







Figure 1: Extent of lower Ngaruroro River



Figure 2: Ngaruroro catchment

## Cultural values \*

### Importance

14. The lower Ngaruroro River is significant for the people of Heretaunga Tamatea - one of six large natural groups negotiating the settlement of Ngāti Kahungunu Treaty of Waitangi claims.
15. The full name of the river is Nga-ngaru-o-nga-upokororo-mai-i-mokotuararo-ki-Rangatira after an incident in which a dog belonging to the ancient deity Mahu startled some small fish known as upokororo. As the shoal of fish dashed away they caused ngaru, or ripples in the water (Deed of Settlement).
16. Another name is Ngaru Roromoko Tuararo ki Rangatira giving the river eminence and association with the status of Rangatira (leaders/chiefs) (Ngaruroro Values and Attributes Report).
17. The waters of the Ngaruroro River are considered to be of outstanding cultural and spiritual significance by tāngata whenua. Mahinga kai (food sources), the presence of nohoanga (settlements), urupā (burial places), waahi tapu, traditional trails and other taonga are all important aspects of this (Ngaruroro Values and Attributes Report).
18. Ngāti Hori marae, Kohupatiki is located on the banks of the Clive River and is significant due to its connection to the Ngaruroro River. The river no longer flows over their lands as it once did but the people of Kohupatiki still recognise the pathway of the Ngaruroro River as running past their marae. Their mana resides where the Ngaruroro River once flowed (Ngaruroro Values and Attributes Report).
19. Ahuriri Hapū also state a cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the Ngaruroro River. It was a key transport route inland and to the west coast. It has also been a significant marker of land interests from ancient times (Deed of Settlement).

### TANK Group

20. The TANK group has been working since 2012 on land and water management issues for the Tutaekuri, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro and Karamū catchments. Its purpose is to recommend limits and measures for a workable plan change. TANK's collaborative membership includes more than 30 groups, representing Tāngata Whenua, primary sector, councils and environmentalists.
21. The TANK group has been progressing a cultural values framework, identifying values and attributes to characterise water quality.

### Spiritual Values

22. The ancestors of Ngāti Rahunga-i-te-rangi and Ngāti Poporo hapū held the river in such high esteem that they called it Te Awa o Te Atua- reflecting the importance of this taonga tuku iho (God-given treasure/gift), its spiritual whakapapa and origins.
23. The physical connections between the Ngaruroro River and the hapū who hold mana whenua over that resource have altered, but pepeha, whakatauki, oral traditions and waahi taonga preserve their spiritual associations and relationships with ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and associated taonga.

\* 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.

### ***Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga***

24. The following waahi tapu sites are identified in Hastings District Plan:

- W12 - Urupā
- W13 - Battlefield – Urupā
- W56 - Lake Omahu and Edges
- W57 - Puketapu - Battlefields, Old Pā, Sites, Burial Caves
- W58 - Lake, Swamp and Edges
- W59 - Urupā
- W66 - Lake and Edges, Burial Sites
- W67 - Lake and Edges, Burial Sites
- W110 – Pā Site

25. The location of these sites can be seen in Figure 3, below.



Figure 3: Waahi Tapu Sites in Hastings District Plan

### ***Mahinga kai***

26. The River was a significant food source, central to the well-being of Heretaunga Tamatea. Mahinga kai species of significance in the Ngaruroro catchment include tuna (eel), pātiki (black flounder), īnanga, koaro (whitebait), koura, kakahi and marine wanderers (e.g. mullet, herrings and kahawai).

27. Ngāti Upokoiri pā, located on a hill alongside the Ngaruroro River near Lake Runanga, is associated with Tamatea who trapped eels there and kept a pet koura in the spring nearby. A neighbouring spring is noted as a nursery for a particular type of eel.

### ***Pā, Kāinga, ara***

28. The lower Ngaruroro River was used as a natural highway from the coast to the mountains. There are a number of well-known sites along the river, such as Te Awapuni and Pokonao Kāinga (where Te Moananui and Karaitiana Takamoana lived), Pukerau the kāinga of Noa Huke, Tanenuiarangi the central gathering place of chiefs around the time of Pakeha contact, and Hautapu and Hautu and a river crossing known as Te Arawhata-a-Tikumū.

29. There were a numerous pā situated along the riverbanks. Particularly notable, is the ancient pā of Pākōwhai which was settled by Karaitiana Takamoana. The Repudiation Movement housed its printing press there for their newspaper, *Te Wananga* which was published from 1874 to 1878 (Deed of Settlement).

30. Ngāti Upokoiri pā is located on a hill alongside the Ngaruroro River near Lake Runanga. The pā was later reworked as a redoubt and towards the bottom of the hill are terraces and a pit. Nearby is an urupā, and across the river is another pā, kumara pits and house floor (Ngaruroro Values and Attributes Report).

31. Kohupatiki marae was established directly across the river from Tanenuiarangi pā during the 1860s by Te Waka Kawatini. The Tanenuiarangi pā was established sometime during the 1700s. The name of the meeting house on Kohupatiki marae is Tanenuiarangi. Ngāti Hori recently celebrated the 100 year anniversary of the whare nui.
32. In 1844 William Colenso set up his mission station at Waitangi which was situated at the Ngaruroro River mouth. The principal Māori settlement Te Awapuni was located to the north of Waitangi, across a stretch of water. Pareihe had established it on his return from Mahia (Wai 55 Report).

#### **Rohe boundary**

33. The Ngaruroro River has been a significant marker of land interests from ancient times. A pou once stood at Whanawhana which represents an important political demarcation between hapū, which remains significant (Deed of Settlement).

#### **Archaeology**

34. The archaeological sites located in close proximity to the lower Ngaruroro River are shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6, below.



Figure 4: Archaeological Sites on the lower Ngaruroro River – lower section



Figure 5: Archaeological Sites on the lower Ngaruroro River – upper section



Figure 6: Archaeological Sites on the lower Ngaruroro River – middle section

**Statutory Acknowledgement Area of Interest**

35. Figure 7 details the Heretaunga Tamatea Area of Interest.



Figure 7: Heretaunga Tamatea Area of Interest

## Resource Management Plans

36. 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 lower Ngaruroro 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

Specific water quality standards apply to Ngaruroro River between Fernhill Bridge and Expressway Bridge

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

Specific water quality standards apply to Ngaruroro River downstream of Expressway Bridge

- 150 Faecal Coliforms (cfu/100ml)
- 25 Suspended Solids (mg/l)

Minimum Flow and Allocatable Volumes for Specified Rivers

- 2,400L/s at Fernhill Bridge

Heretaunga Plains unconfined aquifer (Schedule 5a)

Catchments Sensitive to Animal Effluent Discharges (Schedule 6b)

Minimum Flow Rivers (Schedule 7)

Rivers Considered for Riparian Protection (Schedule 8)

### Regional Coastal Environment Plan

Specific water quality standards apply to Ngaruroro River downstream of Expressway Bridge

- 150 Faecal Coliforms (cfu/100ml)
- 25 Suspended Solids (mg/l)