

Waipawa River



Key Values

Cultural

Recreation (angling, boating)

Ecology (wildlife)

Table 1: List of documents reviewed

Year	Name	Author
1979	64 New Zealand Rivers	Egarr, Egarr & Mackay
1988	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat of Hawke's Bay Rivers	G.R. Parrish
1981	New Zealand Recreational River Survey	G & J Egarr
1984	The Relative Value of Hawke's Bay Rivers to New Zealand Anglers	Fisheries Research Division - N.Z. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
2004	Potential Water Bodies of National Importance	Ministry for the Environment
2010	Recreational Use of Hawke's Bay Rivers – Results of the Recreational Usage Survey 2010	Hawke's Bay Regional Council
2011	Tukituki Catchment Terrestrial Ecology Characterisation	MWH Global
2012	River Values Assessment System (RiVAS)	Lindis Consulting
2012	Tukituki River Catchment Cultural Values and Uses	Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea & Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga
2014	Jet Boating NZ – Rivers information	Jet Boating New Zealand
2016	Heretaunga Tamatea deed of settlement + documents schedule	Heretaunga Tamatea and the Crown
2016	Tukituki River Catchment – State and Trends of River Water Quality and Ecology 2004 - 2013	Hawke's Bay Regional Council
2018	Waipawa River Trout and Fly Fishing	NZ fishing website
2018	Cultural Values Table	Hawke's Bay Regional Council
2018	Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA)	Hawke's Bay Regional Council

Discussion

Purpose of report

1. The purpose of this report is to assist the RPC members to determine whether any of the values of the Waipawa River are outstanding for the purposes of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM).
2. This report presents the summarised findings of the values attributed to the Waipawa River in those documents referred to in Table 1, above. In accordance with decisions made by the RPC in June 2017, economic and consumptive use values have not been discussed in detail in this report.

Overview

3. The Waipawa River rises in the Ruahine Ranges on the slopes of Te Atua Mahuru flowing southeast until it empties into the Tukituki River, southeast of the Waipawa township. The river is a vast gravel braided river system which supplies much of the water for surrounding rural needs. The river is highly connected to the Ruataniwha aquifer.
4. The Waipawa River starts its journey as a very small steep stream at the bottom of the Ruahine Ranges, becoming a wide braided river as it crosses the Ruataniwha Plains. The river's flow substantially increases after it collects water from the Makaroro and Mangaonuku Rivers to become one of the two largest rivers to cross the Ruataniwha Plains. The river is flanked in parts by stop banks to contain floodwaters.
5. In summer, potentially toxic cyanobacteria mats can grow on the Waipawa River becoming a health risk for people and animals.

Location

6. The Waipawa River is located in Central Hawke's Bay and is a major tributary of the Tukituki River. The location and extent of the Waipawa River can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, below.



Figure 1: Location of Waipawa River extent

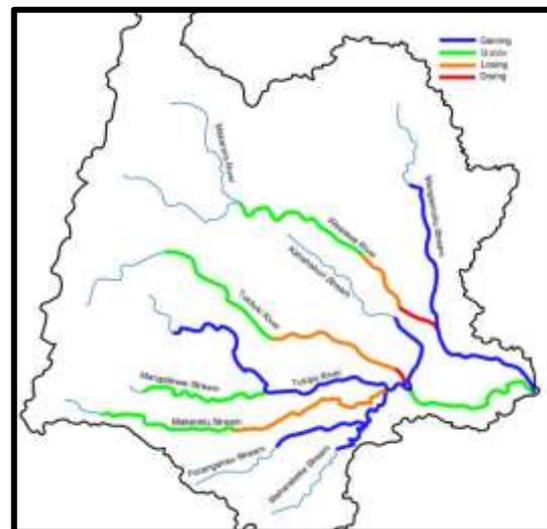


Figure 2: Rivers and Streams - Ruataniwha Plains

Cultural values *

7. The Waipawa River is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea. It lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing. The river is significant for its resources and the inland access it provides, particularly known for its tuna, pātiki, fresh water koura, water cress and inanga. In early times, a trading post was set up on the river, with boats travelling up and down from the Tukituki River mouth.
8. 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, which was home to two taniwha. 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

* The HBRC and authors of this report are aware there are numerous areas, including waterbodies, where two or more iwi groups have agreed, shared interests and/or contested overlapping claims within the Hawke's Bay region. The information presented in this report is not intended to imply any exclusive rights over particular waterbodies for one or more iwi groups, nor does it confirm the validity of the claims of any group(s) over that waterbody. The information is solely for the purpose of recording important cultural and spiritual values identified by iwi groups in the region as sourced from existing published documents.

hills through which the lake drained away. One of the channels through which the lake drained was the Waipawa River.

9. A number of archaeological sites indicating the presence of pā and kāinga have been recorded along Pouterere Road, and near the Waipawa township. Other pā have been recorded upriver which show the strategic significance of the Waipawa River. Near the headwaters was Motu-o-Puku pā which belonged to the descendants of Te Rangitekahutia and the descendants of Te Upokoiri.
10. Attachment 1 contains a more detailed explanation of the cultural values associated with the Waipawa River.

Recreation values

11. The main recreational activities which take place on the Waipawa River are swimming, angling and boating with bird watching occurring to a lesser degree. During summer, cyanobacteria can grow, and parts of the river can dry up, which severely impacts on the recreational values of the river.
12. The recreational activities which take place on the Waipawa River are discussed in more detail below.

Angling

13. Both rainbow and brown trout are present in the Waipawa River, which on average weigh around 1.5 kg. The NZ fishing website describes the Waipawa River as a river which fishes well throughout the year due to its water remaining much cooler than other rivers in this area.
14. In 1984, a report by the Fisheries Research Division identified the Waipawa River as a 'recreational' fisheries of local importance, notable for its high catch rate. The report states that while the river is not heavily fished, it is thought to be of exceptional value by the anglers who do fish them.
15. In 2012, parts of the Waipawa River were identified as nationally significant in the Hawke's Bay RiVAS assessments for salmonid angling.

Boating

16. The Waipawa River provides a 30 km stretch of easy jet boating water which is suitable for beginners and family boating. During high flows the river is boatable up to the Makaroro confluence.
17. The Waipawa River is canoeable from around 3 km above the Makaroro confluence. The water is described in the Recreational River Survey as having easy Grade 1 canoeing water, with the most popular trip being from the Makaroro confluence down to the State Highway 50 Bridge. The Waipawa River is considered to be too shallow and slow moving for rafts.
18. In 1981, The Recreational River Survey assigned the recreational and scenic values of the Waipawa River an 'intermediate¹' and 'picturesque²' rating, respectively.
19. In 2014, Jet boating New Zealand classified the Waipawa River as an easy 'Class 1' jetboating trip on a shingle, braided river, suitable for family boating.
20. The Waipawa River did not feature in the 2012 RiVAS assessment undertaken in Hawke's Bay for whitewater kayaking.

Ecology values

21. The Waipawa River has a braided river habitat type which is a rare habitat type internationally that generally has high ecological values.
22. During warm summer months when water flows are low, cyanobacteria mats can build up in parts of the Waipawa River which can have a detrimental effect on a rivers ecology.
23. In 2004, the Waipawa River was identified as a Potential Water Body of National Importance for aquatic biodiversity values, by the Ministry for the Environment.

¹ Recreational values graded on a five point scale: insignificant, low, intermediate, high, exceptional

² Scenic values graded on a six point scale: dull, uninspiring, moderate, picturesque, impressive, exceptional.

Fisheries

24. The Waipawa River did not specifically feature in the 2012 RiVAS assessment undertaken in Hawke's Bay for native fish. The river was instead considered part of the Greater Tukituki River catchment, which determined the Tukituki catchment was nationally significant for native fish. Notwithstanding, due to its inland location, the Waipawa River is likely to have significantly less native fish diversity than the Tukituki River.
25. The river is highly valued for angling which means the river contains important trout fisheries which support this recreational activity. The trout populations in the catchment are self-sustaining.

Wildlife

26. The Waipawa River is recognised as supporting a high number of wetland birds. In 1984 and again in 1988, over a 140 km of The Tukituki and Waipawa riverbeds were surveyed for wildlife. During these surveys, the Tukituki and Waipawa River's held the greatest numbers of banded dotterel in the region.
27. The counts of birds were recorded on the Waipawa River during the 1984 and 1988 surveys and are detailed in Table 2, below:

Table 2 Wildlife Survey – Waipawa River (1984 and 1988)

Bird name	1984	1988
banded dotterel	321	397
black-fronted dotterel	60	61
pieb stilt	170	241
paradise shelduck	16	18

28. In 1992, the Department of Conservation designated the Waipawa River bed from the Makaroro confluence a Recommended Area for Protection (RAP) as part of its Protected Natural Areas Programme (PNAP) surveys³, due to "its valuable riverbed habitat supporting high numbers of waders and wetland birds".
29. In 2012, the Waipawa River was identified as regionally significant Hawke's Bay RiVAS assessments for native birdlife.

Macroinvertebrates

30. Hawke's Bay Regional Council regularly monitors the freshwater ecology of the Waipawa River at State Highway 50. The macroinvertebrate measures in Table 3 are an indicator of stream health where generally, the higher the Macroinvertebrate Community Index, taxa richness and percent EPT, the better the health of the stream.
31. The monitoring results show the Waipawa River at State Highway 50 has median MCI score indicative of "good" water quality with mild pollution.

Table 3: Macroinvertebrate sampling results – Waipawa River (median 2011 - 2016)

Monitoring site	Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI)	Classification	Taxonomic richness	Percent EPT ⁴ richness
Waipawa River (SH50)	MCI between 100 and 119	GOOD	15	57.1.1%

Note: Regional Councils use a classification from Stark & Maxted (2007) for MCI sampling, assigning a rating of either excellent, good, fair or poor for ecological health and/or habitat condition.

Landscape / scenic values

32. The Waipawa River begins its journey as a very small steep stream at the bottom of the Ruahine Ranges. It passes through the Ruahine Forest Park where on reaching the Ruataniwha Plains the river flows over a wide

³ The full RAP area extends from the confluence of the Makaroro and Waipawa Rivers, and the Tukituki River near the top of Tukituki Road, right down to the river mouth.

⁴ EPT stands for Ephemeroptera (mayfly), Plecoptera (stonefly) and Trichoptera (caddisfly), and are macroinvertebrates which are sensitive to water pollution.

shingle river bed, boarded by scrub covered banks. It increases in flow after it collects water from the Makaroro and Mangaonuku Rivers, becoming a large braided river system as it flows across the Ruataniwha Plains.

33. The catchment headwaters have predominantly native vegetation, dominated by native forest, with native shrubland and tussock associations above the tree line. The majority of the catchment is largely deforested, with the exception of some areas of exotic forestry in the upper parts of the catchment.
34. In 1979, the Waipawa River was given an 'interesting'⁵ scenic rating in "64 New Zealand Rivers" which contains an indepth scenic evaluation of sixty four of New Zealand's major rivers.
35. In 1981, The New Zealand Recreational River Survey assigned the scenic values of the Waipawa River a 'picturesque'⁶ rating.

Naturalness/intactness of waterbody

36. Long lengths of the Waipawa River have been converted from a braided to a meandering river course by river control works. This has caused shingle aggradation in some areas resulting in the riverbed being higher than the surrounding landscape in some parts.
37. In 2012, the Waipawa River was identified as regionally significant in the Hawke's Bay RiVAS assessments for natural character. The RiVAS assessment did not discuss the different sections of the river.

Water Quality

38. Hawke's Bay Regional Council regularly monitors the water quality of the Waipawa River at State Highway 50. No sampling occurs in the upper reaches. The 2016 results are detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Water quality – Waipawa River (2016)

Monitoring site	Water clarity	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Microbiological Indicator (<i>E. coli</i>)
Waipawa River (SH50)	Turbidity = 5.61 NTU; Black disk =0.83 metres. Both in the worst 50% of like sites within New Zealand.	NOF BAND A Total Nitrogen = 0.1375 g/m ³ ; Total Oxidised Nitrogen = 0.073 g/m ³ (Annual median) and 0.2885 g/m ³ (95 th percentile); Ammoniacal Nitrogen = 0.0034 g/m ³ (Annual median), 0.0131 g.m ³ (annual maximum). All are within the best 25% of sites within New Zealand.	Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus = 0.005 g/m ³ , Total Phosphorus =0.008 g/m ³ . Both are within the best 25% of 'like' sites within New Zealand.	NOF Band A E. coli = 39 n/100ml (annual median) In the best 50% of like sites in New Zealand

Note 1: NOF BAND A for E.coli = water suitable for designed use with les 1% risk of infection from contact with water during activities with occasional immersion (such as wading and boating). Band A is suitable for swimming.

Note 2: NOF BAND A for Nitrogen = unlikely to be effects even on sensitive species.

Other

39. In early days, a trading post was set up on the river and barges would travel up through the Tukituki River, and partly up the Waipawa River. Punt and canoe river transport played a part in the early years but by 1867 a coach track to Napier was in existence and river transport was no longer required.

⁵ Scenic values graded on a five point scale: dull, ordinary, interesting, impressive, exceptional.

⁶ Scenic values graded on a six point scale: dull, uninspiring, moderate, picturesque, impressive, exceptional.

Values Summary

Overarching Value	Sub-value	Description	Outstanding Yes/no	Comments
Cultural	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Recreational	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Ecological	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Landscape	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Natural Character	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Attachment 1

Waipawa River – Cultural Values Report



Key Values

Spiritual values

Wāhi Tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu

Mahinga kai, Pā tuna

Pā, Kāinga

Rohe boundary

Table 1: List of documents reviewed

Year	Name	Author
2012	Tukituki River Catchment Cultural Values and Uses	Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea & Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga for HBRC
2016	Heretaunga Tamatea deed of settlement + documents schedule (specifically statements of association)	Heretaunga Tamatea and the Crown
2018	Cultural Values Table	Hawke's Bay Regional Council

1. Introduction*

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to assist the RPC members to determine whether any of the cultural values associated with the Waipawa River are outstanding for the purposes of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM).

This report presents the summarised findings of the cultural values attributed to the Waipawa River in those documents referred to in Table 1, above.

The report summarises the cultural values associated with the Waipawa River into a series of categories. It is recognised that isolating the values into categories can be problematic from a Māori worldview and many of

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the values are part of a narrative that doesn't fit neatly into categories. However, the intention is not to take a reductionist or isolated approach to cultural values but to try and gain an appreciation of their significance and the level of detail available to progress a plan change. In preparing the reports, it became obvious that all waterways are part of a wider cultural landscape that weaves people and the environment into a rich history of cultural and spiritual association.

Ultimately, the Regional Planning Committee will need to decide what the appropriate threshold is for outstanding cultural values. Any objectives, policies or rules that are proposed to support outstanding waterbodies will be subject to scrutiny and potential challenges by those who may be affected by a plan change.

Importance

The Waipawa River is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea, one of six large natural groups negotiating the settlement of Ngāti Kahungunu Treaty of Waitangi claims. It lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing.

The Waipawa River was significant for its resources and the inland access it provided. The river and adjacent lands were associated with the tipuna Te Whatuiapiti.

2. Spiritual Values

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, which was home to two taniwha. 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.

3. Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga

From the headwaters to the sea the Waipawa River is considered wāhi tapu.

There are registered wāhi tapu sites in proximity to the Makaroro dam site and within the wider Makaroro catchment (Makaroro is a tributary of the Waipawa and was the site of the proposed Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme). Wāhi Tapu sites extend along the Waipawa and Tukituki rivers to the mouth. Most of these locations are strategic pā sites, some on top of the surrounding hilltops and some near the rivers such as Ngawhakatatara Pā (also known as Island Pā).

4. Mahinga kai

The River was significant as a mahinga kai providing tuna, pātiki, fresh water koura, water cress and īnanga.

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.

Springhill Scenic Reserve

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.

5. Pā, Kāinga, ara

The Waipawa River provides an access way into the Ruahine Range through which the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea would cross into Mōkai Pātea (another Treaty entity based in Taihape). The river also provided access to resources in the Ruahine Range.

A number of archaeological sites indicating the presence of pā and kāinga have been recorded along Pourerere Road, and near the Waipawa township. Other pā have been recorded up river which show the strategic significance of the Waipawa River. Near the headwaters was Motu-o-Puku pā which belonged to the descendants of Te Rangitekahutia and the descendants of Te Upokoiri.

Pukehou Marae and Mataweka Marae were located near the Waipawa River. The great tipuna, Te Hauapu and his marae were not far from Mataweka. This was a fortified marae and Te Hauapu is buried there. Other ancestors are buried close to the river and there are two urupā further up the river.

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 indicating the presence of pā and kāinga.

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.

A trading post was set up on the river. Boats would travel up and down from the Tukituki River mouth.

6. Rohe boundary

The river also acted as a boundary.

7. Archaeology



Figure 1: Archaeological Sites on the Waipawa River – near Waipawa township.

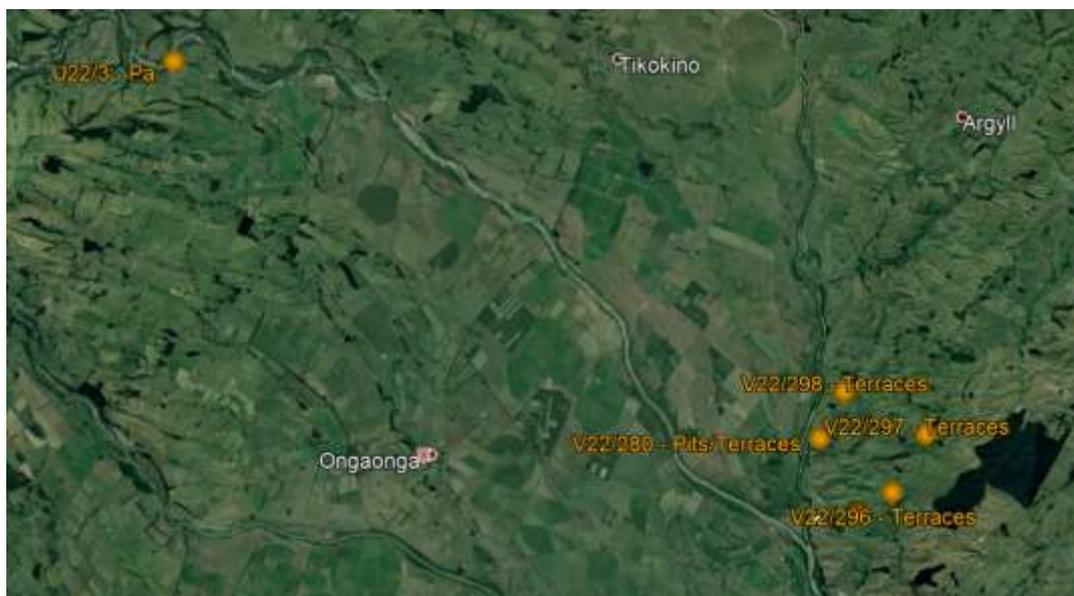


Figure 2: Archaeological Sites on the Waipawa River – above Waipawa township.

8. Statutory Acknowledgement Area of Interest



Figure 3: Heretaunga Tamatea Area of Interest

9. Resource Management Plans

The following tables list any relevant resource management plans developed by iwi/hapū, the regional council or territorial authorities. The tables include any specific provisions that apply to the Waipawa River. They do not include all of the general policies or rules that may apply. Water quality and water quantity provisions have been included as it is recognised that these aspects can significantly impact on cultural values.

Iwi and Hapū Resource Management Plans

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai: Marine & Freshwater Fisheries Strategic Plan

Mana Ake - An Expression of Kaitiakitanga, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga

Regional Resource Management Plan

Section 5.9 (Tukituki River Catchment) – various objectives, policies, limits and targets apply to water quantity and water quality

Catchments Sensitive to Animal Effluent Discharges (Schedule 6b)

Minimum Flow Rivers (Schedule 7)

Rivers Considered for Riparian Protection (Schedule 8)

Schedule 14c – Tukituki River Sub-catchments

Schedule 15 – Tukituki Plan Change 6 – Water Management Zones

Central Hawke's Bay District Plan

Appendix C – Schedule of sites of cultural significance to tāngata whenua – contains archaeological sites

Appendix H – Schedule of identified community facilities includes several marae – for information purposes only (no rules).

Attachment 2: Photographs – Waipawa River



Waipawa River at State Highway 50



Waipawa River gorge