

Site 41	Motiti Island	Risk ranking: 1
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Motiti Island is privately owned and approximately 10 km offshore of Papamoa Beach. Motiti is a relatively flat island covering approximately 10 km². Motiti Island margin and associated islands, reefs and shoals are an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape (ONFL 44). Connects via shallow reefs to Motuputa Island on the northwest, and Taumaihi Island on the southern end of the island.</p>		
<p>Foreshore type</p>	<p>Primarily vertical and sloping bedrock with occasional sand beaches</p> <p>The relatively protected waters of Wairanaki Bay on the north-western tip of the island have a popular and prominent sand beach, with other beaches located in Orongatea and Wairere Bays</p> <p>The rest of the foreshore is rocky or cobble with offshore reefs and exposed rocks</p> <p>All shore segments have “habitat value”</p> <p>The coastal marine area is identified as an area of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 25)</p> <p>Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A75, A79, B132</p>	
<p>Map sheets</p>	<p>NZ Topo 50</p> <p>BD37 Tauranga</p>	<p>Chart Number</p> <p>NZ541; NZ542; NZ5413</p>
<p>Segments</p>	<p>MOT-00010;MOT-00020;MOT-00030;MOT-00035;MOT-00040;MOT-00050;MOT-00060;MOT-00070;MOT-00080;MOT-00090;MOT-00100;MOT-00034;MOT-00032;MOT-00105</p>	
<p>At Risk Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue penguins (kororā) in rocky burrows and where cobbles and rocks occur on beaches • Red-billed gulls (akiaki)- nationally vulnerable, pied shag (kāruhiruhi) colonies all around coast • Reef herons (matuku-moana), variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango), Caspian tern (taranui), grey face petrel (Ōi) and common diving petrel (kuaka). • Motuputa Rock (Cave Rock) on the north-east corner of the island is recognised as a nesting area for fluttering shearwater (pakahā) (breeding September–February), fleshy footed shearwater (toanui) (breeding November–May) and diving petrels (kuaka) • Fur seals (kekeno), multiple haul-out locations along the west coast • Motukahakaha Rock on the eastern side of the island contains a population of Duvaucel geckos (mokomoko) and is the only known island in the Bay of Plenty containing this species • Abundant kaimoana on almost all rocky reefs (paua, kina, kōura) • The whole island is of historic cultural significance to iwi. The following archaeological sites have been identified along the coast: V14/42, V14/182, V14/43, V14/44, V14/45, V14/46, V14/47, V14/171, V14/48, V14/183, V14/49, V14/50, V14/51, V14/53, V14/54 • Silent files 		

<p>Notes</p> <p>Cellphone coverage available. Landline on island</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any bulk oil should be removed as a priority to prevent remobilisation to cleaner areas • Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling • Discuss pre-clean-up of intertidal debris - tidal range specific – with wildlife team • Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally • Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required
<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two small airstrips on the island with the main one located on the edge. There is a breakwater and mooring on the south-western side just south of Te Rotoharakeke Point • The rocky shoreline around the island is a navigational hazard

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Deflection booms may work in some locations but weather will dictate
On water Recovery	High		Requires appropriate large vessels
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Possible off-shore
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Reasonable access to most areas at low tide
Natural Recovery	Medium		High energy coastline may lead to this option



Site 42	Taumaihi Island ('The Knoll')	Risk ranking: 3
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Taumaihi Island is a 2.3 ha island and is connected to the southern tip of Motiti Island by a sandbar. It is approximately 21 km north-east of Tauranga and approximately 10 km offshore of Papamoa Beach. Taumaihi Island is triangular in shape with gravel beach on the north-east and southern shores and with sand between rocky outcrops on the north-west shore.</p>		
<p>Foreshore type</p>	<p>Sand beaches, rocky outcrops, rock pools</p> <p>All shore segments have "habitat value"</p> <p>The coastal marine area is identified as an area of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 25)</p> <p>Indigenous Biological Diversity Area B133</p>	
<p>Map sheets</p>	<p>NZ Topo 50</p> <p>BD37 Tauranga</p>	<p>Chart Number</p> <p>NZ541; NZ542; NZ5413</p>
<p>Segments</p>	<p>MOT-00110</p>	
<p>At Risk Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various threatened and at-risk birds species can be found on the shores including: Little blue penguins (kororā), variable oyster catcher (tōrea pango), and red-billed gull (akiaki) colony – all breeding • New Zealand fur seal haul (kekeno) out area • Threatened coastal plants (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>) on north-west shore • Kaimoana collection site around island (mainly sub-tidal fishing for kina, paua and kōura) • Large sort skink population in cobbles above mean high water 		
<p>Notes</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any bulk oil should be removed as a priority to prevent remobilisation to cleaner areas • Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling • Discuss pre-clean-up of intertidal debris - tidal range specific – with wildlife team • Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally • Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required 		
<p>Access</p> <p>Boat, or low tide access along natural causeway from Motiti Island</p>		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Deflection booms may work in some locations but weather will dictate
On water Recovery	High		Requires appropriate large vessels
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Possible off-shore
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Reasonable access to most areas at low tide
Natural Recovery	Medium		High energy coastline may lead to this option



Site 43	Maketu Estuary, beach and spit	Risk ranking: 1
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>This site comprises of a sand spit and large estuary with extensive saltmarsh vegetation and intertidal mudflats, with a branch of the Kaituna (Te Tumu) River entering through twelve control gates at the western end. Maketu Estuary and the barrier sand spit are identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape (ONFL 11).</p> <p>Internationally protected migratory shore birds feeding – treaty obligations (JAMBA, CAMBA, ROKAMBA). Meets RAMSAR criteria for internationally significant wetland.</p>		
<p>Foreshore type/environmental value</p>	<p>Intertidal flats, open water in channel, foreshore vegetation, saltmarsh, riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Habitat (intertidal/shoreline).</p> <p>All shore segments have “habitat value”.</p> <p>The whole estuary, sandspit and coastal marine area is identified as an area of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 7)</p> <p>Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A35, A32, A36, A33, B67, B68, B66</p>	
<p>Map sheets</p>	<p>NZ Topo 50</p> <p>BD 38 Maketu</p>	<p>Chart Number</p> <p>NZ 541</p>
<p>Segments</p>	<p>BOP 122, 123, 330, 340, 300, 350, 360, 370, 160, 1470, 1460</p>	
<p>At Risk Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maketu Estuary is an important feeding and roosting area for migratory birds and waders of both national and international importance, including New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu), NZ Fairy tern (tara iti) • The spit is a recreation reserve with New Zealand dotterels nesting on the tip • Greatest diversity of shorebirds in the Bay of Plenty. Few thousand birds • Large diversity of birds including at risk and threatened species, e.g.: New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu), caspian tern (taranui), wrybill (ngutuparore), banded rail (kataitai), fern bird (kareni), bittern (matuku hūrepo), spotless crane (pūweto), white heron (kōtuku), banded dotterel (tuturiwhatu), Red-billed gulls (akiaki), white fronted tern (tara), black shag (māpunga), New Zealand dabchick (weweia), variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango), grey duck (pāpera), reef heron (matuku moana), New Zealand pipits (pīhoihoi), pied stilt (poaka), marsh crane (koitareke), little black shag (kawau tūi), little egret, New Zealand Fairy tern (tara iti), pied oystercatcher (tōrea), Little blue penguins (kororā). There is also a known royal spoonbill (kōtuku ngutupapa) population of 50. • Maketū spit hosts the Katipō spider • Kaimoana: fishery and shellfish gathering (pipi, tuangi, tītiko) • A suite of freshwater fish use Maketu Estuary as a migratory route and/or parts of their life cycle. • Cultural sites: taiapure and is of special cultural significance as a food source. Marae on shore • Arawa Wetland is of cultural significance, is a known burial site, and contains archaeological sites NZAA V14/21 (mission site) and NZAA V14/38 (dwelling site) 		
<p>Notes</p> <p>Kaituna River exits to the sea through a cut; a controlled flow enters the Maketū Estuary through control/sluice gates that can be closed to isolate the river from the estuary. Significant tidal inflow is expected with spring tides with increased likelihood of oil entry to the Maketu Estuary. Discuss options with Rivers and Drainage.</p> <p>Oil that enters the low energy systems of Maketu Estuary will remain for some time. Oil will harm saltmarsh habitat, biodiversity in intertidal flats and whitebait spawning areas in the estuary.</p> <p>Maketu Spit (WBORDC Reserve) is managed by local care group. This is currently Maketū</p>		

Ongatoro Wetlands Group on 07 5332040.

Actions

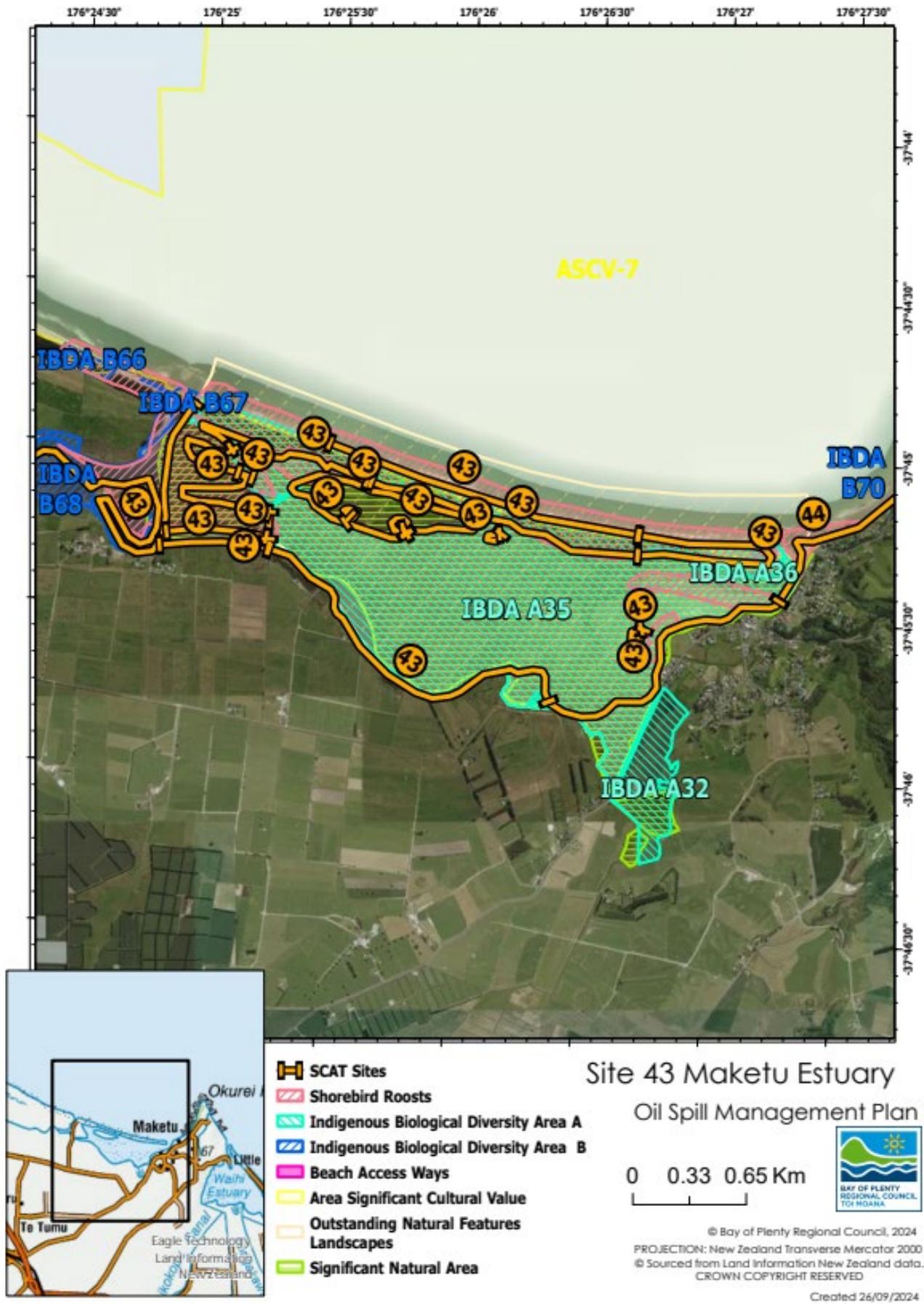
- Prevent/minimise oil ingress into this system
- Establish collection and recovery on sandy areas of the estuary mouth
- Pre-emptive closure of the Kaituna River gates (contact BOPRC Flood Manager, Rivers & Drainage Operations Manager or Area Engineer on 0800 844 880 – minimum of 30 minutes notice)
- If oil enters low energy, sensitive areas, clean-up to be assessed by NEBA
- Consider pre-emptive capture of New Zealand dotterels if present
- Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling
- Discuss pre-clean-up of intertidal debris - tidal range specific – with wildlife team
- Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally
- Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required

Access

Access to the east side of the entrance is via Maketu. From the west vehicle access along the beach is restricted to 4WD from the mouth of the Kaituna River. There is a boat launching ramp at Maketū.

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Booms may be effective but require significant amount of anchors
On water Recovery	High		Tidal conditions make this challenging
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Water depth won't allow
Shoreline Clean-up	Medium		Sandy shore areas good for cleaning, rocky shore areas more difficult
Natural Recovery	Medium		Ecological area, some natural recovery may be required



Site 44	Okurei Point	Risk ranking: 2
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>This site is comprised of an intertidal zone consisting of a bedrock platform terrace and some boulders with cliff face in the Supratidal Zone. Okurei Point is a geomorphological phenomenon of converging littoral drift and is the only example found in New Zealand and one of two in Australia and New Zealand, as such it is of international importance (DOC ref: 04-010). Okurei Point is identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape (ONFL 12).</p>		
<p>Foreshore type/environmental value</p>	<p>Bedrock including cracks and fissures, boulders, sea cliff Habitat (shoreline), contact All shore segments have “habitat value” The coastal marine area is identified as an area of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 7) Indigenous Biological Diversity Area B70</p>	
<p>Map sheets</p>	<p>NZ Topo 50 BD 38 Maketu</p>	<p>Chart Number NZ 541, 542</p>
<p>Segments</p>	<p>BOP-00130, BOP-00140</p>	
<p>At Risk Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird species including: Little blue penguins (kororā), gulls, terns, shags (kawau) • Cultural sites/resources: kaimoana collection, taiapure. This area is a seafood collecting area and has cultural significance to iwi • The stream mouth at the northern end of Newdicks Beach is a migratory pathway and habitat of giant kōkopu • Subtidal reefs and associated marine life • NZAA V14/23 (Scarp/Pit), NZAA V14/31 (Pa), NZAA V14/64 (Midden) 		
<p>Notes</p> <p>Oil in rock crevices may be difficult to remove</p> <p>Shallow water close to shore restricts the use of dispersants and may limit navigation for larger vessels. The rocky shoreline around Town Point is a navigation hazard</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline clean-up when sea state and tide cycle allows access • Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling • Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally • Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required • Local current eddy moves in counter-clockwise direction and there is the possibility of oil being remobilised and carried into Maketu Estuary 		
<p>Access</p> <p>Access to the intertidal platforms and sea cliffs will be limited to low tide, possible access points include the Maketu Holiday Park.</p> <p>Private vehicle access to Newdicks Beach from the east side of the point, with foot access from Newdicks Beach around the point. Access from the west side is vehicular to the Maketu Surf Club and then foot access around the point (town point road is elevated). Access is indicated on the topographical map. There is a boat launching ramp at Maketū.</p>		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Shoreline not conducive to containment, shallow, rocky
On water Recovery	High		If conditions allow and further offshore due to shallow areas
Dispersant Application	Medium	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	If applied in deeper water
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Due to limited access this may not be possible
Natural Recovery	Medium		May be required in inaccessible areas and rocky crevasses

