

Waipawa River

Summary of Values

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

(Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change)



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Waipawa River - Summary of Values

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

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Purpose of Report

1. This report is a compilation of information previously documented on the values associated with the Waipawa 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 Waipawa 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 Waipawa 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: Waipawa 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)	3, 4
		Summary of the Recreation, Landscape and Ecology Values Associated with Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay (March 2018)	3
Secondary Assessments (Phase 3)	Yes	Secondary assessment - Waipawa River	All of report
Local Expert Panel (Phase 4)	Yes	Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke's Bay - Report of the Expert Panel (April 2019)	45 - 49
Final Evaluation (Phase 5)	Yes	Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change - selecting a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay (May 2019)	20, 25, 46, 59, 63, 73, 76, 91, 103

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 Waipawa River.

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 Waipawa 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 Tukituki River, including Waipawa River, to have outstanding ecology, landscape, amenity and recreation, and cultural and spiritual values. Their findings are set out in Appendix 3.

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)

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 Waipawa River.

Appendix 1: Tables C1 and R2 - Waipawa River

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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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".

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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>	
Waipawa River Hawke's Bay Tukituki	Heretaunga Tamatea	DOS	<p>The headwaters of the Waipawa River rise in the Ruahine Range and runs in a south-easterly direction over the Ruataniwha Plains, until it empties into the Tukituki River just southeast of the Waipawa township. It is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea which lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing.</p> <p>A narrative exists on the way in which the Waipawa River came into existence. A large lake was located in what is now the Ruataniwha Plains. Two taniwha lived in this lake. On one occasion a boy fell into the lake and the two taniwha fought over their prey. The resulting destruction on the landscape created breaks in the hills through which the lake drained away. One of the channels through which the lake drained was the Waipawa River.</p> <p>The Waipawa River is significant as a boundary and for its resources and the inland access it provided. A number of archaeological sites indicating the presence of pā and kāinga have been recorded along Pourerere Road, and near the Waipawa township. Other pā have been recorded upriver which show the strategic significance of the Waipawa River. Near the headwaters was Motu-o-Puku pā which belonged to the descendants of Te Rangitekahutia and the descendants of Te Upokoiri.</p>	Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata Mahinga kai, Pa tuna Pa, kāinga Rohe Boundary	
		SA	N/A		
		TSL	N/A		
		WTR			
		OTHER	<p>Tukituki River Catchment Cultural Values and Uses Report by Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea / Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga for Hawke's Bay Regional Council (June 2012)</p> <p>A quarrel between two taniwha created the Waipawa and Tukituki Rivers of today. From the headwaters to the sea the Waipawa River is considered wāhi tapu. The River provided tuna, pātiki, fresh water koura, water cress and inanga.</p> <p>Pukehou Marae and Mataweka Marae were located near the Waipawa River. The great tipuna, Te Hauapu and his marae, were not far from Mataweka. Te Hauapu was a fortified marae and where he is also buried, along with other ancestors who are buried close to the awa and further up, have two urupā.</p> <p>A trading post was set up on the river. The boats would come all the way up and go all the way down to the Tukituki River mouth.</p>		

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
Waipawa River Hawke's Bay Tukituki	Heretaunga Tamatea	<p>Key</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		
		64NZR	Waipawa River – Sea = interesting = (scored 7) Assessment took into account vegetation, banks & riverbed, landscape, wilderness quality, water quality, water movement and other qualities. Scoring = Dull (0 -3), Ordinary (4 – 6), Interesting (7-9), Impressive (10 – 15), Exceptional (over 16)	Ecology (aquatic biodiversity) Recreation (angling)
		RRS	(Category D) Scenic value = picturesque Recreational value = intermediate Scenic values graded on a six point scale: dull, uninspiring, moderate, picturesque, impressive, exceptional. Recreational values graded on a five point scale: insignificant, low, intermediate, high, exceptional.	
		MAF&F	No	
		W&SR	No	
		LOR&L	No	
		HTF	No	
		WONI	Potential water body of national importance for aquatic biodiversity values (biodiversity dimension of natural heritage). Type: 1 (catchments considered to be nationally important for biodiversity)	
		RAMSAR	No	
W&WH	N/A			
RiVAS	Regionally significant for native birdlife Nationally significant for salmonid angling Regionally significant for natural character			



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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Reviewed by:
Gavin Ide: Manager Policy and Planning
Ceri Edmonds: Senior Planner

Waipawa River



Key Values

Cultural

Recreation (angling, boating)

Ecology (wildlife)

Table 1: List of documents reviewed

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

Discussion

Purpose of report

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

Overview

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

Location

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



Figure 1: Location of Waipawa River extent

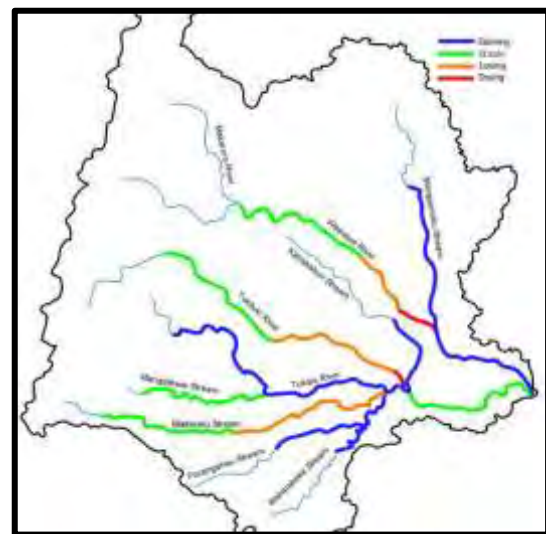


Figure 2: Rivers and Streams - Ruataniwha Plains

Cultural values *

7. The Waipawa River is a significant waterway for Heretaunga Tamatea. It lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing. The river is significant for its resources and the inland access it provides, particularly known for its tuna, pātiki, fresh water koura, water cress and inanga. In early times, a trading post was set up on the river, with boats travelling up and down from the Tukituki River mouth.
8. A narrative exists on the way in which the Waipawa River came into existence. A large lake was located in what is now the Ruataniwha Plains, which was home to two taniwha. On one occasion a boy fell into the lake and the two taniwha fought over their prey. The resulting destruction on the landscape created breaks in the

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

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

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

Recreation values

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

Angling

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

Boating

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

Ecology values

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

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

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

Fisheries

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

Wildlife

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

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

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

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

Macroinvertebrates

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

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

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

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

Landscape / scenic values

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

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

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

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

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

Naturalness/intactness of waterbody

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

Water Quality

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

Table 4: Water quality – Waipawa River (2016)

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

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

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

Other

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

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

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

Values Summary

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

Attachment 1

Waipawa River – Cultural Values Report



Key Values

Spiritual values

Wāhi Tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu

Mahinga kai, Pā tuna

Pā, Kāinga

Rohe boundary

Table 1: List of documents reviewed

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

1. Introduction*

Purpose

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

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

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

* 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.

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

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

Importance

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

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

2. Spiritual Values

A narrative exists on the way in which the Waipawa River came into existence. A large lake was located in what is now the Ruataniwha Plains, which was home to two taniwha. On one occasion a boy fell into the lake and the two taniwha fought over their prey. The resulting destruction on the landscape created breaks in the hills through which the lake drained away. One of the channels through which the lake drained was the Waipawa River.

3. Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga

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

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

4. Mahinga kai

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

Te Waineo was a camping place near Taumata-a-Meikura where hunters of Ngāti Hinemanu would stay. In the near vicinity of this camp there were several mahinga kai sites along the river. Tahunaatara was a hill where tītī were caught. Omaru and Te Iringa-te-rakau-otane-koeka were places renowned for catching kiwi and huia.

Springhill Scenic Reserve

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

5. Pā, Kāinga, ara

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

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

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

Close to its mouth, and just to the southeast of the town of Waipawa, a number of archaeological sites have been recorded along Pourērere Road indicating the presence of pā and kāinga.

Other riverside pā are located upriver towards the mountains. This shows the strategic significance of the Waipawa River. The pā include Te Pari-o-Koro pā and Tukipoho pā, which belonged to Te Rangitetaiho and his son-law Te Rangitotohu.

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

6. Rohe boundary

The river also acted as a boundary.

7. Archaeology



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



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

8. Statutory Acknowledgement Area of Interest



Figure 3: Heretaunga Tamatea Area of Interest

9. Resource Management Plans

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

Iwi and Hapū Resource Management Plans

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

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

Regional Resource Management Plan

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

Catchments Sensitive to Animal Effluent Discharges (Schedule 6b)

Minimum Flow Rivers (Schedule 7)

Rivers Considered for Riparian Protection (Schedule 8)

Schedule 14c – Tukituki River Sub-catchments

Schedule 15 – Tukituki Plan Change 6 – Water Management Zones

Central Hawke's Bay District Plan

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

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

Attachment 2: Photographs – Waipawa River



Waipawa River at State Highway 50

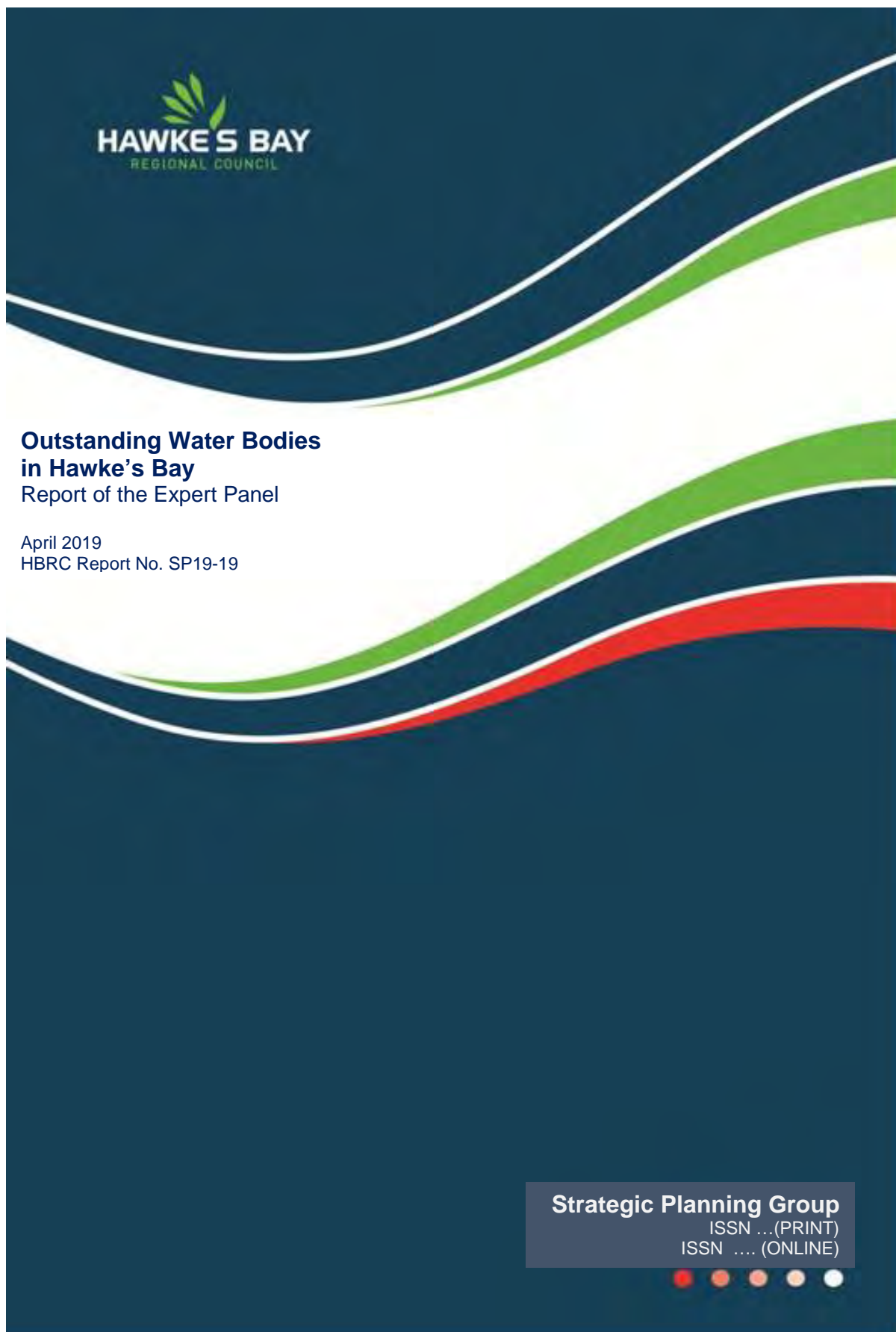


Waipawa River gorge

Appendix 3: Expert Panel Findings - Waipawa River

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"> • >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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Tukituki River

Including Waipawa River, Ruataniwha Aquifer & Estuary



Lower Tukituki near Black Bridge



TUKITUKI RIVER: DESCRIPTION OF OUTSTANDING VALUES

SUMMARY

TYPE	NAME	OUTSTANDING VALUE				
		ECOLOGY	LANDSCAPE	NATURAL CHARACTER	AMENITY & RECREATION	CULTURAL & SPIRITUAL
River, Aquifer, Estuary	TUKITUKI RIVER					

ECOLOGY

Description	Notes	Reference
<p><i>Threatened Species:</i></p> <p>9 bird species - Grey duck, white heron, bittern, black-billed gull, black-fronted tern, reef heron, blue duck, banded dotterel, Caspian tern</p> <p>1 native fish species: lamprey</p>		<p>Bird list in Appendix 2</p> <p>Fish list in Appendix 3</p> <p>HBRC 2018</p>
<p><i>% of Population:</i></p>		Bird list in

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Banded dotterel - 35% regional population 6-10% national population		Appendix 2 HBRC 2018 BirdsNZ 1986 Census
<i>Ecological Function:</i> Provides a range of diverse habitats for fish & bird species from the upper river in the Ruahines, the braided lower section and the estuary Braided river habitat is a rare habitat type internationally Fish passage Nationally significant for native birds Nationally significant for native fish		Birds NZ Winter & Summer Wader Census HBRC 2018 Parrish G, 1988 Native birds RiVAS 2012 Native fish RiVAS 2012

LANDSCAPE

Description	Notes	Reference
Waipawa river alluvial terraces - one of the best examples in the region (regionally important)	Waipawa River alluvial terrace	NZ Geopres. Inventory
Ruataniwha Aquifer – distinctive hydrological feature that is integral to the Tukituki river system	Ruataniwha Aquifer	HBRC 2018
Te Mata Peak limestone ridge - iconic Hawke's Bay river landscape (regionally important)	Vicinity of Te Mata peak ridge	NZ Geopres. Inventory

AMENITY & RECREATION

Description	Notes	Reference
<i>Trout Fishery:</i> Nationally significant trout fishery Ranked 3 rd for Salmonid Angling in Hawkes Bay RiVAS report The most used trout fishery in the Hawkes Bay Region receiving 9,650 angler days in the 2015-16 season The Tukituki River was identified as having exceptional overall importance for its access, large	Includes Waipawa River	Fish & Game HBRC 2018 Salmonid Angling RiVAS 2012

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area of fishable water and being close to home		
Whitebait & smelt: Important fishery Inanga spawning areas	Lower Tukituki River	Fish & Game HBRC 2018 Native Fish RiVAS 2012 Brown J. Rook H 2017

CULTURAL & SPIRITUAL

Description	Notes	Reference
The Tukituki awa was used extensively for mahinga kai, and for transporting people and goods. It was once a 'river of villages' and a 'highway' connecting whānau to their mahinga kai, to other whānau, and to trade and prosperity All along the Tukituki River are signs of occupation and sites that record key events in tribal history. Wahi tapu (Specific sites)		HBRC 2018
Significant for Heretaunga Tamatea – natural resources and inland access - Wahi tapu (Specific sites)	Waipawa River	HBRC 2018
<i>Wairuatanga:</i> Mauri, Mana, Tapu, Taonga tuku iho <i>Rangatiratanga:</i> Mana Whenua - Mana Moana, Kaitiakitanga, Mahinga kai (place/action/practice) <i>Matauranga Maori:</i> Tikanga Maori, knowledge systems and origins	Ruataniwha Aquifer	BOI 2013
<i>Wairuatanga:</i> Mauri, Mana, Wahi Tapu, Taonga tuku iho <i>Whakapapa:</i> o te whenua, o te wai, o te tangata, ki uta ki tai, Kohanga ika <i>Matauranga Maori:</i> Tikanga Maori, knowledge systems and origins	Tukituki River	He Toa Takitini DoS 2015
<i>Matauranga Maori:</i> Tikanga Maori, knowledge systems and origins	Waipawa River	He Toa Takitini DoS

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(Kōhanga ika/Kōhanga manu)		2015
<i>Spiritual condition:</i> Connectivity, cleansing properties, spring source Aquifer recharge and springflows		BOI 2013
<i>Cultural Ecology:</i> Supported by intact/healthy mauri of the water Braided river, water quality, fish and bird habitat	Tukituki River	TToH Values and Uses Report 2012

Appendix 4: Final Evaluation - Waipawa 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
Publication Number: 5400



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Ecology values

Wildlife

The Waipawa River is a large braided river system which is an uncommon habitat type internationally, but more common nationally with around 85 braided rivers across New Zealand. The condition of the Waipawa River varies throughout the year, with potentially toxic cyanobacteria mats occurring in the summer months.

Wildlife surveys undertaken in the 1980s indicate that the Waipawa River supports a high number of waders and wetland birds, including large numbers of banded dotterel and pied stilt. Both species are recorded as 'least concern' on the IUCN red list, with the banded dotterel classified as nationally vulnerable on the New NZTCS (see Table 6 for descriptions).

The local expert panel did not discuss the wildlife values associated with the Waipawa River. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

Landscape / geological features

The Waipawa River begins its journey as a very small steep stream, increasing in flow past the Makaroro River where it eventually becomes a large braided river system.

The scenic values of the Waipawa River have been assessed in the past on several occasions, and in 1979 it was assigned an interesting³ rating, and in 1981 a picturesque⁴ rating for its scenic values.

In 2012, the Waipawa River was assessed as having 'moderate' natural character values in the Hawke's Bay RIVAS assessments.

The Waipawa River alluvial terraces are identified on the Geopreservation Inventory as being Class C (regionally important), along with 89 other features in Hawke's Bay. The inventory cites the alluvial terraces "*as one of best examples in the region*".

The local expert panel found the Waipawa River to have outstanding landscape values, specifically noting the Waipawa River alluvial terraces. Appendix 6 sets out the full findings of the local expert panel.

Cultural and spiritual values

The Waipawa River is significant for Heretaunga Tamatea.

The story telling of the river's creation begins with two taniwha living in a lake on the Ruataniwha Plains. When a boy fell into the lake, the two taniwha fought for the prey, in the process destroying the landscape and creating breaks in the hills which resulted in channels draining the lake away, one of which was the Waipawa River, the other being the Tukituki.

The Waipawa is significant as a boundary, for its resources and for the access inland that it provided. Resources included tuna, pātiki, fresh water koura, water cress and inanga.

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

- Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi taonga
- Rohe Boundary
- Pa, kāinga
- Mahinga kai, Pa tuna
- Acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, waiata

The local expert panel found that the Waipawa River contained known outstanding cultural and spiritual values, specifically noting Mātauranga Māori, Spiritual connection and ecology from a cultural perspective.

At the time of writing, iwi authorities had not provided any comment specific to the Waipawa River.

³ Scenic values graded on a five point scale: dull, ordinary, interesting, impressive, exceptional.

⁴ Scenic values graded on a six point scale: dull, uninspiring, moderate, picturesque, impressive, exceptional.