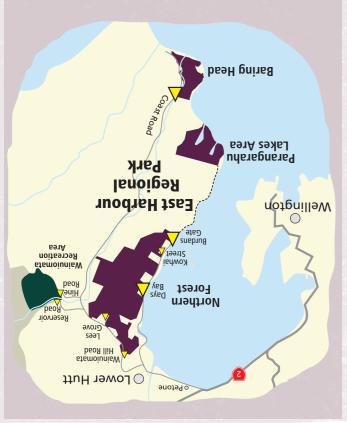
The harbour ferry runs daily between Queens Wharf and Get the Route 170 bus service to Main Road, Wainuiomata. Eastbourne village and the terminus just north of Burdans Get the Route 81, 83 or 85 bus service to the eastern bays, Northern forest and Parangarahu Lakes Area: **Public transport**

Close to bus stops or the harbour ferry terminal coast Road: 20 minutes south of Wainuiomata Baring Head Muritai Road, Eastbourne Burdans Gate: Via Pencarrow Coast Road, end of

> Parangarahu Lakes Area How to get there





activities and improving facilities. Head are very active in this area, organising restoration the coastal and inland areas of the block. The Friends of Baring invertebrates (eg, wetas, spiders and moths), are all found in oystercatcher, plus skinks and geckos and a range of Native birds, such as the banded dotterel and variable

from hardy shrubs to lush wetland plants can all flourish here. bone-dry and wetland areas has meant that plants ranging showing the effects of earthquakes over time. The contrast of of our geological history, with the escarpments and terraces animals are found at Baring Head. The landforms record part Outstanding landscapes and a rich array of native plants and

crake and grey duck. shag, Australasian bittern, New Zealand dabchick, spotless colonies of nationally threatened species, such as the black The lakes and surrounding habitat also shelter breeding

toetoe, flax and giant umbrella sedge further inland. wire rush) and glasswort closer to the sea, with raupo, rich succession of wetland vegetation, including oioi (jointed Draining slowly through the gravel, the lakes now support a

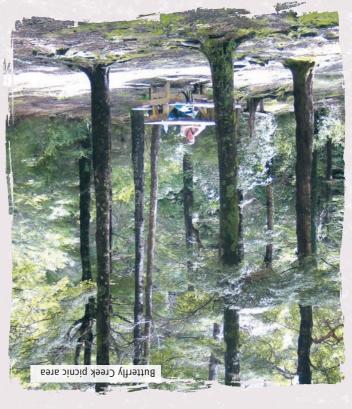
created barriers to the sea.

action and earthquakes have raised the toreshore and Kohangatera were once tidal inlets but over time wave The ecologically important Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake

live on the coast. Variable oystercatcher and banded dotterel also breed and blant species, such as leafless muchlenbeckia and sea holly. gorse. The raised gravel beach supports several threatened regenerating, with manuka and kanuka overtaking the The hillsides of the Parangarahu Lakes Area are slowly

Area. There are sweeping views from marine terraces and In the south lie Baring Head and the Parangarahu Lakes





for many visitors.

for easy access. The popular Butterfly Creek picnic area is a focus Numerous entrances, many of which are close to bus stops, allow

pīwakawaka (fantail), are plentiful.

forest. Other more common bush birds, such as tui, kereru and Island Restoration Organisation (MIM) has released back into the You may see the Morth Island robin, a species which the Mainland

all features of the Northern Forest. many northern rata trees and a wide range of native orchids are torest, including rimu, kahikatea, pukatea and nikau palms. The Wellington area. In contrast, the damp valley floors contain lush clothed in some of the best lowland beech/rata forest in the To the north, the hills between Eastbourne and Wainuiomata are

> waterways, beaches and headlands. East Harbour Regional Park is a contrast of native forest,

Tranquil forest, wind-swept headlands, mountains and sea

Pencarrow Head, 1848, showing the Pencarrow Beacon. Drawn by SC Brees and engraved by Henry Melville

History

The land now part of East Harbour Regional Park has long been a place of Māori occupation, with Parangarahu Pa on Orua-Pouanui (Baring Head) established in the northwestern part of the block many centuries ago. Evidence remains throughout the coastal area of more recent village sites, terraced areas for cultivation, pits, ovens, shell middens and burials. Several groves of karaka trees lie near the lakes and a few of these trees feature dendroglyphs or bark carvings.

By the time the New Zealand Company arrived in Wellington 1839, a broad grouping of Te Atjawa based at Pito-one (Petone) used the Parangarahu village near Orua-Pouanui to fish and collect berries; by the mid-1840s they were growing wheat. By the 1850s, land around Parangarahu was let to Europeans for sheep and cattle runs.

Pencarrow Head itself featured almost immediately in New Zealand Company plans to protect shipping and as early as 1842 a white beacon was erected there. The shipwrecks continued and eventually New Zealand's first permanent lighthouse opened on 1 January 1859. The keeper of the new lighthouse was Mary Jane Bennett, New Zealand's first woman lighthouse keeper, who held the position for six years.

In 1906, a light was also built on the shoreline at Pencarrow and another lighthouse built at Baring Head in 1935. Despite all these precautions, the eastern harbour coast remains dangerous to shipping, especially in fog and rain. Up to 21 wrecks have been recorded on the Pencarrow coast, the most recent being in 1981.

Remnants of a fortress observation post built in the 1930s as part of a move to upgrade Wellington's coastal defences lie

close to the Para trig and directly inland from the Baring Head lighthouse. Initially including an observation post and small barracks, the facility was upgraded in 1940 to include a larger barracks and an engine room. Water was pumped from the Wainuiomata River to a concrete tank on the hill, and piped to both these structures.

Baring Head's unique site overlooking the unpopulated southern ocean means that air arrives relatively free of pollutants. Government agencies have measured air quality here since 1974, and data from the site has contributed to global information on the human impact on the earth's atmosphere.

Inside the harbour and back from the shoreline, the northern forest has long been a place for recreation for Wellingtonians. From the 1890s, Days Bay became the main centre for picnics and walking. The Butterfly Creek picnic area gained popularity during the 1930s when unemployed workmen cut access tracks from Kowhai Street and Muritai Park during the

The long history of Mana Whenua ownership of the Parangarahu Lakes Area is recognised in the co-management arrangement. The Treaty of Waitangi settlement for Taranaki Whānui Ki Te Upoko O te Ika in September 2009 transferred title to the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust for the lake beds, their immediate surrounds and dendroglyph sites.

In 2010, the 284 hectare Baring Head property adjoining the lighthouse reserve was added to the northern forest and Parangarahu Lakes Area to form the three distinct areas that make up East Harbour Regional Park.





East Harbour www.gw.govt.nz/parks





Follow the Wellington

Regional Council



Northern Forest

Walking

Explore the numerous tracks that climb from the park entrances through regenerating bush up to and along the forested ridges. There are many lovely views to take in and each track has its own particular character and difficulty, from walking to tramping tracks. The Butterfly Creek valley is a very popular picnic spot.

Kowhai Street - Butterfly Creek picnic area (2 hours return)

Muritai Park - Butterfly Creek picnic area (3 hours return)

(3 hours return) **Bus Barn - Butterfly Creek picnic area**

Kāeaea – Butterfly Creek picnic area

(2.3 hours return) **MacKenzie Road – Butterfly Creek picnic area**

(3.5 hours return) **Hawtrey Route between the McKenzie and Kereru Tracks**

(1 hour one-way) The Hawtrey Route is unformed and marked with orange discs. Allow plenty of time to finish in daylight.

Ferry Road - Wainuiomata Hill Road (2.5 hours one-way)

Lees Grove - Lowry trig lookout (1.5 hours return) The well-formed and sheltered Lees Grove track climbs through native bush and is the most popular of the five tracks leading into

the park from Wainuiomata. Fern Gully - Lowry trig lookout (2 hours return)

Walking/mountain biking

Wainuiomata Hill Road - Lowry trig lookout (2 hours return)

Rata Ridge – Lowry trig lookout

(2.5 hours return)

Most mountain bikers start at Wainuiomata Hill Road and ride up Lowry trig before descending to the Zigzag or Rata Ridge entrances.

Parangarahu Lakes Area

Walking/mountain biking

The Pencarrow Coast Road is a wide metalled track that runs south from Burdans Gate. The hills above the Parangarahu Lake provide intermediate level mountain bike riding. There are no facilities and little shelter, so take food, drink, warm clothing and sun protection. Be prepared for strong headwinds. Horseriding is prohibited in the lakes area.

Burdans Gate - Pencarrow Lighthouse (4 hours return)

外 6

Lake Kohangapiripiri loop

(2 hours)

Fishing/diving Surfcasting and diving are popular on the Pencarrow Coast but watch for changes in the weather as the area is very exposed.



Baring Head

Mountain biking

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The tracks and grassy terraces at Baring Head provide challenging terrain and generally rough surfaces, but the views are great.

Horseriding

rit (Horseriding in Baring Head is by permit only. Keep to the

designated tracks. **Swimming**

There is good access to swimming holes in the Wainuiomata River.

Fishing/diving

The Wainuiomata River is a well-known brown trout fishery. You must have a fishing licence. Diving along the Fitzroy Bay area is a popular activity for those prepared to hike in.



Natural features

Mixed forest Broadleaf forest & regrowth Scrub

Wetlands Grassland



Tracks

── Walking/tramping/mountain biking

Tramping track

•••• Route

Gravel road

Other features

Entrance

High point (height in metres)

Lighthouse

Building

World War II lookout

Bridge or boardwalk

Locked gate

P Parking

Toilets

Mapboard

Swimming

Picnic Fishing

Walking

外 Tramping

1 Route

Mountain biking easy

Mountain biking intermediate

Fitzroy Bay

Mountain biking advanced Ŕ Horseriding

8 Rock climbing

Wildlife

Viewing point

Stay safe

The weather can be changeable and extreme on the southern coast, so

- Check the weather forecast before
- Carry warm and waterproof
- Don't forget to take sun
- Plan your route and tell someone

Note

- Avoid streams during heavy rain



