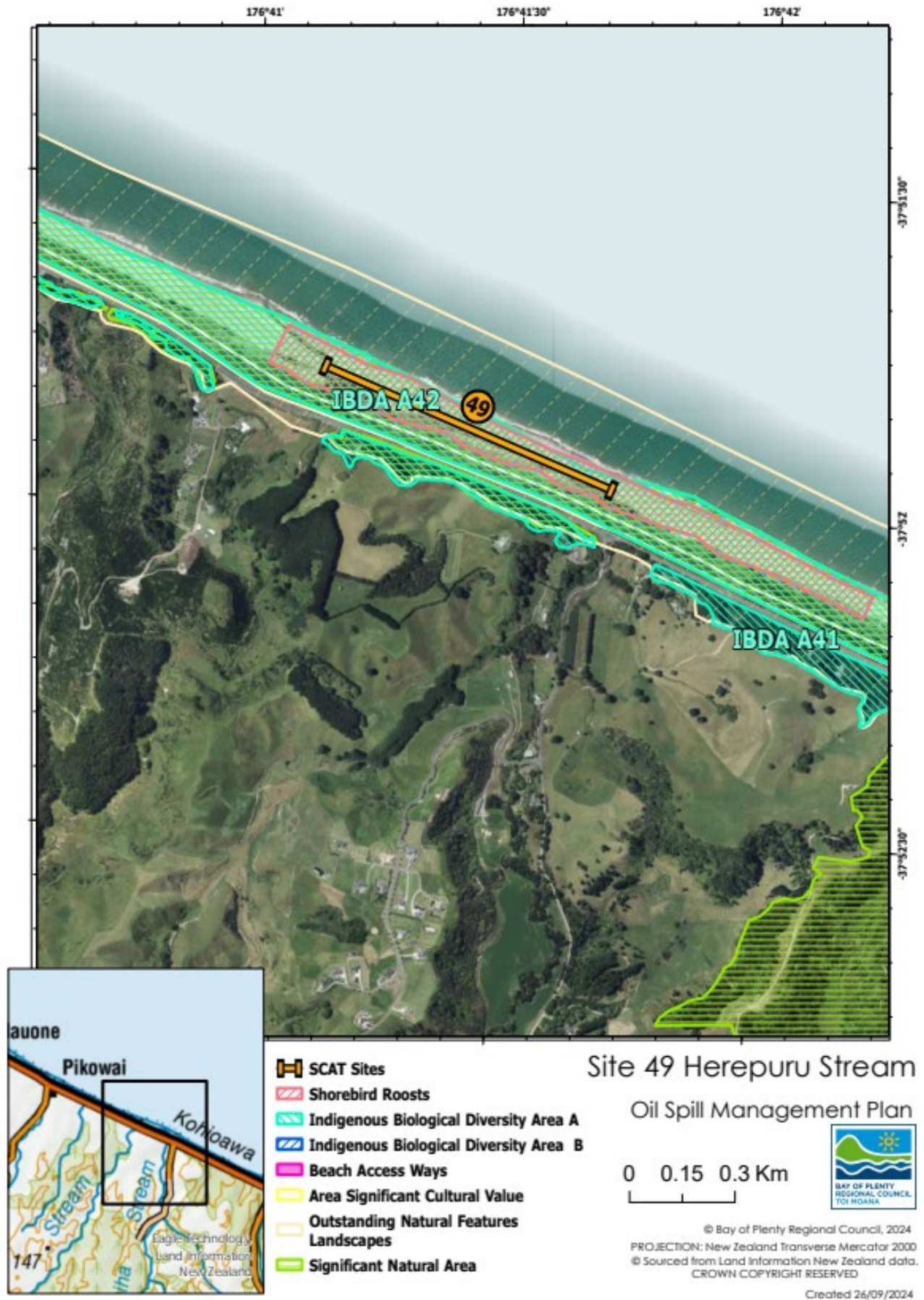


Site 49	Herepuru Stream	Risk ranking: 3
DESCRIPTION This site includes a small freshwater stream with a tidal lagoon area enclosed behind the sand-spit. The stream may not be connected in normal flow conditions to the sea and the mouth is highly mobile. The area falls within the Kohioawa Beach Dune Field and Wetlands, identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape (ONFL 14).		
Foreshore type/environmental value	Sand, riparian vegetation, saltmarsh, steep beaches All shore segments have “habitat value Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A42	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BE39 Edgecumbe	Chart Number NZ 542
Segments	BOP-00310	
At Risk Resources - New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu) nesting Potential birds: white-faced heron (matuku-moana), grey duck (pārera), australasian bittern (matuku hūrepo), black-billed gull (tarāpuka), banded dotterel (tuturiwhatu), Caspian tern (taranui), New Zealand dabchick (weweia), pied shag (karuhiruhi), red-billed gulls (akiaki), reef heron (matuku moana), marsh crake (koitareke), spotless crake (pūweto), banded rail (kataitai), black shag (māpunga), little black shag (kawau tūi), little shag (kawau paka), royal spoonbill (kōtuku ngutupapa), North Island fernbird (mātātā), pied stilt (poaka), white fronted tern (tara), variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango). - Whitebait (inanga) and other native freshwater fish - Lagoon - Riparian vegetation		
Notes Moderate public use: fishermen and whitebaiters Oil that enters the low energy system of this lagoon will remain for some time. Oil will harm saltmarsh habitat and whitebait spawning areas.		
Actions - Notify wildlife team - Discuss pre-clean-up of intertidal debris - tidal range specific – to maintain gecko habitat - Consider pre-emptive capture of New Zealand dotterel - Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally - Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required - Prevent/minimise oil ingress into this system - Consider collection and recovery on sandy areas - Bulldoze entrance closed at high tides and release river water when required (see STM for small estuaries – feasibility dependent on river flow)		
Access Via SH 2, note that access is across a train line. Develop safety plan for safe access to this site.		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Sand boom across entrance
On water Recovery	High		Shallow coastal shoreline
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Shallow coastal shoreline
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Good access along this coastline
Natural Recovery	Medium		High intensity coastline



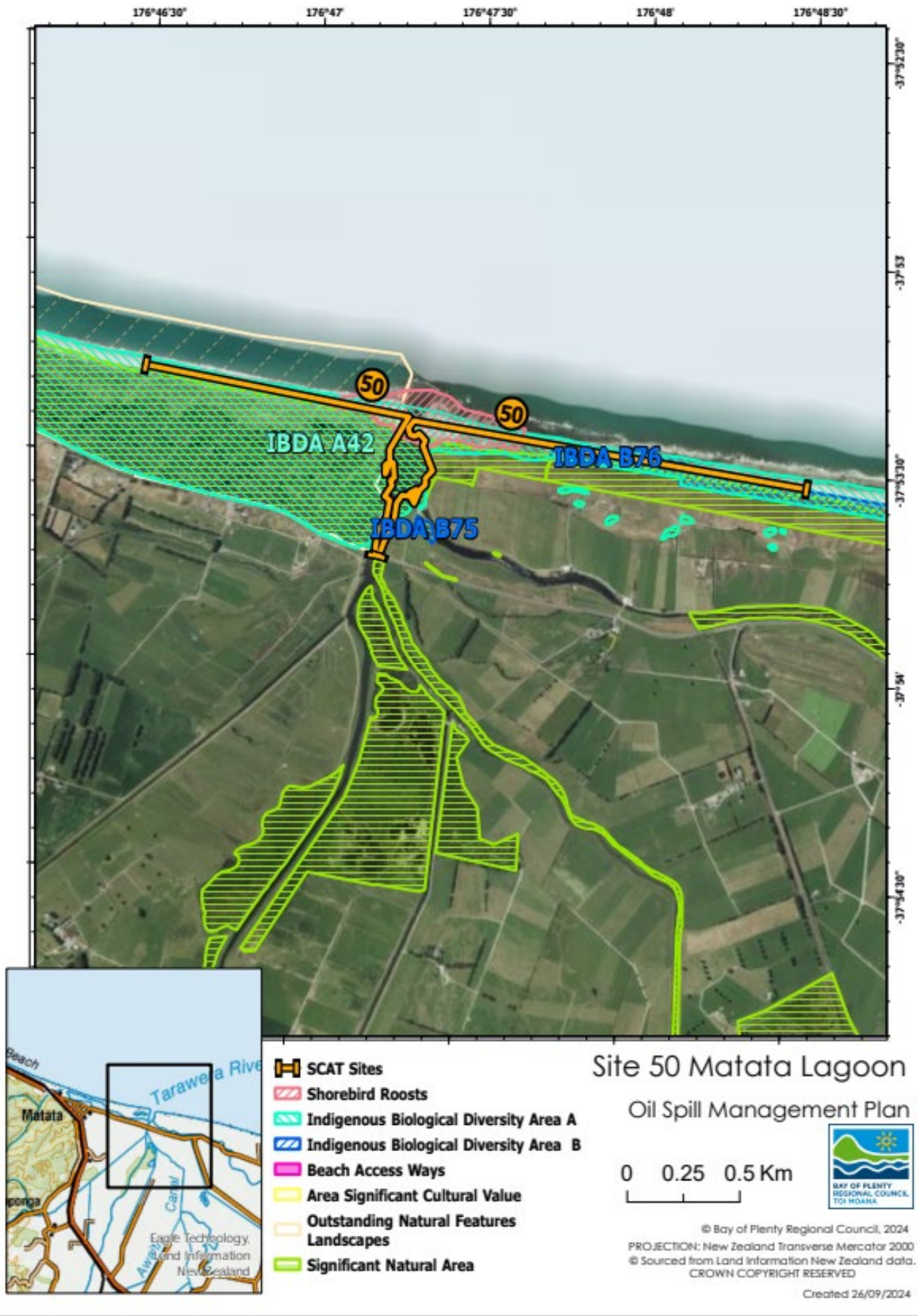
Site 50	Matatā Lagoon	Risk ranking: 1
DESCRIPTION This site comprises of the Matatā River with associated wetland and stream confluence. A western freshwater side lagoon/wetland is connected only at high spring tides; the eastern side stream is connected through a flood gate. The area falls within the Kohioawa Beach Dune Field and Wetlands, identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape (ONFL 14).		
Foreshore type/environmental value	High dune protected from coastline, mud substrate, lagoon/wetland, saltmarsh Riparian vegetation All shore segments have “habitat value” Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A42	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BE 39 Edgecumbe	Chart Number NZ 542
Segments	BOP-00490, BOP-00650, BOP- 00660, BOP- 00500	
At Risk Resources - Fresh water wetland lagoon, control by weir and one way flap gate. Raupo predominant - Recovering ecosystem - Channels and islands within the lagoon, although this is not directly connected to the sea - Numerous bird species including at risk and threatened bird species, Potential birds: white-faced heron (matuku-moana), grey duck (pāpera), australasian bittern (matuku hūrepo), black-billed gull (tarāpuka), banded dotterel (tuturiwhatu), Caspian tern (taranui), New Zealand dabchick (weweia), pied shag (karuhiruhi), red-billed gulls (akiaki), reef heron (matuku moana), marsh crake (koitareke), spotless crake (pūweto), banded rail (kataitai), black shag (māpunga), little black shag (kawau tūi), little shag (kawau paka), royal spoonbill (kōtuku ngutupapa), North Island fernbird (mātātā), pied stilt (poaka), white fronted tern (tara), variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango). - Whitebait (inanga) and other native freshwater fish - Very high cultural values - Motor camp beside, high amenity use		
Notes Oil that enters the low energy systems of this estuary will remain for some time. Oil will harm intertidal and sand flats habitat.		
Actions - Prevent/minimise oil ingress into this system - Establish collection and recovery on sandy areas on eastern side of estuary mouth - Lagoon will only receive water from the river estuary on an extreme spring tide through overtopping of the one way weir. Very minimal risk of oil reaching the lagoon - 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 New Zealand dotterels if present - Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally - Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required		

Access

- Via SH 2, Matatà
- Access track to eastern side arm
- Locked gate access to western wetland weir (BOPRC have key)

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Sandy coastal area, unlikely
On water Recovery	High		Prior to reaching shore with appropriate vessel
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Proximity to shore, water depth
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Sandy shoreline, pre-clean required
Natural Recovery	Medium		Some natural recovery may be required due to foreshore moments



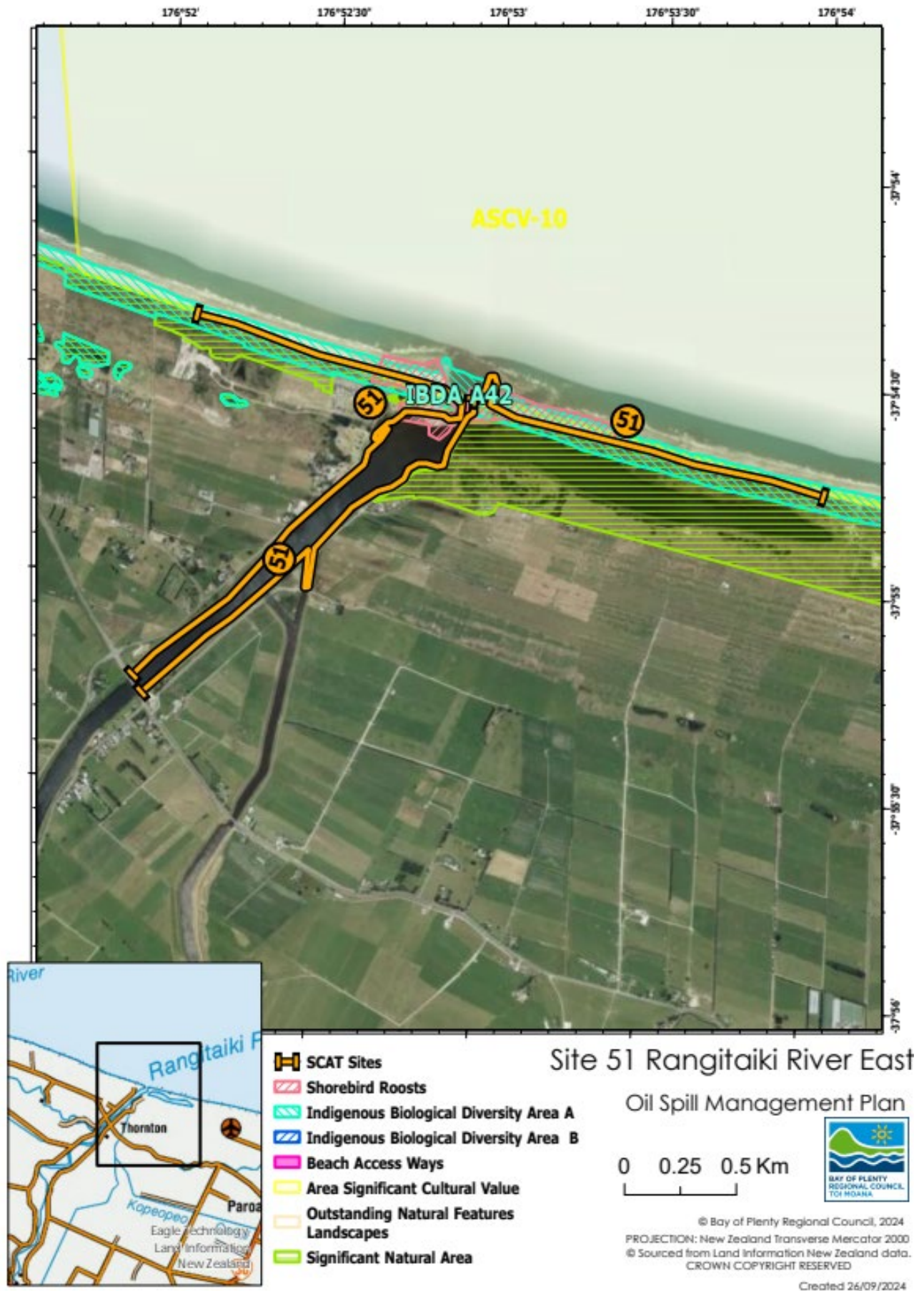
Site 51	Rangitaiki River East	Risk ranking: 1
DESCRIPTION This site comprises the Rangitaiki River with a lagoon branching off to the east behind the dunes. This lagoon is connected to the river by a collapsed culvert with no floodgate protection, and is known as Thornton Wildlife Management Reserve. Within the gazetted rohe moana (area) of Ngāti Awa.		
Foreshore type/environmental value	Sand, riparian vegetation, saltmarsh, lagoon All shore segments have “habitat value” The coastal marine area is identified as an area of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 10) Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A42	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BE 39 Edgecumbe	Chart Number NZ 542
Segments	BOP – 00550, 01480, 01490, 00580	
At Risk Resources - Numerous at risk bird species including: banded rail (kataitai), spotless crane (pūweto), bittern (matuku hūrepo), and fern bird (kareni). Also New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu). - Potential birds: white-faced heron (matuku-moana), grey duck (pārera), black-billed gull (tarāpuka), banded dotterel (tuturiwhatu), Caspian tern (taranui), New Zealand dabchick (weweia), pied shag (karuhiruhi), red-billed gulls (akiaki), reef heron (matuku moana), marsh crane (koitareke), black shag (māpunga), little black shag (kawau tūi), little shag (kawau paka), royal spoonbill (kōtuku ngutupapa), pied stilt (poaka), white fronted tern (tara), variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango).Freshwater fish - Whitebait (inanga) - Lagoon - Raupo dominant, predominantly fresh water wetland - Cultural sites: Nohonga (settlement) beside reserve - There are two archaeological sites in proximity to the river banks, W15/356 (Midden - lens of crushed tuatua) and W15/335 (no information). These should be noted when considering response options and avoided if possible or discussed with Iwi - Moderate public use including fishermen and whitebaiters		
Notes Oil that enters the low energy systems of this estuary will remain for some time Oil will harm intertidal and sand flats habitat		
Actions - Limit the amount of oil entering and moving through the estuary by placing protection across the entrance culvert. Repair or fill collapsed culvert to prevent oil entering lagoon/wetland – reopen when possible - Establish and maintain protective oil deflection at estuary entrance. Booming may be of assistance with oil directed to the SANDY western side for collection or snares may be sufficient. Note that current velocities on incoming tide may be over 2 kts - 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 New Zealand dotterels - Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally		

Access

Via Thornton Hall Road, accessed from Thornton Road on the south-east side of road bridge.

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Booming may work
On water Recovery	High		Shallow coastal area
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Shallow coastal area
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Good access for beach teams, per-clean required
Natural Recovery	Medium		May be required due to foreshore moments



Site 52	Whakatāne River/Estuary	Risk ranking: 2
DESCRIPTION This site comprises bar-built river mouth with tidal influence up to 5 km inland. A sandbar encloses small areas of saltmarsh and tidal open water lagoon. River is used for recreational and commercial boat access. The area is of significant spiritual significance to Ngāti Awa.		
Foreshore type/environmental value	Lagoon, intertidal sandflats, saltmarsh The coastal marine area is identified as an area of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 12) Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A42, A44, A45	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BE40 Whakatāne	Chart Number NZ 542
Segments	BOP-00640, BOP-00670, BOP-00680, BOP-00690, BOP-00710, BOP-00720, BOP-01300, BOP-01330, BOP-01290	
At Risk Resources - Sand spit has nesting New Zealand dotterels (tuturiwhatu) (number fluctuates) - Fernbird (mātātā) reported - Potential birds: white-faced heron (matuku-moana), grey duck (pāpera), australasian bittern (matuku hūrepo), black-billed gull (tarāpuka), banded dotterel (tuturiwhatu), Caspian tern (taranui), New Zealand dabchick (weweia), pied shag (karuhiruhi), red-billed gulls (akiaki), reef heron (matuku moana), marsh crake (koitareke), spotless crake (pūweto), banded rail (kataitai), black shag (māpunga), little black shag (kawau tūi), little shag (kawau paka), royal spoonbill (kōtuku ngutupapa), pied stilt (poaka), white fronted tern (tara), variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango).Whitebait (inanga) spawning areas - Other wetland bird species present - Saltmarsh south of the sand spit in the lower estuary - Freshwater wetlands further upstream raupo dominated (Orini Wetlands) - Used extensively for recreational and commercial fishing and boating activity. Heavy fishing activity from groynes - Areas of moorings and marina - Amenity: Seawalls/ groynes of large boulders either side of river mouth - Cultural site: Within the gazetted rohe of Ngati Awa - There are archaeological sites in the vicinity, NZAA ID W15/1060 (Sub-surface midden exposed in pipe trench. Two pieces of obsidian also recovered) is located on the shore near the river mouth - Pulp and paper processing plant has water intake above road bridge		
Notes - An oil spill out to sea is unlikely to enter the Whakatāne River because of the net outflow of water from the river - The strong current in the river prevents boom deployment and it is likely that a spill from the wharf area will move out to sea before a boom could be deployed - The Regional Council office may be used as an On Scene Headquarters		

Actions

- Limit the oil entering the saltmarsh habitat and lagoon to the south of the sand spit
- Investigate the flood control gate in lower reaches of the river and the feasibility of wedging shut the flap to prevent oil travelling up the Orini Canal on the tide
- Close floodgates and release water on out-going tide to help keep oil from moving up estuary, but close on incoming tide
- Foreshore cleaning on eastern shore to reduce remobilization of oil into river
- Decide on pre-emptive removal of beach branch debris at spit entrance. Note that access is problematic
- Notify wildlife team
- Discuss pre-clean-up of intertidal debris - tidal range specific – with wildlife
- Consider pre-emptive capture of New Zealand dotterel
- Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally
- Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required
- Investigate protecting paper mill intake

Access

- Southern saltmarsh can be accessed through town centre
- Northern areas (beaches, wetlands and sand spit) can be accessed via Keepa Road and Bunyan Road (locked gate, contact WDC for key/access)
- Coastal beaches and sand spit access via beach. Coastlands, Whakatāne
- There is a boat launching ramp and commercial wharf in the Whakatāne River adjacent to the Whakatāne township

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Strong tide currents may prohibit this
On water Recovery	High		Strong tide currents may prohibit this
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Water depth won't allow
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Requires a pre-clean
Natural Recovery	Medium		Can be a high intensity coastline

