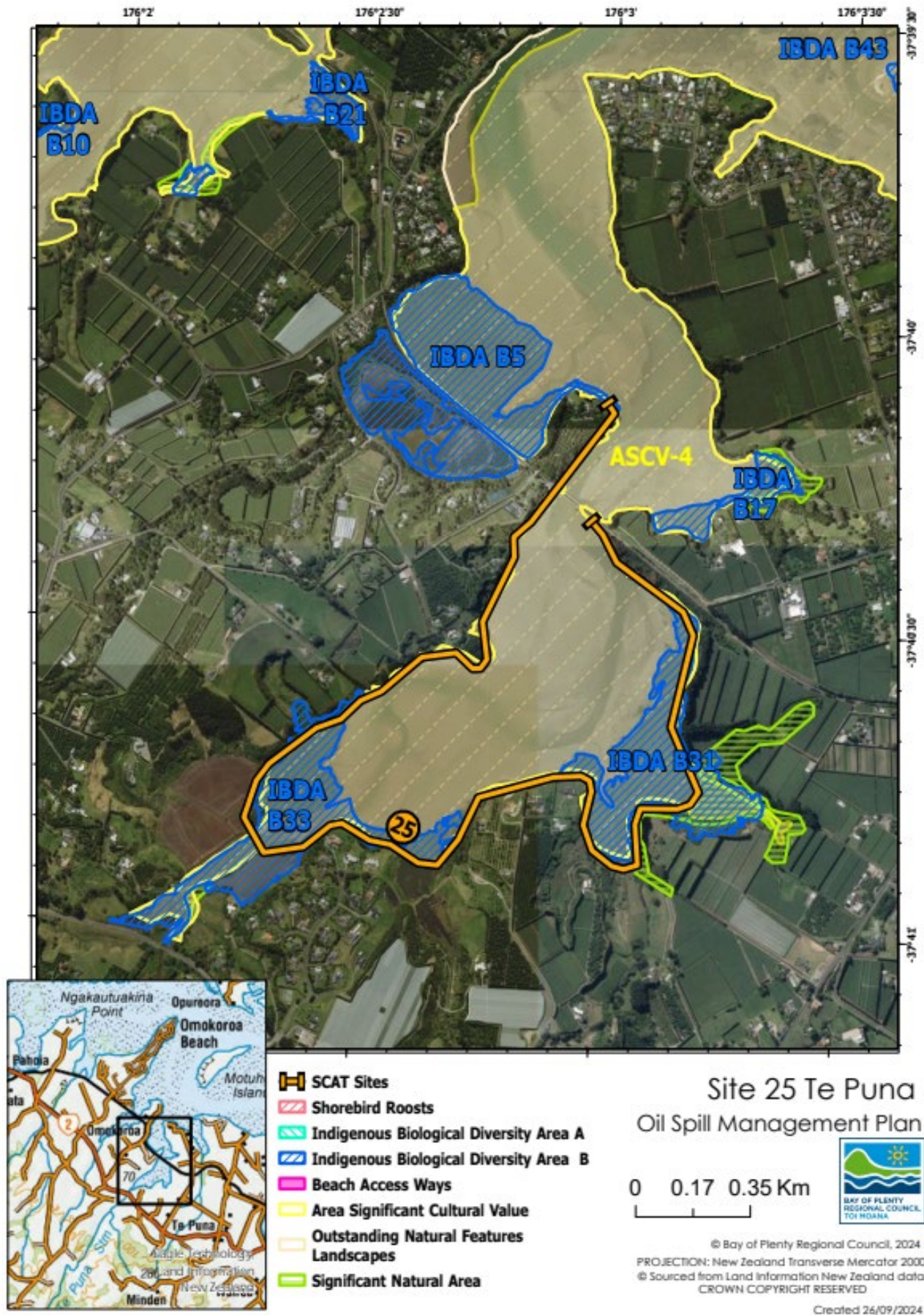


Site 25	Te Puna	Risk ranking: 3
DESCRIPTION Saltmarsh with strip of mangrove on harbour side, the manuka forest on the landward site is a good quality example of manuka forest. The intertidal shoreline is exposed from mid-tide.		
Foreshore type/environmental value	Intertidal sandflats, saltmarsh, mangroves. All shore segments have “habitat value” All intertidal areas in Tauranga Harbour are identified as Areas of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 4) Indigenous Biological Diversity Area B33 and B31	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BD36 Lower Kaimai	Chart Number NZ 541
Segments	TAU-00390	
At Risk Resources - Bird species present include: banded rail (kataitai), fern bird (mātātā), New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu) - Jess Road wildlife management reserve, saltmarsh - Te Puna stream is a pathway for migratory freshwater fish - Cultural resources: Pa sites 		
Notes Where possible, oil should be prevented from entering the Tauranga Harbour		
Actions - Prevent/minimise oil ingress into this system - Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling - Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally		
Access Vehicle/foot access via Snodgrass Road or Jess Road. Note extremely deep mud in places.		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

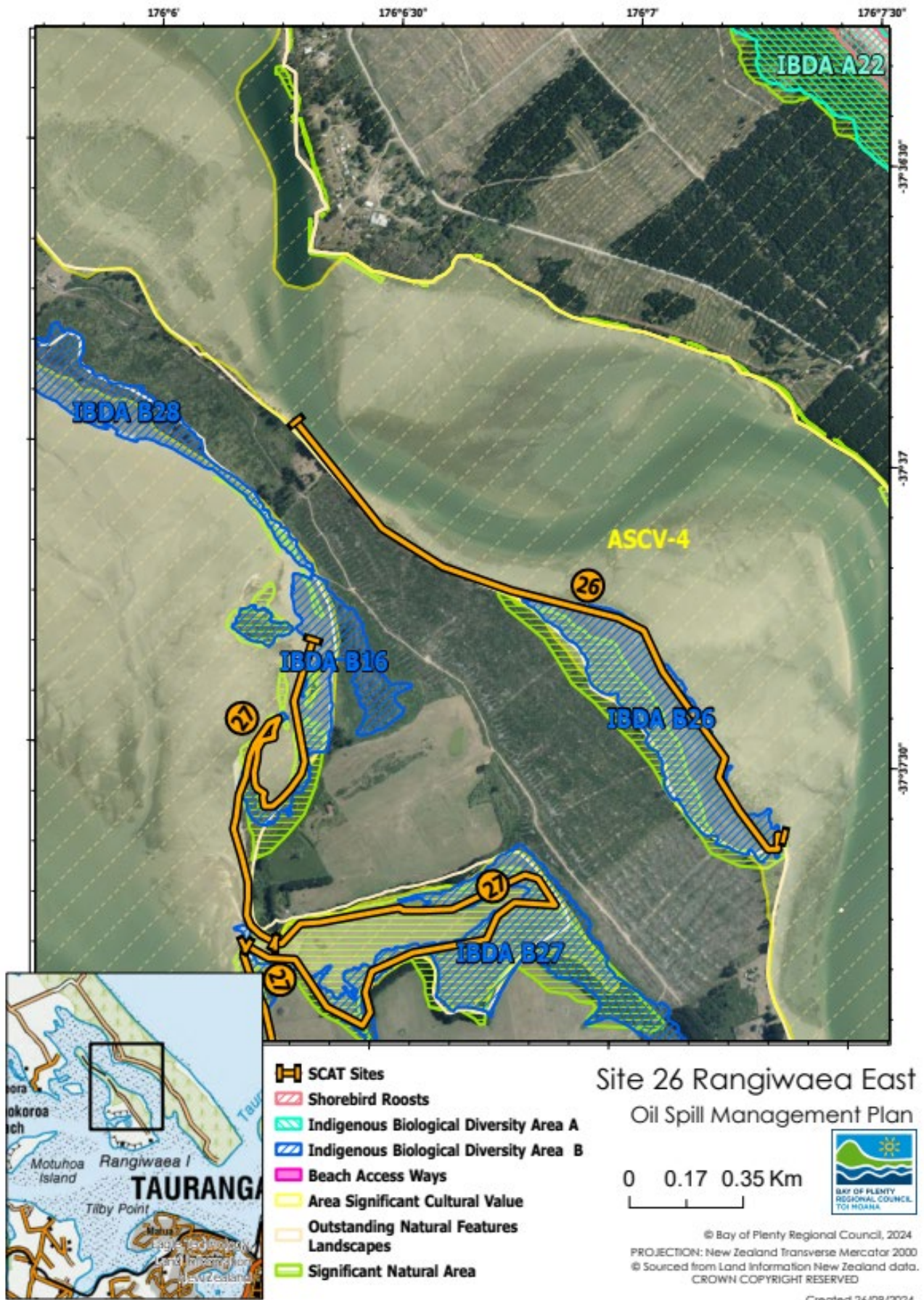
	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Booming at railway bridge possible
On water Recovery	Medium		Only possible at railway bridge if booming successful
Dispersant Application	Low	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Water depth won't allow
Shoreline Clean-up	Low		Refer NEBA
Natural Recovery	Low		Cultural significance



Site 26	Rangiwaea East	Risk ranking: 2
DESCRIPTION Saltmarsh with mangrove edge, long narrow strip eastern side of Rangiwaea Island within Hunters Creek. Moderate energy tidal flows. Intertidal exposed below mid-tide.		
Foreshore type/environmental value	Intertidal sandflats, saltmarsh, mangroves, seagrass. All shore segments have “habitat value” All intertidal areas in Tauranga Harbour are identified as Areas of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 4) Indigenous Biological Diversity Area B26	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BD36 Lower Kaimai	Chart Number NZ 541
Segments	TAU-001020	
At Risk Resources - Fern bird (mātātā), banded rail (kataitai), godwit (kuaka), knots (huahou), oystercatcher (tōrea) - Cultural resources: mahinga kai, crab fisheries (papaka), kanai (mullet), tuangi (cockle) - Boat access critical for islanders		
Notes Where possible, oil should be prevented from entering the harbour		
Actions - Prevent/minimise oil ingress into this system - Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling - Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally - Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required		
Access - Vehicle/Foot access via Jetty on Rangiwaea Island - Boat access up Hunters Creek		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

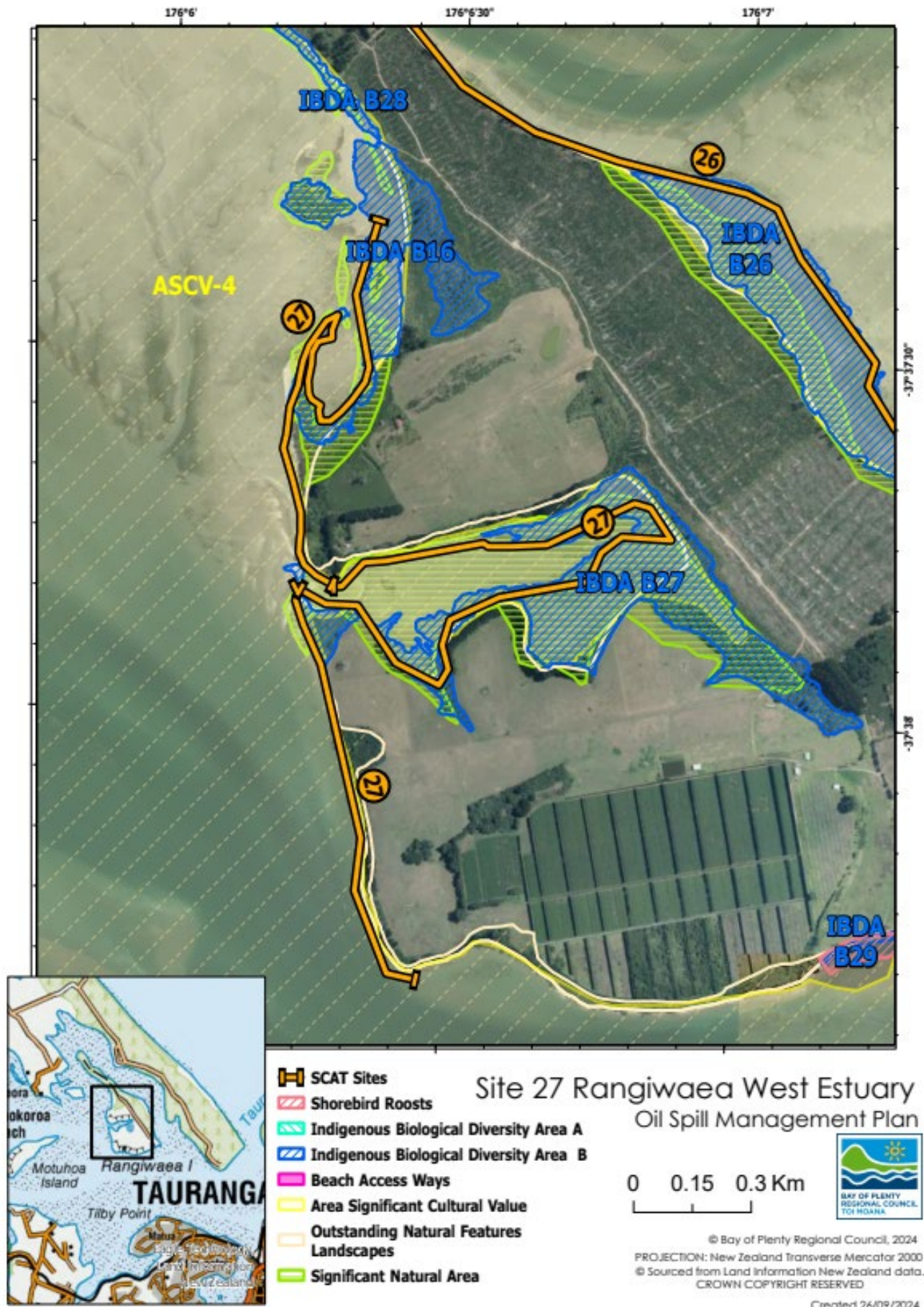
	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Some deflection and booming possible
On water Recovery	High		Possible with ORV or similar prior to oil reaching island
Dispersant Application	Medium	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	If water depth allows
Shoreline Clean-up	Low		Extensive cleaning required
Natural Recovery	Medium		On-going monitoring



Site 27	Rangiwaea West Estuary	Risk ranking: 1
DESCRIPTION Saltmarsh and mangrove edge, upper end Hunters Creek, shallow intertidal flats, low energy tidal movement.		
Foreshore type/ environmental value	Intertidal sandflats, saltmarsh, mangroves, seagrassAll shore segments have “habitat value” All intertidal areas in Tauranga Harbour are identified as Areas of Significant Cultural Value (ASCV 4) Indigenous Biological Diversity Area B27	
Map sheets	NZ Topo 50 BD36 Lower Kaimai BD37 Tauranga	Chart Number NZ 541
Segments	TAU-01070, TAU-01060, TAU-01050	
At Risk Resources - North Island fernbird (mātātā), pukeko, white-faced heron (matuku moana), banded rail (kataitai), marsh crake (kotareke), herons, New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu) - Breeding site of northern New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu) - Foreshore vegetation - Saltmarsh and mangrove - Cultural sites: Mahinga kai, kaimoana		
Notes - Oil that enters the low energy systems of this estuary will remain for some time - Oil will harm saltmarsh and habitat and contaminate shorebirds		
Actions - Limit the amount of oil entering the estuary by placing protective boom across the entrance, with oil directed to either side for collection - Establish and maintain collection boom/skimmmg at estuary entrance - Notify wildlife team of potential for oiling - Consider pre-emptive capture of wildlife generally - Activation of oiled wildlife response collection teams if required - If protection is not effective for these areas within the estuary, the effort involved in cleaning will be extensive		
Access By boat or across private land via boat, access is via a wharf on the eastern end of Rangiwaea Island.		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	High		Some deflection and booming possible
On water Recovery	High		Possible with ORV or similar prior to oil reaching island
Dispersant Application	Medium	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	If water depth allows
Shoreline Clean-up	Low		Extensive cleaning required
Natural Recovery	Medium		On-going monitoring



Site 28	Panepane Point	Risk ranking: 1
DESCRIPTION This site is comprised of a sandy beach and point at the south-east end of Matakana Island. Adjacent to southern Tauranga Harbour entrance. The area is subject to strong tidal flows, dune vegetation.		
Foreshore type/environmental value	Sandy beach, sandy point All shore segments have “habitat value” Indigenous Biological Diversity Area A22	
Map sheets	TOPO 50 BD37 Tauranga	Chart Number NZ 541
Segments	BOP-00180	
At Risk Resources • Second largest breeding colony of New Zealand dotterel (tuturiwhatu) in the Bay of Plenty • Other birds including oystercatcher (tōrea), godwit (kuaka) and knots (huahou) • The seaward coast is a breeding site for variable oystercatcher (tōrea pango) • The sandy beach at Panepane Point is an important roost site for shorebirds • Cultural resources: Sites are highly culturally sensitive (waahi tapu), mahinga kai		
Notes Minimum public use		
Actions • Consider Pre-emptive capture New Zealand dotterels • No vehicles to access upper intertidal zone • 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 Matakana by barge, 15 minute walk or 5 minute 4WD from barge ramp. Access by boat to inner harbour corner if necessary • No vehicle access to intertidal zone within dotterel breeding site • Contact Opureora Marae		

Preferred Response Option Matrix

	Most preferred	Least preferred	Feasibility
Containment and Recovery	Low		Strong tidal current, large water flow, unlikely to contain here
On water Recovery	Medium		Possible with ORV or similar
Dispersant Application	Medium	Requires escalation to Tier 3 and MNZ approval	Good water depth and flow
Shoreline Clean-up	High		Sandy shoreline – oil will remobilise with each tide
Natural Recovery	Medium		After initial shoreline clean-up

