



Appendix 1d

Schedule of sites of ecological significance - inner islands

Contents	Page
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Disclaimer for all diagrams in appendix 1d	3
3.0 Diagrams of scheduled sites of ecological significance.....	4

Plan modification annotations

-  indicates where content is affected by proposed plan modification x.
refer to plan modification folder or website for details.
-  indicates where the content is part of plan modification x, which is subject to appeal.
- Underlined content to be inserted.
- ~~Struck through~~ content to be deleted.

1.0 Introduction

This appendix contains key information about scheduled sites of ecological significance (also known as SESs). In particular it identifies the location of scheduled sites.

Scheduled sites of ecological significance are shown on the planning maps. [Part 7 - Heritage](#) contains the objectives, policies and rules applying to such sites.

[Section 3.0](#) of this appendix contains diagrams of individual sites. The diagrams are ordered according to their planning map reference number.

The criteria for scheduling sites of ecological significance is contained in [appendix 4 - Criteria for scheduling heritage items](#).

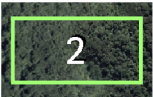
2.0 Disclaimer for all diagrams in appendix 1d

The diagrams show a green polygon (or several polygons) around the scheduled site. The polygon (or polygons) forms the definitive identity and location of the scheduled site.

Some diagrams may include parts of a site extending below mean high water springs (MHWS). Areas below MHWS fall within the jurisdiction of the Auckland Regional Council, and are therefore outside the jurisdiction of this Plan. Any areas below MHWS are indicative and shown for information purposes only.

3.0 Diagrams of scheduled sites of ecological significance

Legend



2 Boundary of scheduled item

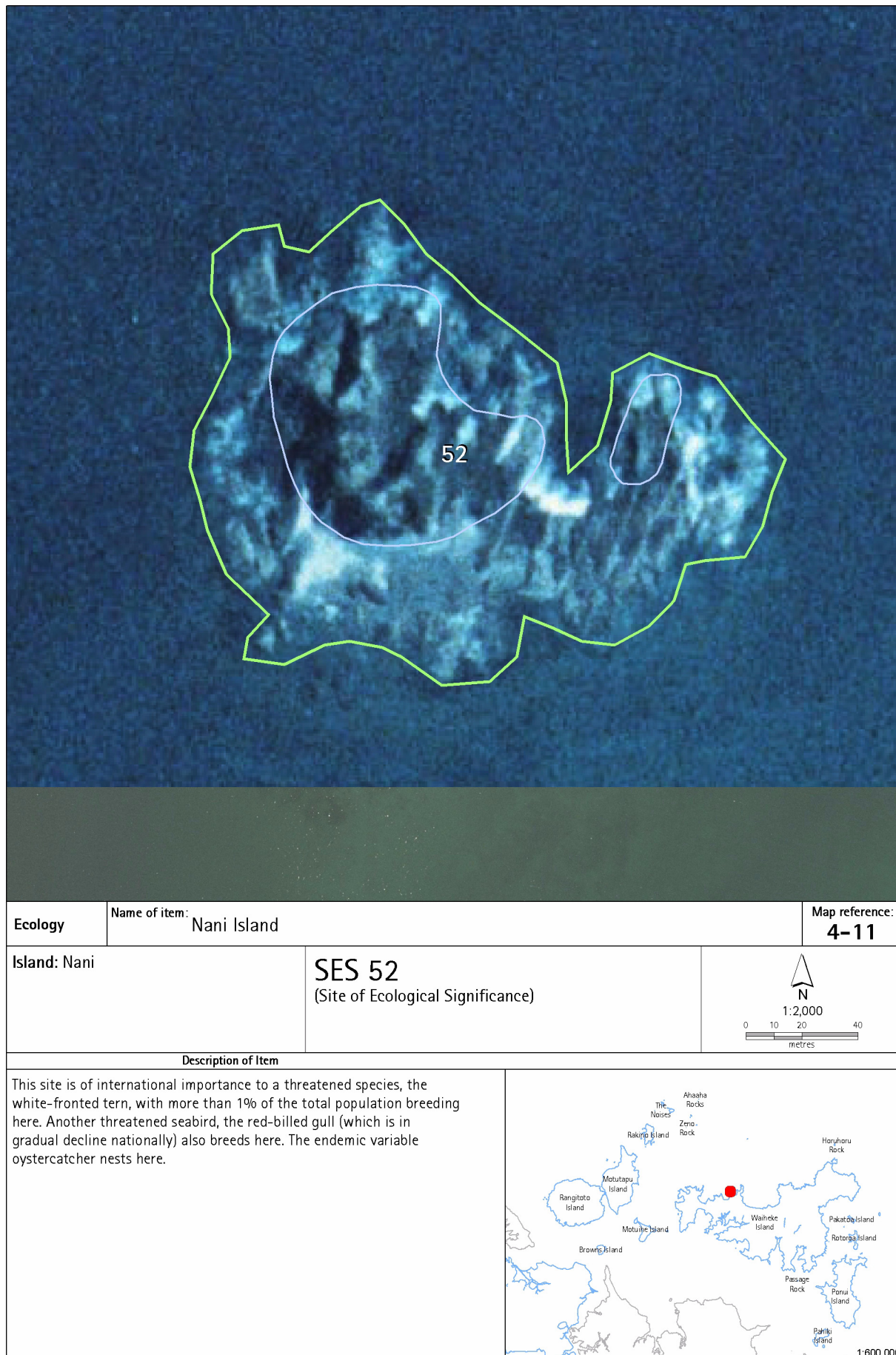


Ecology	Name of item: Mawhitipana Headland	Map reference: 4-10
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Island: Waiheke	SES 6 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>One of the two last known locations of the threatened dune sand-binding plant, pingao (<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>), on Waiheke. This species requires free-moving sand for survival and tends to occupy the most mobile parts of sand dune areas.</p>	


Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.




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Ecology	Name of item: Woodlands Bay Forest	Map reference: 5-8
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Island: Waiheke	SES 15 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:7,000 
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Description of Item	
<p>An area of very diverse coastal broadleaved forest with tall taraire and puriri. Tawa, kohekohe, totara, karaka and kowhai are present along with lots of tawapou, a chronically threatened species that is in gradual decline throughout the Auckland Region. This species has become less common than it once was because of the clearance of much of New Zealand's coastal forests. Native birds are abundant in the bush, including kereru (NZ pigeon), another species that is considered to be in gradual decline. Nearer the coast, the mix of broadleaved trees becomes dominated by pohutukawa. Manuka scrub grows on the upper hillslopes and ridges. Closer to the coast there are some pohutukawa growing up through the scrub.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



Ecology	Name of item: Matapihi Point Forest	Map reference: 5-9
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Island: Waiheke	SES 26 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>One of the larger remnants of coastal forest in the inner gulf islands, this area of coastal taraire-puriri forest grows in a valley near the coast, sheltered behind the first steep ridge that runs between Waihihi and Matapihi Point. It is characterised by a diverse range of species, including a considerable amount of kohekohe. The forest has been fenced and the understorey is well developed. A special feature is the presence of considerable amounts of tawapou, a chronically threatened species that is in gradual decline throughout the Auckland Region. This species has become less common than it once was because of the clearance of much of New Zealand's coastal forests. An area of manuka gumland grows on a ridge within the forest. A thin band of manuka, kanuka and totara protects the coastal forest along its southern edge.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



Ecology	Name of item: Awaawaroa Stream	Map reference: 6-4
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Island: Waiheke	SES 19 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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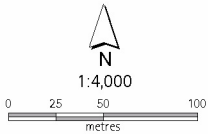

Description of Item

Very long narrow stretches of freshwater wetlands. The main species present is raupo, although a range of other native species grow in association with it. While stock have access to the wetland and weeds dominate some areas, these wetlands are important vegetation and are reported to be a significant habitat for a number of threatened bird species. Banded rails (classed as sparse nationally) live in the wetland as do spotless crakes (also sparse) and Australasian bitterns (nationally endangered).



Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



Ecology	Name of item: Motukaha Island		Map reference: 7–10
Island: Motukaha		SES 47 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item			
Reef herons, which are considered nationally vulnerable to extinction, breed here. The endemic variable oystercatcher breeds here, as do pied shags.			

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



Ecology	Name of item: Okahuiti Creek	Map reference: 9-19
Island: Waiheke	SES 10 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>Okahuiti Creek has both saline and freshwater wetlands. A forest of coastal and streamside species, including pohutukawa, kowhai, taraire and matai, grows along the edge. This is one of only a very few areas in the inner gulf islands where these three types of vegetation grow together in their natural pattern. The coastal edge vegetation helps to protect the wetlands and can also help to stabilise the coastline and slow erosion.</p>		

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.

Appendix 1d Schedule of sites of ecological significance - inner islands



Ecology	Name of item: Tawaipareira Creek	Map reference: 10-9
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Island: Waiheke	SES 8 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>Freshwater wetland dominated by raupo, with a small area of cabbage tree (ti kouka) forest, a type of vegetation that has almost disappeared from the inner gulf islands. A variety of other rushes and sedges grow in parts of the wetland, including jointed twig rush (<i>Baumea articulata</i>), lake clubrush (<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>) and giant umbrella sedge (<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>).</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.