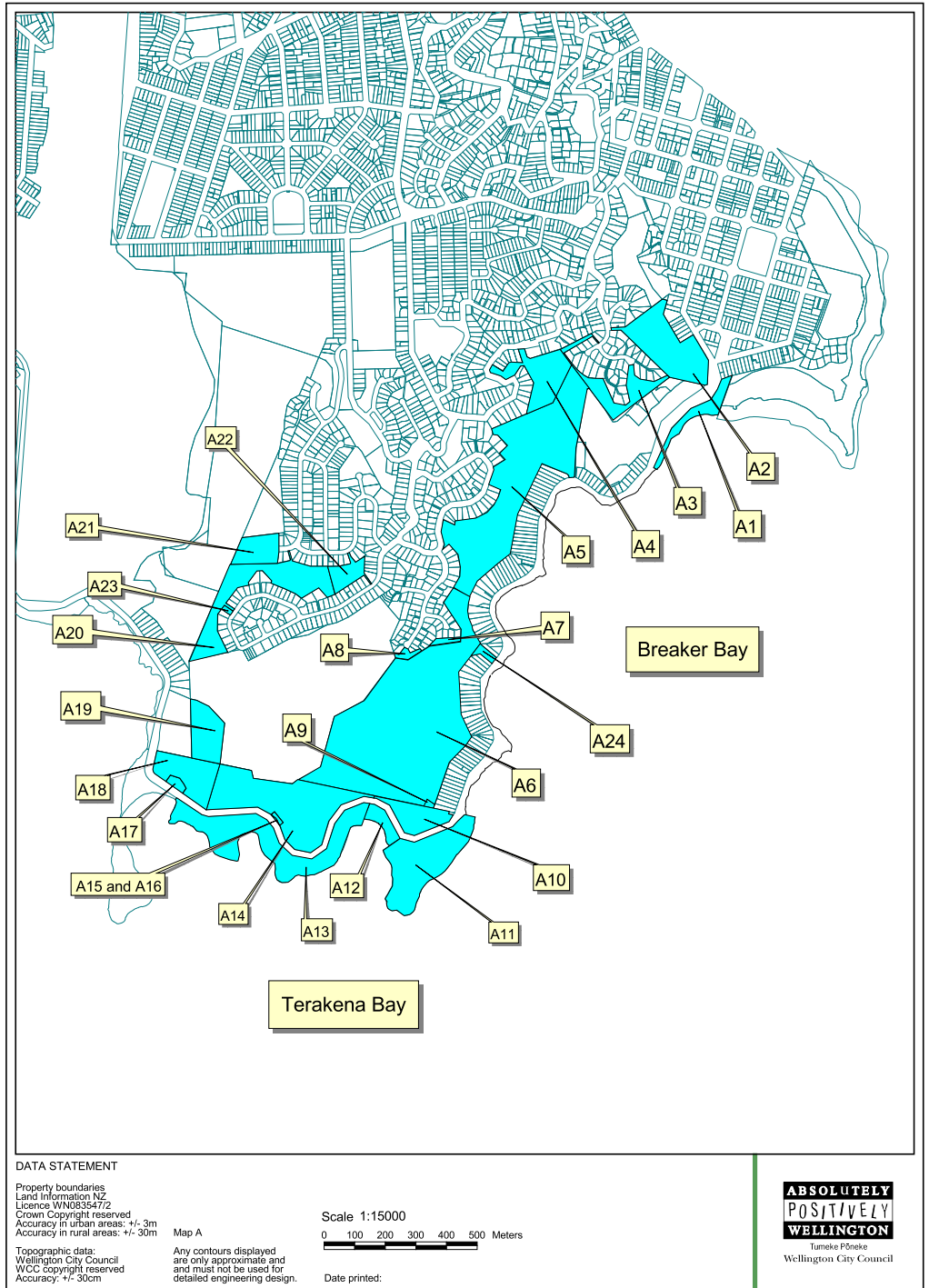
Other sites or areas of land may be added to those covered by the provisions of this Management Plan. This may be due to land purchases or due to changes of use (for example, land no longer being required for drainage purposes). Any addition would be specifically approved by Council.

Land may also be removed from the Management Plan, but this would require a special case and a Council resolution. Community consultation would also occur before any decision was made in relation to removing land.

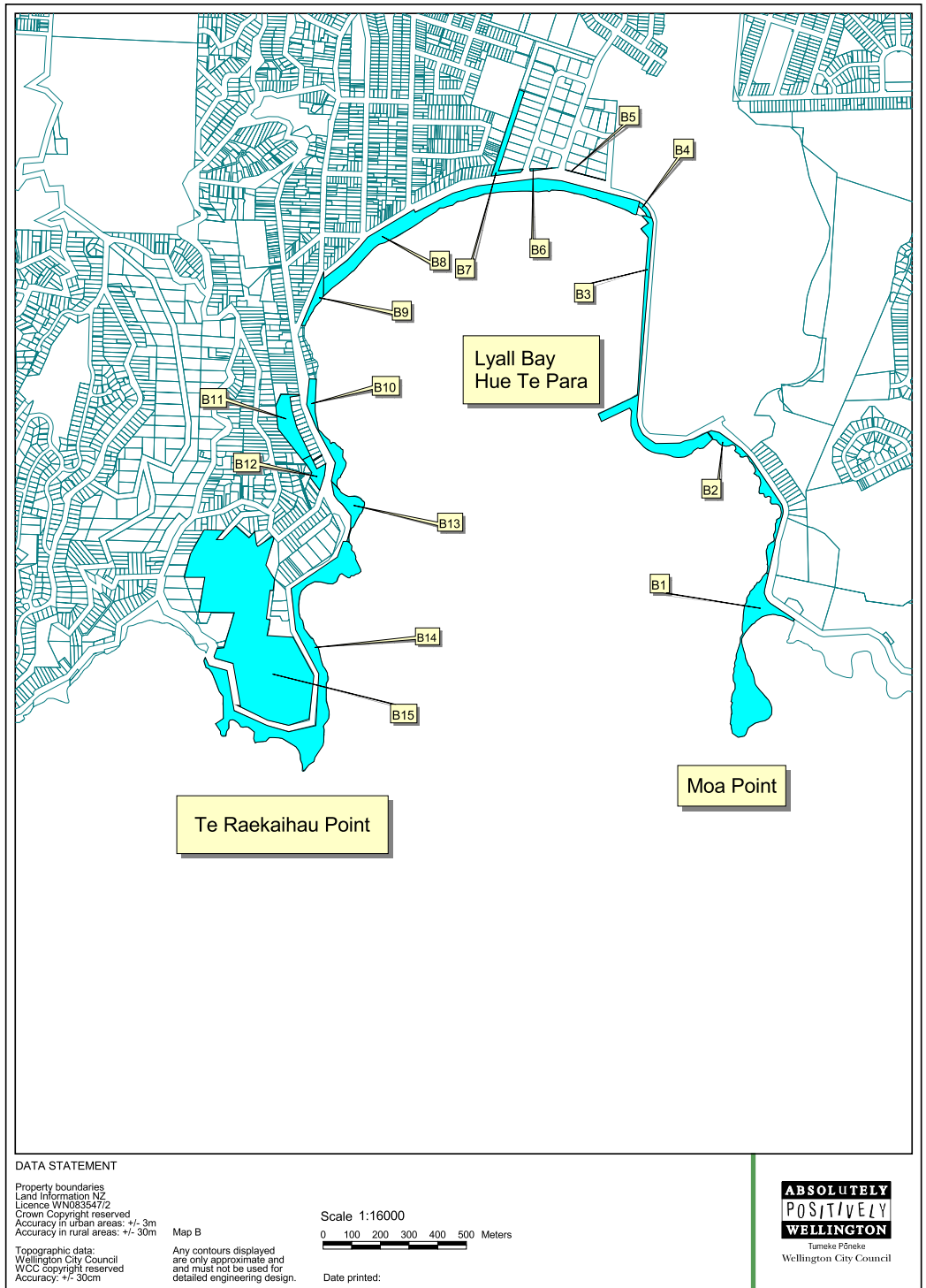
### **3.1.4 Classification and Reclassification of Land**

The Council will review the status of all land covered by this Management Plan and will classify or reclassify land as reserve where this is appropriate (see section 6.13). In particular, land that has a historical classification of *Pleasure Ground* will become *recreation* or *scenic reserve*, fee simple land on the coastal edge is likely to become *recreation reserve*, and land designated for other works is likely to become classified under the Reserves Act 1977.

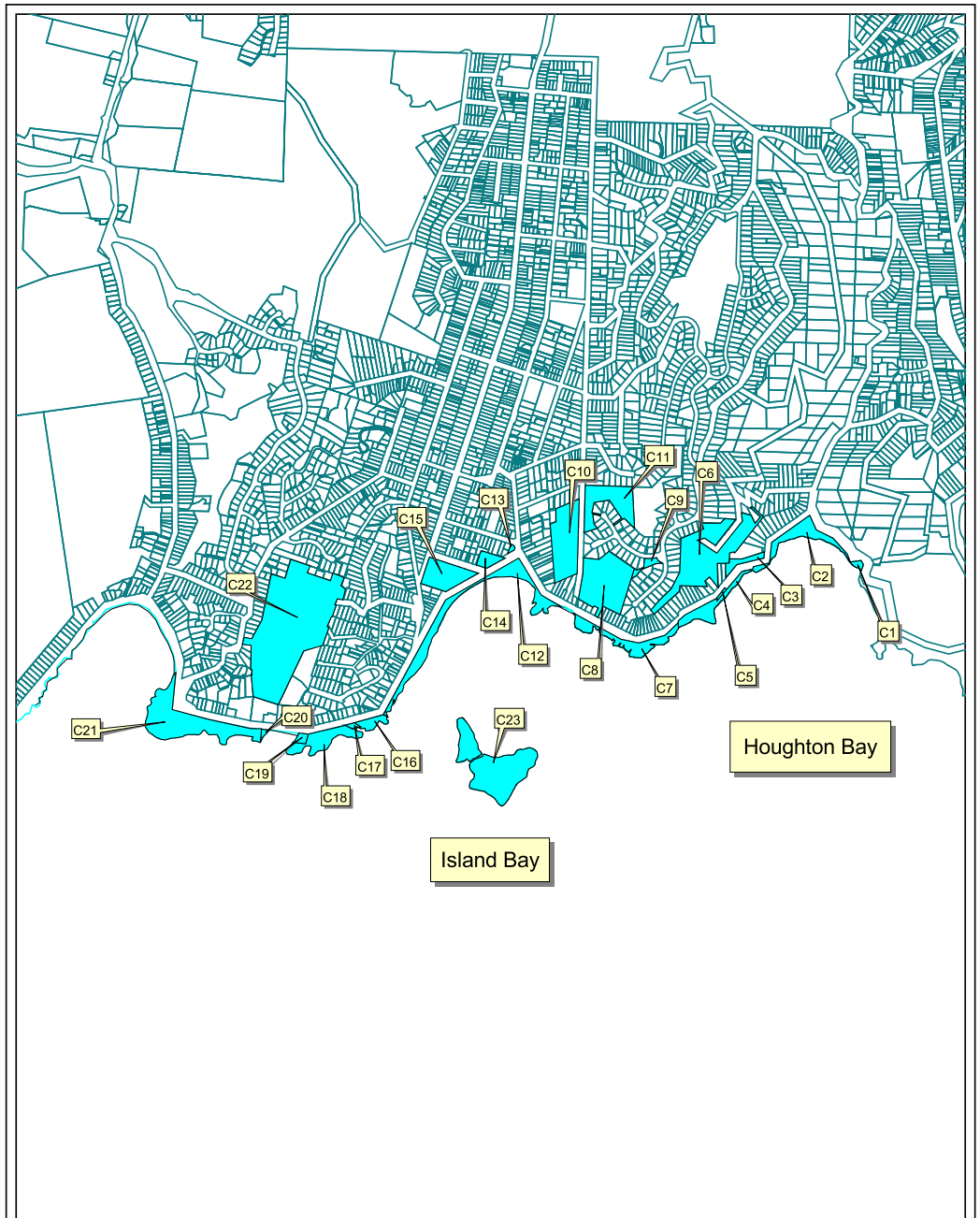
### 3.2 SITE MAPS



Site Map A: Breaker Bay to east of Moa Point.



Site Map B: Moa Point to Te Raekaihau Point.



**DATA STATEMENT**

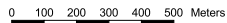
Property boundaries  
 Land Information NZ  
 Licence WN0835472  
 Crown Copyright reserved  
 Accuracy in urban areas: +/- 3m  
 Accuracy in rural areas: +/- 30m

Topographic data:  
 Wellington City Council  
 WCC copyright reserved  
 Accuracy: +/- 30cm

Map C

Any contours displayed  
 are only approximate and  
 and must not be used for  
 detailed engineering design.

Scale 1:16000

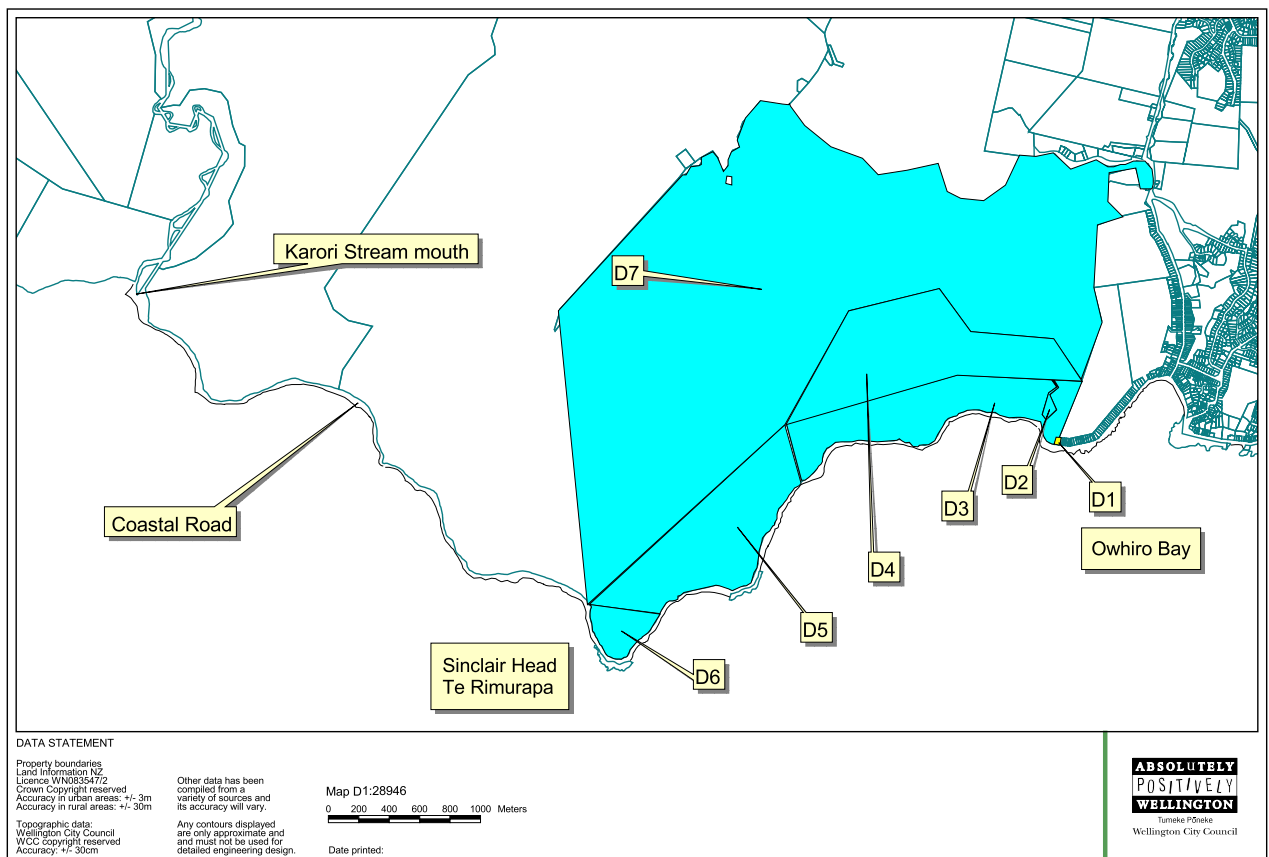


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Site Map C: Houghton Bay to Owhiro Bay.





Site Map D: Owhiro Bay to Karori Stream

### 3.3 LANDFORMS AND LANDSCAPES

The South Coast has, as one of its defining features, a number of sharp ridges and steep escarpments running down to the coastal edge. These dramatic landscape features are mostly covered in flax communities or regenerating scrub. The 24.5km predominantly rocky coast intermittently gives way to valleys with sandy bays. From east to west, the main sand beaches that fall under this Management Plan are: Breaker Bay, Princess Bay, Houghton Bay, Island Bay and Owhiro Bay. The Lyall Bay beach platform is a strong feature that separates the eastern peninsula from the rest of the coast.

The coast is dissected by a number of streams (both modified and natural). These include:

- € Te Poti Stream
- € Waitaha Stream (Queens Drive)
- € Owhiro Stream
- € Hape Stream (Spooky Gully)
- € Whare-raurekau Stream (Mestones Bay)
- € Waipapa Stream (also known as Te Kopahou Stream)
- € Mangarara Stream
- € Karori Stream (the western boundary of the Management Plan area).

The coastal ridges generally run north-south in line with the faulting of the area. These ridges provide definite skyline features for the valley systems – some of which have been developed for residential purposes. Where the ridges meet the coast, rocky outcrops running out to sea provide a sheltering effect and small pebble beaches or bars have formed as a result. The strength of the coastal tides and waves mean the pebble and sand beaches often change their profile and nature – sometimes in a short space of time.

Sand dunes were present at a number of places on the coast, however a combination of roading works and residential development removed large proportions of these coastal features (see photo in section 4.1). They are now limited to an area to the east of Karori Stream, a small area at Island Bay and the restored areas of Lyall Bay.

The highest point covered by the Management Plan is Hawkins Hill at 495m. Viewed from a distance, it forms the skyline backdrop to Wellington City. The southern limit of the ridge that incorporates Hawkins Hill is Te Kopahou. This hill gives its name to the general area. Another feature important as a form of recognition or identification is Tapu Te Ranga – the island that the suburb is named after.

The greywacke and argillite rock of the area originates from seafloor sediments. While still soft, the rock was deformed and faulted. Deformation continued once the rock hardened and there is still active faulting today. The Wellington fault runs the length of Long Gully. Several subsidiary faults have moved recently, creating pug and crush zones near the Owhiro Bay Quarry.

The red, basaltic pillow lava that is exposed at Red Rocks/Pariwhero was formed by lava erupting onto the seafloor while sediments were accumulating. This feature is exposed as rocks on the coastal edge, but it also runs inland as a rock band. This area was extensively quarried for the red rock material up until the late 1980s. The beach platform along parts of the coast was raised in the 1848 and 1855 earthquakes.

The climate and weather patterns have a strong influence on the vegetation that grows along the coast. The windswept vegetation provides a strong landscape feature and a palette of colours for the South Coast. The area covered by this Management Plan experiences an annual rainfall of between 1000 - 1250mm and is exposed to gales on an average of 43 days per annum (based on Wellington Airport observations 1980-86). Windiness and relatively high sunshine hours combine to create a high evaporation rate compared with other North Island sites. Prevailing northwest winds funnel through Cook Strait creating a venturi effect that increases the wind speed in this portion of Cook Strait.



*Point Dorset, Breaker Bay and Eve Bay before coastal road developed (Crawford's Branda Quarry in middle of photo), July 1919.*

Photographer: George Leslie Adkin  
1888 – 1964. Adkin Collection,  
Alexander Turnbull Library Ref G-  
23177-1/2.

Significant influences on the landscape include: residential development, seawall and road construction, and quarrying. While the recently closed Owhiro Bay Quarry is an obvious example of human impact on the area's landforms, others include stone cutting at Red Rocks (Pariwhero) circa 1915, and the removal of the end of Te Raekaihau Ridge to expose Princess Bay to the range of the Miramar battery.

## 3.4 ECOLOGICAL RESOURCE

### 3.4.1 Plants

The coastal edge of Wellington supports many plant species adapted to the Cook Strait conditions. There are local varieties of species more commonly found in mountain environments. There are some rare plant communities, some nationally endangered plants - and a number of species have become locally extinct.

The area covered by this Management Plan is included in the Cook Strait Ecological District and is characterised by maritime conditions and skeletal soils derived from the weathered greywacke substrate.

The original ecological diversity of the coast has declined through the clearance of forest cover, and the last few decades have seen further decline in ecological quality through farming, quarrying, fire, off-road vehicles and the spread of pest animals, feral stock, pest and weed species.

The remnant plant communities offer nuclei for regeneration and planting programmes, and the natural processes of revegetation are restoring indigenous plant communities. However there is a significant proportion of threatened species and fragile ecosystems that require management attention.

In general, information on the ecological health of the coast is limited, although some areas, such as the Waipapa catchment, have been studied in detail. The information within the document 'Healing the South Coast 1994', studies of the District Plan conservation sites and other studies provide an indication of the likely quality of the coastal ecosystems.

### 3.4.2 Coastal cliff vegetation

The steep coastal cliffs that bear the full force of Cook Strait gales support a mosaic of coastal scrub, flax and tussock land, and scree. Taupata, stunted karaka, mahoe, manuka, akiraho, tree hebe, five-finger and kowhai would once have created a dense scrub given suitable slope and soil.

Of note are the karaka growing between Red Rocks/Pariwhero and Sinclair Head/Te Rimurapa (NZMS 260, R27, 538819) - for these are associated with a pre-European Maori settlement site. The grove is one of 36 areas identified as "Priority and Requiring Protection" in the Biological Resources of the Wellington Region 1984. They are suffering from wind exposure, possum browsing and old age. Some regeneration is occurring and this may be assisted by pest control and revegetation planting.

Also of note is *Muehlenbeckia astonii*, shrubby tororaro, west of Sinclair Head. This species is listed by the Department of Conservation as "nationally vulnerable, regionally critical".

Deforestation, intensive browsing, fire and quarrying have greatly increased the area of destabilised cliff faces to the west of Owhiro Bay. The main vegetation community along the South Coast now includes Tauhinu, speargrass, springy cushions of *Coprosma propinqua*, flax and large-leaved pohuehue that have colonised scree and detritus accumulations.

### 3.4.3 Coastal foreshore vegetation

In the foreshore zone, different substrates (rock, shingle, sand, seepages) exhibit quite specific plant associations, now intermingled with introduced species. This strip has been affected by roading, off-road vehicles, commercial sand and boulder extraction, recreational activities and the planting of exotic species.

Regionally significant habitats have diminished to the extent that several coastal plants are considered regionally rare. They include: the prickly herb known as sea holly, the distinctively coloured sand coprosma (probably extinct on the Wellington Peninsula now), the small herbaceous plant *Crassula moschata* (the South Coast is its only known locality in the North Island), sand piripiri and pingao, some of which are nationally rare or threatened.

The sand daphne (*Pimelea arenaria*) and *Muehlenbeckia ephedroides* that once existed in this area are now locally extinct. The coastal dune vegetation at the mouth of Karori Stream has been identified by the Department of Conservation as a key area supporting *Austrofestuca littoralis* (sand tussock) and pingao.

### 3.4.4 Inland Coastal Vegetation

Inland from the coast, the original vegetation comprised a mix of coastal and broadleaf forest species. Sheltered hillsides above approximately 350m originally bore tawa forest studded with very large rimu and northern rata. Rotting trunks are still evident on what are now grasslands around Hawkins Hill. The only mature remnant of this forest type on the Wellington Peninsula is that protected in Otari-Wilton's Bush Reserve. The soils under these forests were generally Makara and Korokoro hill soils, deeper and more friable than the Makara and Terawhiti steepland soils that characterise coastal faces and valley sides.

With thinner soils, increased exposure to salt-laden gales and freedom from frosts, forest composition differed significantly. Such coastal forest on the Wellington Peninsula had a smooth, wind-resistant canopy of kohekohe, predominantly, with karaka, ngaio and titoki. Where there was shelter from the worst gales, the canopy also included hinau, tawa, kaikomako and, in the valleys, large pukatea.

There are few mature coastal forest remnants in the study area, mainly within the Waipapa, Spooky/Hape Gully and Careys Gully catchments. There are pockets of tree hebe and kaikomako in some gullies. Regeneration within the coastal area is most advanced in Careys Gully above the landfill. Small pockets of second growth and modified forest (totalling three hectares in Spooky/Hape Gully and Waipapa catchments) are generally confined to gullies and gully walls.

The main coloniser of new ground is the shrub tauhinu. It has extended its natural range into farmland because it is not eaten by farm stock and is spray-resistant. It is the dominant shrub in the Waipapa catchment. Gorse is prevalent above Landfill Road and Spooky Gully headwaters where farmland has been retired. Elsewhere it is in localised pockets (such as in the valley above Tarakena Bay). Gorse is able to colonise poor soils and raises the level of available nitrogen and provides a detritus layer. If

undisturbed, it provides shelter for native seedlings and will be overtopped in 15 to 20 years by native species. It takes longer for native bush to overtake gorse than tauhinu or bracken.

Depending on site conditions, tauhinu and gorse are succeeded by manuka/kanuka stands or by a broad-leaved scrub community of mahoe, five-finger, akiraho, ngaio and coprosma and hebe species.

The native silver tussock, forms picturesque swards on ridgetops and is mixed with speargrass and, on bluffs around Hawkins Hill, an unusual occurrence of inaka occurs, usually associated with sub-alpine habitats.

### 3.4.5 Threatened Plant Species

A number of species are now under threat. Nationally and regionally threatened species require careful assessment to determine the most appropriate management. Offsite plant propagation is being used to ensure population survival.

The coast is sensitive to human interference and there is a concern that Wellington is losing its characteristic Cook Strait flora. While recent exploration of some areas has discovered a greater diversity of remnant populations, in Spooky/Hape Gully alone there are seven species that are no longer found anywhere else in the Wellington Region.

The presence of goats has had a significant effect on the coastal cliff vegetation in the hills west of Owhiro Bay. In the course of 15 years, plant populations, notably of species preferred by goats as food, such as speargrass and *Brachyglottis lagopus* (a yellow daisy-headed herb, now locally rare) have declined dramatically. The recovery of species favoured by goats will continue to be influenced by the level of goat control in the area.

Also becoming rare in Wellington due to browsing and habitat loss are the leafless clematis and the leafless bush lawyer more common in Palliser Bay in the Wairarapa. The leafless clematis is almost entirely confined to a population of 40 plants in Waipapa Stream.

The nationally vulnerable divaricating shrub *Muehlenbeckia astonii* is limited to a very small number of individual plants. Conversion of coastal and riparian strips to farmland has fragmented populations and removed potential colonisation sites.

### Status of rare plants on the Wellington South Coast

Believed extinct on the Wellington South Coast		
SPECIES NAME	NATIONAL RANK	REGIONAL RANK
<i>Muehlenbeckia ephedriodes</i>	Sparse	Regionally critical
<i>Pimelea arenaria</i>	Serious decline	Regionally vulnerable
<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>	Nationally endangered	Regionally critical
<i>Korthalsia lindsayii</i> (leafless mistletoe)	Not threatened	Sparse
<i>Lepidium obtusatum</i>	Extinct	Regionally extinct
<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>	Nationally endangered	Regionally critical
<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>	Not threatened	Gradual decline

<b>Nationally threatened species</b>		
<b>SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>NATIONAL RANK</b>	<b>REGIONAL RANK</b>
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> (grass)	Gradual decline	Gradual decline
<i>Eryngium vesciculosum</i> (small prickly herb)	Gradual decline	Sparse
<i>Hoheria</i> aff. <i>Sextylosa</i>	Gradual decline	Data deficient
<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> (divaricating shrub)	Nationally vulnerable	Regionally critical
<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i> (sedge)	Gradual decline	Gradual decline
<i>Myosotis</i> sp. ( <i>a</i> ) <i>australis</i> var. <i>lytteltonensis</i>	Nationally critical	Regionally extinct

<b>Regionally threatened species</b>	
<b>SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>REGIONAL RANK</b>
<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i> (fern)	Regionally critical
<i>Blechnum blechnoides</i> (formerly <i>B. banksii</i> ) (fern)	Gradual decline
<i>Clematis afoliata</i> (scrambler)	Gradual decline
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i> (fern)	Sparse
<i>Crassula moschata</i> (small herb)	Sparse
<i>Discaria toumatou</i> (shrub)	Serious decline
<i>Einadia allanii</i>	Serious decline
<i>Elymus multiflorus</i> (grass)	Sparse
<i>Hymenophyllum minimum</i> (fern)	Sparse
<i>Melicytus</i> aff. <i>obovatus</i> (shrub)	Regionally critical
<i>Mentha cunninghamii</i> (herb)	Sparse
<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i> (fern)	Sparse
<i>Rubus squarrosus</i> (scrambler)	Sparse
<i>Rumex neglectus</i> (herb)	Regionally critical
<i>Scandia geniculata</i> (liane)	Serious decline
<i>Senecio rufiglandulosus</i> var. unnamed (herb)	Data deficient
<i>Suaeda novae-zelandiae</i> (herb)	Regionally critical

<b>Locally rare on the Wellington South Coast but not threatened</b>
<b>SPECIES NAME</b>
<i>Acaena juvenca</i> (piripiri)
<i>Acaena pallida</i> (piripiri)
<i>Brachyglottis lagopus</i> (herb daisy)
<i>Carex comans</i> (grass)
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> (fern)
<i>Crassula kirkii</i> (small herb)
<i>Epilobium microphyllum</i> (herb)
<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i> (scrambler)
<i>Microseris scapigera</i> (herb daisy)
<i>Ophioglossum coriaceum</i> (fern)
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i> (grass)
<i>Viola</i> sp. aff. <i>V. cunninghami</i> (herb)

### **3.4.6 Wildlife**

Sinclair Head/Te Rimurapa is known as a haul out site for male New Zealand fur seals. It is not a breeding colony. Seals are resident between May and August, and are fully protected and numbers are slowly increasing. These seals are an important visitor and tourist attraction.

The coastal environment is also home to invertebrates, including the rare speargrass weevil, lizards and birdlife. Among the coastal birds are: the banded dotterel, pied/torea and variable oystercatchers/torea pango, shags, gannets/takapu and reef herons. Little blue penguins/korora breed at a number of sites along the coast and black-backed gulls/karoro nest on Tapu Te Ranga.

Birdlife that is more commonly found inland, but that can also be observed on the coast, includes: grey warbler/riroriro, pipit/pihoihoi, fantail/piwakawaka, silver eye/tauhou, shining cuckoo/pipiwharauoa, kingfisher/kotare, yellow hammers, paradise ducks/putangitangi, welcome swallows and goldfinches.

Again, information on the wildlife within the Management Plan area is limited. Particularly information on freshwater habitats and biota. With the increase in vegetation cover, it is anticipated that more species will be found and will breed in the area.