

# Lake Waikaremoana

## Summary of Values

For Proposed Plan Change 7: Hawke's Bay Regional  
Resource Management Plan  
(Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change)

## **Lake Waikaremoana - Summary of Values**

### **For Proposed Plan Change 7: Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change)**

HBRC Publication Number: 5488

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## Purpose of Report

1. This report is a compilation of information previously documented on the values associated with Lake Waikaremoana during preparation of Proposed Plan Change 7 prior to its notification on 31 August 2019. It is one of a series of similar reports compiled for each of the respective proposed outstanding water bodies (OWB) identified in Plan Change 7.
2. The approach used by Hawke's Bay Regional Council to identify OWB in Hawke's Bay followed a process that began with a high level review documenting the values associated with 130 water bodies across the region. A short explanation is provided at the beginning of each section which discusses the relevant phase and whether Lake Waikaremoana was considered during that part of the process.
3. Not all OWB identified in Proposed Plan Change 7 were considered during each phase of the process. For clarity, an index table (Table 1) has been included in this report which sets out the relevant phases, report names, values and page numbers for the Lake Waikaremoana.
4. No new research or further information was commissioned for the purposes of compiling this report.
5. For further information on the Outstanding Water Body Identification Methodology and each of these phases, see the Plan Change 7 Section 32 Evaluation Report<sup>1</sup>.
6. **Table 1: Lake Waikaremoana index**

Phase	Included (yes/no)	Report name /date	Page numbers in associated report
High Level Review (Phase 1 & Phase 2)	Yes	Summary of Cultural Values Associated with Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay (March 2018)	51 - 54
		Summary of the Recreation, Landscape and Ecology Values Associated with Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay (March 2018)	27
Secondary Assessments (Phase 3)	Yes	Secondary assessment Lake Waikaremoana	All of report
Local Expert Panel (Phase 4)	Yes	Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay - Report of the Expert Panel (April 2019)	26 - 30
Final Evaluation (Phase 5)	Yes	Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change - selecting a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay (May 2019)	21, 22, 33, 37, 40, 42, 49, 55, 58, 67, 71, 74, 92, 100

## Plan Change 7 Overview

7. Hawke's Bay Regional Council has prepared an amendment to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP) to include a list of the region's outstanding water bodies, together with a framework which prescribes a high level of protection for these water bodies in future plan making. That change to the RRMP is referred to as 'Proposed Plan Change 7' or the 'Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change.'
8. The water bodies identified in the Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change have been proposed as the 'best of the best' within the region, featuring an exceptional cultural, spiritual, recreation, natural character, landscape, geology, or ecology value which is remarkable in Hawke's Bay.
9. Since commencing this OWB plan change project in early 2017, a significant amount of work has been undertaken to build a clearer picture of water bodies within the region and their potential for being classed as outstanding.
10. The Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change amends the RPS to reflect NPSFM provisions which require the protection of the significant values of outstanding water bodies. This special protection does not lessen the importance of, or value associated with other water bodies, which are managed through other parts of the Regional Resource Management Plan or Council work programme.
11. Further information about the background and purpose of proposed Plan Change 7 is online at [www.hbrc.govt.nz](http://www.hbrc.govt.nz) (search #owb).

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Outstanding-Water-Bodies/1.-Other-supporting-information/Section-32-Evaluation-Report.pdf>

## **Phase One & Phase Two: High Level Review & Summary of Values**

12. In June 2017, the Council embarked on a high level review documenting the cultural, spiritual, recreation, landscape, geological, natural character and ecology values associated with 130 water bodies across the region.
13. Phase 1 involved a thorough review of over ninety documents being completed. Those documents included Deeds of Treaty Settlements, statutory acknowledgements for Treaty settlements, customary uses reports, Waitangi Tribunal reports, and other documents produced in a national and regional context between 1979 and 2018.
14. This work built a clear picture of values associated with a wide range of water bodies across the region and their potential for being classified as outstanding, prior to short listing. This work culminated in a literature review with the following two tables summarising key values associated with 130 of the region's water bodies:
  - Table C1: Cultural Values Table – Summary of Cultural Values Associated with Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay.
  - Table R2: Recreation, landscape, Ecology Values Table – Summary of the Recreation, Landscape and Ecology Values Associated with Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay
15. Table C1 included all water bodies identified by name in reviewed documents, with a high level summary of the associated 'cultural and spiritual values'. This work was sent out to all Treaty settlement entities in Hawke's Bay in December 2017 for input prior to completion.
16. Table R2 included all water bodies identified by name in reviewed documents, with a high level summary of the associated recreation, landscape, geology and ecology values, and ratings assigned in this document.
17. Appendix 1 sets out the relevant extracts from Tables C1 and R2 for Lake Waikaremoana.

## **Phase Three: Refine List & Secondary Assessments**

18. In 2018, the high level review findings for 130 water bodies, and their associated values, were reported to the Council's Regional Planning Committee (RPC). The RPC selected a list of 22 candidate OWB to proceed forward a more detailed secondary assessment to see if any contained values that were clearly superior to other water bodies in Hawke's Bay.
19. The secondary assessment for Lake Waikaremoana is contained in Appendix 2.

## **Phase Four: Engagement & Local Expert Panel Process**

20. Phase 4 involved wider input from the public, iwi authorities, key stakeholders and territorial local authorities. Feedback from this process featured requests for an additional 20 water bodies to be identified as OWB.
21. In December 2018, Council staff contracted a local expert panel to evaluate, categorise and identify outstanding characteristics, for all value sets, from the list of 22 candidate OWB and the additional 20 water bodies put forward during engagement.
22. The local expert panel was appointed via nominations by key stakeholders, iwi authorities and city and district councils, and comprised six members<sup>2</sup> with good knowledge of the Hawke's Bay region.
23. The recommendations made by the panel were based on existing information, their local knowledge, and a set of assessment criteria they developed at their first meeting. The assessment criteria used by the panel to identify outstanding features is set out at the beginning of each subsection for each value set.
24. The expert panel found Lake Waikaremoana to have outstanding ecology, landscape, natural character, amenity and recreation, and cultural and spiritual values. Their findings are set out in Appendix 3.

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<sup>2</sup> Morry Black (Mauri Protection Agency), Matt Brady (DOC), John Cheyne (Te Taiao Environment), Andrew Curtis (Water Strategies Limited), Bernie Kelly (kayaking rep), Tom Winlove (Fish & Game Hawke's Bay)

## **Phase Five: Final Evaluation**

25. Phase Five saw a final evaluation carried out to assist the Council's Regional Planning Committee to select a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay, for inclusion in Proposed Plan Change 7.
26. This work summarised the key values of 42 water bodies nominated during Phases 3 and 4, and informed by
  - The secondary assessments
  - local expert panel findings
  - the values summary reports, and
  - stakeholder engagement.
27. The summary was presented by value-type, based on the work to date and in a format consistent with the direction given by Council.
28. Appendix 4 sets out the relevant extracts from the final evaluation for Lake Waikaremoana.

# Appendix 1: Tables C1 and R2 - Lake Waikaremoana

*Note: Appendix 1 contains extracts only - for further information please refer to the full reports.*



## Summary of cultural values associated with water bodies in Hawke's Bay

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## Summary of cultural values associated with water bodies in Hawke's Bay

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Prepared By:  
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### Referencing

When referencing in another report any of the values contained in this document, the author of that report must include the following text as a footnote to the referenced material:

“There are numerous water bodies in the Hawke’s Bay region where two or more iwi groups have agreed, shared interests and/or contested overlapping claims. By referring to these values it is not intended to imply any exclusive rights over a particular water body for one or more iwi group, nor does it confirm the validity of the claims of any group(s) over that water body. This information is being referred to solely for the purpose of identifying the important cultural and spiritual values identified by iwi groups in the region”.

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Waterbody / Region / Catchment	Treaty settlement entity	Commentary		Key values	
		<p><u>Key</u>            DOS = Deed of settlements, SA = statutory acknowledgements, TSL = Treaty settlement legislation, CUR = customary usage reports, WTR = Waitangi tribunal reports, OTHER = any other relevant documents</p> <p>No = waterbody not referred in document            N/A = No such document exists.</p> <p><b>NOTE 1:</b> The 'Key Values' column sets out a pool of eight key values, identified by the tāngata whenua representatives on the Council's Regional Planning Committee, which broadly reflect the most significant cultural values associated with water bodies. The relevant key values for each water body is listed in this column.</p> <p>See commentary column for further explanation about the identified key value for each waterbody.</p> <p><b>NOTE 2:</b> The HBRC is aware there are numerous areas, including waterbodies, where two or more iwi groups have agreed, shared interests and/or contested overlapping claims within the HBRC region. The information presented in The Table 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 over that waterbody. The information is solely for the purpose of recording important cultural</p>		<p>Note: key values as follows:</p> <p>Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga            Wai Tapu            Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata            Mahinga kai, Pa tuna            Pa, kāinga            Tauranga waka            Rohe Boundary            Battle site</p>	
Lake Waikaremoana  Hawke's Bay Wairoa	Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana	DOS	N/A	Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga Wai Tapu Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata Mahinga kai, Pa tuna Pa, kāinga Battle site	
		SA	N/A		
		TSL	N/A		
		CUS			
		WTR	<p><b>Lake Waikaremoana and District Scoping Report, Waitangi tribunal, 2001</b></p> <p>The many pā, urupā and wāhi tapu around the edge of Waikaremoana indicate a long history of habitation in the Waikaremoana region. The waters of Lake Waikaremoana are regarded as a taonga to the Tuhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu people.</p> <p>The western part lake Waikaremoana is called Wairauamoana, which is separated from the rest of the lake by the treacherous Straits of Manaia. To the south of the lake is the towering cliff Panekire. Te Onepoto pā was located near the outlet of the lake</p> <p>The creation of Waikaremoana was caused by Mahu's daughter who, having been changed into a taniwha, desperately struggled to get to the sea before the sun rose.</p> <p>Haumapuhia Falls to the south of the lake, previously was in the form of the taniwha that had created the lake. Nga Hoe a Kupe, 'one of the most significant groups of rocks adjacent to the shore'.</p> <p>Lake Waikaremoana is the scene of numerous battles. Ngāti Ruapani resided at the lake. Around 1660 Tuhoe arrived and a number of battles occurred resulting in a number of Ngāti Ruapani chiefs being killed. In 1823 Ngāti Ruapani were attacked on the northern shore of the lake, whereupon they fled to another fortified pā on the southern shores. In 1824, an infamous massacre occurred at Te Ana-o-Tikitiki (a cave on the northern shore of the lake) two Tuhoe hapu were living at the lake without defences and a great number of people were killed. Numerous battles occurred between Tuhoe and Ngāti Ruapani, with Ngāti Kahungunu came to the aid of Ngāti Ruapani. In 1826 peace was finally settled at the lake.</p> <p>Between 1865 and 1870 battles between the crown and the Pai Marire (mainly made up of Rongowhaakata, Tuhoe and Ruapani) Te Kooti was sheltered by Tuhoe. In 1870, Ngāti Kahungunu forces occupied Matuahu pā on the northern shores of the lake, destroying large amounts of food and gardens and running raids up into the Urewera from there.</p>		

		WTR	<p><b>Wai 894 Te Urewera, Waitangi tribunal Report, 2009</b></p> <p>Of most importance to the people of Lake Waikaremoana was Toi's descendant Mahu-tapoa-nui. Mahu and his family are described as the discoverers and very first occupants of the land around Lake Waikaremoana.</p> <p>It was from Mahu' daughter, Haumapuhia, that the name of the lake is derived. Haumapuhia, disobeyed Mahu when he asked his children to fetch water. As punishment she was drowned and turned into a taniwha. Her ceaseless thrashing on being turned into a taniwha on her struggles to find an outlet to the sea she upturned the hills. Her thrashing about led to the formation of the various bays, inlets and features of the present Lake, and agitated its waters – hence its name Waikaremoana (the sea of rippling waters).</p> <p>The high-born chief Ruapani is a significant tipuna who established his mana at Lake Waikaremoana after his encounter with Mahu. Ruapani's encounter with Mahu and his people was a significant moment in the history of the lake. Although Ruapani was young, Mahu immediately acknowledged his mana, and recognised his spiritual powers. To Ngāti Ruapani, the lake became his simply when he dipped his foot in it. As Ruapani said to Mahu : 'Kati ra kua maku nga rekereke i nga waikarekare o tenei moana' ('it is enough that my heels are made wet by the rippling waters of this sea').</p> <p>Mahu told his people of this saying soon afterwards, commenting on Ruapani's mistake in calling the lake a sea. But Mahu's hara (sin) in drawing attention to this mistake weighed on him, and to avoid retribution he decided to leave the area and went to the Bay of Plenty. He sent a messenger to Ruapani acknowledging his saying, and stating that his people would still like 'moana' to be part of the lake's name. Thus, Mahu conceded the lake to Ruapani</p> <p>Ngāti Ruapani established settlements around the shores of Waikaremoana, over generations. Pā constructed by Ngāti Ruapani families included Whakaari (to make known), Ma-tuahu (a place of worship), and Te Maara-a-te-atua (the gifts of the land from God)</p> <p>The southern shores of Lake Waikaremoana, were named Onepoto by Ruapani, as it reminded him of a beach at Turanganui. On the northern side of Waikaremoana there was a pā called Pukehuia. 'Pukehuia is a significant whanau name of Ngāi Tamaterangi.'</p> <p>Numerous battles occurred on the shores of Lake Waikaremoana, involving Tuhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu notably, the killing of Tuhoe Chiefs Te Umuariki and Kokotangiao Tuhoe at Hopuruahine (on the northern shore of the lake) and the massacre of Te Ana o Tikitiki. In 1828 a tatau pounamu was negotiated and peace settled in the region. In 1870 crown forces attacked Waikaremoana believing Te Kooti was there, and while very few were killed, they destroyed all pā, kāinga, and food supplies in the lake region.</p> <p>Lake Waikaremoana is also the home of a guardian spirit: Waikaremoana whanaunga kore ki runga; Kaore hoki i te roimata te pehia kei aku kamo; Me he Wai utuutu kite Wha-ngaro-manga e; Ko Haumapuhia te Tuoro e ngunguru, i raro ra e—a; I hokari nga ringa me nga waewae a Haumapuhia; katahi ka pokare nga wai, koia i kiia</p> <p>tona ingoa ko Waikaremoana (The sea of rippling waters that is beholden to no one is above; The tears well up in my eyes and I am unable to suppress them; Like a reservoir of water at Te Wha-ngaro-manga; Hamapuhia is the guardian spirit murmuring below Hamapuhia stretched out her arms and legs; and the waters were agitated and disturbed; that is why the name Waikaremoana was given, the sea of rippling waters).</p>	
		OTHER	<p><b>Statement taken by Kicky Kirikiri who spoke to one of the Kaumatua at Ruapani 18 July 2017</b></p> <p>Lake Waikaremoana was formed by Haumapuhia, daughter of Maahu who tried to reach the sea before the sun rose when she turned to stone. The Lake is of extreme significance to Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana with the Kaumatua stating "<i>Our people</i></p>	

			<p><i>see themselves as being a part of the Lake and the Lake being a part of us”.</i></p> <p>There are numerous sites of waahi tapu around the lake and hapu and kāinga were dotted around the Lake in the days prior to it becoming a part of the National Park. Patekaha is tapu in that the seriously ill were sent there and it is a urupā. Urupā are all around the lake in amongst the hills and caves.</p> <p>History tells of the people who lived on its shores, cultivated the land, fought and died there. Every bay, valley, point, hill and Mountain have their stories to tell not only with the Crown but also with neighbouring Iwi so the whole area is sacred to our people.</p> <p>There was a massacre at Tikitiki where Ruapani from outside of Waikaremoana killed the old men, women and children and threw the bodies down the cliff into the Lake. At Tumatawhero, Onepoto people fleeing the constabulary who were hunting Te Kooti, were shot as they tried to flee in canoes.</p> <p>Waikaremoana spring water is found all around the region. This is known as the Lake waters were dyed and the coloured water was found all around the Waikaremoana region, Tuai, at the two Marae, on Maori land in the area and at Ruakituri and Te Reinga and further afield.</p> <p>The spring at Waimako Marae also feeds the Tuai village via the Wairoa District Council waterline. Springs at Piripaua feed the homes down there.</p> <p>Hydro stations at Kaitawa, Tuai and Piripaua use these waters for power on the national grid. It is the largest natural reservoir in the region.</p>	
Lake Waikaremoana	Te Rohe o Te Wairoa	DOS	<p>Lake Waikaremoana is situated 65 km north of Wairoa in the Te Urewera National Park. It is significant to Te Rohe o Te Wairoa who have a long history of association with the lake.</p> <p>The Waikaretaheke River is of spiritual significance to the iwi and hapu of Te Rohe.o Te Wairoa. The creation story for the Waikaretaheke River is linked with the taniwha, Haumapuhia, and the creation of the Lake Waikaremoana.</p>	<p>Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga</p> <p>Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata</p>
Hawke's Bay		SA	Yes – same as DOS	
Wairoa		TSL	N/A	
		CUS		
		WTR		
		OTHER		
Lake Waikaremoana	Tūhoe	DOS	<p>Lake Waikaremoana is located in the Te Urewera National Park and is culturally significant to Tūhoe who have a long association with the lake. There were many Pā, kāinga and food supplies around the lake, in particular, colonies of kawau at Waikareiti and Waikaremoana were spiritually significant to Tūhoe, while young kawau at other colonies were a customary food source.</p>	<p>Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga</p> <p>Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata</p> <p>Mahinga kai, Pa tuna</p> <p>Pa, kāinga</p> <p>Battle site</p>
Hawke's Bay		SA	N/A	
Wairoa		TSL	N/A	
		CUS		
		WTR	<p><b>Lake Waikaremoana and District Scoping Report, Waitangi tribunal, 2001</b></p> <p>The many pā, urupā and wāhi tapu around the edge of Waikaremoana indicate a long history of habitation in the Waikaremoana region. The waters of Lake Waikaremoana are regarded as a taonga to the Tuhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu people.</p> <p>The western part lake Waikaremoana is called Wairauamoana, which is separated from the rest of the lake by the treacherous Straits of Manaia. To the south of the lake is the towering cliff Panekire. Te Onepoto pā was located near the outlet of the lake</p>	

			<p>The creation of Waikaremoana was caused by Mahu's daughter who, having been changed into a taniwha, desperately struggled to get to the sea before the sun rose.</p> <p>Haumapuhia Falls to the south of the lake, previously was in the form of the taniwha that had created the lake. Nga Hoe a Kupe, 'one of the most significant groups of rocks adjacent to the shore'.</p> <p>Lake Waikaremoana is the scene of numerous battles. Ngāti Ruapani resided at the lake. Around 1660 Tuhoe arrived and a number of battles occurred resulting in a number of Ngāti Ruapani chiefs being killed. In 1823 Ngāti Ruapani were attacked on the northern shore of the lake, whereupon they fled to another fortified pā on the southern shores. In 1824, an infamous massacre occurred at Te Ana-o-Tikitiki (a cave on the northern shore of the lake) two Tuhoe hapu were living at the lake without defences and a great number of people were killed. Numerous battles occurred between Tuhoe and Ngāti Ruapani, with Ngāti Kahungunu came to the aid of Ngāti Ruapani. In 1826 peace was finally settled at the lake.</p> <p>Between 1865 and 1870 battles between the crown and the Pai Marire (mainly made up of Rongowhaakata, Tuhoe and Ruapani) Te Kooti was sheltered by Tuhoe. In 1870, Ngāti Kahungunu forces occupied Matuahu pā on the northern shores of the lake, destroying large amounts of food and gardens and running raids up into the Urewera from there.</p>	
		OTHER		
<p>Lake Waikaremoana</p> <p>Hawke's Bay</p> <p>Wairoa</p>	<p>Ngāti Tāmanuhiri</p>	DOS	<p>Ngāti Tāmanuhiri have ancestral and customary connections from Paritu in the south to Pouawa in the north, and inland to Tutamoe and onto the headwaters of the Motu, Waipaoa and Waioeka rivers, stretching towards Lake Waikaremoana.</p> <p>1865 Crown forces marched on the Turanga pā at Waerenga a Hika. A group, numbering up to several hundred, escaped to Lake Waikaremoana. At least 71 of the pā's occupants were killed during the five-day siege.</p>	<p>Pa, kāinga</p> <p>Battle site</p>
		SA	No	
		TSL	No	
		CUS		
		WTR		
		OTHER		

## Summary of recreation, landscape and ecology values associated with water bodies in Hawke's Bay

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## Summary of recreation, landscape and ecology values associated with water bodies in Hawke's Bay

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Waterbody / Region / Catchment	Treaty settlement entity group(s) with linkages back to waterbody	Commentary		Key values
		<p><u>Key</u></p> <p>64NZR = 64 New Zealand Rivers – A Scenic Evaluation</p> <p>RRS = New Zealand Recreational River Survey</p> <p>MAF &amp; F = Submission on the Draft Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers of National Importance by MAFF</p> <p>W&amp;SR = National Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers</p> <p>RiVAS = River Values Assessment System</p> <p>LOR &amp; L = A List of Rivers and Lakes Deserving Inclusion in a Schedule of Protected Waters</p> <p>HTF = Headwater Trout Fisheries in New Zealand</p> <p>WONI = Potential Waterbodies of National Importance</p> <p>RAMSAR = Wetlands in NZ which meet the Ramsar criteria</p> <p>W&amp;WH = Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat of Hawke's Bay Rivers</p>		
Lake Waikaremoana  Hawkes Bay Wairoa	Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana	64NZR	N/A	Recreation (angling) Geological feature Landscape
		RRS	N/A	
	Te Rohe o Te Wairoa	MAF&F	Nationally important New Zealand lake supporting salmonid fisheries (identified as important for both angling effort (use) and quality)	
		W&SR	N/A	
	Tūhoe	LOR&L	Excluded assessing waters in national parks due to protection by virtue of the surrounding land.	
		HTF	No	
	Ngāi Tāmanuhiri	WONI	Potential water body of national importance for water dependent geodiversity and geothermal features (geodiversity and geothermal features) Potential water body of national importance for recreation Potential water body of national importance for scenic value	
		RAMSAR	No	
		W&WH	N/A	
		RiVAS	No	
	OTHER	<p><b>Geo preservation inventory</b></p> <p>Lake Waikaremoana. The largest debris dammed lake in the region. A scenic lake with original vegetation and no erosion. <b>Classification: Nationally significant.</b></p> <p>Waikaremoana landslide. Landslide responsible for damming the Waikaretaheke River and forming Lake Waikaremoana. Unusual caves and shelters beneath large blocks. <b>Classification: Regionally significant</b></p>		





### Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change

#### **Candidate List of Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay – Secondary Assessments for:**

Heretaunga Aquifer, Karamu Stream, Lake Whakakī, Lake Whatumā, Lake Waikaremoana, Lake Tūtira (including Aropaoanui River + Papakiri Stream), Lake Waikareiti, Lower Ngaruroro River (below Whanawhana), Mangahauanga Stream, Makirikiri River, Porangahau River, Ruakituri River, Ruataniwha Aquifer, Taruarau River, Te Whanganui a Orotū (Ahuriri Estuary), Tukituki River, Tutaekuri River, Upper Mohaka River, Upper Ngaruroro River (above Whanawhana), Waipawa River, Waipunga River, Wairoa River.

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## Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change

### **Candidate List of Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay – Secondary Assessments for:**

Heretaunga Aquifer, Karamu River, Lake Whakakā , Lake Whatumā, Lake Waikaremoana, Lake Tūtira (including Aropaoanui River + Papakiri Stream), Lake Waikareiti, Lower Ngaruroro River (below Whanawhana), Mangahauanga Stream, Makirikiri River, Porangahau River, Ruakituri River, Ruataniwha Aquifer, Taruarau River , Te Whanganui a Orotū (Ahuriri Estuary), Tukituki River, Tutaekuri River, Upper Mohaka River, Upper Ngaruroro River (above Whanawhana), Waipawa River, Waipunga River, Wairoa River.

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# Lake Waikaremoana



## Key Values

Cultural

Recreation (angling, boating)

Ecology (wildlife, dune vegetation)

Landscape (scenic, geological feature)

**Table 1: List of publications reviewed**

Year	Name	Author
1971	Lake Waikaremoana Act	New Zealand Legislation
1982	Submission on the Draft Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers of National Importance	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
1986	A List of Rivers and Lakes Deserving Inclusion in A Schedule of Protected Waters	Grindell & Guest
2001	Lake Waikaremoana and District Scoping Report	E. Cox, Waitangi Tribunal
2004	Potential Water Bodies of National Importance	Ministry for the Environment
2004	Potential Water Bodies of National Importance for Recreation Value	Ministry for the Environment
2009	Angler Usage of Lake and River Fisheries Managed by Fish & Game New Zealand: Results from the 2007/08 National Angling Survey- NIWA	M. Unwin
2009	Wai 894 Te Urewera	Waitangi Tribunal Report
2011	East Coast Bay of Plenty Conservancy Science & Research Prospectus 2011	Department of Conservation
2011	Ngai Tāmanuhiri deed of settlement + documents schedule	Ngai Tāmanuhiri and the Crown
2012	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Statutory Acknowledgement	Ngai Tāmanuhiri
2013	Tūhoe Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims	Ngāi Tūhoe and the Crown
2013	Waikaremoana Power Stations	Engineering Heritage New Zealand
2014	Lake Waikaremoana 5 Year Monitoring Plan	Genesis Energy
2014	Lake Waikaremoana Shoreline Vegetation Monitoring 2014 – Volume 1	Wildland Consultants

2015	Waikaremoana Power Scheme: 2014/15 Environmental Report	Genesis Energy
2016	New Zealand Geo-preservation Inventory	Geological Society of New Zealand
2016	The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	Global Species Programme, various scientists and partners worldwide
2016	Te Urewera - Lake Waikaremoana – Great Walks	Department of Conservation
2016	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa Deed of Settlement + Documents Schedule	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa and the Crown
2017	Assessment of Lakes in the Hawke’s Bay Region using Lake SPI	NIWA
2017	Statement by Kaumatua at Ruapani	K. Kirikiri
2017	Waikaremoana Lakes Fishery	Fish and Game New Zealand
2018	Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA)	Hawke’s Bay Regional Council
2018	Lake Waikaremoana Trout Fishing	NZ fishing website
2018	Eel numbers drop at Waikaremoana	Gisborne Herald
2018	Great Walks	Department of Conservation

## Discussion

### *Purpose of report*

1. The purpose of this report is to assist the RPC members to determine whether any of the values of Lake Waikaremoana 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 Lake Waikaremoana 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. Lake Waikaremoana is situated in *Te Urewera* surrounded by pristine native forest and spectacular mountain ridges, and is often referred to as a ‘jewel in the crown’ of New Zealand landscapes. The name Lake Waikaremoana means the sea of rippling waters.
4. Lake Waikaremoana has significant cultural values with many pā, urupā and wāhi tapu sites located around its edge. It was the scene of many battles. Legend tells of how Lake Waikaremoana was created. Having been turned into a taniwha, Haumapuhia, desperately tried to find an outlet to the sea before the sun rose. Her ceaseless thrashing upturned the hills and formed the various bays, inlets and features we see today.
5. The lake was formed by a massive landslide approximately 2,200 years ago which blocked a narrow gorge along the Waikaretaheke River. It is the North Island’s deepest lake, reaching depths of 248 m, and Hawke’s Bay’s largest lake, with a surface area of around 51 km<sup>2</sup>. The lake has exceptional water quality with a resident time of approximately 8 years.
6. Lake Waikaremoana is the primary hydro-storage lake for the Waikaremoana Power Scheme (WPS), which was commissioned in 1929. The WPS comprises three hydro power stations which generate a combined output of 138 MW. Lake levels are controlled by the WPS and in 1946 the level of Lake Waikaremoana was artificially lowered by 5 m.
7. Despite the hydroelectric generation, the Lake is highly valued for a range of recreational activities which can occur in a natural and scenic setting. The three to four day hike around Lake Waikaremoana is one of the “10 Great Walks of New Zealand”, with a high number of international visitors coming to this area each year.

### *Location*

8. Lake Waikaremoana located in the south eastern corner of *Te Urewera*, 60 km northwest of Wairoa. The location and extent of Lake Waikaremoana can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, below.



Figure 1: Location of Lake Waikaremoana



Figure 2: Extent of Lake Waikaremoana

### Cultural values \*

9. Lake Waikaremoana is significant to Tūhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu. The waters are regarded as a taonga. Of great importance is the ancestor Mahu-tapoa-nui. Mahu and his family are described as the discoverers and very first occupants of the land around Lake Waikaremoana.
10. It was from Mahu's daughter, Haumapuhia, that the name of the lake is derived. Haumapuhia, disobeyed Mahu when he asked his children to fetch water. As punishment she was drowned and turned into a taniwha. Her ceaseless thrashing on being turned into a taniwha on her struggles to find an outlet to the sea she upturned the hills. Her thrashing about led to the formation of the various bays, inlets and features of the present Lake, and agitated its waters – hence its name Waikaremoana (the sea of rippling waters).
11. There were numerous kāinga and cultivations around the perimeter of Lake Waikaremoana and the many pā, urupā, and wāhi tapu indicate a long history of habitation. Lake Waikaremoana traditionally supported a small population but also provided important seasonal food resources.
12. In 1954, the catchment areas of Lake Waikaremoana, Lake Waikareiti and other Crown reserves were gazetted as a national park. The lake bed and Māori enclaves were not included in the park gazettement.
13. Recently, Te Urewera ceased to be a national park and is vested in itself as its own legal identity. The purpose is to establish and preserve in perpetuity a legal identity and protected status for Te Urewera for its intrinsic worth, its distinctive natural and cultural values, the integrity of those values, and for its national importance.
14. Attachment 1 contains a more detailed explanation of the cultural values associated with Lake Waikaremoana.

### Recreation values

15. Lake Waikaremoana is popular for a range of recreational activities including angling, boating and swimming. It is nationally renowned for tramping and is identified as one of the Great Walks of New Zealand which are premier tracks that pass through diverse and spectacular scenery.
16. In 2004, Lake Waikaremoana was recognised as a Potential Water Body of National Importance for recreation by the Ministry for the Environment. As part of this study, an internet survey was undertaken specifically targeting members of national recreational groups. Survey results found that Lake Waikaremoana was the third most popular water body in the country.
17. The main recreational activities which take place on Lake Waikaremoana are discussed in more detail below.

### Boating

18. Lake Waikaremoana is popular for a range of boating activities such as canoeing, kayaking and yachting. There are a number of commercial operations running canoeing and kayaking trips in this area, which range from several hours to several days.

\* 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.



## Angling

19. The waters of Lake Waikaremoana are highly valued as a trout fishery, offering pristine lake fishing with spectacular scenery and the chance to catch trophy sized trout.
20. The lake is well stocked with both rainbow and brown trout which form two distinct fisheries. Brown trout dominate the edges of the lake and rainbow trout dominate the deeps parts, providing a range of fishing experiences which allows good fishing from the shore or on boats.
21. The clear pristine water is a key feature of Lake Waikaremoana's trout fishery, allowing anglers to stalk around the shoreline to 'spot' and 'fish' the brown trout feeding in the shallow lake margins. The surrounding hills, bluffs and native bushland provides wilderness fishing conditions highly valued by anglers.
22. The average size of brown trout in Lake Waikaremoana is 2 kg, with some reaching over 4.5 kg in size. Generally, brown trout tend to be larger than rainbow trout with the average size of rainbow trout around 1 kg, reaching a maximum of 3 kg in size.
23. The Lake Waikaremoana trout fishery was stocked with both brown and rainbow trout until 1998 when the fishery was considered to be self-sustaining. However, annually a number of tagged fish are still released into the Lake each year so Fish and Game can assess trout growth.
24. In 1982, Lake Waikaremoana was identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as being potentially nationally important as a salmonid fishery for both usage and fish quality.
25. In 1986, the Government released a finalised list of rivers and lakes with outstanding wild, scenic, recreational or other natural characteristics that should be protected. Lake Waikaremoana was excluded from this assessment due to its location in the Te Urewera National Park.

## Tramping

26. The Lake Waikaremoana Walk is a 44 km tramping track which passes through the largest area of native forest in the North Island while providing spectacular views over the lake. The track takes three to four days to complete, attracting a high number of international visitors each year.
27. The track is classified as one of New Zealand's Great Walks with 5 huts located around the lake. There are 10 'Great Walks' in New Zealand which are premier tracks managed and maintained by the Department of Conservation. The Great Walks are scattered in the most impressive and remote natural environments across the country.
28. There is also a network of short walking tracks which range from ten minutes to ten hours at Lake Waikaremoana.

## Ecology values

29. Lake Waikaremoana as an exceptional lake ecosystem which is one of the best examples of diverse aquatic vegetation in a large, deep, clear lake in the North Island.
30. The lake is presently free of the most invasive introduced aquatic pests, weeds and fish. However, the lake weed *Lagarosiphon major*, poses a major threat which has the potential to seriously compromise Lake Waikaremoana's ecological and recreational values.
31. In 2014, a weed cordon was installed at the Home Bay boat ramp to reduce the risk of aquatic weeds entering the lake at this point and spreading.

## Fish

32. Recorded native fish in Lake Waikaremoana include the short finned eel, common bully, koaro and long-finned eel. The numbers of eels are currently thought to be very low. In order to increase eel numbers, an eel by-pass has been installed on the Whakamarino tip gate, which allows eels to safely migrate downstream avoiding Piripaua Power Station.
33. Up until 1998, Lake Waikaremoana was stocked with brown and rainbow trout annually by Fish and Game New Zealand. The Lake Waikaremoana trout fishery is now considered to be self-sustaining. Native smelt, not naturally present in Waikaremoana, were introduced in 1948 to provide additional food for the trout.

## Wildlife

34. Mallard ducks, paradise ducks, white-faced herons and the globally endangered blue duck are all present at Lake Waikaremoana. However, population numbers are not known.
35. Both of New Zealand's rare native bat species, the long-tailed bat and short-tailed bat, are present in the wider park area.

## Aquatic plants

36. Lake Waikaremoana contains one of the best examples of diverse aquatic vegetation for this type of lake in the North Island, with a total of twenty-two species of submerged plants having been recorded in the lake.
37. The lake has excellent indigenous turf communities and is considered to have similar characteristics to a pristine lake in the South Island, with its high native species diversity and little apparent impact from invasive pest plants, introduced fish, or land-use.
38. The vegetation in Lake Waikaremoana occupies an average depth range of 18 -19 m, where conditions are favourable. A well-developed low growing turf community starts above the water in places, extending to a depth of around 3 m. The most abundant species in this turf community are *Isoetes kirkii*, *Lilaeopsis ruthiana*, *Eleocharis pusilla*, *Pilularia novae-hollandiae*, and *Glossostigma diandrum*. There are signs of the invasive species *Elodea* (*Elodea canadensis*) in places.
39. Between 7 and 21 metres a native charophyte community exists, with *Chara australis* and *Chara globularis* forming extensive underwater meadows. The nationally rarer *Nitella opaca* is present in the charophyte community.
40. The submerged/shallow area at the lake edge, also known as the littoral zone, comprises 15% of the lake's surface area. Aquatic macrophytes are present around almost the entire perimeter of the lake and are important contributors to the primary productivity of the lake.
41. In 2017, NIWA assessed the condition of eleven lakes within the Hawke's Bay Region using the LakeSPI method. The LakeSPI (Lakes Submerged Plant Indicators) is based on a principle that the ecological condition of a particular lake in New Zealand can be characterised by the composition of submerged aquatic plants in them.
42. Using this method, NIWA found the ecological condition of Lake Waikaremoana to be in extremely good condition, with a high LakeSPI score of 74%. Lake Waikaremoana was the second highest ranked lake in the Hawke's Bay Region, second only to the Kaweka West Lake.

## Invertebrates

43. The macroinvertebrate community in the lake comprises almost entirely molluscs and insects with a smaller number of oligochaetes. Koura (freshwater crayfish) are also present in the lake.

## Landscape / scenic values

44. Lake Waikaremoana is a large clear sparkling blue lake set in the 225,000 hectares of *Te Urewera* which is the largest untouched native forest reserve in the North Island. Attachment 2 contains photographs of Lake Waikaremoana.
45. Lake Waikaremoana is renowned for its stunning scenery and is often referred to as 'the jewel in the crown' of New Zealand landscapes. The lake is surrounded by the Ngamoko and Panekiri mountain ranges which contain spectacular rock bluffs and ridges and native forest that is a mix of rātā, rimu, tawa and silver beech. Panekire Bluff is a notable feature and popular walk that provides impressive views of the lake and mountains.
46. The Waikaretaheke River is the natural outlet from Lake Waikaremoana. Below the lake's outlet, the river has cut into the landslide debris creating a very steep, incised and fast-flowing river system.
47. In 1946, the lake level of Lake Waikaremoana was artificially lowered by 5 m exposing large areas of lake bed. The forest is regenerating along the shore in these areas.
48. In 2004, the Ministry for the Environment identified The Lake Waikaremoana as a Potential Water Body of National Importance for its scenic values.

### **Geological features**

49. Lake Waikaremoana was created around 2,200 years ago when a wedge of sandstone and siltstone, believed to be nearly 8 km wide long and 4 km wide, blocked the course of the Waikaretaheke River. The lake is located 610 m above sea level, containing around 9 cubic kilometres of water to a depth about 256m.
50. In 2004, the Ministry for the Environment identified Lake Waikaremoana as a Potential Water Body of National Importance for geodiversity features.
51. The National Geo-preservation Inventory, which identifies and ranks geological features according to their relative significance, refers to Lake Waikaremoana as a very scenic lake with original vegetation and no erosion. The following features are classified as nationally and regionally significant on the inventory:
  - Feature 1: Largest debris dammed lake in the region (nationally significant)
  - Feature 2: The landslide responsible for damming the Waikaretaheke River and forming Lake Waikaremoana and the unusual caves and shelters beneath large blocks (regionally significant).

### **Naturalness/intactness of waterbody**

52. Lake Waikaremoana is the primary hydro-storage lake for the Waikaremoana Power Scheme (WPS), which was commissioned in 1929. In 1946 the lake level was artificially lowered by 5 m which exposed large flat areas of soft delta-sediment shorelines. These areas are currently regenerating forest vegetation or are used as sites for huts, tracks, camping grounds and other tourism assets.
53. Despite this, Lake Waikaremoana is located in *Te Urewera* which is the largest untouched native forest reserve in the North Island, and the surrounding area has high natural character values.

### **Water Quality**

54. Water quality in the lake is very good due to the largely pristine nature of the surrounding catchment area i.e. being entirely contained within *Te Urewera*. The lake is clear and blue with very low levels of nutrients and algae.
55. Water quality is monitored every 15 minutes via a remote water quality monitoring buoy on the lake. The buoy streams a range of measurements in near-real time to Hawke's Bay Regional Councils website.
56. The buoy is located south of Maurinu Point at the western end of Te Whero Bay. It provides information at different depths on oxygen, turbidity, algal concentrations, light penetration and temperature. It is also a weather station.
57. Data collected from the buoy improves understanding around the water quality dynamics in the lake, phytoplankton biomass, temperature stratification and mixing, and the potential for large flood events to impact on the lake's ecology and the quality of the trout fishery.
58. Currently Lake Waikaremoana has a trophic level of less than 2 which means the water quality is very good.



*Values Summary*

<b>Overarching Value</b>	<b>Sub-value</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Outstanding Yes/no</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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

## Lake Waikaremoana – Cultural Values Report



### Key Cultural Values

Spiritual Values

Wāhi Tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu

Mahinga kai

Pā, Kāinga, ara

Rohe boundary

**Table 1: List of documents reviewed**

Year	Name	Author
1999	Rangahaua Whanui District 4: Te Urewera, Waitangi Tribunal Rangahaua Whanui Series	Anita Miles
2001	Lake Waikaremoana and District Scoping Report	Waitangi Tribunal
2009	Wai 894: Te Urewera Waitangi Tribunal Report	Waitangi Tribunal
2010	Wai 894: Te Urewera Pre-publication, Part 2	Waitangi Tribunal
2011	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Deed of Settlement documents	Ngai Tāmanuhiri and the Crown
2013	Tūhoe Deed of Settlement documents	Tūhoe and the Crown
2015	Wai 894: Te Urewera Pre-publication, Part 6	Waitangi Tribunal
2016	Iwi and hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa Deed of settlement + documents schedule	Iwi and Hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa and the Crown.
2018	<a href="http://www.ngaituhoe.iwi.nz/te-urewera-management">http://www.ngaituhoe.iwi.nz/te-urewera-management</a>	Tūhoe

## 1. Introduction \*

### *Purpose*

The purpose of this report is to assist the RPC members to determine whether any of the cultural values associated with Lake Waikaremoana 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 Lake Waikaremoana in those documents referred to in Table 1, above.

The report summarises the cultural values associated with Lake Waikaremoana into a series of categories. It is recognised that isolating the values into categories can be problematic from a Māori worldview and many of 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 water bodies 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*

Lake Waikaremoana is significant to Tūhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu. The waters are regarded as a taonga. Of great importance is the ancestor Mahu-tapoa-nui. Mahu and his family are described as the discoverers and very first occupants of the land around Lake Waikaremoana.

It was from Mahu's daughter, Haumapuhia, that the name of the lake is derived. Haumapuhia, disobeyed Mahu when he asked his children to fetch water. As punishment she was drowned and turned into a taniwha. Her ceaseless thrashing on being turned into a taniwha on her struggles to find an outlet to the sea she upturned the hills. Her thrashing about led to the formation of the various bays, inlets and features of the present Lake, and agitated its waters – hence its name Waikaremoana (the sea of rippling waters).

The high-born chief Ruapani is a significant tipuna who established his mana at Lake Waikaremoana after an encounter with Mahu. Although Ruapani was young, Mahu immediately acknowledged his mana, and recognised his spiritual powers. This was a significant moment in the history of the lake. (Wai 894 Report).

There were numerous kainga and cultivations around the perimeter of Lake Waikaremoana and the many pā, urupā, and wāhi tapu indicate a long history of habitation. Lake Waikaremoana supported a small population but provided important seasonal food resources (Miles).

### *Hydro-Power Scheme*

The Waikaremoana hydro-electric power development was completed between 1929 and 1948. It consists of three power stations (Tuai, Piripaua, and Kaitawa) fed from Lake Waikaremoana.

The Waikaremoana hydro project had significant environmental and cultural impacts. The Waitangi Tribunal found that the Crown had the lake level permanently lowered without consultation, consent, or compensation, even though this had serious long term effects on fisheries and the land around the lake, and did significant spiritual damage to the people of the lake and their taonga (Wai 894 Report).

### *National Park*

In 1954, the catchment areas of Lake Waikaremoana, Lake Waikareiti and other Crown reserves were gazetted as a national park. The lake bed and Māori enclaves were not included in the park gazettement. The Crown had leased the lake bed, which was managed by the Department of Conservation.

\* 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.

## Te Urewera

More recently, the Te Urewera Act replaces the Te Urewera National Parks Act for the governance and management of Te Urewera.

Te Urewera ceases to be a national park and is vested in itself as its own legal identity. Te Urewera will own itself in perpetuity with the Board to speak as its voice to provide governance and management in accordance with the principles of the Act.

The purpose of the Act is to establish and preserve in perpetuity a legal identity and protected status for Te Urewera for its intrinsic worth, its distinctive natural and cultural values, the integrity of those values, and for its national importance, and in particular to:

- Strengthen and maintain the connection between Tūhoe and Te Urewera; and
- Preserve as far as possible the natural features and beauty of Te Urewera, the integrity of its indigenous ecological systems and biodiversity, and its historical and cultural heritage; and
- Provide for Te Urewera as a place for public use and enjoyment, for recreation, learning, and spiritual reflection, and as an inspiration for all.

Te Taraipara o Waikaremoana is endorsed to represent the marae and hapū of Waikaremoana and the whānau that whakapapa to them. The current marae membership includes Waimako Marae, Te Kūhā Tārewa Marae, Te Pūtere Marae, and Te Whānau a Eria from Nātapa.

## 2. Spiritual Values

Lake Waikaremoana is home of the guardian spirit Haumapuhia:

*Waikaremoana whanaunga kore ki runga; Kaore hoki i te roimata te pehia kei aku kamo; Me he Wai utuutu kite Wha-ngaro-manga e; Ko Haumapuhia te Tuoro e ngunguru, i raro ra e—a; I hokari nga ringa me nga waewae a Haumapuhia; katahi ka pokare nga wai, koia i kiia tona ingoa ko Waikaremoana*

*The sea of rippling waters that is beholden to no one is above; The tears well up in my eyes and I am unable to suppress them; Like a reservoir of water at Te Wha-ngaro-manga; Hamapuhia is the guardian spirit murmuring below Hamapuhia stretched out her arms and legs; and the waters were agitated and disturbed; that is why the name Waikaremoana was given, the sea of rippling waters.*

Haumapuhia Falls to the south of the lake, previously was in the form of the taniwha that had created the lake.

Colonies of kawau at Waikareiti and Waikaremoana were spiritually significant to Tūhoe.

Nga Hoe a Kupe is one of the most significant groups of rocks adjacent to the shore.

## 3. Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu,

There are numerous sites of waahi tapu around the lake.

Urupā are all around the lake in amongst the hills and caves.

Patekaha is tapu in that the seriously ill were sent there and it is an urupā.

## 4. Mahinga kai

There were many food supplies around the lake, in particular, young kawau were a customary food source.

## 5. Pā, Kāinga, ara

Pā and kāinga were dotted around the lake prior to it becoming a part of the National Park.

Ngāti Ruapani established settlements around the shores of Waikaremoana, over generations. Pā constructed by Ngāti Ruapani families included:

- Whakaari (to make known)
- Ma-tuahū (a place of worship)
- Te Maara-a-te-atua (the gifts of the land from God).

On the northern side of Waikaremoana there was a pā called Pukehuia.

In the 1820s, Tūhoe built a fully fortified pā on the lake at Onepoto named Te Pou o Tumatawhero, securing access to the lake from the Wairoa side.

## 6. Conflict

Lake Waikaremoana has been the scene of numerous battles. The history of the conquest of the Waikaremoana district mainly involved three tribes: Tūhoe, Ngāti Kahungunu, and Ngāti Ruapani. Their relationship was and is a complicated one. The status and complicated identity of Ngāti Ruapani, vis-à-vis their Tūhoe and Ngāti Kahungunu neighbours, seems to be a particularly contested issue (Waitangi Tribunal).

Around 1660 Tūhoe arrived and a number of battles occurred resulting in a number of Ngāti Ruapani chiefs being killed.

In 1823 Ngāti Ruapani were attacked on the northern shore of the lake, whereupon they fled to another fortified pā on the southern shores.

In 1824, an infamous massacre occurred at Te Ana-o-Tikitiki (a cave on the northern shore of the lake) where two Tūhoe hapū were living at the lake without defences and a great number of people were killed.

Numerous other battles occurred between Tūhoe and Ngāti Ruapani, with Ngāti Kahungunu often coming to the aid of Ngāti Ruapani. In 1826 inter-tribal peace was finally settled at the lake (Waitangi Tribunal).

In 1865 Crown forces marched on the Turanga pā at Waerenga a Hika. A group, numbering up to several hundred, escaped to Lake Waikaremoana. At least 71 of the pā's occupants were killed during the five-day siege (Ngāi Tāmanuhiri Deed of Settlement)

There were a series of engagements. The most significant, in January 1866, at Te Kopani near the southern shore of Lake Waikaremoana, involved the deaths of at least 40–50 Māori. It ranks among the most grim battles in the New Zealand Wars, involving more deaths in battle than the entire campaign against Te Kooti in Te Urewera. The Waitangi Tribunal found that the Crown was wholly at fault, attacking people who were simply retreating or defending themselves.

We cannot over-emphasise the reprehensible nature of the wholesale destruction and killing by Crown forces. Grave breaches of Treaty principle were involved in these events.

In 1870 crown forces again attacked Waikaremoana believing Te Kooti was there, and while very few were killed, they destroyed all pā, kāinga, and food supplies in the lake region (Waitangi Tribunal).

## 7. Rohe boundary

Intermarriage notwithstanding, it appears that Tūhoe, Ruapani, and Kahungunu have a long history of disputing the ownership of the Waikaremoana basin and, consequently, their respective tribal boundaries.

In an account detailed in the Waitangi Tribunal Rangahaua Whanui Series, the Tūhoe chief Tutakangahau stated that a boundary was laid down between Tūhoe–Ruapani and Ngāti Hinemanuhiri–Ngāti Kahungunu at Kuhatarewa and Turi o Kahu. Turi o Kahu is a hill that stands at Te Kuha Pa, Waikaremoana, while Kuhatarewa is a hill at Tahekenui, near the Waiau valley, about halfway between Lake Waikaremoana and Wairoa. These two hills, or peaks, were symbolically married to seal the peace between the warring iwi.

8. Archaeology

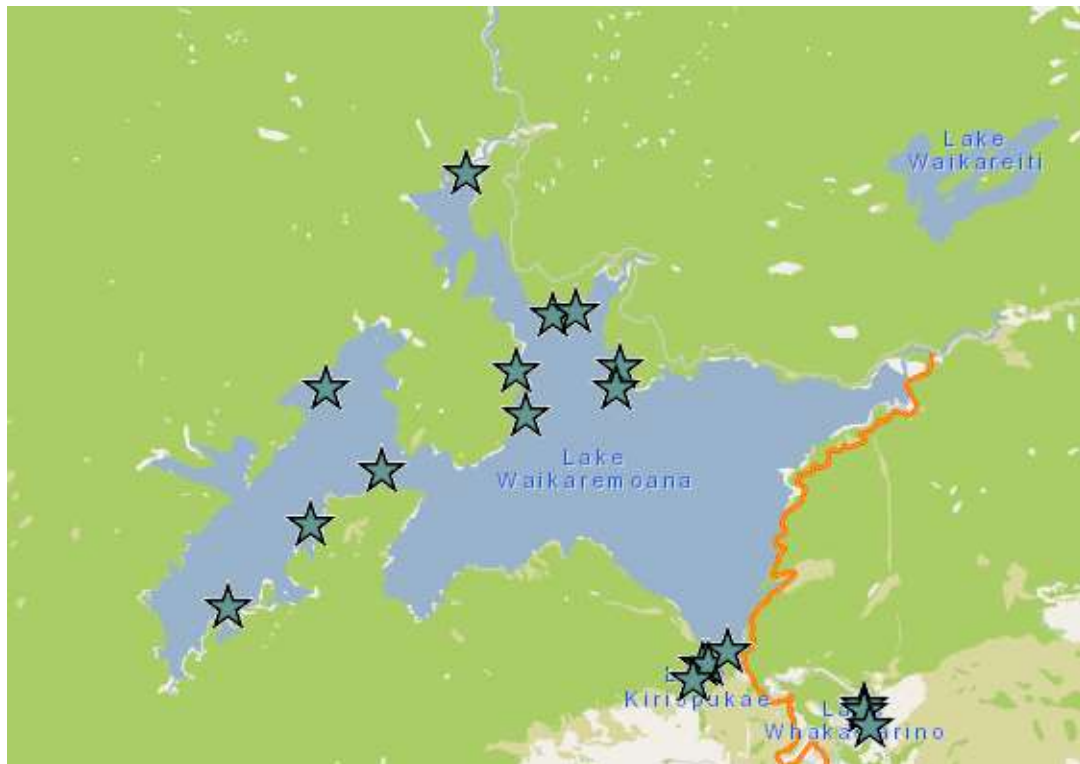


Figure 1: Archaeological sites around Lake Waikaremoana

9. Statutory Acknowledgement Area of Interest

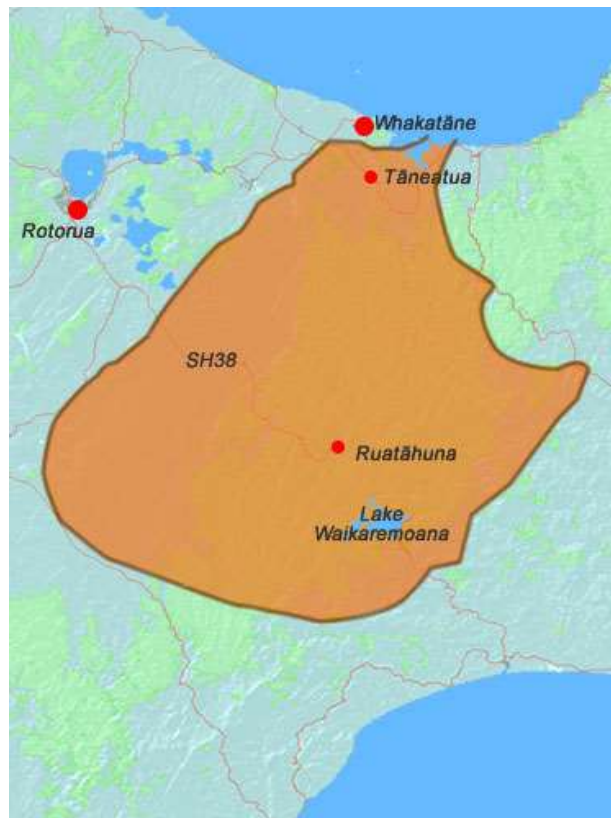


Figure 2: Tūhoe Area of Interest



Figure 3: Te Rohe o Wairoa Area of Interest

10. 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 Lake Waikaremoana. 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
Wairoa District Plan
Significant Lakes and Rivers (Schedule 5)

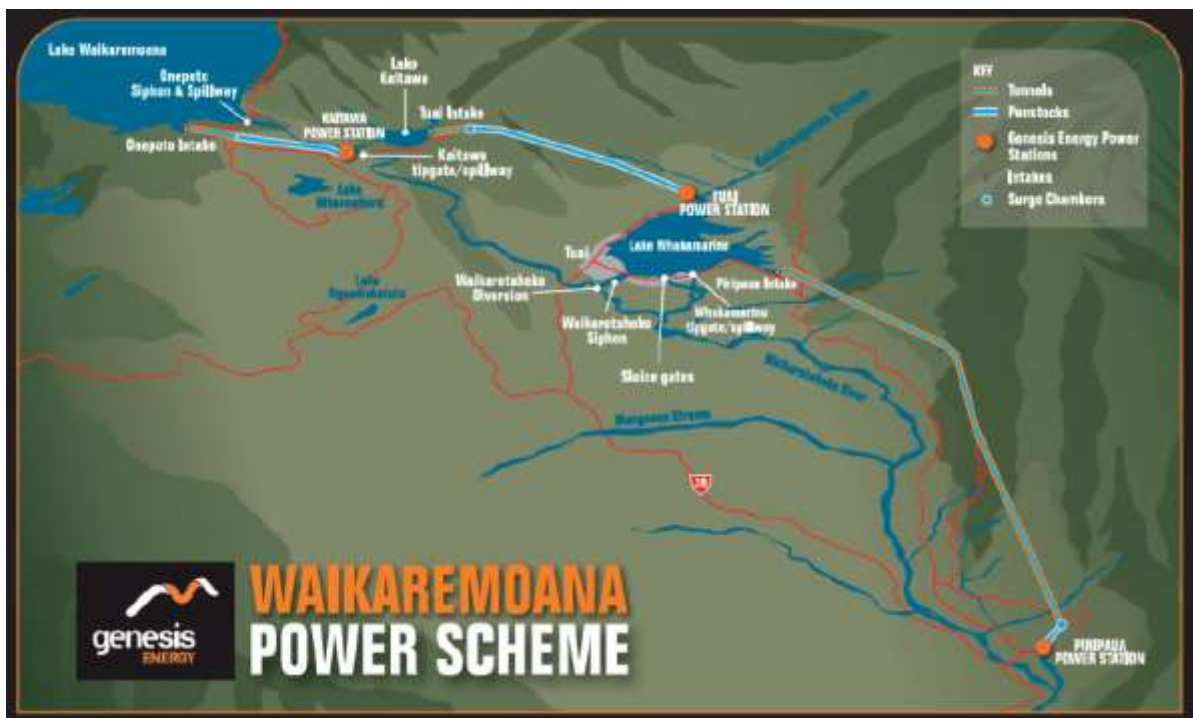


## Attachment 2: Photographs - Lake Waikaremoana





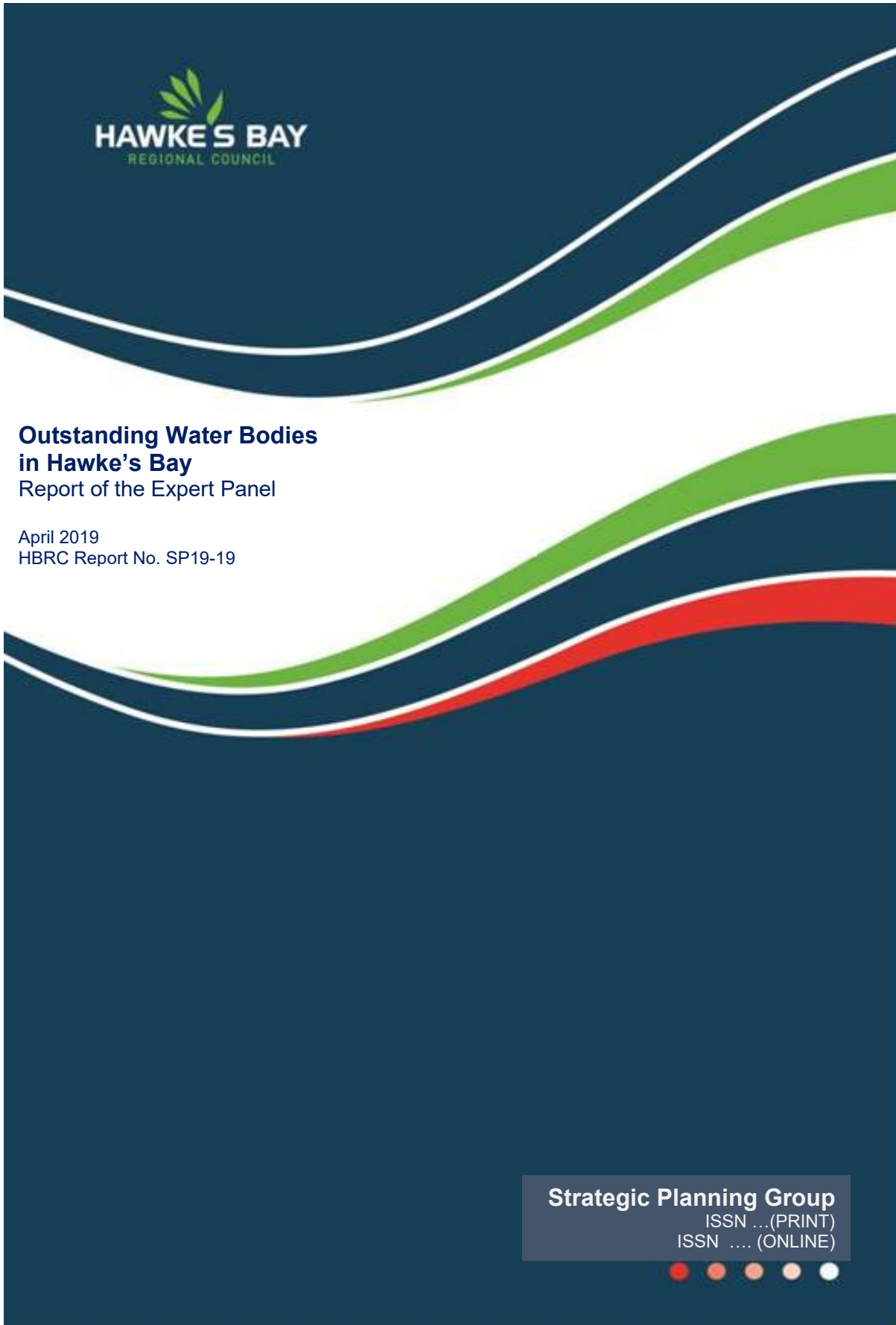




# Appendix 3: Expert Panel Findings - Lake Waikaremoana

*Note: Appendix 3 contains extracts only - for further information please refer to the full report of the expert panel.*

Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay: Report of the Expert Panel







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## **Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay** Report of the Expert Panel

April 2019  
HBRC Report No. SP19-19



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## Outcome 2: OWB Assessment Criteria

The Panel considered the criteria for what makes the selected values regionally ‘Outstanding’. The Gisborne District Council OWB criteria provided a useful framework but needed both simplification and some additional criteria.

Both quantitative and qualitative (descriptive) measures were selected and are set out below in Table 4. ‘Outstanding’ values could also be variable, for example, customary values can be dependent on the season or time of year.

TABLE 4: CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING ‘OUTSTANDING’ VALUES

‘OUTSTANDING’ VALUE	CRITERIA	INDICATOR
Ecology	Threatened Species	4 or more threatened species
	% of Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &gt;2% of a national population of a native species</li> <li>• &gt;15% of a regional population of a native species</li> </ul>
	Ecological Distinctiveness	Presence of a unique or distinctive characteristic/ habitat or species at the regional level
	Ecological Function	Presence of a critical or outstanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breeding site</li> <li>• Ecosystem component</li> <li>• Assemblage</li> <li>• Kohanga ika/ nursery</li> <li>• Fish passage/ fish spawning</li> </ul>
Landscape	A water body that contains a unique hydrological, geological or culturally significant feature  A water body that is widely recognised at the regional level for its scenic values	
Natural Character	A water body that is highly natural with little or no human modification, including to the flow, bed and riparian margins, water quality, flora and fauna, within a largely indigenous landscape	
Amenity/ Recreation	A recreational experience that is exceptional in or on the water An exceptional location for angling or customary food gathering A unique historical or heritage site	
Cultural & Spiritual	Preliminary and high level comments only are provided using the following framework:  For understanding and assessing the outstanding values, attributes and uses of water bodies from a cultural and spiritual perspective, the following concepts have been applied:	

	<p><i>Wairuatanga</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauri</li> <li>Mana</li> <li>Tapu</li> <li>Taonga tuku iho</li> </ul> <p><i>Rangatiratanga</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mana whenua – mana moana</li> <li>Kaitiakitanga</li> <li>Mahinga kai (as a place, action or practice)</li> </ul> <p><i>Whakapapa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O te whenua</li> <li>O te wai</li> <li>O te tangata</li> <li>Ki uta ki tai</li> </ul> <p><i>Matauranga Maori</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tikanga Maori knowledge systems</li> <li>Traditional uses and values</li> <li>Origins of cultural knowledge</li> </ul> <p><i>Cultural Natural Character</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spiritual condition</li> <li>Mana o te wai</li> <li>Connectivity between ground and surface water</li> <li>Cleansing properties as water passes through the whenua</li> <li>Spring / aquifer sources – water recharge systems</li> </ul> <p><b>SPECIAL NOTE:</b></p> <p>Tangata whenua will provide locally relevant assessments through separate input to the process (Refer to Appendix 4: Maori cultural and spiritual values, and see Diagram 1).</p>
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## Lakes Waikaremoana & Waikareiti



Lake Waikaremoana





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Lake Waikareiti





## LAKES WAIKAREMOANA & WAIKAREITI: DESCRIPTION OF OUTSTANDING VALUES

### SUMMARY

TYPE	NAME	OUTSTANDING VALUE				
		ECOLOGY	LANDSCAPE	NATURAL CHARACTER	AMENITY & RECREATION	CULTURAL & SPIRITUAL
Lake	LAKES WAIKAREMOANA & WAIKAREITI					

### ECOLOGY

Description	Notes	Reference
<p><i>Ecological Distinctiveness:</i></p> <p>An exceptional lake ecosystem which is one of the best examples of diverse aquatic vegetation in a large, deep, clear lake in the North Island</p> <p>A total of 22 species of submerged plants have been recorded in the lake</p> <p>Lake Waikaremoana is in extremely good condition, with a high Lake SPI score of 74%, the second highest ranked lake in the Hawke’s Bay region</p>		HBRC 2018

### LANDSCAPE

Description	Notes	Reference
Largest debris-dammed lake in the region (nationally important)	Lake Waikaremoana	NZ Geopres. Inventory
Lake Waikareiti Beach (regionally important)	Lake Waikareiti	NZ Geopres. Inventory

### NATURAL CHARACTER

Description	Notes	Reference
<p>Lake Waikaremoana is a large clear sparkling blue lake set in the 225,000 hectares of Te Urewera which is the largest untouched native forest reserve in the North Island.</p> <p>The surrounding area has high natural character</p>		HBRC 2018

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values.		
Potential Water Body of National Importance for its scenic values: "Water quality in the lake is very good due to the largely pristine nature of the surrounding catchment. The lake is clear and blue with very low levels of nutrients and algae".		MfE 2004 HBRC 2018
Lake Waikareiti is located within the Te Urewera National Park and is a pristine example of an unmodified upland lake. The only 'un-natural' modifications include a walking track along the Western edge and two huts located at the northern and southern ends of the lake.		HBRC 2018

### AMENITY & RECREATION

Description	Notes	Reference
<p><i>Trout Fishery:</i></p> <p>Outstanding trout lake fishery. Waikaremoana is the highest used lake fishery in Hawkes Bay receiving 7,500 angler days in the 2015-16 season. It is the second most used fishery overall in Hawkes Bay, second to the Tukituki River. Both lake fisheries are known for their remoteness, wilderness and natural scenic values. These values are rare in North Island lake fisheries.</p>		HBRC 2018 Unwin 2016
<p><i>Kayaking:</i></p> <p>Destination for kayaking, unique experience in Hawke's Bay</p> <p>Multi-day experiences possible using facilities provided around the lake</p>		Kelly 2019
<p><i>Tramping:</i></p> <p>One of the 10 NZ Great Walks (premier walking tracks in NZ)</p>		HBRC 2018

### CULTURAL & SPIRITUAL

Description	Notes	Reference
<p>Significant to Tūhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu</p> <p>The waters are regarded as a taonga</p>		HBRC 2018
<p><i>Wairuatanga:</i></p>		Ngai Tuhoe DoS

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<p>Mauri, Mana, Tapu, Taonga tuku iho</p> <p><i>Whakapapa:</i></p> <p>o te whenua, o te wai, o te tangata,</p> <p><i>Kōhanga ika/Kōhanga manu:</i></p> <p>Nursery; breeding ground; refuge,</p>		
<p><i>Rangatiratanga:</i></p> <p>Mana Whenua - Mana Moana, Kaitiakitanga,</p> <p><i>Mahinga kai:</i> (place/action/practice)</p>	<p>Lake Waikareiti</p>	<p>Ngai Tuhoe DoS</p>



# Appendix 4: Final Evaluation - Lake Waikaremoana

*Note: Appendix 4 contains extracts only - for further information please refer to the full report.*



## Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change Selecting a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay

HBRC Report Number: SD19-18  
Publication Number: 5400

## Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change

### Selecting a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay

HBRC Report Number: SD19-18  
Publication Number: 5400



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## Ecology values

### Wildlife

Mallard ducks, paradise ducks, New Zealand dabchick, the black shag and the blue duck (Whio) are all present at Lake Waikaremoana. Both of New Zealand's rare native bat species, the long-tailed bat and short-tailed bat, are also present in the wider park area.

The local expert panel also noted the grey duck as being present at Lake Waikaremoana. However due to insufficient information staff are not recommending the grey duck be taken into account in the RPC's final assessment.

Lake Waikaremoana is identified as a breeding site for blue ducks with around 3% of the region's blue duck population (6 Whio) present in the Lake Waikaremoana and Lake Waikareiti area.

The local expert panel did not find Lake Waikaremoana to contain outstanding wildlife values. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

### Native fish

Lake Waikaremoana has high quality native fish habitat with pristine water quality. Recorded native fish in Lake Waikaremoana include the shortfin eel, common bully, Kōaro and longfin eel. The numbers of eel are currently thought to be very low.

The local expert panel's report does not discuss the native fish values associated with Lake Waikaremoana. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

### Native plants

Lake Waikaremoana is an exceptional lake ecosystem which is one of the best examples of diverse aquatic vegetation in a large, deep, clear lake in the North Island. It has the second best composition of submerged aquatic plants in Hawke's Bay with a total of twenty-two species of submerged plants recorded in the lake.

The lake has excellent indigenous turf communities with high native species diversity, with a native charophyte community forming extensive underwater meadows between 7 and 21 metres. Notably, the nationally rare *Nitella opaca* is present in the charophyte community.

NIWA survey results show Lake Waikaremoana as having the highest Native Condition Index in the region, measured at 86% in 2003, 85% in 2008 and 77% in 2013. The higher percentage score the healthier, deeper, and more diverse native community.

The local expert panel found Lake Waikaremoana to have outstanding ecological distinctiveness, specifically noting its exceptional lake ecosystem, numbers of submerged plants and its extremely good ecological condition.

## Natural character

Lake Waikaremoana is a large clear sparkling blue lake situated in *Te Urewera* surrounded by pristine native forest and spectacular mountain ridges. The area is highly natural, however human modification is apparent with huts and tracks, located around the lake, albeit to a limited extent.

Lake Waikaremoana has an exceptional lake ecosystem and is considered to have similar characteristics to a pristine lake in the South Island. It has high native species diversity and little apparent impact from invasive pest plants, introduced fish, or land-use.

Sampling undertaken by NIWA in 2003, 2008 and 2013 shows the ecological condition of Lake Waikaremoana is relatively stable and in excellent condition, with a LakeSPI scores of 78%, 80% and 74%, respectively.

In 1929, Lake Waikaremoana was modified and its lake levels were artificially lowered by 5 metres for hydro-storage. Large flat areas of soft delta-sediment shorelines were exposed. The flow regime is not natural, with Genesis Energy artificially managing its lake levels in a manner which reflects natural lake level cycling.

The local expert panel found Lake Waikaremoana to have an outstanding natural character values noting it is a large lake surrounded by untouched native forest, with high natural character. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.



## Landscape / geological features

Lake Waikaremoana is a large clear sparkling blue lake set amongst the indigenous native forest of *Te Urewera* which. It was created around 2,200 years ago when a wedge of sandstone blocked the course of the Waikaretaheke River.

Lake Waikaremoana is renowned for its stunning scenery and is often referred to as ‘the jewel in the crown’ of New Zealand landscapes. The Lake Waikaremoana Walk is classified as one of New Zealand's 10 Great Walks, which are premier tracks scattered in the most impressive and remote natural environments across the country. A high number of international visitors visit the area each year.

In 2004, the Ministry for the Environment identified Lake Waikaremoana as a Potential Water Body of National Importance for its scenic values and geodiversity features.

Lake Waikaremoana is identified on the Geopreservation Inventory as being Class B (nationally important), along with 32 other features in Hawke’s Bay. The Inventory cites Lake Waikaremoana as “*the largest debris dammed lake in the region*”.

The local expert panel found Lake Waikaremoana to have outstanding landscape values specifically noting it being the large debris dammed lake in the region. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

## Recreation values

Lake Waikaremoana is nationally renowned for its spectacular scenery and its clear pristine water. It is popular for a range of activities including angling, swimming and boating, with a number of commercially run canoeing and kayaking trips in this area. The Lake Waikaremoana Track is one of the 10 Great Walks of New Zealand.

Lake Waikaremoana is particularly valued as a trout fishery, offering spectacular scenery and the chance to catch trophy sized trout. The lake is well stocked with both rainbow and brown trout and provides a range of fishing experiences from the shoreline or on boats.

The recreation values of Lake Waikaremoana have been discussed in a number of published documents, most notably in 2004 where it was found to be the third most popular waterbody in the country. Prior to this it was identified as being potentially nationally important as a salmonid fishery and for general recreation.

The local expert panel found Lake Waikaremoana to have outstanding recreation values, specifically noting the lake was the second most popular trout fishery in the region, provides for a range of recreation experiences, and particularly a unique experience for kayaking. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

## Cultural and Spiritual values

Lake Waikaremoana is significant to Tūhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu. The waters are regarded as a taonga, and it is located within Te Urewera. Ngāti Tāmanuhiri also have ancestral and customary connections with the lake.

Translated, ‘Waikaremoana’ means ‘the sea of rippling waters’. The story of the creation of Waikaremoana tells of Manu’s daughter Haumapuhia, who, having been changed into a taniwha, desperately struggled to get to the sea before sunrise.

Numerous battles have occurred around the shores of the lake.

Information reviewed indicates the water body contains the following key values:

- Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga
- Wai Tapu
- Battle site
- Pa, kāinga
- Mahinga kai, Pa tuna
- Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata.

The local expert panel found the Lake Waikaremoana to have known outstanding cultural and spiritual values, specifically noting Wairuatanga, Rangatiranga, Whakapapa and Cultural Natural Character.

Tūhoe, as the tanata whenua (host) and kaitiaki (guardians) of Te Urewera have advised that the objectives of the OWB plan change do not apply in Te Urewera and that Lake Waikaremoana should be excluded from the OWB plan change.