

2. Kaupapa – Vision

An important component of any strategy is the vision of the future towards which the strategy directs the organisation. This section of the CMS states the vision for conservation of the Wellington Conservancy, its mission statement, and an expanded statement of the vision.

Wellington Conservancy: Vision Statement

Protected and restored, the natural and historic resources of Wellington are contributing to the wider community's spiritual, mental and physical well-being.

Wellington Conservancy: Mission Statement

To protect and restore the natural and historic resources of the Conservancy for the purposes of preserving their intrinsic values, to provide for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of them, and to safeguard them for future generations.

The Department's vision for Wellington Conservancy is of it as a place where:

All natural areas in the Conservancy are managed to protect and enhance their natural and historic values and where indigenous flora and fauna are flourishing and are distributed, throughout the Conservancy, in their appropriate habitats. Natural areas are linked by corridors of natural vegetation and buffer zones protect these areas. Sustainable populations of threatened species are again established on the mainland. Waterways in the Conservancy are supporting a diverse range of aquatic life, and riparian and catchment management has improved water quality. In the marine areas, a network of marine reserves is established, protecting a range of marine habitats where the marine flora and fauna are flourishing.

The historical and cultural resources of the Conservancy are identified and protected from inappropriate management and development. These resources are, where appropriate, accessible and interpreted for the public.

The Department has a co-operative working relationship with tangata whenua to manage natural and historic resources of interest to them. Staff within the Conservancy are in regular contact with local marae. Iwi and the Department have developed an understanding of each other's perspectives about conservation. Treaty of Waitangi claims have been resolved. Areas have been set aside for the growing of plant material for cultural use, to complement the resources available on areas managed by the Department. Tangata whenua are managing the collection and distribution of traditional customary materials. The Department has effective working relationships and liaison with local government, other managers of natural and historic resources, conservation and recreation groups, and the wider community to achieve the conservation of natural and historic resources. Conservation of

indigenous biodiversity and historic resources is seen as of vital importance to the whole community. The overall quality of the environment is improving as New Zealanders' environmental awareness increases. People are working alongside Department staff on projects to maintain and enhance natural and historic resources, and the Department is working on joint projects with regional and local government, volunteer organisations and landowners. Individuals and organisations are also, with Department support, initiating and implementing their own projects to conserve natural and historic resources.

More people, both from the urban areas of the Conservancy and from elsewhere in New Zealand, as well as overseas, are enjoying the education, fun, excitement, relaxation and inspiration provided by visits to areas managed by the Department. More people are able to enjoy the back country experiences in the Forest Parks, due to the upgraded walking tracks and huts in more accessible locations, while further into the back country, others are enjoying a more remote experience. People are visiting and appreciating land administered by the Department close to urban areas and on the coast. More people are learning about the indigenous species of New Zealand due to their visits to significant wildlife habitats (Kapiti Island, Mana Island, the National Wildlife Centre and the Lake Wairarapa Wetlands) as well as from awareness of the greater number of indigenous species now present throughout the Conservancy. The Department is fully aware of the needs and expectations of visitors and provides an excellent service for visitors, while protecting the natural and historic resources.

The Department is a well-resourced and outward-looking organisation, with skilled and committed staff and with good relations and links into the entire Wellington Conservancy community. The Department is able, through research and monitoring, to evaluate and refine its management actions and is constantly increasing its knowledge of the natural and historic resources it manages in partnership with the community.

Summary

The current focus of management, the trends of management to achieve the objectives of the CMS and the priorities for management are set out in Table 1, "Wellington Conservation Management Strategy: Summary by CMS Section" and Table 2, "Wellington Conservation Management Strategy: Summary by Place", a summary of the contents of the strategy. The tables are not comprehensive and should be read alongside the rest of the CMS. Some of the priorities for management action will change over the 10 year life of the CMS. As circumstances change and as tasks in the CMS are completed, new tasks will emerge. To assist the Conservancy to re-set priorities, functional sections in Part Three contain directions about the factors to be taken account of in setting priorities and/or making management decisions. The strategy will be evaluated once every three years in consultation with the Wellington Conservation Board and any major amendments will be discussed with the public. Part Four: Implementation Review and Monitoring, sets out in detail how it will be implemented, reviewed and monitored.

Table 1:
Wellington Conservation Management Strategy: Summary by CMS Sections

Current Focus	Management Trends	Priorities
Kaupapa Atawhai [Section 12]		
<p>Consultation with tangata whenua to establish their interests in the natural and historic resources administered by the Department. Development of staff awareness of the Department's responsibilities to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>Development of appropriate forums and processes for consultation with tangata whenua.</p> <p>Acknowledgement of iwi interests in areas managed by the Department and in cultural materials e.g., whale bone and indigenous plants.</p>	<p>Acknowledge iwi interest in various cultural materials, e.g., whale bone and indigenous plants, and increase consultation and iwi involvement in allocation and management of these resources.</p> <p>Build good relationships with iwi that will be a constructive basis for resolving Treaty of Waitangi claims in the future.</p> <p>Establish co-operative working relationships with tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Establish historic resources and sites of significance to iwi on areas the Department manages and involving iwi in their management.</p> <p>Establish processes with iwi involvement for distribution of whale bone and other cultural materials.</p> <p>Provide advice or assistance to the Crown in the resolution of Treaty of Waitangi claims.</p>
Indigenous Ecosystems [Section 13]		
<p>Management of some plant and animal pests known to adversely affect indigenous ecosystems, where control is technically feasible.</p> <p>Advocacy and negotiation for protection of threatened indigenous ecosystems.</p> <p>Management for conservation of some threatened species within ecosystems.</p>	<p>Development of a national Biodiversity Strategy as a response to the Convention on Biodiversity.</p> <p>Give greater weight to ecosystems rather than their individual components in protection and management actions.</p> <p>Look for ways to better integrate management actions to improve ecosystems rather than their individual components.</p>	<p>Focus conservation management on the most threatened indigenous ecosystems, identifying their location, extent and values, and seeking to protect them.</p> <p>Identify threatened indigenous ecosystems within the Conservancy.</p> <p>Achieve integrated management to sustain indigenous ecosystems.</p> <p>Expand understanding of the functioning of indigenous ecosystems.</p>
Indigenous Species [Section 14]		
<p>Active management of threatened species on Kapiti and Mana Islands, at the National Wildlife Centre, and of <i>Powelliphanta</i> snail populations in Kapiti/Horowhenua, and Whitaker's skink at Pukerua Bay.</p> <p>Survey of the distribution and status of brown mudfish and identification of whitebait spawning sites.</p> <p>Protection and monitoring of NZ fur seal colonies.</p> <p>Assist Museum of New Zealand with the collection of cetacean data.</p> <p>Survey, monitoring and management of selected plant taxa.</p>	<p>Expand knowledge of distribution, status and ecology of indigenous species, especially plants, reptiles and invertebrates.</p> <p>Increase indigenous freshwater fish habitat protection and restoration (e.g., spawning sites and migration routes).</p> <p>Expand knowledge of the distribution, status, ecology and diet of fur seals and other marine mammals.</p> <p>Manage natural resources to protect indigenous biodiversity within the Conservancy, as well as single species.</p>	<p>Active management of priority threatened species (refer Appendix 1 for rankings).</p> <p>Key places: Kapiti Island, Mana Island, Somes Island, National Wildlife Centre, Pukerua Bay, Waikanae Estuary, Papaitonga Scenic Reserve, <i>Powelliphanta</i> snail areas in Horowhenua, Lake Wairarapa wetlands, Carter Scenic Reserve, Wellington South Coast.</p> <p>Expand knowledge of distribution, status and ecology of indigenous species, especially plants, reptiles and invertebrates.</p> <p>Develop strategies for threatened plants and invertebrates.</p>

Current Focus	Management Trends	Priorities
Historic Resources [Section 15]		
<p>Restoration and strengthening of Government Buildings and Turnbull House and day-to-day management of Turnbull House.</p> <p>Collection of information on historic places.</p> <p>Beginning of implementation of Conservation Plans for specific historic places.</p> <p>Focus on historic resources in areas managed by the Department.</p>	<p>Improve knowledge about historic resources generally.</p> <p>Improve knowledge about places of significance to tangata whenua in areas managed by the Department.</p> <p>Raise public awareness about historic resources in areas managed by the Department where this does not conflict with wishes of tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Conservation of highly significant historic places in areas managed by the Department to protect the best balanced representation of the history of the land and of most significance to tangata whenua.</p> <p>Provide public access to and interpret key sites where appropriate.</p> <p>Liaise with NZHPT.</p> <p>Key places: Historic sites in Rimutaka and Tararua Forest Parks, Mana Island, Kapiti Island, Whitiorea Park, and Government Buildings and Turnbull House.</p> <p>Consultation with tangata whenua on sites of significance in areas managed by the Department.</p>
Advocacy and Legal Protection [Sections 16 and 18]		
<p>Input into Regional Policy Statements, Regional Plans and District Plans under the Resource Management Act seeking recognition of natural and historic resources.</p> <p>Protection of rare and representative natural ecosystems on private land through negotiation with land owners.</p> <p>Implementation of the Foxton Ecological District Protected Natural Areas report and survey of Manawatu Plains Ecological District and Eastern Wairarapa Ecological District.</p> <p>Focus on advocacy for and seeking protection of wetlands, habitat for freshwater fish, lowland forests, coastal communities, coastal escarpments and sand dunes, and habitats of threatened indigenous species.</p>	<p>Continue focus on ecosystems listed at left and habitats of threatened species.</p> <p>Increase number of ecological districts surveyed; work with local government to complete survey work.</p> <p>Seek protection of links between natural areas, buffers around them and advocate for a strategy of protection of ecosystems rather than individual remnants and build biodiversity into criteria for significance.</p> <p>Implement Foxton PNA survey and other PNA surveys.</p>	<p>Ecological survey of Manawatu Plains, Wairarapa Plains, Eastern Wairarapa, Woodville and Cook Strait Ecological Districts.</p> <p>Work with NZHPT to protect historic resources.</p> <p>Identify links and buffers important to natural areas and establish appropriate protection mechanisms.</p> <p>Key places for protection of links and buffers and advocacy for catchment management: Lake Wairarapa Wetlands, Kapiti Island, Carter Scenic Reserve, Rocky Hills, Tora Scenic Reserve, Wellington South Coast, Pauatahanui Inlet, Pukerua Bay, Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve, Waikanae Estuary, Papaitonga Scenic Reserve, Hemi Matenga Scenic Reserve, Kapiti Marine Reserve.</p> <p>Riparian protection of waterways.</p> <p>Obtain legal protection of wetlands, lakes, rivers and river margins, coastal escarpments, dune systems, estuaries, lowland forests, and habitats of threatened indigenous species.</p> <p>Identify significant natural areas and geological features, landforms and landscapes and methods for protection for inclusion in district plans and advocacy to councils as they consider resource consent applications that might affect those significant areas.</p> <p>Implement recommendations of PNA surveys.</p>
Marine Habitat Conservation [Section 17]		
<p>Management of Kapiti Marine Reserve.</p> <p>Advice to organisations regarding proposed marine reserves.</p> <p>Involvement in oil spill contingency planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Identify areas and marine ecosystems suitable for marine reserves and seek their protection.</p> <p>Identify surrounding areas important to marine reserves and other protected marine environments.</p> <p>Support applications for taiapure and mataitai reserves.</p>	<p>Management of Kapiti Marine Reserve.</p> <p>Advice to organisations proposing marine reserves.</p> <p>Oil spill contingency planning involvement to protect wildlife and sensitive areas.</p> <p>Identify potential marine reserve sites and investigate sites for proposal as marine reserves and consult with interested parties and the public. Propose at least one new site as marine reserve.</p>

Current Focus	Management Trends	Priorities
Fire Control [Section 19]		
<p>Suppression of all wild fires on land managed by the Department.</p> <p>Maintenance of a fire suppression capacity (equipment, trained fire fighters).</p> <p>Undertake fire prevention measures in the form of restricting fire lighting and publicity on the consequences of fire.</p>	<p>Improve ability to predict, prevent and react to wild fires.</p> <p>Install measures to minimise the impacts of fire control practices.</p>	<p>Suppression of all wild fires on areas managed by the Department.</p> <p>Assessment of land managed by the Department for fire hazard and impacts, to assist in allocation of resources for fire prevention and suppression.</p>
Animal Pests [Section 20]		
<p>Sustained control and eradication of goats in priority areas.</p> <p>Assessment of feasibility of eradicating rats from Kapiti Island.</p> <p>Implementation of mammal contingency plans for Kapiti, Mana, Mokopuna, Somes and Ward Islands.</p> <p>Sustained control of rats and possums around Powelliphanta snail habitats, and rodents and mustelids around threatened species at the National Wildlife Centre.</p> <p>Support recreational and commercial hunting of deer as an animal control mechanism.</p> <p>Control possums in Tararua fuchsia forest areas and protect kohekohe in Hemi Matenga Scenic Reserve.</p>	<p>Control or eradication measures targeted at priority areas: those with the most significant natural resources most vulnerable to pests.</p> <p>In priority areas: to control the combined effects of pest species on ecosystems.</p> <p>Seek to eliminate the infiltration of goats from adjoining land onto areas managed by the Department.</p> <p>Seek to eliminate deer from some areas of less than 2,000 ha managed by the Department. Sustained control of deer in all areas managed by the Department.</p>	<p>Sustained goat control and eradication.</p> <p>Eradicate rats on Kapiti Island.</p> <p>Sustained control of rats around Powelliphanta snail habitats, and rodents and mustelids around threatened species at the National Wildlife Centre.</p> <p>Key places: Kapiti and Mana Islands, mainland habitats of threatened indigenous species, alpine grasslands and high altitude forest in Tararua Forest Park, proposed ecological areas in forest parks, lowland forest in forest parks, fuchsia forests, coastal forests, small remnant areas.</p> <p>Development of Conservancy animal pest monitoring regime and regional pest control strategy.</p> <p>Possum control in Tararua fuchsia areas and protection of kohekohe in Hemi Matenga and other scenic reserves.</p> <p>Implementation of mammal contingency plans on islands.</p>
Plant Pests [Section 21]		
<p>Control of known plant pests and noxious weeds.</p>	<p>Expand Conservancy knowledge of the: distribution, status and effect of plant pests on ecosystems; ecological character; and sustainability of areas.</p> <p>Rank plant pest control programmes to achieve greatest conservation benefit.</p>	<p>Protect most valuable and vulnerable protected natural areas.</p> <p>Control noxious weeds.</p> <p>Develop a Conservancy plant pest control strategy.</p>
Restoration [Section 22]		
<p>Revegetation of Mana Island.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Kapiti, Mana and Somes Islands.</p>	<p>Expand restoration programmes beyond revegetation programmes to include restoration of freshwater fish, invertebrate and reptile habitats, wetlands and landscapes.</p>	<p>Complete Kapiti Island, Mana Island and Somes Island restoration plans and implement them.</p> <p>Mainland areas which contain representative and rare indigenous communities include: Lake Papaitonga, Lake Horowhenua, Lake Wairarapa Wetlands, Waikanae Estuary, Pauatahanui Inlet.</p> <p>Survey Conservancy restoration requirements and develop a Conservancy restoration programme strategy.</p>

Current Focus	Management Trends	Priorities
Land Administration [Section 23]		
<p>Statutory requirements of Reserves Act 1977 and Conservation Act 1987.</p> <p>Updating land register to identify all land managed by the Department.</p> <p>Reviewing classifications as circumstances dictate.</p>	<p>Encourage local authorities to prepare management plans for all reserves under the Reserves Act 1977.</p> <p>Take opportunities to rationalise the Department's land holdings, having regard to the interests of iwi, to focus management on areas with significant natural and historic resources.</p>	<p>Maintain and update the land register.</p> <p>Act on opportunities to further focus management on areas with significant natural and historic resources and recreation opportunities.</p>
Research, Survey Monitoring and Information Management [Section 24]		
<p>Research projects on selected species.</p> <p>Survey and monitoring of animal pests, indigenous species and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Provision of opportunities, as requested, for research by students and other researchers which will assist the Department's management.</p>	<p>Increase amount and quality of survey and monitoring work to better evaluate priorities and effectiveness of management.</p> <p>Collate data collected in an accessible form.</p> <p>Increase Department's understanding of public attitude towards natural and historic resources and their use and enjoyment of land administered by the Department.</p>	<p>Develop a research agenda to allow proactive seeking of research from universities and other providers.</p> <p>Review survey and monitoring requirements and develop a strategy.</p> <p>Survey and monitoring of indigenous species, plant and animal pests, and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Improve information storage and retrieval systems within the Conservancy.</p>
Management Planning [Section 25]		
<p>Preparation of CMS and Kapiti Marine Reserve Conservation Management Plan.</p>	<p>Preparation of limited number of Conservation Management Plans.</p> <p>Monitoring of CMS.</p> <p>Involvement in co-ordinated management of natural and historic resources with others.</p>	<p>Preparation of a Conservation Management Plan for Kapiti Marine Reserve and a Site Plan for Lake Wairarapa Wetlands.</p> <p>Monitor CMS and evaluate its relevance in consultation with Wellington Conservation Board.</p>
Uses of Areas Managed by the Department [Section 26]		
<p>Assessment of concession applications and issue of concessions.</p> <p>Monitoring and reviewing grazing leases.</p> <p>Issuing one-off life-time licences to private baches in Orongorongo Valley and at Ocean Beach.</p>	<p>Allow concessions which assist the Department to provide a wider range of opportunities for outdoor recreation which meet the needs of a wide range of visitors, while ensuring the protection of natural and historic resources.</p> <p>Continue to provide for an amount of grazing which is consistent with conservation of natural and historic resources.</p> <p>Phase out private accommodation on areas managed by the Department.</p>	<p>Assess concession applications.</p> <p>Establish a timetable for removal of baches at Lake Wairarapa Wetlands and Te Kopi and Ocean Beach.</p> <p>Monitor and issue new grazing licences.</p> <p>Monitor conditions on life-time licences for baches within the Orongorongo Valley and phase out private baches.</p>

Current Focus	Management Trends	Priorities
Recreation [Section 27]		
<p>Provision of recreation facilities in Tararua, Rimutaka and Haurangi Forest Parks.</p> <p>Maintenance of Walkways at Colonial Knob, Makara and Mangaone.</p>	<p>Upgrade or replace facilities provided on areas the Department manages which are most accessible to the public and most frequently visited, in a manner compatible with the conservation of natural and historic resources.</p> <p>Provide an appropriate range of facilities and accommodation in the back country and remote areas to meet a wide range of visitor needs.</p> <p>Enhance public access and opportunities to view wildlife on land the Department administers, and provide interpretation of wildlife and their habitats, while protecting wildlife from disturbance.</p> <p>Manage visitor impacts and set limits to change.</p> <p>Provide for a range of recreation activities, e.g., tramping, mountain biking, helicopter access, horse-riding, off-road vehicles where appropriate.</p> <p>Charge user fees for huts and campgrounds.</p> <p>Expand visitor information network.</p>	<p>Roadends in Forest Parks, e.g., Catchpool Valley and Orongorongo Valley in Rimutaka Forest Park, Holdsworth, Otaki Forks and Waiohine Gorge in Tararua Forest Park.</p> <p>Maintenance, upgrading, and development of core network of campgrounds, huts and tracks in forest parks and at other key sites: Colonial Knob Walkway, Makara Walkway, Mangaone Walkway, Hemi Matenga Scenic Reserve, Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve, Kapiti Island, Mana Island, Papaitonga Scenic Reserve, Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve, Castlepoint Scenic Reserve, Lake Wairarapa Wetlands and Rimutaka Incline.</p> <p>Provision of public access to land managed by the Department.</p> <p>Protection of natural and historic resources from any adverse effects from visitor activities.</p>
Public Awareness [Section 28]		
<p>Provision of information about places administered by the Department, primarily through publications, and at Wellington, Masterton, National Wildlife Centre and Catchpool Visitor Centre.</p> <p>Raising of public awareness of Kapiti Marine Reserve.</p> <p>Summer visitor programme at Catchpool, Mana Island, Kapiti Island, Kapiti Coast, Otaki Forks and Holdsworth.</p> <p>Annual campaigns for Conservation Week, the fire danger season and other current issues.</p> <p>Expansion of opportunities for involvement of volunteers in the work of the Department.</p>	<p>Encouraging wider community involvement in the conservation of natural and historic resources.</p> <p>Work with other organisations, both community and local government, to jointly achieve conservation objectives and advocacy.</p> <p>Provide more information to the public about natural and historic resources and places administered by the Department.</p> <p>Improve public awareness activities and visitor information at places managed by the Department.</p>	<p>Public awareness focused on key sites within the Conservancy. Key sites are those with significant natural and/or historic resources which offer opportunities to gain insight into protection and preservation activities or opportunities for involvement in conservation management.</p> <p>Distribution of educational and promotional material and to interpret significant conservation values.</p> <p>Work with local government, other government departments, research institutions and organisations with interests in natural and historic resources to protect and restore indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>Visitor programmes focused on lands administered by the Department, and facilitation of volunteer participation in conservation management.</p> <p>Information distributed about visitor services and facilities on areas managed by the Department.</p>
Compliance and Law Enforcement [Section 29]		
<p>Raising of public awareness about legislation, bylaws, and regulations relevant to natural and historic resources.</p> <p>Compliance in Kapiti Marine Reserve, monitoring whitebait fishing regulations.</p> <p>Training of warranted officers.</p> <p>Hut wardens servicing visitors in huts in Tararua Forest Park.</p>	<p>Develop and maintain a network of honorary warranted officers.</p> <p>Continue to raise public awareness to reduce non-compliance.</p>	<p>Develop and maintain honorary warranted officer network.</p> <p>Continue communication with user groups and the community.</p> <p>Regular public campaigns about legislation, by-laws, and regulations, especially whitebait fishing regulations and hut ticket fees.</p> <p>Key places for continued monitoring: Kapiti Island, Mana Island, National Wildlife Centre, Waikanae Estuary, Kapiti Marine Reserve, Tararua Forest Park huts, and seal haul-outs and colonies.</p>

Table 2:
Wellington Conservation Management Strategy: Summary by Place

Key: H High Priority M Medium Priority L Low Priority U Unknown/Consultation needed - Not Applicable () Future Priority	Kaupapa Atawhai	Indigenous Ecosystems			Public Awareness	Visitor Opportunities (Recreation)	Historic Resources	Landform Protection Interpretation
		Plant Pest Control Animal Pest Control	Indigenous Species	Marine Habitat Conservation				
PLACE								
Lake Wairarapa	U	H	M	-	L(H)	L(H)	M	L
Carter Scenic Reserve	U	M	M	-	L	L	L	L
Castlepoint Scenic Reserve	U	M	L	-	M	M	L	M
National Wildlife Centre	U	M	H	-	H	H	-	L
Putangirua Pinnacles Scenic Reserve	U	-	L	-	M	M	-	M
Cape Palliser	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L
Rewa Bush Stewardship	U	M	M	-	L	L	L	L
Rocky Hills Stewardship	U	M	M	-	L	L	L	M
Tora	U	M	L	-	L	L	L	L
Colonial Knob Scenic Reserve	U	M	L	-	M	H	L	L
Makara Coast	U	M	L	L	M	H	M	L
Pauatahanui Inlet	U	H	M	M	M	M(H)	L	L
Pencarrow Recreation Reserve and Lakes	U	M	L	-	L	L(H)	L	L
Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve	U	M	M	L	M	M	L	H
Wellington South Coast	U	M	M	L(H)	M	L(H)	L	M
Government Buildings	-	-	-	-	M	H	H	-
Turnbull House	-	-	-	-	L	L	H	-
Pukerua Bay Scientific Reserve	U	M	H	L(H)	L	L	L	L
Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve	U	M	M	-	L(M)	L(H)	L	L
Hemi Matenga Memorial Park Scenic Reserve	U	M	L	-	L	M	L	L
Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve	U	M	M	L	M	H	M	L
Papaaitonga Scenic Reserve	M	H	H	-	M	H	M	L
Snail Reserves (Horowhenua)	U	H	H	-	L	L	-	L
Tararua Forest Park	U	H	L	-	M	H	M	L
Rimutaka Forest Park	U	H	L	-	M	H	M	L
Aorangi Forest Park	U	H	L	-	M	M	M	L
Kapiti Island Nature Reserve	H	M	H	-	M	H	L	L
Mana Island Scientific Reserve	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	L
Somes (Matiu) Island Reserve	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	L
Kapiti Marine Reserve	M	-	M	H	M	L(H)	L	L