

Porangahau River and Estuary

Summary of Values

For Proposed Plan Change 7: Hawke's Bay Regional
Resource Management Plan

(Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change)



Porangahau River and Estuary - Summary of Values

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

HBRC Publication Number: 5500

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Purpose of Report

1. This report is a compilation of information previously documented on the values associated with the Porangahau River 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 the Porangahau River 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 Porangahau River.
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 Report¹.
6. **Table 1: Porangahau River 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)	1, 2
		Summary of the Recreation, Landscape and Ecology Values Associated with Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay (March 2018)	1
Secondary Assessments (Phase 3)	Yes	Secondary assessment - Porangahau River	All of report
Local Expert Panel (Phase 4)	Yes	Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay - Report of the Expert Panel (April 2019)	18 - 20, 67
Final Evaluation (Phase 5)	Yes	Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change - selecting a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay (May 2019)	19, 28, 31, 34, 40, 41, 46, 59, 63, 93, 97

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 (search #owb).

¹ <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 the Porangahau River and Estuary.

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 the Porangahau River 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 members² 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 the Porangahau Estuary, including the Porangahau River (below Porangahau village bridge), to have outstanding ecology, landscape and cultural and spiritual values. With respect to the Porangahau River (above Porangahau village bridge) the expert panel recommended iwi be engaged to provide a cultural

² 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)

assessment to better understand the associated cultural and spiritual values. Their findings are set out in Appendix 3.

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 the Porangahau River and Estuary.

Appendix 1: Tables C1 and R2 - Porangahau River and Estuary

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

HBRC Report No. SD18-01
Plan Number 4978

Strategic Development Group

ISSN 2324-4186 (PRINT)
ISSN 2324-4194 (ONLINE)



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

HBRC Report No. SD18-01
Plan Number 4978

14 March 2018

Prepared By:
Belinda Harper, Senior Planner

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”.

Strategic Development Group

ISSN 2324-4186 (PRINT)
ISSN 2324-4194 (ONLINE)

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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>NOTE 1: 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>NOTE 2: 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>
Pōrangahau River/ Porangahau Estuary Hawke's Bay Porangahau	Heretaunga Tamatea	DOS	<p>The Porangahau River, known locally to Maori as the Taurekaitai River, is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea which lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing. The River has significance as a boundary and as a food gathering source.</p> <p>There are a number of significant sites which lie alongside the Porangahau River, including numerous pas. Notably, on the southern bank of the river, Opiango, a peak sacred to Ngāti Pihere where a pā was located.</p>	Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga Mahinga kai, Pa tuna Pa, kāinga Rohe Boundary
		SA	N/A	
		TSL	N/A	
		CUS		
		WTR		
		OTHER	<p>Areas of Significant Conservation Values: HB Coastal Marine Area (Draft), 2006 (areas are identified in RCEP as 'SCA')</p> <p>The area is of great significance to the tangata whenua (Ngāti Kere). It is rich in archaeological sites, and provided the first authenticated records of moa hunter occupation in the North Island.</p> <p>Vast shell middens are situated in the dune systems, and pā sites occur at either end of the estuary. Twenty fishing sites existed between Porangahau township and the sea. The estuary continues to be an important source of flatfish, kahawai, eels and whitebait. Taikura Rocks are wāhi tapu.</p>	
Porangahau Estuary Hawke's Bay Porangahau	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated	DOS	N/A	Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga
		SA	N/A	
		TSL	N/A	
		CUS		
		WTR		
		OTHER	<p>Comments on HBRC's Draft Change 5, NKII (2012)</p> <p>Porangahau Estuary is a location of significance. It is outstanding in the regional and national sense, with high conservation and cultural values.</p>	

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

HBRC Report No. SD18-02
Plan Number 4979

Strategic Development Group

ISSN 2324-4186 (PRINT)
ISSN 2324-4194 (ONLINE)



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

HBRC Report No. SD18-02
Plan Number 4979


14 March 2018

Prepared By:
Belinda Harper, Senior Planner

Strategic Development Group

ISSN 2324-4186 (PRINT)
ISSN 2324-4194 (ONLINE)

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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 RRS = New Zealand Recreational River Survey MAF & F = Submission on the Draft Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers of National Importance by MAFF W&SR = National Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers RiVAS = River Values Assessment System LOR & L = A List of Rivers and Lakes Deserving Inclusion in a Schedule of Protected Waters HTF = Headwater Trout Fisheries in New Zealand WONI = Potential Waterbodies of National Importance RAMSAR = Wetlands in NZ which meet the Ramsar criteria W&WH = Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat of Hawke's Bay Rivers</p>		
<p>Porangahau Estuary</p> <p>Hawke's Bay</p> <p>Porangahau</p>	<p>Heretaunga Tamatea</p> <p>Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated</p>	<p>64NZR</p> <p>RRS</p> <p>MAF&F</p> <p>W&SR</p> <p>LOR&L</p> <p>HTF</p> <p>WONI</p> <p>RAMSAR</p> <p>W&WH</p> <p>RiVAS</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>OTHER</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p><u>Wetlands of National Importance to Fisheries, MAF Fish 1987</u> Category A (outstanding) This is one of the few large estuaries on the North Island's east coast, and it covers about 750 ha. It supports recreational fisheries for whitebait, flounder, mullet, and kahawai, and is the only known breeding site in the region for Caspian Tern. The area met the following Criteria: Criteria 2: A unique or diverse assemblage of fish species. Criteria 4. A biologically or scientifically important fishery or fish habitat. Criteria 6. A particularly good example of a specific type of fishery or fish habitat. Criteria 8. A nationally important non-salmonid fishery, including commercial and traditional Maori fisheries.</p> <p>Areas of Significant Conservation Values: HB Coastal Marine Area (Draft), 2006 (areas are identified in RCEP as 'SCA') Is a nationally significant wildlife and fisheries habitat, and supports nationally significant dune vegetation-types. The estuary, adjacent dune systems and</p>	<p>Ecology (native fishery, wildlife, vegetation type)</p>

			<p>wetlands have been identified as a recommended area for protection within the Eastern Hawke's Bay Ecological District</p> <p><u>Nationally significant fisheries habitat</u></p> <p>The estuary has been classified as having outstanding fisheries values on the basis that it contains a diverse fish assemblage, biologically important fish habitat, a nationally important non-salmonid fishery (including traditional Maori fisheries), and is a particularly good example of an estuarine fish habitat (Davis, 1987).</p> <p><u>Nationally significant wildlife habitat</u></p> <p>The estuary is the largest and least modified on the east coast of the North Island south of Ohiwa Harbour, Bay of Plenty. Both it and the Parimahu Wetlands are classified as nationally significant wildlife habitats (Henriques et al., 1990).</p> <p>The estuary is an important feeding and wintering area for migratory waders it contains the largest concentrations of wrybill and banded dotterel (78% in 1992) in Hawke's Bay. Dotterel, Caspian Terns, eastern bar-tailed godwit and knot also use the estuary.</p> <p><u>Nationally significant dune flora</u></p> <p>The dune system just north of the golf course has a national priority rating for conservation</p> <p>The foredune is marram grassland with some Spinifex sericeus and pingao. Flats within the foredune have sand sedge, Juncus gregiflorus, marram, and melilot. Dune flats have extensive areas of with some haretail, melilot, Olearia solandri, Cassinia leptophylla and pampas. Dune ridges are marram grassland and Scirpoides with some pingao, sand coprosma, spinifex and sand daphne. This is also the only known locality of the rare coastal tussock Austrofestuca littoralis within the Hawke's Bay Conservancy.</p> <p>The Porangahau-central dune system is nationally significant in that it supports a regionally distinct population of matagouri.</p>	
		OTHER	<p>Geo preservation inventory</p> <p>Porangahau River mouth barrier system, southern Hawkes Bay. Significance: Largest barrier system in Hawkes Bay. Classification: Regionally significant</p>	
Porangahau River	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated	64NZR	No	Natural character, Ecology (native fishery, native birdlife)
Hawke's Bay Porangahau	Heretaunga Tamatea	RRS	No	
		MAF&F	No	
		W&SR	No	
		LOR&L	No	
		HTF	No	
		WONI	No	
		RAMSAR	No	

		W&WH	N/A	
		RiVAS	Regionally significant for native fishery value Regionally significant for native birdlife Regionally significant for natural character	

Appendix 2: Secondary Assessment - Porangahau River



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.

June 2018
HBRC Report Number: RM19-252
Publication Number: 5417

Strategic Development Group

ISSN 2324-4186 (PRINT)
ISSN 2324-4194 (ONLINE)



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.

June 2018
HBRC Report Number: RM19-252
Publication Number: 5417

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Pōrangahau River



Key Cultural Values

Wāhi Tapu, wāhi taonga

Mahinga kai, Pā tuna

Pā, Kāinga

Rohe boundary

Table 1: List of documents reviewed

Year	Name	Author
1992	Pōrangahau: The formation of an eighteenth-century community in southern Hawke's Bay	Angela Ballara
2003	Archaeology of the Wellington Conservancy: Wairarapa	Department of Conservation
2006	Areas of Significant Conservation Values: HB Coastal Marine Area	Hawke's Bay Regional Council
2012	Comments from Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated on HBRC's Draft Change 5	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated
2016	Heretaunga Tamatea Deed of Settlement + Documents Schedule	Heretaunga Tamatea and the Crown
2018	Cultural Values Table	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 cultural values associated with the Pōrangahau River are outstanding for the purposes of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM).
2. This report presents the summarised findings of the cultural values attributed to the Pōrangahau River in those documents referred to in Table 1, above. For clarification, the Pōrangahau River has been identified as potentially outstanding for the cultural value set only. In accordance with decisions made by the RPC in May

* 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.

2018, this report does not discuss the recreation, landscape and ecology values associated with the Pōrangahau River.

3. The report summarises the values 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 waterways are part of a wider cultural landscape that weaves people and the environment into a rich history of cultural and spiritual association.
4. 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.

Overview

5. The Pōrangahau River is culturally significant for the people of Heretaunga Tamatea and in particular Ngāti Kere. The cultural associations of this area extend back to the arrival of the famed chief Pōrangahau. The river is known locally to Māori as the Tāurekaitai River.
6. The Pōrangahau estuary and river were important pre-European settlements. Rich in archaeological sites, the area provided the first authenticated records of moa hunter occupation in the North Island. Vast shell middens are situated in the dune systems, and pā sites occur at either end of the estuary. At various times the people of Pōrangahau built and occupied at least 19 pā.
7. The Pōrangahau Estuary is listed as an Area of Significant Conservation Value by Hawke's Bay Regional Council. This also identifies significant cultural values around mahinga kai sites and states that 20 fishing sites existed between Pōrangahau township and the sea. The estuary continues to be an important source of flatfish, kahawai, eels and whitebait for tangata whenua.

Location

8. The Pōrangahau River runs 35 km through southern Hawke's Bay. The river winds through rugged hill country to the north of Cape Turnagain, reaching the Pacific Ocean close to the township of Pōrangahau. It has a total catchment area of 697 km².
9. The extent of the Pōrangahau River and its catchment area can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, below

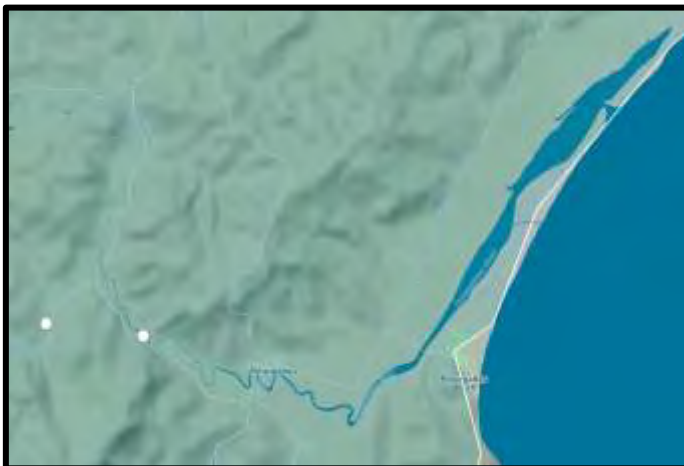


Figure 1: Extent of Pōrangahau River



Figure 2: Pōrangahau Catchment

Cultural values

Importance

10. Pōrangahau and its river was an important site of Māori settlements. The Pōrangahau River is known locally to Māori as the Tāurekaitai River:

'Ko Awapūtahi te maunga, Ko Tāurekaitai te awa, ko Ngāti Kere te hapū'

11. Tāurekaitai is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea which lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing. The river has significance as a boundary and as a food gathering source.
12. As outlined in the Heretaunga Tamatea Deed of Settlement (DOS), the cultural associations of this area extend back to the arrival of the famed chief Pōrangahau. This association passes on to his great grandson, Te Aomatarahi, and to his great grandson, Te Angiangi.
13. Angela Ballara, in a paper based on her thesis 'The origins of Ngāti Kahungunu', researched eighteenth century communities in this area. The paper notes:

Pōrangahau was a fortunate community. Its people had something of everything. Near the coast the Pōrangahau River became a lagoon, rich in freshwater and salt water species according to the tide and season. There were fishing villages associated with the community on various parts of the coast. They had much swampy ground, a source of birds, eels, and useful plants such as raupō. The river was navigable for miles inland, and a network of streams criss-crossed their territory, providing an abundance of suitable locations for eel weirs. The forest inland was a source of timber for all purposes, and of other resources such as birds, native rats, berries and wild vegetables.

Spiritual Values

14. Herangi is a mountain haunted by supernatural beings.
15. On the southern bank of the river is Opiango, a peak sacred to Ngāti Pīhere on which a pā was located.

Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu

16. Taikura Rocks are wāhi tapu.
17. Wāhi tapu or burial grounds are located at Pukekaihou, Pouawatea, Pōrangahau, and Kai whi-tikitiki. Hēnare Matua named 35 people buried together there and indicated that there were many others; they belonged to the three main hapū of the community. There were also some deceased Ngāti Pakiua.

Mahinga kai

18. Ballara suggests that eighteenth-century Hawke's Bay people were highly mobile, moving between resource areas. The resources were mostly gathered and processed where they occurred but they may have been stored for winter in a kāinga or pā.
19. In one month pipi were collected and kahawai harvested at the best locations for these resources. At another, the people moved inland perhaps to plant kūmara and other crops on some sunny northward facing slope best suited to horticulture. At other times the pigeons and berries were at their best, and they moved into temporary camps in the forest areas to exploit both. The next month might be the kelp season on the coast. The following year they would repeat the whole round of planting, gathering, harvesting and processing the different resources.
20. Hēnare Matua (nineteenth century Ngāti Kahungunu leader and politician), in evidence to the Native Land Court, gave the names of many pā and settlements around Pōrangahau. He also named various cultivations, sources of fern root, places where birds and rats were taken, karaka groves and sources of raupō. He identified nine pā tuna and indicated that there were many others shared by Ngāti Kere, Ngāti Manuhiri and Ngāti Hinetewai.
21. The Pōrangahau Estuary is listed as an Area of Significant Conservation Value by Hawke's Bay Regional Council. This also identifies significant cultural values around mahinga kai sites and states that 20 fishing sites existed between Pōrangahau township and the sea. The estuary continues to be an important source of flatfish, kahawai, eels and whitebait for tāngata whenua.

Pā, Kāinga, ara

22. Ballara states that at various times the people of Pōrangahau built and occupied at least 19 pā. Some of these were occupied by single hapū; others were shared by two hapū or used in common.
23. On the southern bank of the river is Opiango, a peak sacred to Ngāti Pīhere on which a pā was located.
24. A pā named Pipitawai on a small spit of land running between the river and the coast called Puketauhinu.
25. Between the river mouth and the current village of Pōrangahau, four riverside pā were once located. These were called Te Makahue, Te Manga, Oreorewaia and Kahotai.

- 26. Mangamaire was a place many canoes were made by Ngāti Kere and Ngāti Manuhiri; Kere's son Te Ahurangi had given the order for their construction.
- 27. Orākai-ō-roa was a place for making nets.

Conflict

- 28. Huatokitoki Stream flows through the Matai Moana Scenic Reserve. The land around Huatokitoki, including the reserve, was part of that gifted to cement a peace arrangement between Ngāti Kere and Ngāi Te Ao.

Rohe Boundary

- 29. The Deed of Settlement identifies that the river has always been a marker for land division. For instance, Te Angiangi gifted coastal land from the Pōrangahau River southwards to Te Whatuiāpiti in return for a feast that the latter had held for him. The land in this area is associated with Te Whatuiāpiti's descendant hapū Ngāti Kere and Ngāti Hinetewai. Ngāti Manuhiri retain their land on the northern side of the river.

Archaeology

- 30. Pōrangahau Estuary is recognised as rich in archaeological sites, and provided the first authenticated records of moa hunter occupation in the North Island. Vast shell middens are situated in the dune systems, and pā occur at either end of the estuary.
- 31. Figure 3 identifies archaeological sites in close proximity to the Pōrangahau River.



Figure 3: Archaeological Sites in close proximity to Pōrangahau River

Statutory Acknowledgement Area of Interest

32. Figure 4 details the Heretaunga Tamatea Area of Interest.



Figure 4: Heretaunga Tamatea Area of Interest

Resource Management Plans

33. 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 Pōrangahau 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

Ngāti Hori Freshwater Resources Management Plan 2009-12, Operation Patiki Kohupātiki Marae

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

Regional Resource Management Plan

Rivers Considered for Riparian Protection (Schedule 8)

Regional Coastal Environment Plan

Specific water quality standards apply to Pōrangahau River Catchment

- 200 Faecal Coliforms (cfu/100ml)
- 50 Suspended Solids (mg/l)

Estuary is within Significant Conservation Area 1 (SCA1)

Estuary is within the Coastal Environment Inland Boundary

Estuary is within the Vegetation Clearance Management Area

Central Hawke's Bay District Plan

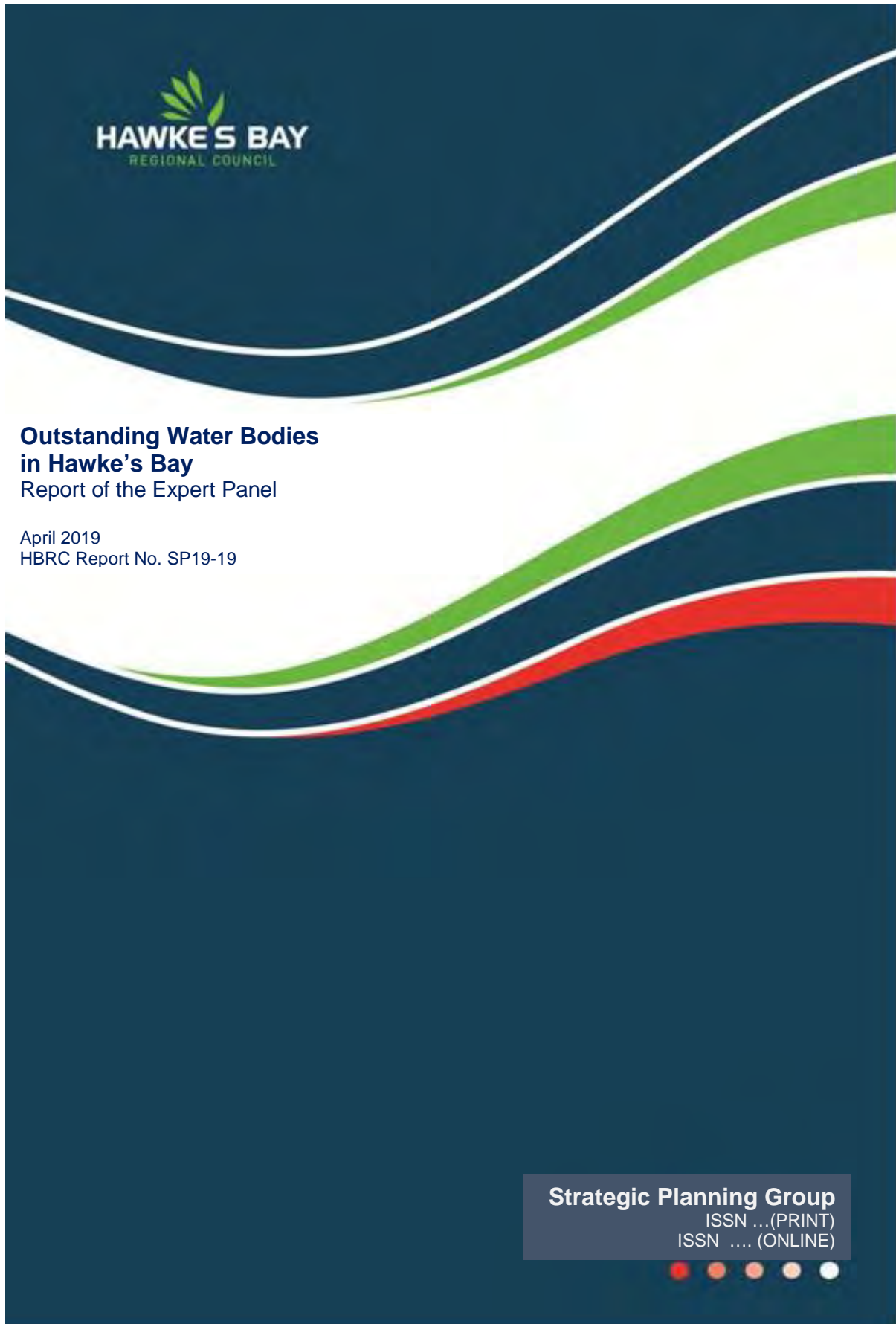
Schedule of Archaeological Sites, Reference Numbers 195 – 206 (Appendix F)

Requirement for Esplanade Reserves or Esplanade Strips

Appendix 3: Expert Panel Findings - Porangahau River and Estuary

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



April 2019



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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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ISSN ... (PRINT)
ISSN (ONLINE)



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"> • >2% of a national population of a native species • >15% of a regional population of a native species
	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"> • Breeding site • Ecosystem component • Assemblage • Kohanga ika/ nursery • Fish passage/ fish spawning
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"> Mauri Mana Tapu Taonga tuku iho <p><i>Rangatiratanga</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mana whenua – mana moana Kaitiakitanga Mahinga kai (as a place, action or practice) <p><i>Whakapapa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O te whenua O te wai O te tangata Ki uta ki tai <p><i>Matauranga Maori</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tikanga Maori knowledge systems Traditional uses and values Origins of cultural knowledge <p><i>Cultural Natural Character</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual condition Mana o te wai Connectivity between ground and surface water Cleansing properties as water passes through the whenua Spring / aquifer sources – water recharge systems <p>SPECIAL NOTE:</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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Porangahau Estuary

Including Porangahau River below Porangahau village bridge





PORANGAHAU ESTUARY: DESCRIPTION OF OUTSTANDING VALUES

SUMMARY

TYPE	NAME	OUTSTANDING VALUE				
		ECOLOGY	LANDSCAPE	NATURAL CHARACTER	AMENITY & RECREATION	CULTURAL & SPIRITUAL
Estuary	PORANGAHAU ESTUARY					

ECOLOGY

Description	Notes	Reference
<p><i>Threatened Species:</i></p> <p>7 bird species - White heron, black-billed gull, black-fronted tern, banded dotterel, Caspian tern, wrybill plover, lesser knot</p>		<p>Bird NZ</p> <p>Hawke's Bay Census counts</p>
<p><i>Ecological Distinctiveness:</i></p> <p>Largest barrier (bar) system in Hawke's Bay</p> <p>One of only 4 large estuaries in Hawke's Bay (Porangahau, Waitangi, Ahuriri and Maungawhio)</p>		

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

<p><i>Ecological Function:</i></p> <p>Important breeding & feeding ground for a significant number of bird species, regionally significant for native birds</p> <p>Only known location in Hawkes Bay where royal spoonbill and Caspian tern nest</p> <p>2 main inanga spawning sites</p> <p>Regionally significant for native fish</p> <p>Lower Porangahau River (tidal reaches) is an integral part of estuary system</p> <p>Only known estuary in Hawke's Bay with seagrass still present</p>		<p>Bird list in Appendix 2</p> <p>Bird NZ Census records</p> <p>Regional Coastal Plan 1999</p> <p>NIWA</p> <p>Native Birds - RiVAS 2012</p> <p>Native Fish – RiVAS 2012</p>
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LANDSCAPE

Description	Notes	Reference
River mouth barrier system (regionally important)	River mouth	NZ Geopres. Inventory
En echelon sand dunes and cross-cutting strand lines (nationally important)	Sand dunes	NZ Geopres. Inventory

CULTURAL & SPIRITUAL

Description	Notes	Reference
Significant to Ngati Kere and Ngati Manuhiri - burial grounds and historical settlements on Puketauhinu Peninsular and around the backwash		HBRC 2018
<p><i>Rangatiratanga:</i></p> <p>Mana Whenua - Mana Moana, Kaitiakitanga, Mahinga kai (place/action/practice)</p> <p><i>Whakapapa:</i></p> <p>o te whenua, o te wai, o te tangata</p> <p>Ki uta ki tai</p>		Regional Coastal Plan 1999
<p><i>Ecology:</i></p> <p>Whakapapa connections within and between species, Fish spawning – kohanga ika; Mahinga kai</p>		Wakefield, Alan; Walker, Lisa 2005

Appendix 4: Final Evaluation - Porangahau River

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
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Ecology values

Wildlife

The Porangahau Estuary is a long, narrow estuary formed behind a low, sandy longshore bar which runs for around 14 km. It is the largest and least modified estuary in Hawke's Bay, and is listed as a Significant Conservation Area in the Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan for its nationally significant wildlife habitat.

The estuary is an important feeding and wintering area for migratory waders. It is the only location in Hawke's Bay where Caspian terns and royal spoonbill nest.

In 1992, surveys found significant populations of wrybill and banded dotterel, estimating that the area contained around 78% of banded dotterel species recorded along the Hawke's Bay Conservancy coast at that time. The wrybill and banded dotterel are respectively classified as vulnerable and least concern on the ICUN red list, respectively, and both are Nationally Vulnerable on the NZTCS.

The estuary is an important area for the eastern bar-tailed godwits and lesser knot, during migration. Both species are classified as near threatened on the ICUN red list, and Nationally Vulnerable on the NZTCS.

The local expert panel found the Porangahau Estuary to have outstanding wildlife values and ecological function, specifically noting its importance as a breeding and feeding ground for a number of bird species, the only location where the royal spoonbill and Caspian tern nest, and the number of threatened species present. The local expert panel's report is attached in Appendix 6.

Native fish

The Porangahau Estuary is approximately 750 ha in size, and one of the few large estuaries in Hawke's Bay. It supports recreational fisheries for inanga, flounder, mullet, and kahawai.

The Porangahau Estuary is listed as a Significant Conservation Area in the Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan, where it is recognised as containing a nationally significant fisheries habitat.

In 1987, the Porangahau Estuary assigned a Category A (outstanding) rating by MAFFish, in their publication "wetlands of national importance to fisheries", for its diverse fish assemblage, biologically important fish habitat, its nationally important non-salmonid fishery (including traditional Māori fisheries), and because it is a particularly good example of an estuarine fish habitat.

The local expert panel found the Porangahau Estuary to have an outstanding ecological function, specifically noting the two main inanga spawning sites, and it being regionally significant for native fish. The local expert panel's report is attached in Appendix 6.

Native plants

The Porangahau Estuary is one of the few large estuaries in Hawke's Bay, and the only estuary in Hawke's Bay to contain the seagrass, *zostera muelleri*. Prior to 2019, the last record of seagrass in a Hawke's Bay estuary was nearly 4 decades ago.

Zostera muelleri is a native flowering marine plant that occurs in patches or meadows in estuaries or sheltered coastal bays. It provides habitat for many marine species and is an important part of healthy estuarine ecosystems.

The local expert panel found the Porangahau Estuary to have outstanding ecological function, noting it is the only known estuary in Hawke's Bay with seagrass present. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

Landscape / geological features

The Porangahau Estuary is the largest and least modified estuary in Hawke's Bay. It has significant ecological values, and is the largest river mouth barrier system in Hawke's Bay.

The Porangahau River mouth barrier system is identified on the Geopreservation Inventory as being Class C (regionally important), along with 89 other features in Hawke's Bay. It is the largest barrier system in the region.

The Porangahau en echelon sand dunes³ and cross-cutting strand lines are identified on the Geopreservation inventory as being Class B (nationally significant), along with 32 other features in Hawke's Bay.

The local expert panel found the Porangahau Estuary to have outstanding landscape values, specifically noting the river mouth barrier system, sand dunes and cross-cutting strand lines. The local expert panel's report is attached in Appendix 6.

Cultural and Spiritual values

The Porangahau River, also known locally to Māori as the Taurekaitai River, is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea, lying at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing. On the southern bank of the river, Opiango stands, a peak sacred to Ngāti Pīhere.

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

- Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga
- Rohe Boundary
- Pa, kāinga
- Mahinga kai, Pa tuna.

The local expert panel considered that the lower Porangahau River, below the township bridge, should be included with the Porangahau Estuary as an outstanding water body, and that above the bridge, cultural assessment was needed.

At the time of writing this report, iwi authorities had not provided comment specific to the Porangahau River.

Based on the above information, staff have colour coded the Porangahau River (above the township bridge) Yellow.

Porangahau River Estuary

Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated have commented that the Porangahau Estuary is a location of significance.

Heretaunga Tamatea have noted there are some 20 fishing sites between the township of Porangahau and the sea. There are vast shell middens in the dune system, and the first authenticated records of moa hunter occupation in the North Island are found here. The estuary continues to be an important source of flatfish, kahawai, eels and whitebait.

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

- Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga
- Rohe Boundary
- Pa, kāinga
- Mahinga kai, Pa tuna.

The local expert panel found the Porangahau Estuary, including the lower reaches of the river, to have known outstanding cultural and spiritual values, specifically for Rangitiratanga, Whakapapa and Ecology.

At the time of writing this report, iwi authorities had not provided comment specific to the Porangahau River.

³ approximate parallel formation