

Lake Waikaremoana



Key Values

Cultural

Recreation (angling, boating)

Ecology (wildlife, dune vegetation)

Landscape (scenic, geological feature)

Table 1: List of publications reviewed

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

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

Discussion

Purpose of report

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

Overview

3. Lake Waikaremoana is situated in *Te Urewera* surrounded by pristine native forest and spectacular mountain ridges, and is often referred to as a ‘jewel in the crown’ of New Zealand landscapes. The name Lake Waikaremoana means the sea of rippling waters.
4. Lake Waikaremoana has significant cultural values with many pā, urupā and wāhi tapu sites located around its edge. It was the scene of many battles. Legend tells of how Lake Waikaremoana was created. Having been turned into a taniwha, Haumapuhia, desperately tried to find an outlet to the sea before the sun rose. Her ceaseless thrashing upturned the hills and formed the various bays, inlets and features we see today.
5. The lake was formed by a massive landslide approximately 2,200 years ago which blocked a narrow gorge along the Waikaretaheke River. It is the North Island’s deepest lake, reaching depths of 248 m, and Hawke’s Bay’s largest lake, with a surface area of around 51 km². The lake has exceptional water quality with a resident time of approximately 8 years.
6. Lake Waikaremoana is the primary hydro-storage lake for the Waikaremoana Power Scheme (WPS), which was commissioned in 1929. The WPS comprises three hydro power stations which generate a combined output of 138 MW. Lake levels are controlled by the WPS and in 1946 the level of Lake Waikaremoana was artificially lowered by 5 m.
7. Despite the hydroelectric generation, the Lake is highly valued for a range of recreational activities which can occur in a natural and scenic setting. The three to four day hike around Lake Waikaremoana is one of the “10 Great Walks of New Zealand”, with a high number of international visitors coming to this area each year.

Location

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



Figure 1: Location of Lake Waikaremoana



Figure 2: Extent of Lake Waikaremoana

Cultural values *

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

Recreation values

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

Boating

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

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

Angling

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

Tramping

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

Ecology values

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

Fish

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

Wildlife

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

Aquatic plants

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

Invertebrates

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

Landscape / scenic values

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

Geological features

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

Naturalness/intactness of waterbody

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

Water Quality

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

Values Summary

| 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

Lake Waikaremoana – Cultural Values Report



Key Cultural Values

Spiritual Values

Wāhi Tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu

Mahinga kai

Pā, Kāinga, ara

Rohe boundary

Table 1: List of documents reviewed

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

1. Introduction *

Purpose

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

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

The report summarises the cultural values associated with Lake Waikaremoana into a series of categories. It is recognised that isolating the values into categories can be problematic from a Māori worldview and many of the values are part of a narrative that doesn't fit neatly into categories. However, the intention is not to take a reductionist or isolated approach to cultural values but to try and gain an appreciation of their significance and the level of detail available to progress a plan change. In preparing the reports, it became obvious that all water bodies are part of a wider cultural landscape that weaves people and the environment into a rich history of cultural and spiritual association.

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

Importance

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

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

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

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

Hydro-Power Scheme

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

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

National Park

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

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

Te Urewera

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

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

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

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

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

2. Spiritual Values

Lake Waikaremoana is home of the guardian spirit Haumapuhia:

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

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

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

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

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

3. Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, wai tapu,

There are numerous sites of waahi tapu around the lake.

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

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

4. Mahinga kai

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

5. Pā, Kāinga, ara

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

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

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

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

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

6. Conflict

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Rohe boundary

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

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

8. Archaeology

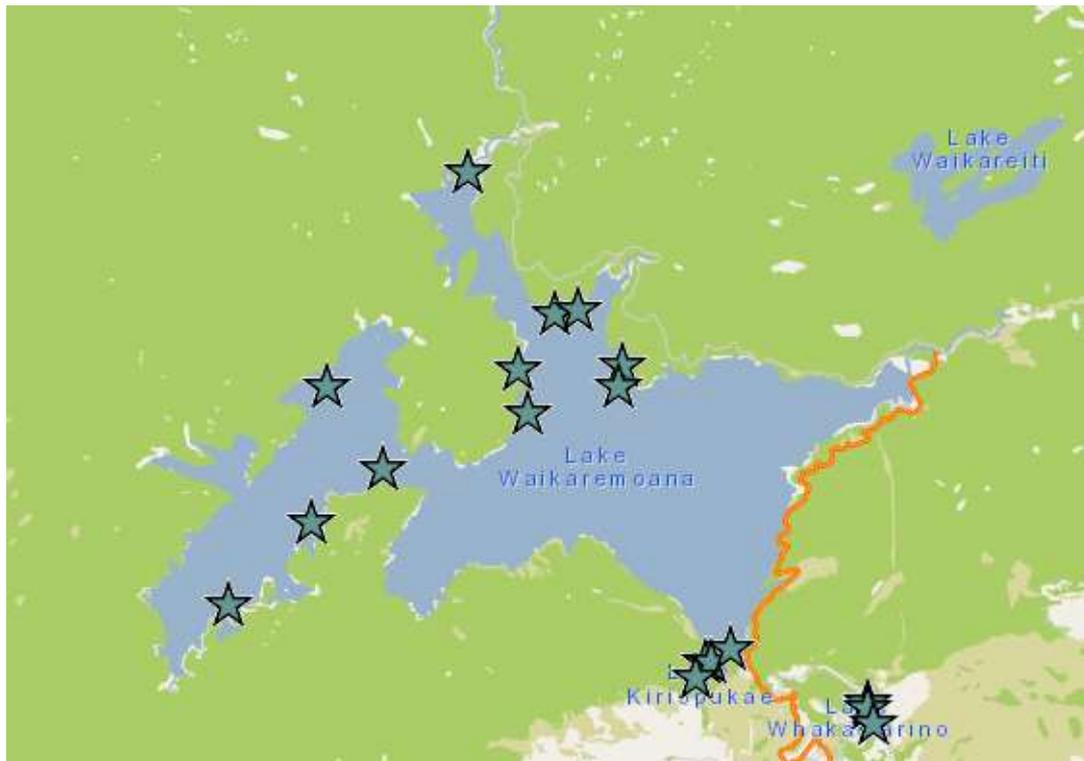


Figure 1: Archaeological sites around Lake Waikaremoana

9. Statutory Acknowledgement Area of Interest

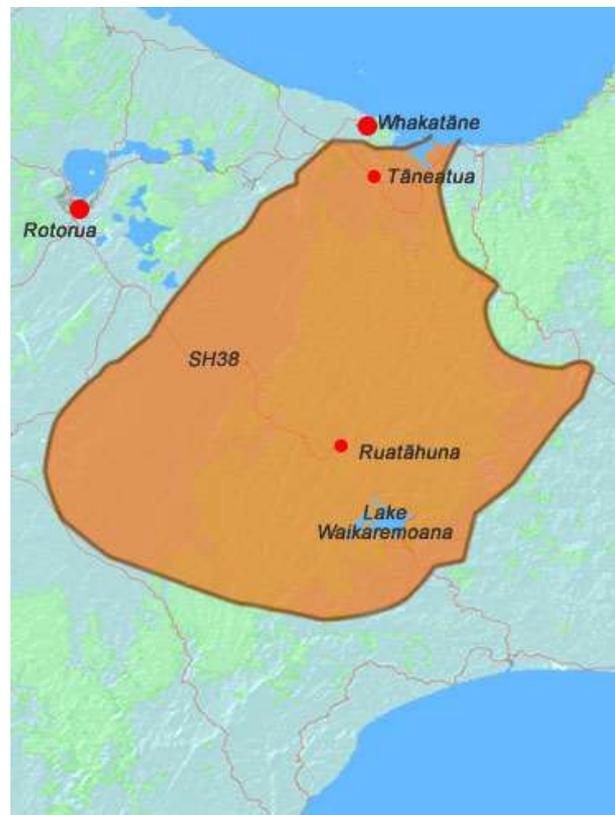


Figure 2: Tūhoe Area of Interest



Figure 3: Te Rohe o Wairoa Area of Interest

10. Resource Management Plans

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

| Iwi and Hapū Resource Management Plans |
|--|
| Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai: Marine & Freshwater Fisheries Strategic Plan |
| Wairoa District Plan |
| Significant Lakes and Rivers (Schedule 5) |

Attachment 2: Photographs - Lake Waikaremoana





