

# REPORTED CULTURAL VALUES OF THE TUKITUKI CATCHMENT

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## 1. Purpose and content of report

The purpose of this report is to pull together available information that has explored cultural values within the Tukituki Catchment, in Central Hawke's Bay. The report was commissioned by the applicant team. At the time of writing, the consent applications had been notified with a number of submissions being received, and some of those submissions raised cultural value matters. A cultural impact assessment had not formed part of the original consent application, and the applicant team advised that while they were continuing to undertake further engagement with tangata whenua parties there was insufficient time for a Cultural Impact Assessment to be prepared to assist decision makers in weighing those submissions. The project team wanted to increase their awareness of what has been reported on in the catchment in relation to cultural values, and specifically asked the author of this report to:

- Provide a summary of submissions relating to cultural values; and
- Identify the relevant provisions of the Regional Resource Management Plan (containing the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Plan) relating to cultural values/matters; and
- Obtain available documents that relate to or report on cultural values in the Tukituki Catchment and prepare a summary of the key matters reported on and/or outcomes sought in those documents; and
- Identify consent conditions in the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme resource consents that sought to address cultural matters.

This report provides that information. It is important to note that this report is non-interpretative, and simply pulls together in one document information published elsewhere that relates to cultural values within the Tukituki Catchment. Information sources are appropriately referenced, and should be referred to if further detail or the exact wording of particular information is important, as this is a summary document. The author of this report does not claim expert status in cultural value matters, but rather has prepared this report in her capacity as a researcher.

Referencing information is contained in footnotes and links throughout the document, and to avoid repetition that referencing information has not been repeated in a consolidated reference list at the end of the report. As noted above, all of the information referenced within this report has been gleaned from other documents that are publicly available.

## 2. Methodology

The following methods were used to prepare each section of the report:

### Submission Identification

The author used a submission summary document prepared by applicant team to help identify submissions from representative tangata whenua organisations. As is their right to do so, some individual submitters (ie. those who did not identify themselves as representing a particular grouping or organisation) also raised some cultural matters, however, as requested, this summary has focused on submissions from tangata whenua organisations/groups, such as marae and iwi organisations.



## Identification of relevant plan provisions

Utilising her experience with Hawke's Bay statutory planning documents, the author identified provisions that specifically related to cultural values/matters.

## Review of published information

To help identify documents that report on cultural values in the Tukituki Catchment, the author contacted staff within both the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) to help identify consent applications that had included cultural impact assessments. In the case of CHBDC, no such applications were identified (pers. Comm 5/05/2022). Copies of all of the cultural impact assessments that were undertaken within the general Ruataniwha Plains area (considered by the author of this report to be the general area impacted by the Tranche 2 applications) were available online – several of them on the notified consents page of the regional council website<sup>1</sup>. For completeness it is noted that the author did identify some additional cultural impact assessments/reports on cultural matters that are not summarised in this report, as they were located in a different part of the Tukituki Catchment, relatively distant from the location of the Tranche 2 applications (e.g. the Addendum CIA Report on Zone M (Old Waipawa River Bed/Papanui Stream) for the RWSS (April 2013)). HBRC's gravel management plan and resource consent consultation also contained information about iwi/hapu and cultural values, however the plan itself stated the following:

*“For the Tukituki catchment rivers plan iwi values have been taken to be the same or very similar to the Ngaruroro and Tutaekuri Rivers. It should be noted that a significant cultural impact assessment (CIA) has already been carried out for the catchment as part of the Ruataniwha water storage project lead by HBRC. The CIA is “Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams, Te Manga Māori Eastern Institute and Technology, Sept. 2010” This report received endorsement from the Environment Court and it has been considered that to instigate another CIA over the same time period would not produce and significantly different outcomes.”*

That report is summarised in **Table 3** of Section 7 of this report.

## 3. Limitations

As noted above, the purpose of this report is to increase the Tranche 2 resource consent applicant project team's awareness of what has been reported on in the Tukituki Catchment in relation to cultural values. In this regard it should be noted that:

- The author of this report does not claim expert status in cultural value matters.
- This report is not a Cultural Impact Assessment.
- This report does not involve interpretation of what has been reported on – only information considered relevant to the consideration of resource consent applications seeking authorisation to take Tranche 2 groundwater have been included (i.e. where parts of a policy etc are not relevant to such considerations, they have not been reproduced in this report). In all cases, for confirmation of exact working, the full text of the referenced documents should be referred to.

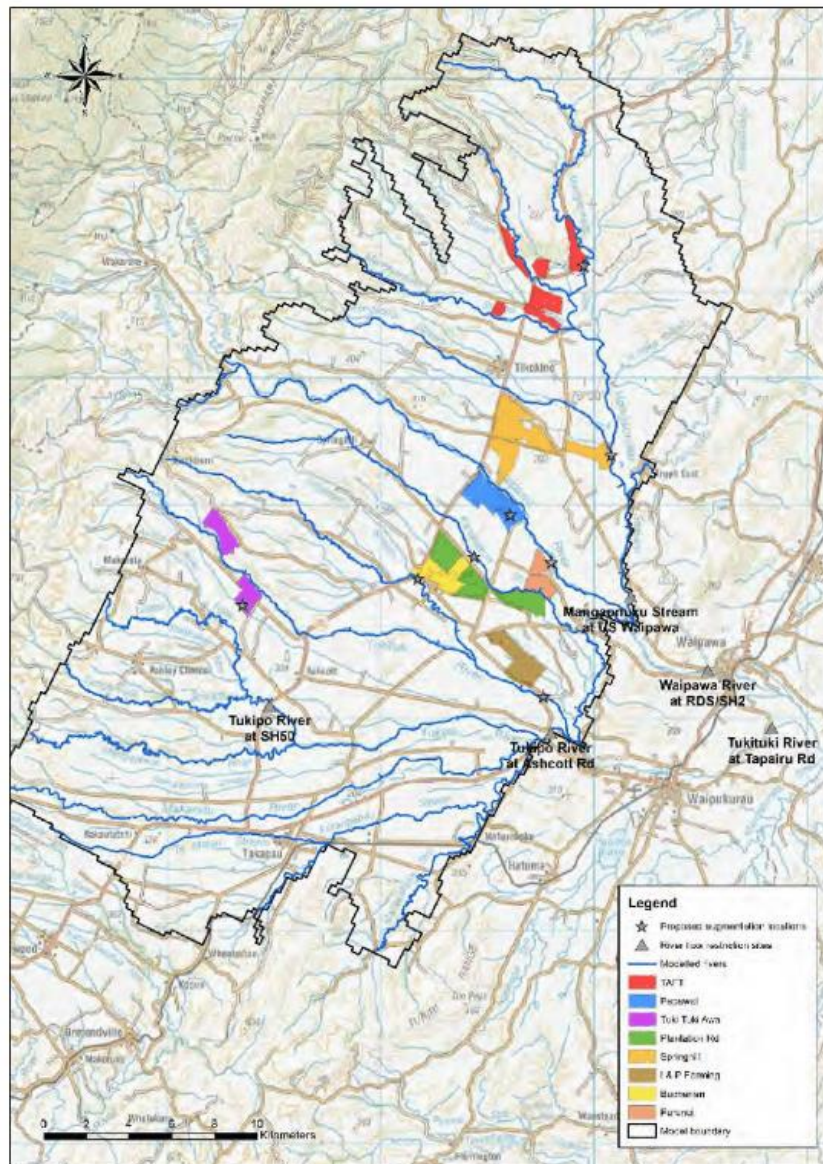
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<sup>1</sup>Accessed via this link: [Submitting on Notified Consents | Hawke's Bay Regional Council \(hbrc.govt.nz\)](https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/submitting-on-notified-consents)



## 4. Background to Tranche 2 applications

Eight applicants applied to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council to take Tranche 2 groundwater – a new allocation of groundwater created by the Board of Inquiry through the Tukituki Plan Change process. As shown on the figure below, the proposed take and associated augmentation discharge sites are located on the Ruataniwha Plains, all west of the townships of Waipawa and Waipukurau. For details of the applications, the revised AEE should be referred to.<sup>2</sup>



Location of Applicants' Properties and Augmentation Discharge Sites  
Source: Figure 13 from applicants Revised AEE, August 2021

<sup>2</sup> Revised Applications for Take, Use and Discharge of Tranche 2 Groundwater, Ruataniwha Basin, August 2021, Janeen Kydd-Smith <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Consents/Notified-Consents/Groundwater-Takes-Ruataniwha-Basin-Tranche-2/Group-AEE/Tranche-2-Revised-Application-Report-19-August-2021-FINAL2.pdf>





## 5. Submissions relating to cultural values

Contained in **Table 1** is a high level summary of submissions received on the Tranche 2 applications that were lodged on behalf of tangata whenua groups/organisations. As noted above, some individual submitters also raised cultural matters, however, as requested, this summary has focused on submissions from representative tangata whenua organisations.

**Table 1. Summary of submissions from tangata whenua organisations/groups highlight cultural values**

Submitter	Submission No.	Key points
<b>Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga</b>	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oppose applications in current form</li> <li>• Don't believe that cumulative effects have been considered adequately</li> <li>• Applications do not avoid, remedy or mitigate all adverse effects on environmental and cultural values, particularly the relationships that Maori have with streams and rivers in CHB</li> <li>• Associated land use likely to exacerbate existing nutrient issues, and make it difficult for water quality limits and targets to be met</li> <li>• Applications inconsistent with RMA, RPS, RRMP and NPSFM2020</li> <li>• Applications lack adequate assessment of effects on cultural values and aspirations of tangata whenua, or the mauri or mana of affected surface water bodies</li> </ul>
<b>Mataweka Marae</b>	54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed to applications as believe that water takes have impacted Ruataniwha Aquifer, which sustains the mauri of the Tukituki and Waipawa Awa</li> <li>• Views of mana whenua of Waipawa have not been considered</li> <li>• Oppose further abstraction of freshwater</li> <li>• Seek that mana whenua are considered equal partner and have role in decision making</li> </ul>
<b>Whataarakai 1E2B and Tarewa A2B Ahu Whenua Trust</b>	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed to applications as believe that water takes have impacted Ruataniwha Aquifer, which sustains the mauri of the Tukituki and Waipawa Awa</li> <li>• Views of mana whenua of Waipawa have not been considered</li> <li>• Oppose further abstraction of freshwater</li> <li>• Seek that mana whenua are considered equal partner and have role in decision making</li> </ul>
<b>Waipukurau Community Marae</b>	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believe applications breach the principles of Te Mana o Te Wai and the NPSFM2020</li> <li>• Seek that all applications are declined</li> </ul>
<b>Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated</b>	83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek that the applications be declined</li> <li>• Believe that granting applications would be contradictory to relevant legislation, particularly NPSFM2020 and its direction to manage water in accordance with Te Mana o</li> </ul>



		<p>te Wai (Policy 1), to actively involve tangata whanau in freshwater management and recognise and provide for Māori freshwater values (Policy 2), and to phase out existing over-allocation and avoid further over-allocation (Policy 11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believe water take application need to be considered alongside associated land use consents</li> <li>• Believe that water in the area is already significantly over-allocated, and these applications would exacerbate existing problems</li> <li>• NKII freshwater objectives were developed through series of hui from 2010-2015 and seek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The revitalisation of the Maori of waterways</li> <li>○ Repatriation of our values, practices and customs – enabling access and use of waterways and resource</li> <li>○ Water quality and quantity provides for safe and reliable drinking water</li> <li>○ Maintain, enhance, restore water quality</li> <li>○ Managed for aquatic ecosystem purpose. Maintaining water flow and quantity for ecosystem health</li> <li>○ Avoid adverse causes and effects of unsustainable land use</li> <li>○ Manage water and land use at the sub-catchment scale and provide and resource for effective hapu input</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are opposed to the concept of ‘stream augmentation’ and consider it an affront to cultural values of tangata whenua</li> <li>• Issuing resource consents to take more water will only cause further declines in health and wellbeing of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and would not recognise and provide for tangata whenua’s relationship with their culture and traditions with our ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga</li> <li>• Believe there are a number of deficiencies in the application, i.e. incomplete assessment of the proposed against relevant planning and policy documents</li> <li>• Believe that the applications potentially put at further risk drinking water supplies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rakautatahi Marae</b></p>	<p>84</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Object to any further water abstractions</li> </ul>



## 6. Planning provisions related to cultural values

Below is a summary of provisions from relevant Hawke's Bay's regional planning documents<sup>3</sup> that relate to cultural matters and are relevant within the Ruataniwha Plains where the proposed Tranche 2 applications are located. There are some provisions within the RPS and RRMP that relate to cultural values (e.g. OBJ 7) but it is not relevant to the Tranche 2 applications as it relates to the protection of coastal characteristics of special significance to iwi. Given the location of these applications on the Ruataniwha Plains, some distance from the Hawke's Bay coast, these provisions have not been included in this summary.

It is also noted that the statutory provisions of the Central Hawke's Bay District Plan are not summarised here. As detailed in Section 7 of this report, new tangata whenua provisions have been proposed as part of the district plan review process that is underway (hearings were in progress at the time of writing). Given that the Section 32 analysis of the tangata whenua provisions (summarised in **Table 10** of this report) of the operative district plan were acknowledged as no longer being fit for purpose, and a process underway to revise them, there was considered limited value in summarising them here. Instead the proposed provisions are addressed in **Table 10**.

### Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement (RPS)<sup>4</sup>

Sections 3.1A and 3.14 of the Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement<sup>5</sup> contain provisions that relate to cultural values/matters.

#### Section 3.1A Integrated Land Use and Freshwater Management

##### ISS LW1A

*E kore Parawhenua e haere ki te kore a Rakahore*

Parawhenua (Water) would not flow if it were not for Rakahore (Rock)

*He huahua te kai pai! He wai te kai pai!*

Huahua (preserved birds) are a treasured delicacy. However water is a necessity.

Explanation: These two proverbs encapsulate the interrelationship between two significant elements – land and water. The Māori world is formed on the interconnectedness and interdependency of people to all living creatures and to the environments in which they live. The well-being of the whole is dependent on the well-being of its constituent parts

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<sup>3</sup> The Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement, and the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan.

<sup>4</sup> Sections 1.5 and 1.6 of the RRMP address the Māori Dimension and Iwi Environmental Management Principles respectively. These sections do not contain specific planning provisions, but rather contextual information about the Hawke's Bay region. They are therefore not summarised here but may be of interest and can be found here: [New-Chapter-1.pdf \(hbrc.govt.nz\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> Available here: [3 \(hbrc.govt.nz\)](#)





### OBJ LW3 Tāngata whenua values in management of land use and development and freshwater

Tāngata whenua values are integrated into the management of freshwater and land use and development including:

- a) recognising the mana of hapu, whanau and iwi when establishing freshwater values; and
- b) recognising the cumulative effects of land use on the coastal environment as recognised through the Ki uta ki Tai ('mountains to the sea') philosophy; and
- c) recognising and providing for wairuatanga and the mauri of fresh water bodies in accordance with the values and principles expressed in Chapter 1.6, Schedule 1 and the objectives and policies in Chapter 3.14 of this Plan; and
- d) recognising in particular the significance of indigenous aquatic flora and fauna to tāngata whenua.

### POL LW1 Problem solving approach - Catchment-based integrated management

1. Adopt an integrated management approach to fresh water and the effects of land use and development within each catchment area, that:

- b<sup>6</sup>) provides for mātauranga a hapū and local tikanga values and uses of the catchment;
- c) provides for the inter-connected nature of natural resources within the catchment area, including the coastal environment;
- cA) recognises and provides for the need to protect the integrity of aquifer recharge systems;
- cB) recognises and manages the co-existing values of wetland habitat and agricultural production;
- d) gives effect to provisions relating to outstanding freshwater bodies arising from the implementation of Policy LW1A;
- dA) maintains, and where necessary enhances, the water quality of those outstanding freshwater bodies identified in the catchment, and where appropriate, protects the water quantity of those outstanding freshwater bodies;
- e) promotes collaboration and information sharing between relevant management agencies, iwi, landowners and other stakeholders;
- f) takes a strategic long term planning outlook of at least 50 years to consider the future state, values and uses of water resources for future generations;
- g) aims to meet the differing demand and pressures on, and values and uses of, freshwater resources to the extent possible;
- gA) involves working collaboratively with the catchment communities and their nominated representatives;
- h) ensures the timely use and adaptation of statutory and non-statutory measures to respond to any significant changes in resource use activities or the state of the environment;

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<sup>6</sup> This is the numbering reflected in the RPS, not an error in this report.



- iC) avoids development that limits the use or maintenance of existing electricity generating infrastructure or restricts the generation output of that infrastructure;
- iD) provides opportunities for new renewable electricity generation infrastructure where the adverse effects on the environment can be appropriately managed;
- iE) recognises and provides for existing use and investment;
- j) ensures efficient allocation and use of fresh water within limits to achieve freshwater objectives; and
- k) enables water storage infrastructure where it can provide increased water availability and security for water users while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on freshwater values.

2. When preparing regional plans:

- a) use the catchment-wide integrated management approach set out in POL LW1.1; and
- b) identify the values for freshwater and wetlands and their spatial extent within each catchment and for catchments identified in Policy LW2.1:
  - i) the values must include those identified in Table 1; and
  - ii) may include additional values; and
- bA) recognise and provide for outstanding freshwater bodies and their values arising from the implementation of Policy LW1A; and
- c) establish freshwater objectives for all freshwater bodies for the values identified in clause (b) and clause (bA) above; and
- d) so as to achieve the freshwater objectives identified under clause (c), set:
  - i) groundwater and surface water quality limits and targets; and
  - ii) groundwater and surface water quantity allocation limits and targets and minimum flow regimes; and
- e) set out how the groundwater and surface water quality and quantity limits and targets will be implemented through regulatory or non-regulatory methods including specifying timeframes for meeting water quality and allocation targets.

3. When setting the objectives referred to in Policy LW1.2, ensure:

- a) the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water are safeguarded; and
- b) adverse effects on water quantity and water quality that diminish mauri are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
- c) the microbiological water quality in rivers and streams is safe for contact recreation where that has been identified as a value under Policy LW1.2 or Policy LW2 Table 1.



4. When identifying methods and timeframes in regional plans to achieve limits and targets required by Policy LW1.2(e) have regard to:
  - a) allowing reasonable transition times and pathways to meet any new water quantity limits or new water quality limits included in regional plans. A reasonable transition time is informed by the environmental and socio-economic costs and benefits that will occur during that transition time, and should include recognition of the existing investment; and
  - b) promoting and enabling the adoption and monitoring of industry-defined and Council approved good land and water management practices.

POL LW2 Problem solving approach - Prioritising values

Subject to achieving Policy LW1.3: 1. Give priority to maintaining, or enhancing where appropriate, the primary values and uses of freshwater bodies shown in Table 1 for the following catchment areas<sup>7</sup> in accordance with Policy LW2.3:

- a) Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area;
- b) Mohaka Catchment Area; and
- c) Tukituki Catchment Area.

1A. Policy LW2.1 applies:

- a) when preparing regional plans for the catchments specified in Policy LW2.1; and
- b) when considering resource consents for activities in the catchments specified in Policy LW2.1 when no catchment-based regional plan has been prepared for the relevant catchment.

2. In relation to catchments not specified in Policy LW2.1 above, the management approach set out in Policy LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 will apply.

2A. In relation to values not specified in Table 1, the management approach set out in Policy LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 will apply.

3. When managing the fresh water bodies listed in Policy LW2.1:

- a) recognise and provide for the primary values and uses identified in Table 1; and
- b) have particular regard to the secondary values and uses identified in Table 1.

4. Evaluate and determine the appropriate balance between any conflicting values and uses within (not between) columns in Table 1, using an integrated catchment-based process in accordance with Policy LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 or when considering resource consent applications where no catchment-based regional plan has been prepared.



For the Tukituki Catchment Area (Table 1 of Section 3.1A of RPS)

Primary Values and Uses – in no priority order	Secondary Values and Uses – in no priority order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Cultural values and uses for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ mahinga kai</li> <li>○ nohoanga</li> <li>○ taonga raranga</li> <li>○ taonga Rongoa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fish passage</li> <li>• Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs</li> <li>• Industrial &amp; commercial water supply</li> <li>• Native fish and trout habitat</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Mangaonuku Stream</li> <li>○ the Tukipo River</li> <li>○ the Tukituki River mainstem downstream to Red Bridge</li> <li>○ the Waipawa River</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The high natural character values of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Tukituki River upstream of the end of Tukituki Road; and</li> <li>○ the Waipawa River above the confluence with the Makaroro River, including the Makaroro River</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trout spawning habitat •</li> <li>• Urban water supply for cities, townships and settlements and water supply for key social infrastructure facilities</li> <li>• freshwater use for beverages, food and fibre production and processing and other land-based primary production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregate supply and extraction in lower Tukituki River</li> <li>• Amenity for contact recreation (including swimming) in lower Tukituki River.</li> <li>• any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Water use for renewable electricity generation in the Tukituki River (mainstem) and the Waipawa River above SH50 including the Mākāroro River.</li> </ul>



### **Section 3.14. Recognition of Matters of Significance to Iwi/Hapu**

OBJ 34 To recognise tikanga Maori values and the contribution they make to sustainable development and the fulfilment of HBRC's role as guardians, as established under the RMA, and tangata whenua roles as kaitiaki, in keeping with Maori culture and traditions.

POL 57 Where policy is being developed for the management of natural and physical resources the following matters shall be had regard to:

- (a) Where the effects of an activity have minimal or no measurable impact on the state of mauri, the life sustaining capacity of a resource – no or minimal regulation (noa).
- (b) Where the actual or potential effects of an activity on the state of mauri are significant – the activity shall be dealt with on a case-by-case basis according to those effects (rahui).
- (c) Where the impacts of an activity have a severe and irreversible impact upon the state of mauri that activity shall be prohibited (tapu).

POL 58 To share information on matters of resource management significance to Maori and on processes to address them.

OBJ 35 To consult with Maori in a manner that creates effective resource management outcomes.

POL 59 Consultation with tangata whenua should be undertaken in a manner that acknowledges Maori values, with the fundamental approach in consultation being “kanohi ki te kanohi” (face to face) or personal contact. Other matters necessary to be exercised are:

- (a) consideration of a consent application not yet finally decided upon
- (b) listening to what others have to say
- (c) considering their responses
- (d) deciding what will be done
- (e) appropriate timing.

POL 63 Consultation involving iwi or hapu is expected generally to be undertaken on a marae. The place of consultation should be determined as a result of agreement between both parties.

OBJ 37 To protect and where necessary aid the preservation of mahinga kai (food cultivation areas), mahinga mataitai (sea-food gathering places), taonga raranga (plants used for weaving and resources used for traditional crafts) and taonga rongoa (medicinal plants, herbs and resource).

POL 64 Activities should not have any significant adverse effects on waahi tapu, or tauranga waka.

POL 65 Activities should not have any significant adverse effects on taonga raranga, mahinga kai or mahinga mataitai.

POL 66 The importance of coastal, lake, wetlands and river environments and their associated resources to Maori should be recognised in the management of those resources.



## Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP)

The Tukituki Catchment, in which the Tranche 2 applications are located, is the first catchment within the Hawke's Bay region that has been subject to a catchment specific plan change (Plan Change 6 to the RRMP). The provisions of that plan change are contained within Section 5.9 of Chapter 5 of the RRMP<sup>7</sup> and became operative on 1 October 2015. Provisions that address cultural values/matters specific to the Tukituki catchment are summarised below. While some provisions of the RRMP not specific to the Tukituki Catchment continue to apply within the catchment (e.g. those in Section 5.3 related to Air Quality), as these are not relevant to the consideration of the Tranche 2 applications, they have not been identified below.

### 5.9 Tukituki River Catchment

OBJ TT1 To sustainably manage the use and development of land, the discharge of contaminants including nutrients, and the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water in the Tukituki River catchment so that:

- (a) Groundwater levels, river flows, lake and wetland levels and water quality maintain or enhance the habitat and health of aquatic ecosystems, macroinvertebrates, native fish and trout;
- (b) Water quality enables safe contact recreation and food gathering;
- (ba) Water quality and quantity enables safe and reliable human drinking water supplies;
- (c) The frequency and duration of excessive periphyton growths<sup>11</sup> that adversely affect recreational and cultural uses and amenity are reduced;
- (d) The significant values of wetlands are protected;
- (e) The mauri of surface water bodies and groundwater is recognised and adverse effects on aspects of water quality and quantity that contribute to healthy mauri are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
- (f) The taking and use of water for primary production and the processing of beverages, food and fibre is provided for.

### POL TT16 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. To give effect to the Regional Resource Management Plan provisions that apply within the Tukituki Catchment Hawke's Bay Regional Council will:
  - (a) By 31 December 2014, develop an overall Implementation Plan in collaboration with iwi and hapū and other affected or interested stakeholders;
  - (b) Report on the achievement of the Implementation Plan outcomes on a 5 yearly basis through the Plan Effectiveness Report; and
  - (c) Support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder group for the Tukituki Catchment for the purpose of developing the Implementation Plan and facilitating input into the development and delivery of specific implementation or monitoring projects and programmes.

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<sup>7</sup> Available here [New-Chapter-5.pdf \(hbrc.govt.nz\)](#)





2. The Implementation Plan will include (but not be limited to):
  - (a) A Regional Resource Management Plan effectiveness monitoring programme for the Tukituki Catchment;
  - (b) Commissioning the monitoring and assessment of water quality, water quantity and freshwater, estuarine and coastal aquatic habitat environment matters and any other matters that reflect cultural interests and values, including kaitiakitanga and mauri;
  - (c) The Tukituki Catchment Implementation Plan (draft April 2013);
  - (d) The matters addressed in POL TT4(2) and POL TT5(2); and
3. To enable assessment and monitoring of the cultural values and mauri of the Tukituki Catchment the Hawke's Bay Regional Council will:
  - (a) Resource, subject to POLTT16(5), and assist iwi and Tukituki hapū in the development of a mauri monitoring framework, including the use of wānanga with relevant technical experts on at least the following: i. Marine and coastal ecology; ii. River ecology and fish passage; iii. Water quality (e.g. nitrate/nitrogen) and quantity; and iv. Monitoring methodologies (e.g. mauri model, CHI, State of the Takiwa); and
  - (b) Collaborate with iwi and Tukituki hapū to develop and implement a monitoring programme that gives effect to the mauri monitoring framework; and
  - (c) Work with the iwi and Tukituki hapū to jointly report annually on the outcomes of the monitoring and any recommended actions to Hawke's Bay Regional Council; and
  - (d) Incorporate the outcomes in the Plan Effectiveness Report.
4. For the purposes of POL TT16, Hawke's Bay Regional Council collaboration with iwi and Tukituki hapū will be based on tikanga Māori and an Engagement Plan to be developed in consultation with Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui Ā Orotu and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated. The Engagement Plan shall be finalised by 30 June 2014 and shall include a collective iwi/hapū management group.
5. Hawke's Bay Regional Council will use its Annual Plan special consultative process to identify and commit the funding necessary to give effect to POL TT16(1) to (4) including the implementation of the Implementation Plan



## 7. Summary of published cultural values

Cultural values/matters reported in the following documents are summarised in **Tables 2-10**:

- Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai. Marine & Freshwater Fisheries Strategic Plan (Table 2)
- Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams (Table 3)
- Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams: Supplementary report on Makaretu and Makaroro proposed dam sites (Table 4)
- Cultural Values and Uses of the Tukituki Catchment (Table 5)
- Tukituki River Catchment Cultural Values and Uses (Table 6)
- Statutory Acknowledgements for Central Hawke’s Bay (from Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018) (Table 7 & Appendix 1)
- Central Hawke’s Bay District Council Proposed District Plan Tangata Whenua Section 32 Topic Report (Table 10)

Each table sets out the title, date and authors of the document, as well as the purpose of the document being summarised, a brief overview, the main matters identified in relation to cultural matters/values, before any specific recommendations or outcomes sought in relation to cultural values are noted. Cultural Impact Assessments to support resource consent renewal applications have also been completed for Silver Fern Farms (SFF) Takapau, and also the Takapau Wastewater Treatment Plant, however these could not be reproduced in any way for copyright purposes. Links to these publicly available documents are contained in **Tables 8** and **9** respectively.

The documents summarised are a mix of cultural impact assessments undertaken to support specific resource consent applications, as well as documents that apply more broadly to the Tukituki Catchment – prepared by a number of organisations including Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council and the Central Hawke’s Bay District Council in support of their statutory plan development processes.

As also requested, consent conditions that relate to cultural matters/values in the resource consents granted by the Board of Inquiry for with the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme (as yet not given effect to) are also summarised in the final part of this Section 7.



Table 2. Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai. Marine & Freshwater Fisheries Strategic Plan

<b>Link:</b> <a href="https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Plans/Iwi-Hapu-Management-plans/20130213-Kahungunu-ki-Uta-Kahungunu-ki-Tai-Marine-and-Freshwater-Strategic-Plan.pdf">https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Plans/Iwi-Hapu-Management-plans/20130213-Kahungunu-ki-Uta-Kahungunu-ki-Tai-Marine-and-Freshwater-Strategic-Plan.pdf</a>
<b>Date:</b> No date (possibly 2009)
<b>Author:</b> Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated <sup>8</sup>
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>A strategy that set goals in twelve key areas including environmental issues. This strategy aimed to integrate management of fisheries, freshwater and coastal resources within the Kahungunu rohe and to develop management practices which were holistic and inclusive, rather than piecemeal and ad hoc. The strategy was intended to guide Kahungunu’s use and management of marine and freshwater habitats and fisheries within their rohe in a manner consistent with their tikanga.</p>
<p><b>Overview</b></p> <p>A high level document which was informed by issues raised by hapū members at nine consultation hui held during July and August 2008 to clarify the problems that needed to be addressed by the strategy. Those issues were transformed into goals to set the iwi on a path to begin rectifying the problems. The strategy set out goals and priorities over the short to medium term, i.e. for the next three years. The strategy sets goals in twelve key areas including environmental issues.</p>
<p><b>Main Matters</b></p> <p>In formulating and implementing the strategy, Kahungunu sought to abide by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wairuatanga – Spiritual values and ethics permeate everything</li> <li>• Rangatiratanga – The traditional authority of Kahungunu iwi, hapū and whānau must be upheld</li> <li>• Ngā tikanga ki mua – Tikanga underpins everything</li> <li>• Whanaungatanga – Articulating, appreciating and working through points of difference</li> <li>• Kaitiakitanga – If the fishery is healthy, the people will be too</li> <li>• Te kotahitanga – Unity, consensus and inclusiveness</li> <li>• Manaakitanga – The whole community will be considered and will benefit</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought</b></p> <p>The outcome sought in relation to environmental issues was the “<i>Effective management of environmental issues affecting inland waterways and coastal waters to maintain, restore and enhance mauri and to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on fisheries and their habitats</i>”.</p>

<sup>8</sup> Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated is a mandated iwi organisation with the authority to represent the people of Ngati Kahungunu and is the governing body for all aspects of iwi development. It has the third largest iwi population, and the rohe extends from Wharerata Ranges in the Wairoa District to the Remutaka Range in South Wairarapa, including the Tukituki Catchment.



Table 3. Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams

<a href="#">Link: CIA-09-10.pdf (hbrc.govt.nz)</a>
<b>Date:</b> September 2010
<b>Author/s:</b> Te Manga Maori Eastern Institute and Technology. Research Team: Dr B Wakefield, H Taungakore, K Steffert, J Maaka, C Marunui, U Te Aho
<b>Purpose</b> The objectives of the cultural impact assessment (CIA) were to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess eight proposed water storage dam sites and associated irrigation zones to identify any wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga or other areas or natural resources of cultural significance, and the cultural values associated with them within the traditional boundaries of the hapū/ marae of the Ruataniwha Plains.</li> <li>• Assess the cumulative effects on the health state of the Tukituki River and tangata whenua in terms of the relationship to values, mauri, water quality, indigenous biodiversity, and other concerns within the upper Tukituki catchment.</li> </ul>
<b>Overview</b> The Hawke’s Bay Regional Council undertook a pre-feasibility study and identified 14 potential sites within the Ruataniwha Plains for large scale water storage. The feasibility study shortlisted eight of those dam sites and their potential distribution areas, and as part of the feasibility study, HBRC recognised the need to undertake a cultural impact assessment to identify potential benefits and issues for tangata whenua that could result from the proposed development of those eight sites.
<b>Main Matters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tangata whenua values associated with the Tukituki Catchment were identified as being:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The various states of wai</li> <li>○ Sensory observations</li> <li>○ Maunga headwaters as the source of mauri</li> <li>○ Maintaining the natural flow variability</li> <li>○ Ecology and character of estuarine areas</li> <li>○ Protection of base flows</li> <li>○ Repo raupo (wetlands)</li> <li>○ Native fisheries (mahinga kai)</li> <li>○ Healthy riparian areas</li> <li>○ Healthy springs, aquifers, ground water</li> <li>○ Inter relationship between surface and groundwater</li> <li>○ Continuity of flow ki uta, ki tai - from the mountains to the sea</li> <li>○ Indigenous fauna and flora</li> <li>○ Healthy vertebrates and other ecosystems</li> <li>○ High standards of water quality are sustained</li> <li>○ Maintaining the natural course of waterways</li> <li>○ Health of streams and tributaries</li> <li>○ Nohoanga, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other taonga</li> <li>○ Relationship between people and their traditional lands</li> <li>○ Inter-connections between water quantity and water quality</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Importance of protecting, maintaining and enhancing the holistic health state and mauri of the Tukituki catchment. This includes the flow and water quality within the whole river ki uta ki tai.</li> <li>• Tangata whenua interviewed were cautious and uncertain about what the potential benefits of water storage might be for Māori.</li> <li>• Concerns were raised about the lack of consultation that occurred with marae/ Hapū during the pre-feasibility study.</li> <li>• Tangata whenua recalled having accessed mahinga kai from the many streams and tributaries within the Ruataniwha Plains and noted a significant decline in all taonga species (ie, size, numbers and age of tuna in particular). The decline has been attributed to agricultural runoff, pollutants impacting on the water quality and the over allocation of water resulting in many of the small streams drying up. The flows have been very low and are considered “well below what is sustainable for our tuna and other taonga to survive and thrive.”</li> <li>• Concerns expressed about water flow management and water allocation, water quality, land use activities and effects on water quality and water bed and river margins.</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought (explicitly stated in the CIA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That HBRC will consult with marae/ hapū directly on any changes, updates and technical reports produced. This will ensure tangata whenua are able to fully participate in decision making, monitor changes, mitigate any potential adverse effects on the ecological health of the waterway and re-assess potential impacts on cultural values as new information is made available.</li> <li>• That HBRC will continue to consult with Te Taiwhenua Ki Tamatea and marae/ hapū which will acknowledge tangata whenua values within the Ruataniwha Plains environment and taonga species. This will strengthen our sustainable relationship into the future.</li> </ul>



- That HBRC will continue to consult with He Toa Takitini group to ensure an update on the progress of the various Tamatea Tribunal claims in particular and to continue discussions on the implications of Treaty settlement in relation to specific sites proposed, negotiation of partnerships in the water management of the Tukituki catchment and other relevant concerns.
- That HBRC will establish a process to consult with marae/ hapū within the Ruataniwha Plains to discuss the development of marae/ hapū management plans and any potential implications for the proposed water storage scheme.
- That HBRC and other local Authorities are required to have regard to tangata whenua marae/ hapū within the Ruataniwha Plains when exercising functions under Section 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the RMA.
- That HBRC will consider tangata whenua values associated with water flow and quality in relation to the proposed water storage schemes and potential increase in water extraction for land intensification. HBRC will actively work in partnership with tangata whenua to remedy, mitigate and to monitor any changes in water quality and to ensure minimum flows are maintained to sustain the ecological health of taonga species and other values.
- That HBRC and other local authorities ensure there has been sufficient consultation with tangata whenua to develop accidental discovery protocols for wahi tapu/ wahi taonga.
- That HBRC consider how the over allocation of water extraction can be monitored to ensure water flows are at an acceptable level to restore and assist in the recovery and sustainability of taonga species and to enhance other cultural values.
- That HBRC visit each marae/ hapū directly to follow-up on the issues and concerns highlighted in the CIA study and to continue consulting with tangata whenua on any further developments.



Table 4. Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams: Supplementary report on Makaretu and Makaroro proposed dam sites

<b>Link:</b> Unable to locate – a copy can be obtained from the author or this report
<b>Date:</b> March 2011
<b>Author/s:</b> Te Manga Maori Eastern Institute of Technology. Research Team: Dr B Wakefield, H Taungakore, J Maaka, M Hape
<b>Purpose</b> As in Table 3 – this was a supplementary report to consider two additional water storage dam sites to those included in the first CIA. This supplementary report is to be read in conjunction with the first CIA report prepared in September 2010.
<b>Overview</b> In addition to the eight possible dam sites considered in the CIA summarised in Table 3, two additional dam sites (namely the Makaretu and Makaroro sites) were identified as being feasible from a technical perspective, and HBRC recognised the need to undertake a cultural impact assessment to identify potential benefits and issues for tangata whenua that could result from the proposed development of either of the two additional sites.
<b>Main Matters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tangata whenua are concerned that the health of the rivers has significantly declined over time and identified several issues: pollution, poor water quality, presence of invasive plant species, algae and loss of marine life.</li> <li>• Tangata whenua view the Waipawa/ Mākaroro and the Mākāretu Awa as highly valued natural resources, particularly as a Wananga, a place of learning; a Whakawhanaungatanga, a place for community bonding; Mahinga Kai, a place for gathering the bounty of fish resources; mana whenua, a place of belonging; Wahi tapu, there are areas along the embankments of the Waipawa/Makaroro and Makaretu that are considered to be wahi tapu.</li> <li>• Tangata whenua raised concerns about the overall health of the rivers which they believe need to be taken into account when assessing how cumulative issues might be addressed or mitigated when considering potential benefits for the proposed dams. There was particular concern for effects of dairy farming, illegal water extraction and over allocation of water impacting on quality and water flow, and dams affecting taonga species.</li> <li>• Concerns were raised about disempowerment of the local Maori community, advantaging current users, not enough information, and compensation</li> <li>• Potential benefits were recognised as being the availability of stored water to be used at a later date, the use of creative solutions to address issues, consultation and communication with tangata whenua, economic and social benefits. Questions were also raised about whether the risks were being exacerbated.</li> <li>• Tangata whenua expressed a preference for smaller dams and would like to discuss this more directly with the HBRC.</li> <li>• There are unregistered wāhi tapu/ wāhi taonga which will require more discussion with tangata whenua directly to ensure these sites are protected in the assessment process of the feasibility study.</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought (explicitly stated in the CIA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That HBRC will continue to consult with marae/ hapū directly on any changes, updates and technical reports produced. This will ensure tangata whenua are able to fully participate in decision making, monitor changes, mitigate any potential adverse effects on the ecological health of the waterway and re-assess potential impacts on cultural values as new information is made available.</li> <li>• That HBRC will consult with marae/ hapū within the Heretaunga Catchment in particular but also other hapū (ie Rangitāne) with an interest to create an opportunity for dialogue and discussion on the Ruataniwha Plains water augmentation feasibility scheme.</li> <li>• That HBRC will consult with marae/ hapū to discuss mitigation measures to improve the overall health of the Mākāretu and the Mākaroro.</li> <li>• That HBRC will consult directly with tangata whenua to discuss opportunities to advance the economic and social aspirations of marae/ hapū.</li> <li>• That HBRC will dialogue directly with Rongo-a-Tahu and Rākauātāhi marae/ hapū about unregistered wāhi tapu sites within the Mākāretu and the Mākaroro to ensure there has been sufficient consultation with tangata whenua to develop accidental discovery protocols for wāhi tapu/ wāhi taonga and to discuss any other areas of concern.</li> <li>• That HBRC will dialogue directly with Mataweka and Tapairu marae/ hapū about unregistered wāhi tapu sites within the Waipawa/ Mākaroro to ensure there has been sufficient consultation with tangata whenua to develop accidental discovery protocols for wāhi tapu/ wāhi taonga and to discuss any other areas of concern.</li> </ul>





Table 5. Cultural Values and Uses of the Tukituki Catchment

<a href="http://epa.govt.nz">Link: Cultural Values and Uses of the Tukituki Catchment (epa.govt.nz)</a>
<b>Date:</b> May 2012
<b>Author/s:</b> Te Manaaki Taiao; Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga
<b>Purpose</b> This report focussed on the cultural values and uses of the lower Tukituki catchment and cultural impact assessment of the Ruataniwha proposed dam on the Mākāroro tributary.
<b>Overview</b> As a part of the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council strategic relationship agreement, Te Manaaki Taiao, the Cultural Heritage, Environmental and Community Development Unit of Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga was commissioned to provide a report on Heretaunga marae/ hapū cultural values and uses in the lower Tukituki catchment, and a cultural impact assessment of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Project on Heretaunga marae/ hapū cultural values. In 2010, Dr Benita Wakefield was engaged by Hawke’s Bay Regional Council during the pre-feasibility stage of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Proposal to produce a Cultural Impact Assessment report in respect of the impact of the finalised project on tāngata whenua (summarised in Table 3 of this report). Dr Wakefield was then enlisted to report similarly on the two dam site options shortlisted; the Makaretu and Makaroro Rivers (summarised in Table 4), and in the past year on tāngata whenua cultural values and uses of the Tukituki River (summarised in Table 6). In determining whole-of-catchment cultural values and uses, it was necessary to gain feedback from affected marae/ hapū in the lower Tukituki catchment, as whatever happens with regards to river modification in the Ruataniwha basin and upper Tukituki catchment would impact on the lower Tukituki catchment. To this end, Heretaunga marae/ hapū needed to be consulted.
<b>Main Matters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of the mauri of the river and its environs, habitats and ecosystems is very important. There have already been losses from a hugely modified river, and it is of concern that further modification will render mahinga kai (traditional food gathering sources or places), livelihoods, traditional practices, and recreation very much reduced, or even non-existent.</li> <li>• Hapū wish to be involved at all levels of the process to ensure that the Māori worldview is represented, that they can fulfil their obligation as kaitiaki. It is vital that they do not continue to suffer disconnection from their awa as has happened in the past.</li> <li>• Some of the most important events to shape the history of all Heretaunga hapū took place in the Ruahine/Ruataniwha area in the period leading up to the 1800’s and after.</li> <li>• Concerns expressed about the degradation and/or loss of traditional and contemporary mahinga kai, the loss of ability to use the Tukituki awa as a resource and subsequently loss of authority/mana, loss of continuity in skills (matauranga Māori) passed down through the generations, and the loss of free recreational activities and enjoyment in and around the river.</li> <li>• Concerns were expressed that mana whenua had been marginalised in the planning of this project by local authorities.</li> <li>• There is on-going fear that traditional taonga and practices will continue to be at risk.</li> <li>• Over-use and abuse of the Tukituki River resource diminishes the integrity of the taonga resource, and is mauri-diminishing and has not been addressed satisfactorily to date.</li> <li>• Increased takes and intensification of land use in the Ruataniwha will potentially have downstream effects on availability of quality and sufficient water.</li> <li>• Sewage discharge into the river is culturally offensive and unacceptable.</li> <li>• Loss of mana through inability to manaaki (host, look after) because of reduction of places to gather kai.</li> <li>• Mana whenua historical and cultural heritage sites and values are degraded and mismanaged - the unearthing of cultural material, including kōiwi, wāhi tapu, ancient pā sites etc, through earthworks, gravel extraction and other modification occurs.</li> <li>• Barriers to passing of knowledge and instruction to mokopuna are created through the loss of traditional mahingā kai, nohoanga, and practices or activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heretaunga marae/ hapū be provided an on-going role in governance, management and monitoring of the Tukituki River, the Ruataniwha Water Storage Project, and other developments in the Tukituki catchment, in order to uphold the mana of Heretaunga.</li> <li>• The mauri of the Tukituki River and its environs is safe-guarded and enhanced and should be a priority.</li> <li>• The mana whenua history of the Makaroro catchment is acknowledged and commemorated.</li> <li>• Future planning and strategies keep the river as natural as possible (pre-empt, not react).</li> <li>• Enhancement of flow and depth of water in the Tukituki River.</li> <li>• No increase in the number of water takes on the Tukituki River, in particular in the lower catchment, and robust monitoring of groundwater takes.</li> <li>• Future modifications and planning for the Tukituki awa adopt whole-of-takiwā and mauri models as guidelines. A Heretaunga hapū ‘Waipureku to Red Bridge’ mauri-based river strategy be initiated and implemented in partnership with Hawke’s Bay Regional Council.</li> <li>• A cultural audit of the Makaroro Valley and river take place. This will require the services of a suitable tohunga and matakite (seer) in order to determine any sites of concern, and to discuss how the tapu may be remedied or avoided.</li> <li>• The process of engagement for Council on wāhi tapu matters includes seeking mana whenua guidance and direction.</li> <li>• Access is made available for tangata whenua to traditional wāhi tapu sites or areas to allow for cultural practices and traditions to be maintained.</li> <li>• Cultural monitoring of earthworks is carried out within areas of particular cultural relevance and any artifacts or materials found are returned to Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (a registered holder of antiquities).</li> <li>• There is recognition of Māori oral histories alongside other recorded evidence.</li> </ul>



- Contractors undertaking work in the Makaroro and Tukituki catchments where there is a high probability of cultural material or wāhi tapu being unearthed, provide opportunities for cultural kaitiaki to access and inspect soil and sites.
- Matauranga of Ngāti Kahungunu are recognised and provided for in all cultural and historic heritage resource management matters.
- Tikanga Māori is observed on all wāhi tapu sites affected by the Ruataniwha Water Storage Project, to protect such sites from inappropriate activities during development which may disturb the tapu status
- Mana whenua are involved in all levels of decision-making in regard to issues that affect them directly.



Table 6. Tukituki River Catchment Cultural Values and Uses

<a href="#">Link: RWSS-A5a-Cultural-Values-Assessment-Taiwhenua-o-Tamatea-and-Taiwhenua-o-Heretaunga-June-2012.pdf (hbrc.govt.nz)</a>
<p><b>Date:</b> June 2012</p> <p><b>Author/s:</b> Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea &amp; Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga. Research Teams: Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea: Dr Benita Wakefield, Marge Hape, Jorgette Maaka, Bruce Wakefields, Hirani Maaka. Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga: Marei Apatu, Dale Moffatt, Donna Whitiwhiti</p>
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>The purpose of the report was to clarify and to define key Māori environmental cultural values and their application within the Tukituki River catchment by assessing the contemporary cumulative effects on the health state of the Tukituki River catchment and mana whenua in terms of their relationship to cultural values and uses; and to provide a Māori kaitiakitanga planning perspective aimed at enhancing the desired aspirations of hapū and marae, mana whenua for active and effective participation in environmental management.</p>
<p><b>Overview</b></p> <p>The Hawke’s Bay Regional Council (HBRC) had started work on their regional policy plan change for the Tukituki catchment. The Council had provided for the first time, recognition of Te Ao Māori perspectives in regional council planning within the Tukituki River catchment. This had been keenly sought by marae and hapū within the rohe of the whole catchment from the headwaters to the mouth. Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea and Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga<sup>9</sup> jointly prepared the report with the aim to clarify and to define key Māori environmental cultural values and their application within the Tukituki River catchment.</p>
<p><b>Main Matters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the ecosystems are irreplaceable and their sustainability is vital to the over-all health state of mahinga kai resources within the Tukituki River catchment.</li> <li>• The same tangata whenua values were identified as those outlined in the Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams, summarised in Table 3 of this report.</li> <li>• All the Tukituki tributaries, rivers and streams will have an influence on the overall ecological health of the catchment. Flow and water quality are both important in sustaining the mauri.</li> <li>• The mauri of water has become a critical issue due to the degradation and deterioration of our waters, sea, land and other taonga resources, and as a result of poorly managed land use effects. The mauri inherent in all living things needs to be protected, nurtured, restored and conserved for future use.</li> <li>• Habitat degradation is a major concern for marae and hapū who have expressed a strong desire to reassert their mana over freshwater fisheries, especially in the harvesting of eels.</li> <li>• The use and integration of management regimes based on mātauranga Māori and ecosystem management are not fully acknowledged or given equal weighting alongside more scientific western knowledge and practices. There is particular concern for the lack of value given to traditional knowledge in the customary management of the native fishery, protecting habitats and native biodiversity which is a gap.</li> <li>• Kaumātua are concerned that mātauranga has diminished since colonization and that more efforts are required to gather important oral histories and to ensure succession planning for future generations.</li> <li>• Remnants of native forests and reserves are considered of high cultural importance for mana whenua and must be protected and preserved.</li> <li>• There is particular concern about the water quality of Lake Whatuma which impacts the ecological health of all fauna and flora, biodiversity, ecosystems, eel population and other native taonga.</li> <li>• Mana whenua have observed changes in their capacity to access mahinga kai within the Tukituki River catchment. They have noted a significant decline in all taonga species (ie, size, numbers and age of tuna in particular). The decline in taonga species has been attributed to agricultural runoff, pollutants impacting on the water quality and the over allocation of water take which has resulted in many of the small streams drying up. The decline in the quality of mahinga kai has significant adverse effects on the wellbeing of marae and hapū.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HBRC acknowledge Mana Whenua through co-governance, management and operational levels of resource management. Mana whenua have a reciprocal responsibility as kaitiaki to ensure the wise management and use of taonga-tuku-iho for future generations.</li> <li>• Priority is given to restoring habitats of particular native species such as, tuna (ie, longfin), freshwater koura, freshwater mussels and whitebait (ie, inanga), spawning areas.</li> <li>• Restoring native biodiversity and the recovery of habitats.</li> <li>• The acknowledgement and integration of mātauranga Māori with western knowledge to restore and protect native biodiversity, the mauri of taonga species and ecosystems.</li> <li>• Protection of Wahi Tapu</li> <li>• HBRC develop Māori indicators and to evaluate Māori policy to ensure there is provision for mana whenua to have greater participation in decision-making at governance, management and operational levels of regional planning.</li> <li>• HBRC integrate efforts with local councils to enable a more consistent planning approach towards the development of outcomes, indicators and monitoring measures seeking to improve the mauri of the Tukituki River catchment.</li> <li>• HBRC work alongside marae/ hapū in identifying existing and potential measures toward protecting wāhi tapu and cultural sites of importance to mana whenua.</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> The two Taiwhenua within the Tukituki Catchment.



Table 7. Statutory Areas within Tukituki Catchment, Central Hawke’s Bay (from Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018)

<p><a href="#">Link: Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 No 14 (as at 12 April 2022), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation Statutory-Acknowledgements.pdf (hbrc.govt.nz)</a></p>
<p><b>Date:</b> 2018</p>
<p><b>Author/s:</b> New Zealand Government</p>
<p><b>Purpose</b> Statutory acknowledgement areas, located within the Tukituki Catchment, on/adjacent to the Ruataniwha Plains where the proposed locations of take and discharge with the Tranche 2 applications are located.</p>
<p><b>Overview</b> The Tukituki Catchment is located within the Heretaunga Tamatea’s hapu area. As party of their treaty settlement, statutory areas were set out in the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018. A statutory acknowledgement is a formal recognition made by the Crown of a claimant groups particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association with a specific area (statutory area) owned by the Crown. The purpose of statutory acknowledgements is to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That a particular claimant group’s association with a certain significant area(s) in Hawke’s Bay is identified, and that the relevant claimant group is informed when a proposal may affect one of these areas.</li> <li>• consent authorities have regard to statutory acknowledgements when identifying affected parties in relation to resource consent applications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main Matters</b> The following areas/features are identified in the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018, and are located within the Tukituki Catchment, on/adjacent to the Ruataniwha Plains where the proposed locations of take and discharge with the Tranche 2 applications are located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inglis Bush (on Tukituki Road, just west of intersection with SH50) OTS-110-09</li> <li>• Monckton Scenic Reserve OTS-110-18 (near SH50)</li> <li>• Ruahine Forest (East) Conservation Area OTS-110-21</li> <li>• Part of Ruahine Forest Park OTS-110-22</li> <li>• Springhill Scenic Reserve OTS-110-23</li> <li>• Maharakeke Stream OTS-110-26</li> <li>• Makaretu River &amp; Tributaries OTS-110-27</li> <li>• Tukipo River &amp; Tributaries OTS-110-29</li> <li>• Tukituki River &amp; Tributaries OTS-110-30</li> <li>• Waipawa River &amp; Tributaries OTS-110-31</li> </ul> <p>The are statements of Heretaunga Tamatea’s particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the identified areas (to the extent that these areas are within the area of interest) are reproduced in <b>Appendix 1</b> of this report.</p>
<p><b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought</b> NA</p>



Table 8. Cultural Impact Assessment Report in relation to an application for resource consents renewal – Silver Fern Farms (SFF) Takapau, Central Hawke’s Bay

<b>Link:</b> <a href="https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Consents/Notified-Consents/Silver-Fern-Farms/Appendix-Five-Cultural-Impact-Assessment.pdf">https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Consents/Notified-Consents/Silver-Fern-Farms/Appendix-Five-Cultural-Impact-Assessment.pdf</a>
<b>Date:</b> April 2018
<b>Author:</b> Joanne Heperi Puketotara Consultancy on behalf of Te Rongo a Tahu and Rakautatahi marae
<b>Purpose</b> No part of this report was able to be reproduced for copyright reasons however the full document can be found at the link above

Table 9. Cultural Impact Assessment Report in relation to an application for resource consents renewal – Takapau Wastewater Treatment Plant, Central Hawke’s Bay

<b>Link:</b> <a href="https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Consents/Notified-Consents/Takapau/3.-S92-response/3.-s92-Response-Annex-A.1-TD.50-Cultural-Impact-Assessment.pdf">https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Consents/Notified-Consents/Takapau/3.-S92-response/3.-s92-Response-Annex-A.1-TD.50-Cultural-Impact-Assessment.pdf</a>
<b>Date:</b> 2021
<b>Author:</b> Joanne Heperi
<b>Purpose</b> No part of this report was able to be reproduced for copyright reasons however the full document can be found at the link above



Table 10. Central Hawke's Bay District Council Proposed District Plan Tangata Whenua Section 32 Topic Report

<b>Link:</b> <a href="#">Microsoft Word - Section 32 Tangata Whenua Report (May 2021) .docx (chbdc.govt.nz)</a>
<b>Date:</b> May 2021
<b>Author:</b> Central Hawke's Bay District Council
<b>Purpose</b> This report provides a summary evaluation of the objectives, policies and methods relating to the Tangata Whenua in the Proposed Central Hawke's Bay District Plan.
<b>Overview</b> Two representatives from Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea (Dr Roger Maaka and Brian Gregory) were appointed to the Central Hawke's Bay District Plan Committee to provide input and guidance to the overall review process from a local tangata whenua perspective and advised on the chapters in the Proposed District Plan that are the subject of this section 32 report. Dr Roger Maaka (one of the appointees) developed a mihi specifically for the District Plan and authored the Tangata Whenua strategic chapter that provides the Māori context for Central Hawke's Bay. Consultation and engagement with marae and hapu groups and Māori landowners was also undertaken to inform the drafting of the proposed district plan provisions that were notified.
<b>Main Matters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key issues for Tangata whenua were identified as:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The modification and degradation of lakes, rivers, springs and wetlands and traditional food gathering places (mahinga kai) that are central to the well-being of the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea.</li><li>• The modification and degradation of the environment due to the introduction of weeds and pests, farm run-off, industrial pollution, and drainage works have severely damaged traditional food sources and mahinga kai.</li><li>• The loss of traditional lands has limited the ability of tangata whenua to access traditional sites and food gathering areas. Providing for and enabling reasonable ongoing access to remaining sites of cultural significance and mahinga kai is important to tangata whenua. With the loss and alienation from ancestral lands, the provision/enabling of papakāinga housing, kaumātua flats, marae-based development is important to enable tangata whenua to use their land in a way that is consistent with their culture and traditions and their social and economic aspirations.</li><li>• Sites of cultural significance have been modified and lost due to disturbance – for example through earthworks, vegetation clearance and land disturbance activities e.g. harvesting etc.</li><li>• Some activities in the vicinity of sacred/sensitive places of significance to tangata whenua, e.g. burial sites/urupā, can cause significant offence. Consideration of the segregation of food production activities, effluent and solid waste storage or disposal activities or outfalls, storage and use of hazardous substances, and earthworks activities from these sacred places is required.</li><li>• Lack of and misuse of traditional place names has further alienated tangata whenua from their ancestral lands, water and sites of significance.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Recommendations/Outcomes sought</b> That the proposed district plan is adopted generally as notified to ensure that the tangata whenua provisions more accurately reflect current challenges for CHB's tangata whenua.





## RWSS Consents<sup>10</sup> – Inclusions to address cultural impacts

### WP120371M (Makaroro Damming, Take, Diversion and Discharge)

#### Pre and Post Dam Construction Eel Monitoring

19. The consent holder shall engage a suitably qualified and experienced freshwater aquatic ecologist to design and implement a monitoring protocol to investigate and report on the size structure of the eel population in the Makaroro River upstream of the proposed dam in order to determine if the trap and transfer programme required under Condition 5 of Schedule Two of these conditions as part of Project C of the Integrated Mitigation and Offset Approach located in Schedule Six is enabling successful recruitment of young eels to the reservoir and river above the dam. The consent holder shall consult with Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui Ā Orotu, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, Department of Conservation, and the HBRC freshwater ecology team on a draft of the protocol before it is finalised. The protocol shall be submitted to the HBRC Group Manager Resource Management for certification that it will adequately meet the purpose of the monitoring. The consent holder shall ensure the initial investigation is undertaken prior to any dam construction (including any associated earthworks) commencing with follow-up surveys at five yearly intervals after the completion of first reservoir filling over the duration of the consent.

#### **Schedule One. General Conditions – Construction<sup>11</sup>**

##### Reservoir Filling and Edge Rehabilitation Plan (RFERP)

27. The consent holder shall engage a team of independent advisors to prepare a Reservoir Filling and Edge Rehabilitation Plan (RFERP) according to the Project A and RFERP Programme and Task Schedule outlined in Schedule Ten for certification by the Consent Authorities that it meets the objectives and covers the matters outlined in Conditions 28 and 29 below. The RFERP shall operate in conjunction with the establishment of Project A as outlined in Schedule Six. The RFERP shall be prepared in consultation with CHBDC, HDC, HBRC, and the Department of Conservation. The team of advisors responsible for preparing the RFERP shall consist of an ecologist, a landscape architect, an engineer, a recreation planner and a cultural advisor. Each advisor shall be suitably qualified and experienced.

28. The RFERP shall be focused on the following objectives:

- a) To minimise as far as practicable the loss of indigenous fauna resulting from construction earthworks, vegetation removal and reservoir filling;
- b) To manage clearance of vegetation within the reservoir footprint so as to minimise adverse effects on native fauna, particularly bats, and to provide an opportunity for mana whenua to access suitable native timber for traditional cultural uses;

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<sup>10</sup> Full copies of the consents can be found here: [Final-Decision-Post-High-Court-Referral-RWSS-Conditions-Schedules-1-3-CLEAN.pdf \(epa.govt.nz\)](#)

<sup>11</sup> General Conditions attached to the CHBDC Land Use Consents, HDC Land Use Consent, and HBRC Resource Consents LU120370C, LU120372C, LU120374C, LU120376C, LU120377C, LU120378C, LU120380C collectively covering construction of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme (the “Scheme”).



c)...

29. The RFERP shall at minimum address the following:

a) Identifying indigenous timber within the reservoir footprint that is suitable for cultural use and establishing methodologies for its harvesting and use for such purposes;

b)...

## **Schedule Two General Conditions – Operations & Maintenance<sup>12</sup>**

### Integrated Mitigation and Offset Programme

5. Within one calendar month of dam construction commencing (including any preparatory earthworks), the consent holder shall also commence the funding and implementation of the six Integrated Mitigation and Offset Approach Projects contained in Schedule Six, including the establishment of a Ruataniwha Biodiversity Advisory Board (“RBAB”), in order to oversee the effective delivery of the following projects outlined in Schedule Six in terms of their respective Project Description, Proposed Delivery Mechanisms and Performance Targets.... To make up the initial Ruataniwha Biodiversity Advisory Board the consent holder shall invite:

- i. HBRC to nominate two staff representatives, one with qualifications and experience in terrestrial ecology and/or pest control within the Hawke’s Bay Region, and one with qualifications and experience in aquatic ecology within the Hawke’s Bay Region;
- ii. Department of Conservation to nominate one staff member with biodiversity experience and responsibility within the Hawke’s Bay Region;
- iii. CHBDC and HDC to nominate one staff representative each;
- iv. The Construction Liaison Group established under Condition 62 of Schedule One to nominate three representatives who have a mix of farming, ecology and recreation related experience and/or interest;
- v. Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea to nominate one representative;
- vi. KR (Kaitiaki Rūnanga) to nominate two representatives;

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<sup>12</sup> General Conditions attached to the CHBDC Land Use Consent, HDC Land Use Consent, HBRC Resource Consents LU120370C, WP120371M, LU120372C, WP120373T, LU120374C, WP120375T, LU120376C, LU120377C, LU120378C, DP120379W, LU120380C, DP120381W collectively covering operations and maintenance (including mitigation and offset works commencing with construction) of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme (the “Scheme”).



### **Schedule Three General Conditions - Production Land Use<sup>13</sup>**

#### Scheme Operations Liaison Group (SOLG)

28. Following scheme commissioning and throughout the duration of these consents, the consent holder shall convene a Scheme Operations Liaison Group (“SOLG”) to provide an Annual Meeting forum for the dissemination and discussion of information gathered pursuant to these consents related to environmental performance matters. The consent holder shall invite the following representatives to attend the Annual Meetings:

- a) A water user representative from each of the five Irrigations Zones (Zones A to D and M) chosen to provide an appropriate geographical spread and range of irrigated farming systems operating within the Scheme;
- b) Three “third party” water users representing water take consent holders within the Tukituki Catchment who are not associated with the Scheme.
- c) A Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea representative;
- d) Two KR representatives;
- e) .....

#### Cultural / Accidental Discovery Protocol

53. The consent holder shall ensure that the Cultural / Archaeological Sites Protocol attached as Schedule Eight shall be adhered to.

#### Kaitiaki Rūnanga

54. The consent holder shall at least three months prior to the start of dam construction (including any preparatory earthworks) and throughout the construction period and the first three years of the operation of the RWSS, convene and resource a Kaitiaki Rūnanga (“KR”). In order to form the KR the consent holder shall nominate two of its own representatives to participate as non-voting members and shall invite the following organisations to nominate the following representatives:

- a) Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea (3 nominated representatives);
- b) Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga (2 nominated representatives);
- c) Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui Ā Orotu (1 nominated representative); and
- d) Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (2 nominated representatives) (collectively referred to as the “KR Voting Members”).

55. When calling for nominations from the organisations listed in Condition 54 a) to d) above the consent holder shall provide a draft Terms of Reference for the KR outlining the proposed administration and funding for the group and reflecting the objectives and functions outlined in Condition 56 below. The consent holder shall forward a draft version of the Terms of Reference to the KR Voting members for consideration within one calendar month of commencement of the consents to which this Schedule applies with a request to provide

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<sup>13</sup> General Conditions attached to HBRC Resource Consents WP120373T, WP120375T, and LU120382L covering production land use utilising water from the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme (the “Scheme”).



feedback within two calendar months of commencement of the consents to which this Schedule applies. The consent holder shall convene the first meeting of members nominated for the KR at least three months prior to the start of dam construction (including any preparatory earthworks) with the purpose of discussing and agreeing the KR Terms of Reference. A copy of the final KR Terms of Reference shall be supplied to the consent authorities one month prior to construction. Advisory Note: For the avoidance of doubt the KR is not intended to have any representative function for marae and hapū affiliated to the organisations listed in Conditions 54 a) to d) above, other than in relation to the exercise of these consents.

56. The objectives and functions of the KR shall be as follows:

- a) Facilitating information flow between the consent holder and tangata whenua regarding the pre-construction, construction, and initial operation phases associated with the socio-economic and environmental effects of the RWSS including but not limited to:
  - i. The Water Flow and Water Quality Annual Report required under Condition 18 of HBRC Resource Consent WP120371M;
  - ii. The Pre and Post Dam Construction Eel Monitoring reports required under Condition 19 of HBRC Resource Consent WP120371M;
  - iii. The intake structure fish passage design checks required under Condition 6 of HBRC consent WP120373T and Condition 6 of HBRC consent WP120375T;
  - iv. The annual beach nourishment plan required under Condition 4 of HBRC consent CD120400D;
  - v. The Construction Water Quality Monitoring Annual Report required under Condition 48 of this Schedule;
  - vi. Any discovery which triggers the Cultural / Accidental Discovery Protocol under Condition 53 of this Schedule;
  - vii. The Integrated Mitigation and Offset Programme process required under Conditions 5 to 9 of Schedule Two;
  - viii. The Scheme Operation Water Quality Monitoring Annual Report required under Condition 11 of Schedule Three;
  - ix. The Annual Scheme Operations Summary Report required under Condition 26 of Schedule Three; and
  - x. The implementation of the “Local Industry Participation Policy” under the Design and Construction contract.
- b) Identifying any issues of concern that may arise during the pre-construction, construction, and initial operation phases of the RWSS in order to discuss and recommend any appropriate additional measures outside of the RWSS conditions which may need to be considered by the consent holder to address any issues raised;
- c) To nominate two members to be appointed to the Construction Liaison Group (CLG), Ruataniwha Biodiversity Advisory Board (RBAB) and Scheme Operations Liaison Group (SOLG);



- d) To nominate the cultural advisor to be appointed by the consent holder under Schedule One, Condition 27;
- e) To attend the Annual Review Meeting associated with the Integrated Mitigation and Offset Approach Programme as set out under Condition 8 of Schedule Two; and
- f) To prepare an Annual KR Feedback Report on the meetings and key matters discussed and implemented over the preceding year, for presentation and discussion at the Annual Information hui required by Condition 57 of this schedule. A copy of this report shall be provided to the consent authorities.

*Advisory Notes: i. It is intended that the KR will operate on a consensus principle, however decisions for the purposes of Conditions 56 of this schedule above will be decided by the KR Voting Members; and ii. For the purposes of Condition 56 b) above it is recognised that if any recommended additional measures recommended by the KR are not agreed with the consent holder that members of the KR have the opportunity to request the consent authorities to review of these resource consent conditions in terms of their effectiveness in avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of the consents and if necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects by way of further or amended conditions, as set out under Condition 66 of this Schedule. iii. For the purposes of Condition 56 c) above, the KR voting members may appoint a representative to the CLG, RBAB, or SOLB that is not a member of the KR and who is appointed specifically for their particular expertise associated with the appointment.*

#### Annual Information Hui

57. In the month of September of each calendar year over the period specified in Condition 54 of this Schedule, the consent holder shall advertise, convene and fund an inclusive hui for all members of marae and hapū affiliating to Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea, Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui Ā Orotu, and Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, for the following purposes:

- a) To receive and discuss the Annual KR Feedback Report from; and
- b) Any other relevant business associated with these conditions. The consent holder shall advise the consent authorities of the date and venue of the Annual Information hui, and provide them with a copy of the minutes prepared as a record of the meeting.



### Construction Liaison Group (CLG)

62. The consent holder shall, prior to construction commencing and annually thereafter during the construction period, advertise a public meeting for the purpose of facilitating the establishment of a Construction Liaison Group (CLG) in order to consult with representatives of the community during the construction period. As a minimum, the consent holder shall invite the following interested parties to participate in the CLG:

- a) Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea (1 nominated representative);
- b) KR (2 nominated representatives);
- c) .....

### Cultural values/matters reported

As noted in Section 3 of this report, this report does not involve interpretation of what has been reported on. However, it is noted that the following matters were raised in a number of the documents reviewed:

- The importance of consultation and opportunities for ongoing involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision making
- Mahinga kai
- Mauri –including the way it has been affected by land use, and the impact this has on mana
- Taonga species
- Wahi tapu
- Matauranga Maori





## Appendix 1. Statements of Association<sup>14</sup>

### TUKITUKI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (AS SHOWN ON AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-30)

A narrative exists on the way in which the Tukituki River came into existence. A large lake was located in what is now the Ruataniwha Plains. Two taniwha lived in this lake. On one occasion a boy fell into the lake and the two taniwha fought over their prey. The resulting destruction on the landscape created breaks in the hills through which the lake drained away. One of the channels was the Tukituki River. After the arrival of the Ngāti Kahungunu tipuna to Heretaunga, the Tukituki River was established as the first boundary between Taraia, who took the land to the west of this river, and Te Aomatarahi who took the land to east and south of the river. The Tukituki is a significant waterway for the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea. It was used extensively for mahinga kai, and for transporting people and goods. All along the Tukituki River are signs of occupation and sites that record key events in tribal history. On the lower section of river, there are a number of sites that relate to the actions of the ancient tipuna, Māhu. On the north bank is a white rock, Papaotihi. It is said the rock was once a man who was fishing in the river, but he was turned to stone by Māhu. A little further on is another rock, Tauhou, where Māhu turned another man to stone. Down river near Te Kauhanga pā is another spot touched by Māhu. Here he put a curse on the paepae and people died. The river mouth was renowned for the abundance of fish species that were taken there. These included; kahawai, pātiki, kanae, kātaha, kōkopu, inanga and tuna. Near the river mouth is Whakamarino where a battle took place at which another iwi was defeated by Tamaiawhitia. The kāinga of Haumoana is also located here. Another pā is Te Kauhanga which was occupied first by Taraia I and then Te Whatuiapiti. Further up the river there is a large cliff, Pariwaiehu. Here Te Waka's pā was located, later taken by Hawea. In the lower reaches of the Tukituki, to the east of Havelock North, the pā Te Korokoro sits on a western bank. From here the river runs below Parikārangaranga, Te Mata-o-Rongokako, and the smaller peak of Te Hau. Below both these peaks there are pits, terraces and other indications that people once lived here. From the river a track led to the summit of the range. 9.6. Further upstream above Kaiwaka on the river's eastern bank looms Kahurānaki maunga, a site of special significance to all hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea. It is said that as he lay dying Te Hāpuku asked to be placed at Kaiwaka so that Kahurānaki would be the last thing he saw. This is also the place at which Rongokako, the father of Tamatea-pokai-whenua, is said to have lived. 9.7. Some distance upstream an old pā called Ngawhakatātara was located on an island while opposite was a kāinga and pā named Kuriwaharoa. Other more recently built pā on the Tukituki include Pātangata and Tāmumu.

### MĀKĀRETU RIVER (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-27)

This river takes its name from a type of scented grass that grew along its banks. From its source in the Ruahine Range to a point on the river known as Rākautihia, the hapū associated with this section of the Mākāretu River are Ngāi Te Rangitotohu and Ngāti Mārau. These hapū had mahinga kai along the banks and sourced food such as aruhe, tuna, koura, ngaore and birds from the river area. There are several wāhi tapu in the form of urupā in different locations on the higher banks above the river. On the northern bank of the upper section river was Horoure pā. There were a number of crossing points in this section of this river. The most wellknown tracks were Te Tāwai which took travellers to Te Kūhā o Hinekura o the northern side of the river, and Te Takanga-o-Tauterangi which ran from the southern bank to Rākautihia on the northern side of the river. Also in the upper section of the river was a flax swamp named Te Harakeke-a-Te Hinekai where flax was collected. From Rākautihia heading east to Karitaki and on to Tūpokoruru the hapū associated with the river include, Ngāi Tahu ki Takapau, Ngāi Te Kikiri o Te Rangi and Ngāi Toroiwaho. From Tūpokoruru to Te Whare o Hinetaia, near where the Mākāretu joins with Māharakeke Stream and the Tukipō River, the hapū associated with this section include Ngāi Tahu ki Takapau and Ngāi Toroiwaho. Both the middle and lower sections of the river had the karetū grass growing along the banks as well as hinau trees which were the source of berries.

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<sup>14</sup> Available here: [Statutory-Acknowledgements.pdf \(hbrc.govt.nz\)](#)



### **MĀHARAKEKE STREAM (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-26)**

The hapū associated with this stream include Ngāi Tahu ki Takapau and Ngāi Toroiwaho. The Pā o Te Rangitahia was located on the banks above the middle section of this river. The cultivations for this pā were named Hinerangi and were located along the banks of the river. Inanga were caught at Tūrangawhāia while tuna were caught in hīnaki at Taumatawhāia, on the eastern bank of the river. Whītau flax was the main type of harakeke found along the banks of this river, giving rise to its name. It was collected and used by the people of the hapū mentioned above. There were other mahinga kai at Te Mori o Hawea, where kūmara were planted, and at Ngutumara where kākā were taken.

### **TUKIPŌ RIVER (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-29)**

Earliest associations with the Tukipō River area were in the time Hikarerepari, the great-grandfather of Te Rangitotohu and Te Whatuiapiti who first arrived in this area after he returned from Wairarapa. Te Whatuiapiti built a fortified pā which was named Pōhatunui-a-Toru pā. This pā was located in the upper reaches of the Tukipō River, in the area between Tukipō and the Mangatewai stream. This pā was his base from which he made his early encounters with the people of Heretaunga. In later generations some of the hapū associated with Manawakawa - a great grandson of Te Whatuiapiti - lived in the lower reaches of the Tukipō River.

### **WAIPAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-31)**

The headwaters of the Waipawa River rise in the Ruahine Range from where the waterway runs in a south-easterly direction over the Ruataniwha Plains and through to the river mouth where it empties into the Tukituki River just southeast of the town of Waipawa. A narrative exists on the way in which the Waipawa River came into existence. A large lake was located in what is now the Ruataniwha Plains. Two taniwha lived in this lake. On one occasion a boy fell into the lake and the two taniwha fought over their prey. The resulting destruction on the landscape created breaks in the hills through which the lake drained away. One of the channels through which the lake drained was the Waipawa River. The Waipawa River and adjacent lands were associated with the tipuna Te Whatuiapiti. The river was also a significant boundary. The Waipawa River was significant for its resources and the inland access it provided. Close to its mouth, and just to the southeast of the town of Waipawa, a number of archaeological sites have been recorded along Pourērere Road. These indicate the presence of pā and kāinga. Upriver, in the vicinity of the current town of Waipawa, the river flowed through the Tārewa Forest. Other riverside pā are located upriver towards the mountains. This shows the strategic significance of the Waipawa River. The pā include Te Pari-o Koro pā and Tukipoho pā, which belonged to Te Rangitetaiho and his son-law Te Rangitotohu. Near the headwaters of the Waipawa River was Motu-o-Puku pā which belonged to the descendants of Te Rangitekahutia and the descendants of Te Upokoiri who married into the hapū of Te Rangitekahutia. The main rangatira associated with the pā were Te Kiipatu and his son Tuawāhia from the Ngāti Mārau hapū. The Waipawa River provides an access way into the Ruahine Range through which the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea would cross into Mōkai Pātea. The River also provided access to resources in the Ruahine Range. Te Waineo was a camping place near Taumata-a-Meikura where hunters of Ngāti Hinemanu would stay. In the near vicinity of this camp there were several mahinga kai sites along the river. Tahunaatara was a hill where tītī were caught. Omaru and Te Iringa-te-rakau-otane-koeka were places renowned for catching kiwi and huia.

### **INGLIS BUSH SCENIC RESERVE (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-09)**

Inglis Bush Scenic Reserve is located along the southern bank of the Tukituki River as it flows out over the Ruataniwha Plains. It is in close proximity to the Monckton Scenic Reserve. This reserve is a remnant of the forest that covered the foothills of the Ruahine Range and spread onto the western parts of the Ruataniwha Plains. These foothills were used as a travel corridor by Ngāti Mārau, Ngāti Te Rangitotohu, Ngāti Pouwharekura, Ngāti Kūhā, Ngāti Honomōkai, Ngāi Te Upokoiri and Ngāi Te Ao, who travelled regularly from north to south and vice versa. Pā and mahinga kai such as pua tāhere, wai tāhere, ara kiore were located



here. The hapū also gathered food such as hīnau, miro and other fruit and berries. The bush area was a pua tāhere for the hapū of Ngāi Tūrāhui and Ngāti Pouwharekura.

#### **MONCKTON SCENIC RESERVE (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-18)**

Monckton Scenic Reserve is located to the immediate north of the kainga Takapau and Rākautātahi. It is a remnant of the forest that covered the foothills of the Ruahine Range and spread onto the western parts of the Ruataniwha Plains. Hapū associated with this reserve include Ngāi Te Kīkiri o te Rangī, Ngāi Tahu ki Takapau and Ngāi Toroiwaho, Ngāti Mārau o Kahungunu and Ngāi Te Rangitotohu. The foothills were used as a travel corridor by the associated hapū, as well as Ngāti Pouwharekura, Ngāti Kūhā, Ngāti Honomōkai, Ngāi Te Upokoiri and Ngāi Te Ao, who travelled regularly from north to south and vice versa. Pā and mahinga kai such as pua tāhere, wai tāhere, ara kiore were located here. The hapū also gathered food such as hīnau, miro and other fruit and berries.

#### **SPRINGHILL SCENIC RESERVE (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-23)**

Springhill Scenic Reserve sits on the Ruataniwha Plains in close proximity to the Waipawa River. It is associated with the narrative of the fighting of the two taniwha after whom the plains are named. The reserve was part of a larger forest that covered the western end of the Ruataniwha Plains. The hapū of Ngāti Pouwharekura, Ngāi Te Rangitekahutia, Ngāi Te Ao and Ngāti Mārau were amongst those hapū who visited this area to gather birds and other foods such as berries and mamaku.

#### **RUAHINE FOREST PARK (AS SHOWN ON OTS-110-21 & OTS-110-22)**

The Ruahine Forest Park, which includes the Ruahine Range, is significant to many hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea. The connection of Heretaunga Tamatea hapū to the Ruahine Range dates back to a journey made by Tamatea-pōkai-whenua, the father of Kahungunu, from Tūranga into Mōkai Pātea. Several accounts record that Kahungunu accompanied his father for part of the journey. Tamatea pōkaiwhenua travelled down the east coast to Ahuriri before striking inland and travelling up the Ngaruroro River before entering the Ruahine Range. Tamatea named several places along the route of his journey. At one point he saw a tawai tree on the summit of a peak which was thereafter named Rākautāonga. Continuing on, the party travelled up the Tāruarau River. The Ikawetea River was also named by Tamatea. This was the place where seagulls appeared after Tamatea and Kahungunu undid the string which tied the basket of fish they were eating. At the place where the Ikawetea River flows into the Tāruarau River there is a large rock where it is said that Kahungunu sat and watched for upokororo. This place thereafter was named Te Upokororo-o-Kahungunu. Some accounts record that it was at Te Upokororo o Kahungunu that Tamatea's mōkai named Pohokura escaped. Other accounts suggest Tamatea released Pohokura at this place. Pohokura has continued to inhabit the range and is a kaitiaki for Tamatea's descendants - particularly for those hapū that inhabited the lower forest and foothills. A number of tracks were utilised by the people of Heretaunga Tamatea in times of peace and war to cross from one side of the Ruahine Range to the other. One was known as Te Atua-o-Mahuru. From the western side it ran from Te Awarua and came out on the eastern side at the headwaters of the Mākaroro Stream and followed the stream down to the Ruataniwha Plains. On the eastern side of the range significant sites include Pōhatuhāhā, a tūāhu (altar) located inland from Kererū. When Pōhatuhāhā is struck by lightning it indicates that someone of importance had died. On the western side of the range kainga such as Te Kōau were occupied by ancestral 85 peoples who collected such food as tītī, weka, rats, pigeons and dug fern root. Just beyond Te Kōau, a number of sites were associated with Ngāi Te Upokoiri. Pohokura was a permanent settlement situated to provide access to fern root and to food resources in nearby forests. A kāinga known as Te Hapuni was located in close proximity to the Ikawetea Stream and was associated with Te Wanikau. Between these two kāinga was a bird catching area called Okuraharakeke. Another area associated with hunting birds was known as Te Umukarore. Nearby was a plantation called Otuwhakahaumu which was established next to the Ikawetea Stream. Slightly to the north of these areas a stone known as Te Tokatamahoutu marked the junction of the Tāruarau and Ikawetea Streams. On the boundaries of the Te Kōau block Ngāti Hinemanu had a kāinga called Tapaewae. They would



travel to the Ruahine Forest Park on a seasonal basis when the maire and miro were in fruit to hunt pigeons. Slightly south of here was a cave called Te Anaroa which was used as a settlement when they were hunting rats. Within the forest park Ngāti Hinemanu collected fern root and caught tītī in the hills called Tauwharepukoru. While on these expeditions they stayed in a kainga known as Orurea located at the source of the Koau Stream. There were several mahinga kai important to Ngāti Hinemanu in the Ruahine Forest Park. Te Umutaoroa was a kainga used when Ngāti Hinemanu were birding. Kokopunui was a kāinga used by Ngāti Hinemanu when they went to fish in the nearby lagoon. To the south-east of Kokopunui there was another kainga called Otukota used by Ngāti Hinemanu. Fern root was dug at this kāinga, which was situated on a track that led through the range. It was also known for rat-catching. Tītī, weka and rats were caught at another kainga east of the Mōkai Pātea Range named Puketaramea. Further south a forest known as Tahaarongotea was used by Ngāti Hinemanu. Several sites in the Ruahine Forest Park were located among the headwaters of the Rangitikei River and used by Ngāti Hinemanu. Omaru and Te Iringa-te-rakau-o-tane-koeka, located near the source of the Kawhatau River, were places renowned for catching kiwi and huia. Tītī were caught at a hill called Tahunaatara. While hunting deep in the Ruahine Range for tītī and rats Ngāti Hinemanu would camp at Te Waineo. Taumata-a-Meikura was situated on the summit of a hill and served as a resting place for travellers crossing the Ruahine Range.