

Cultural Impact Assessment of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme

Addendum Report on Zone M (Old Waipawa River Bed/Papanui Stream)

**Prepared for the
Hawke's Bay Regional Council**

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Mihi

*“E noho e tama ki tō pā ki Te Roto-a-Tara
Hangaia tō whare ko pakewairangi
Whakatangi ai tō pū
Ko Te Aometikirangi tō putorino e tama
Kia puta ai koe ki te whaiao, ki te ao mārama”.*

Tihei Mauriora

E tuku ana i te kupu tautoko mo ngā mihi kua whārikitia ki roto o te ripoata matua.

*Otirā, e tautoko kau ana i ngā maunga karangaranga o tēnei rohe koutou rā te tangata
whenua mo ā koutou kōrero rangatira, me tā koutou tautoko, mō ō koutou āwhina i a mātou
mo tēnei ripoata.*

*Mai i ngā whetū i te rangi tae atu ki ngā mātā whenua katoa e aku rangatira. Kia tau te
rangimārie.*

Tēna koutou, tēna koutou, tēna tatau katoa.

*It gives me great pleasure to offer my acknowledgement and my thanks for the mihi in the
main report. I would also like to thank all the people of this area for their korero and
support of this report.*

*“From the stars in the heavens, to our ancestral grounds, our essence belongs to the elders of
the land. Let peace reign.”*

Greetings, greetings, greetings to all

Acknowledgments

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We also acknowledge the spiritual guidance of our kaumatua/kuia from this area.

Executive Summary

This addendum report provides a cultural impact assessment of the proposed Zone M located within the region starting from Waipawa, Otane, Pukehou and Te Whatuiāpiti areas of central Hawke's Bay. The Hawke's Bay Regional Investment Company Limited (HBRIC Ltd) is proposing to deliver irrigation water to Zone M of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme (Scheme) by using the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream as the primary distribution mechanism/headrace.

The tangata whenua from this area involve four marae: Mataweka, Tapairu, Pukehou and Te Whatuiāpiti. The overwhelming response from tangata whenua is primarily concerned with the protection of cultural values and to improving the mauri of their waterways. This includes the three lakes known as 'Ngā Puna a Tara' within Pukehou, which have been in private ownership for many years. The Papanui Stream source flowed from the springs and as an outlet of Lake Roto-a-Tara. Over the years the stream has been modified, re-diverted, narrowed and deepened, and most alarmingly, shrunk in size and water velocity and polluted to the point of being 'mauri-mate.' The Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and HBRIC Ltd acknowledges the Papanui Stream now has a 'poor quality' grading.

The Zone M concept is proposing to release the water from the Mākaroro Dam to be re-diverted along the Old Waipawa River Bed that was blocked off many years ago. Tangata whenua are supportive of the opportunity to enhance the life supporting capacity of the river. The springs located along the Waipawa River stretch close towards the township. It is a major concern for tangata whenua who are hoping the increase in surface water from Walker Road along the Old Waipawa River Bed will allow the ground water aquifer to replenish itself.

HBRIC Ltd are seeking to develop riparian strips alongside the Papanui Stream. This is being supported by the tangata whenua and viewed as an opportunity to enhance the fishery, habitats, fauna and flora in the waterways.

Tangata whenua have raised some concerns over the lack of specific detail concerning the construction of the piping systems, canals and to utilising the exiting natural characteristics of the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream. There is some perceived risk to wāhi tapu sites located in close proximity to the Papanui Stream that will require further dialogue with the marae on mitigation measures to protect these sites.

Tangata whenua have expressed scepticism on how the proposed Zone M concept will benefit the four marae located within the region. The loss of water drained away for agricultural farming over the years has also impacted on the ability of marae to access water from the waterways that used to flow past their papakāinga (i.e. the springs, streams and lakes) which are now virtually non-existent or are in poor health.

This CIA report has made a number of recommendations for the HBRIC Ltd to consider and the four marae in particular, are keen to dialogue directly with HBRIC Ltd to discuss their concerns further.

Table of Contents

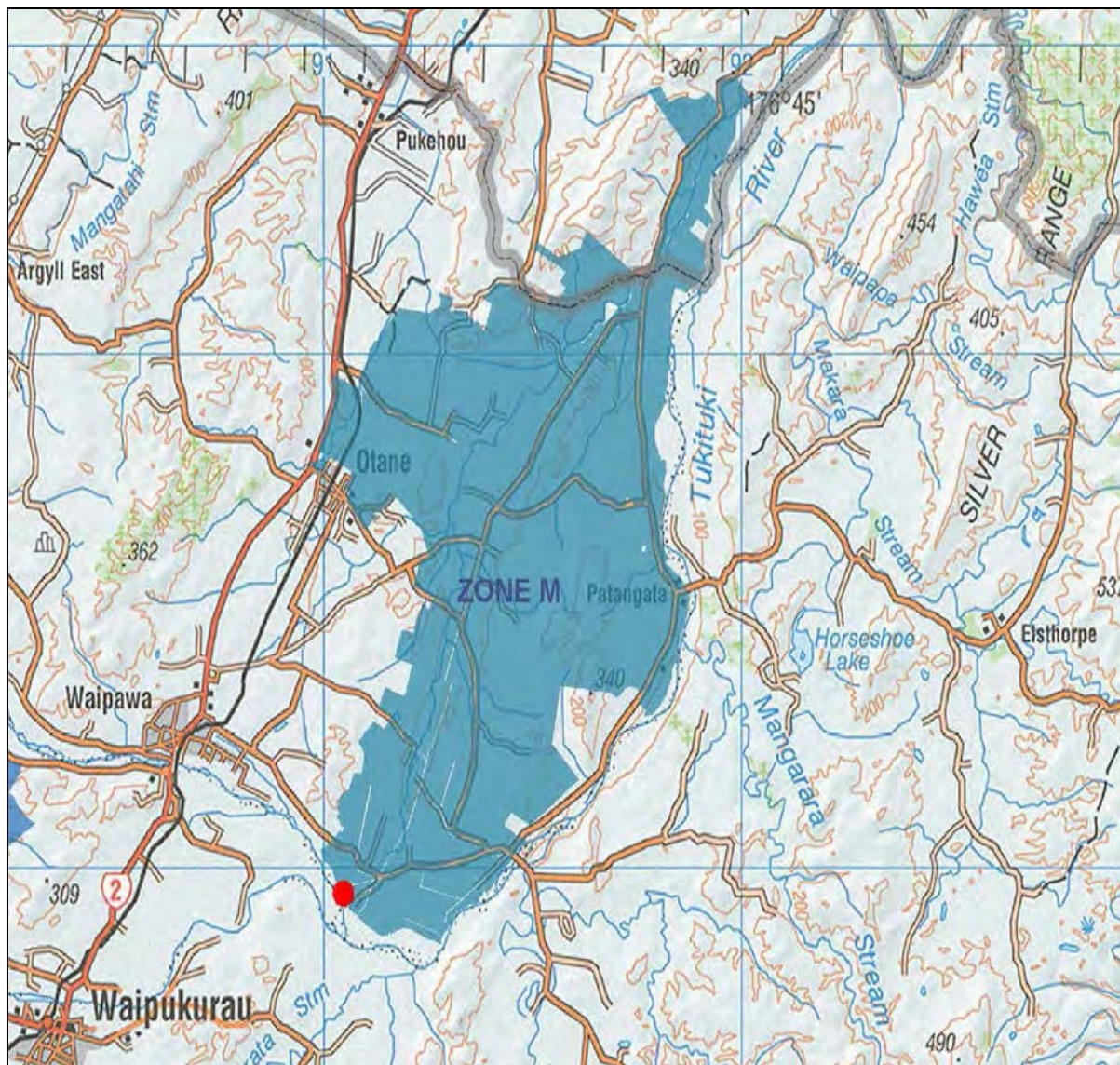
<i>Mihi</i>	2
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	2
<i>Executive Summary</i>	3
<i>Table of Contents</i>	4
1. Section One: Overview	5
1.0 Purpose	5
1.1 Objectives	7
1.2 Limitations in the Scoping of the CIA	7
1.3 Methods: Kaupapa Māori Philosophy	7
2. Section Two: Tangata Whenua Relationship with the Waipawa River and the Papanui Stream Catchment	10
2.0 Introduction.....	10
2.1 Tangata Whenua and the Waipawa River from the 1800’s	10
2.2 Tangata Whenua and the Papanui Stream	11
2.3 Changes in the Landscape, Waterways from the 1850s	11
2.4 Extending the Papanui Stream along the Old Waipawa River Bed.....	13
3. Section Three: Proposed Zone M and Tangata Whenua Values	14
3.0 Introduction.....	14
3.1 Proposed Zone M.....	14
3.1.1 Overall Health.....	14
3.1.2 Issues and Concerns.....	17
3.1.3 Potential Benefits.....	18
3.2 Registered and Unregistered Wāhi Tapu Sites	19
3.3 Implementation	24
Section Four: Summary	25
Section Five: Summary of Recommendations	26
References	27
Content of Figures	
1.0 Location of the Ruataniwha Plains Water Storage Scheme: Zone M	5
1.1 Location of the Mākaroro Dam Site and Zone M within the proposed distribution network.....	6
2.0 Location of the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream.....	13
3.0 Images of the Old Waipawa River Bed and what was the Lake Roto-a-Tara area ..	15
3.1 Images of the Papanui Stream.....	16
3.2 Images of the three unregistered Wāhi Tapu Sites	20
3.3 Location Map of Wāhi Tapu Sites Registered and Unregistered	22
Content of Tables	
1.0 The Four Marae/Hapū located within Zone M	8
3.0 Registered Archaeological Wāhi Tapu Sites	23
3.1 Unregistered Wāhi Tapu Sites	23

Section One: Overview

1.0 Purpose

Consistent with previous Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) reports prepared,¹ the purpose of this addendum report is to undertake a CIA of the proposed Zone M area (see Figure 1.0 and 1.1). HBRIC Ltd is proposing to use the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream as the primary distribution mechanism/headrace to deliver irrigation water to farmers and other water users within Zone M using alternative methods of piping, constructing canals and to utilising existing natural characteristics of the waterways.

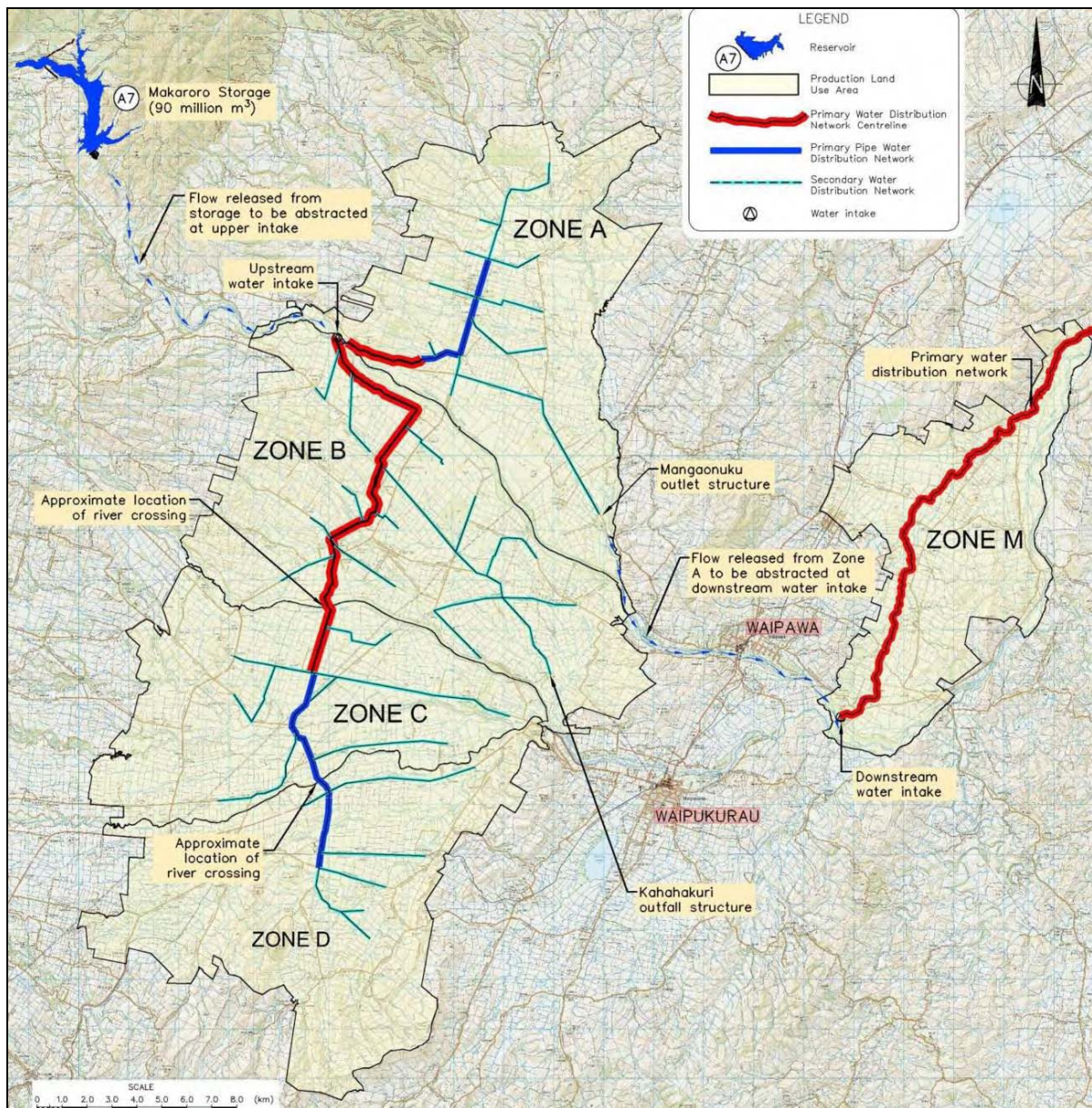
Figure 1.0: Location of Ruataniwha Plains Water Storage Scheme: Zone M²



¹ Wakefield, B.W et al (2010: 2011); Apatu & Moffat, (2012).

² Sourced from: Bendall, S. (2013: 6).

Figure 1.1: Location of the Mākaroro Dam Site and Zone M within the proposed distribution network³



The proposed Zone M area involves the Old Waipawa River Bed (that was re-diverted in the late 1880's from Walker Road) eventually connecting with the Papanui Stream with its head waters or mouth flowing into the Tukituki river (around Camp David). Tangata whenua view these as two distinct waterways with their own mauri and integrity and therefore, for the purpose of this report, we are clearly maintaining this distinction in the examination of the CIA.

Recommendation: That in all documents and communications HBRIC Ltd identify the distinction of the Old Waipawa River Bed as a separate waterway from the Papanui Stream with its own mauri and integrity.

³ Sourced from: Bickler, S. & Clough, R. (2013:2).

The CIA will provide technical information from a tikanga, tangata whenua perspective that will focus on identifying any areas of cultural significance on specific sites within the area of Zone M. There will be a description of cultural values and traditional relationships with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga associated with the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream within the Tukituki catchment.

This addendum report is to be read in conjunction with the first three CIA reports (1010: 1011: 1012) and the report produced on the, “*Tukituki River Catchment: Cultural Values and Uses*” (Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea & Te Taiwhenua O Heretaunga, 2012).

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the CIA are to:

- a) Assess the area of Zone M from the Old Waipawa River Bed by Walker Road to the Papanui Stream to identify any wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and other areas or natural resources of cultural significance, and the cultural values associated with them.
- b) Assess the cumulative effects on the health state of the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream within the Tukituki catchment and tangata whenua in terms of the relationship to values, mauri, water quality, indigenous biodiversity, and other concerns.

1.2 Limitations in the Scoping of the CIA

Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea was commissioned to undertake the CIA in March within a timeframe of approximately six weeks. The tight time constraints were to ensure the completion of the report by the beginning of May when the HBRIC Ltd were aiming to submit their application to the Environmental Protection Agency for the proposed Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme.

Further work on the Zone M primary distribution concept is required to determine the extent of subsurface infiltration that may occur. Other details need to be completed such as, the design and route of the piping system through the willow trees area at Walker Road. Tangata whenua are being consulted through the RWSS (Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme) Mana Whenua Working Party formed to develop the EPA application and will be advised of any changes to the design, engineering construction of the piping systems and any other information.

<p>Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd continue to consult with tangata whenua through the RWSS (Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme) Mana Whenua Working Party and to attend Hui-a-Hapū held throughout this development phase.</p>

1.3 Methods: Kaupapa Māori Philosophy

The term Kaupapa Māori is widely recognised and applied across a wide range of disciplines including resource management and ecological health (Smith, 1999), resulting in greater acceptance of Māori cultural norms, practices and preferences (Durie, 1998). Kaupapa Māori provides a dynamic framework for honouring Māori cultural values and research practices while informing the qualitative methods used in this project. A key principle underpinning the philosophy of Kaupapa Māori is the concept of Tino Rangatiratanga. This is defined as

self-determination, autonomy, and independence. Māori were guaranteed under the Treaty of Waitangi to have control over their political, cultural, environmental, economic and social destiny. The transformative nature of Kaupapa Māori theory seeks to strengthen the rights of Māori to determine for themselves their cultural values in particular. Kaupapa Māori philosophy provides the context for the qualitative methods used in this report and are outlined below:

Literature Review

Sources included District and Regional Council reports, historical hapū and iwi records on any wāhi tapu areas of significance. There were government reports produced such as, the Department of Conservation and the Waitangi Tribunal; historical documents and other publications and sources. The literature review provided background information on the relationship of tangata whenua to Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream within the Tukituki catchment. They also provided insight into understanding the cumulative effects on the mauri, water quality and ecological health of taonga species, biodiversity within the Tukituki catchment. The literature review was undertaken with the assistance of the Ngā Whenua Rahui Ruataniwha Water project support worker Joanne Heperi and research assistant for the CIA project, Marge Hape.

Interviews with Tangata Whenua

A Hui-A-Hapū was initially organised by the RWSS Mana Whenua Working Party that was held in March. Given the time constraints, it created an ideal opportunity for discussions held on the proposed Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme and included an outline of the proposed zone M concept. Tangata whenua attending the hui were recruited to be interviewed and included representatives from the four marae - Tapairu, Mataweka, Pukehou and Te Whatuiāpiti associated with Old Waipawa River Bed and Papanui Stream (see Table 1.0 below).

Table 1.0: The Four Marae/Hapū located within Zone M

Marae	Representative	Hapū
Tapairu Marae	Brian Gregory	Ngāti Mārau o Kahungunu
Mataweka Marae	John Rata	Ngāi Te Whatuiāpiti Ngāi Toroiwaho Rangitāne Te Hauapu
Pukehou Marae	Mike Ataera	Ngāti Pukututu Ngāi Te Rangitekahutia Ngāi Te Hurihangāiterangi Ngāi Te Whatuiāpiti
Te Whatuiāpiti Marae	Fiona Conrad	Ngāti Whatuiāpiti tuturu o Kahungunu

Other whanau were also contacted largely through ‘word of mouth’. The interviews were ‘kanohi ki kanohi,’ or by telephone. These interviews were mainly conducted by Brian Gregory (team leader for the CIA project) and Marge Hape. The interviews explored tangata whenua values and their relationship to the Old Waipawa River Bed and Papanui Stream. They also sought to identify and provide insights into issues of concern and potential benefits of the Zone M concept. Given the tight time constraints, the site visits were only attended by the research team and individual kaumatua. The discussions held were recorded and transcribed and all the transcripts were circulated for feedback, amendments and additional information gathered. Unfortunately, the tight timeframes did not allow for sufficient time to

organise a field trip to bring along landowners, HBRIC Ltd staff, hapū and whanau members to share information and to learn more about the proposed Zone M concept. Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea will be planning a future field trip in May.

Dr Benita Wakefield supervised the progress of data collection and travelled from Te Waipounamu in early April to revisit the wāhi tapu sites identified by the tangata whenua interviewed. The research team worked together to analyse the information and to write up the findings into a good draft. Joanne Heperi was responsible for editing the final draft (i.e. grammar and macrons). Marge Hape provided all the images that were incorporated into the final draft. The intention is to circulate the report out to kaumatua, Board members of Te Taiwhenua O Tamatea at the next monthly meeting scheduled in April, and other interested groups. An outline of the CIA addendum report findings was presented to the RWSS Mana Whenua Working Party meeting scheduled to be held on the 17 April 2013. A good draft of the report was sent to the HBRIC Ltd on the 23 April with the final CIA report formally submitted after the consultation process has been completed.

Section Two: Tangata Whenua Relationship with the Waipawa River and the Papanui Stream

2.0 Introduction

Tangata whenua had a vibrant and deeply intimate relationship with their natural environment that included all the rivers, stream, springs, fishery, native forestry, wetlands, birdlife, wildlife, fauna and flora. The areas surrounding the Waipawa River and Papanui Stream in particular were heavily populated with many pā sites located all the way along the Old Waipawa River Bed, lakes and through to the Papanui Stream with its headwaters in the Tukituki River and beyond.

This section outlines the relationship tangata whenua sustained with their natural environment. There is an overview on the impacts of colonisation which led to deforestation and clearing of the lands for agricultural farming. The Waipawa River tributary created from the floods of the 1860s was re-diverted and the river blocked off to create the confluence joining the Tukituki River. The Papanui Stream and the lakes in the Pukehou region in particular, were modified, drained and re-diverted. Finally, there is an outline of the various developments and changes to the waterways causing devastating changes for tangata whenua to their traditional food resources, health and other socio-economic issues, continuing to the present day.

2.1 The Tangata Whenua and the Waipawa River from the 1800's

In the early 1800's, within the lower reaches of the Ruataniwha Plains, the Waipawa River traditionally fanned out in times of flooding across a terrain covered with dense forest (Te Tapere nui o Whatonga). There was thick undergrowth along the waterways, large rocks and shingle lying on its riverbed. Waipawa River flows from Te Atua Mahuru in the Ruahine Ranges and is fed by many springs with numerous outlet tributaries. The rich food supply included: fresh water mussels, koura and pipis; many varieties of inanga; tuna, pātiki, kokopu and other fish species; native plants; birds, moa and other food sources. This made the lowlands a very popular settlement area for many Māori. Along the Waipawa River (around Walker Road) Māori only settled in the area temporarily recognising the flooding that occurred on a regular basis and instead, chose the higher reaches to build their permanent pā sites and to establish their urupā and other wāhi tapu sites of significance. This area was recognised for the number of springs feeding the Waipawa River and moving underground to re-enter at different points along the river (such as the spring/waterfall known as Cochrane creek in more modern times). Importantly, tangata whenua had mana motuhake – political autonomy and kaitiakitanga - guardianship, authority and responsibility over their traditional lands, waterways, fauna and flora and all wild life.

By the mid-1850s, the Pakeha settlers had moved into the lower Ruataniwha plains and in 1851 the Waipukurau purchase land sales was negotiated with the Crown. Tangata whenua were promised access to their traditional lands but this was not honored. Forests and other natural resources were destroyed or changed such as many of the traditional habitats (i.e., bush, rivers, swamps, wetlands and lakes). Hapū access to indigenous flora and fauna for cultural harvesting was severely impacted and forced some of the hapū such as, Ngāi Toroiwaho originally from the Waipukurau Pā area, to shift over the river to re-settle with their whanaunga – relations settled at Mataweka and Tapairu papakāinga in Waipawa.

Deforestation along the upper reaches of Ruataniwha plains especially along the Waipawa River caused wide spread flooding and destruction of mahinga kai sources in the lower reaches of the river. These more frequent floods had a severe devastating effect on the tangata whenua settled at Mataweka and Tapairu along the Waipawa River who relocated their papakāinga (village) to the higher ground.

In 1867, a disastrous flood in the Waipawa River caused it to burst its bank and alter course creating an alternative tributary flowing from the..., "*Homeward property...from the road to Tamumu just short of the Piggery, through Aitkin's property...*" (Gray, 1989:37). Precipitated by the heavy flooding, the newly formed Waipawa River tributary had extended through the Pukehou lowlands to eventually flow into Lake Roto-a-Tara. One of three lakes (the other two lakes known as Poukawa and Roto-a-Kiwa) were all located within the area of Pukehou referred to as 'Ngā Puna-a-Tara.' These lakes were surrounded by dense native forest extending up to the rims of the valley providing an abundant and never-ending supply of food sources.

2.2 The Tangata Whenua and Papanui Stream

Papanui Stream was an important waterway with its headwaters traditionally sourced from springs and outlets flowing from Lake Roto-a-Tara. According to local Māori history, it was a popular route or highway for hapū travelling within their rohe, trading food supplies and other activities. A well-known narrative re-told by our kaumatua concerns Pāreihe:

...the rangatira Pāreihe (originally from the Heretaunga Plains area) travelled with his warriors paddling up from Mahia via Te Matau-a-Maui, Tukituki and Papanui to retake Roto-a-Tara, the pā located on the island of Te Awarua-O-Porirua within Lake Roto-a-Tara. The waka were dragged overland between the Papanui Stream and Lake Roto-a-Tara. It gives you some idea of just how wide the Papanui was and how far the lake extended...

The Papanui had a rich food source including: the kokopu, tuna, pātiki and other fresh water delicacies; abundance of bird and native plants. The stream had a number of springs that had special significance for the tangata whenua Ngāi Te Whatuiāpiti fondly re-told by a kaumatua:

Te Whatuiāpiti was a handsome man with very long red hair. He was re-known for stopping at a number of springs or 'looking glasses' and one particular spring is located here on Te Kura Road where he would stop and adjust his hair into a topknot...the stream there was much wider then and the spring was covered over for most of the year...now it has a pump on the site and is exposed in the summer months...

The many hapū living along the rivers often traded delicacies and other resources from their areas such as the kereru, fresh water shellfish and the kiore from inland hapū trading for kai moana with the coastal hapū... so waka were used as the main mode of transport on the Papanui, Tukituki and Waipawa...

2.3 Changes in the Landscape, Waterways from the 1850s

The Waipukurau land sale purchase was soon followed by other land sales in the region of Pukehou and Pātangata in particular. The Rev. Samuel Williams was brought to Hawke's Bay by Governor Grey to be the mediator between the tangata whenua and the settlers wanting to purchase land. Williams did negotiate with the local chief Te Hapuku for the wetlands and the Lake Roto-a-Tara totalling 2276 acres. Our kaumatua recalls the story regarding the sale:

The local chief Te Hapuku said to Williams, “you take the dry lands and I will take the wetlands,” so Williams made a few channels, drained the Lake and got more land...so Hapuku’s korero buried us...Pakeha were very clever.

The extensive flooding of the 1860s, continued to cause major problems for Williams and other landowners seeking to develop their lands. However, it would require major development and costs to drain the lakes and to re-divert the excess water out to the Papanui Stream and other outlets. Williams was a strong advocate for the Waipawa River to be re-diverted back to its original course. In 1886 the tributary was finally closed off and reconnected to the main tributary of the Waipawa River with remnants of the Old Waipawa River Bed still evident to the present day.

Williams achieved his other goal to drain significant areas of Lake Roto-a-Tara, *‘knowing full well he would be depriving local Māori of a valuable food supply from the duck, eels and fresh water pipi...’* (Te Aute and Pukehou Historic Book Trust, 2006: 77). The tangata whenua, Ngāi Te Whatuiāpiti, Ngāi Te Kikirioterangi and Ngāi Te Hurihangāiterangi, were forced out of their traditional papakāinga and suffered greatly from the loss of their traditional lifestyle, desecration of wāhi tapu sites and loss of traditional food sources.

The tangata whenua from all four marae (existing to the present day) have never relinquished their Tino Rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga authority over their traditional lands. The settlers did not allow access to their traditional lands and waterways that did survive, which caused huge hardship from the loss of traditional food sources. Tangata whenua resettled their papakāinga to the areas where the Pukehou and Te Whatuiāpiti marae are still located to the present day. Some of the hapū scattered to other areas of the region and outside the district.

There have been major changes in the landscape and waterways within the region and some of the key developments are highlighted below:

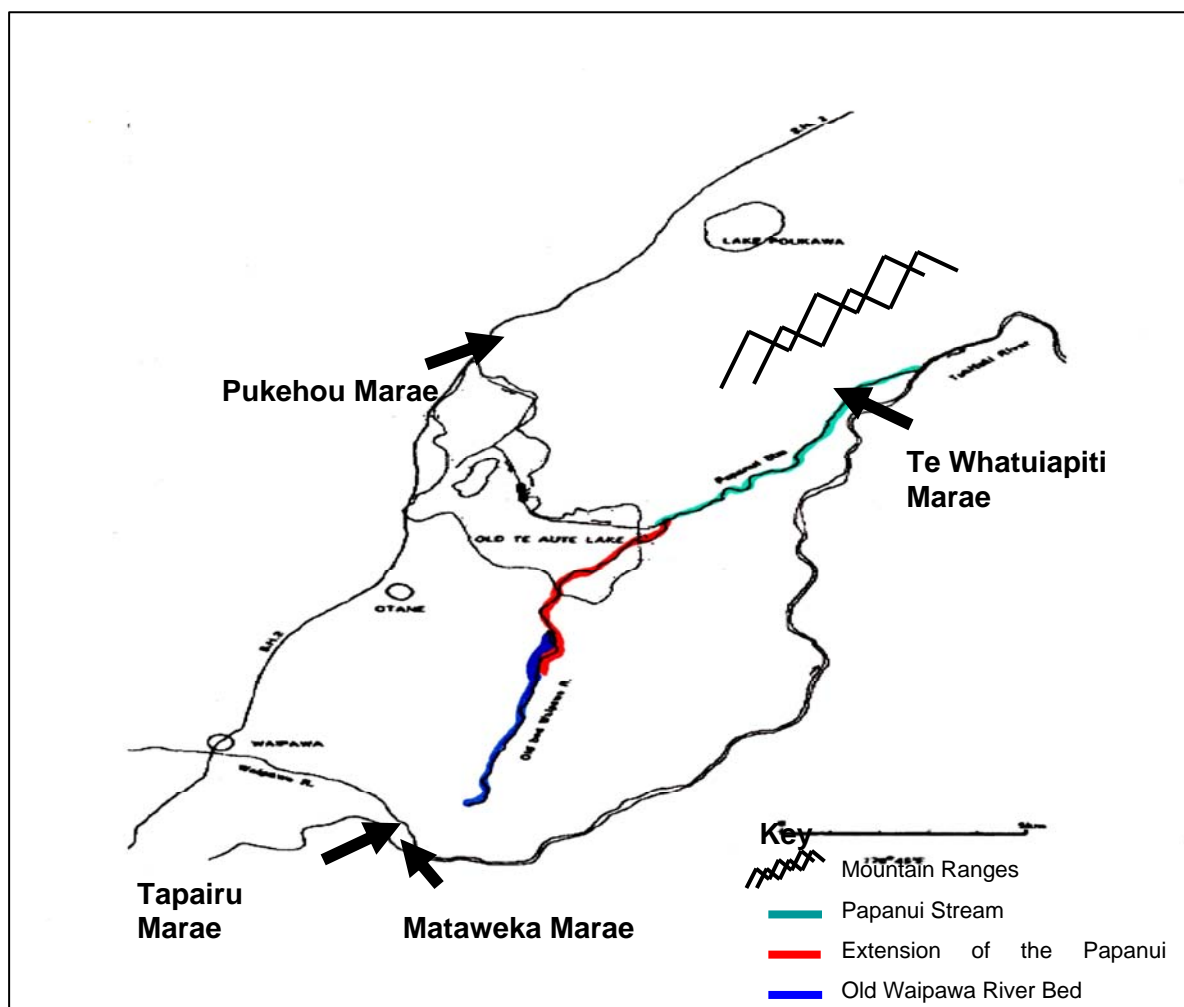
- The railway track was built cutting into the middle of Lake Roto-a-Kiwa, draining it and impacting on Lake Poukawa.
- In 1884, there was the first of several attempts to dam the Waipawa River by shifting the shingle to form a barrier across the river to alter its course into the Tukituki but a severe flood broke the dam. It took a further two years before the Waipawa River was blocked off by strengthening the embankments with riparian planting of willows and reinforcing the embankment with planks of wood to strengthen its resilience from the strong river currents and floodwaters.
- The development known as ‘the big cut’ occurred in the early 1900s and involved major excavation and part removal of the hillside to establish the ‘main drain’ canal built to drain the lakes. The Papanui Stream was deepened, narrowed and its course altered in some places to cope with the runoff from the lakes as they were drained. The main drain and the Papanui Stream were also the main outlets to cope with the overflow from the floods still occurring in the winter months.
- By the turn of the 20th Century, nearly all of the landscape had been cleared of native forestry for the development of agricultural farming. All three lakes had been significantly drained with Lake Roto-a-Tara and Lake Poukawa experiencing flooding in the winter months. Lake Roto-a-Kiwa had more-or-less disappeared.

2.4 Extending the Papanui Stream along the Old Waipawa River Bed

Williams established the Waipawa River Board responsible for the re-diversion and drainage of Lake Roto-a-Tara. The Board is also probably responsible for renaming the upper reaches of the Old Waipawa River Bed to be an extension of the Papanui Stream.

An old map indicates a clear separation of the Papanui Stream flowing from the 'Old Te Aute Lake' which was probably Lake Roto-a-Tara (refer to Figure 2.0). Interestingly, the Old Waipawa River Bed is marked on the map at the lower end of the lake stretching downwards towards the lowlands of the main Waipawa tributary. The red line marks the area of the waterway which was probably renamed the Papanui Stream and which has continued to be extended along the Old Waipawa River Bed to the present day.

Figure 2.0: Location of the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream⁴



Note: we have added in the four marae: Tapairu, Mataweka, Pukehou and Te Whatuiāpiti to indicate their current location since the 1900s.

⁴ The map is cited within, Worthy, T. (2000: 1-25).

Section Three: Proposed Zone M and Tangata Whenua Values

3.0 Introduction

This section will highlight the cultural values of importance for tangata whenua and includes: the mauri and overall health of the waterways, issues and concerns and potential benefits of the proposed Zone M concept. Finally, there is an overview of the registered and unregistered wāhi tapu sites raised by the kaumatua.

3.1 Proposed Zone M

The HBRIC Ltd is currently developing their application to the Environmental Protection Agency to establish the Scheme. The proposal is to dam the Mākaroro Stream, a tributary of the Waipawa River that eventually joins with the Tukituki River. The Scheme will involve a distribution network that will utilise the Old Waipawa River Bed and connecting Papanui Stream as the primary distribution mechanism for Zone M (Bendall, 2013).

3.1.1 Overall Health

Tangata whenua have been expressing their on-going concerns to the HBRC for many years in regard to the mauri of the Waipawa River, the lakes and the Papanui Stream (refer to Figure 3.0 – 3.1, pages 15 and 16):

The stream is mauri mate- there is no mauri to the rivers...back in the day the rivers were alive – mauri-ora!!...and were full of all the kai that we know existed such as, the tuna and the pātiki...huge catches!...watercress, fresh water koura, mussels and pipi...bountiful!! The size of the rivers was so wide that waka and (when the Pakeha came), large barges and ferries transporting people, goods, animals etc...now a days I can't take my moko down for a feed of watercress – no way they get sick from all the pollution

'Ngā Puna a Tara' – our three lakes have all but dried up except for Roto-a-Tara and Poukawa which do flood in the winter months but if the farmers have their way, they would drain all the water away permanently...I've seen stock wandering around the Roto-a-Tara which is very upsetting especially knowing how our Tipuna considered the wāhi tapu pā site on the little island as very sacred or tapu...

The lake was so immense and now to see corn and maize growing where there was once a healthy water way is difficult and very sad...

...the council have been changing the flow of the Waipawa River for many years – i.e., its natural flow was changed at the confluence when it joined the river with the Tukituki...the flooding that occurred when they cut the forest down...and then they blocked up the old river bed...so not sure how this latest dam up the Mākaroro is going improve the mauri...what will happen if the dam bursts? – we at Waipawa know all too well having had to shift our whare a few times now because of the floods...

Down by Cochrane creek is a huge spring/waterfall which is one of many springs that exist along that bend of the Waipawa River...now the aquifer ground water has been depleted so how will the increase in surface water around Walker Road improve the health of the river?

...the Papanui Stream has been modified so much over the years that it is now shallow, badly polluted with lots of algae in the waters, high nitrate and phosphorus levels...

Figure 3.0: Images of the Old Waipawa River Bed and what was the Lake Roto-a-Tara area



Old Waipawa River Bed



Roto A Tara



Figure 3.1: Images of the Papanui Stream



Cnr Pourerere Road and Walker Road



Tod Road



Elsthorpe Road



Drumpeel Road



Te Aute Main Drain meets the Papanui Stream



Middle Road/Te Aute Trust Road



Camp David, Middle Road



Papanui Stream meets the Tukituki River

clearly tells you cows are in the water, too much water taken from the pumps and all that draining over the years...now they want to put water back into the stream...we don't have water at any of the maraes so how about giving us some water...

Quite sad when we do our pepeha - "Ko Roto-a-Tara te waiu," it's like it doesn't really exist anymore....maybe we should put in a contemporary claim...the loss of taonga...but they said it got sold years ago but I'm of the belief that Roto-a-Tara lake bed would not have been sold...

Recommendation: That the HBRIC Ltd improve the mauri of the Waipawa River, the lakes and the Papanui Stream by addressing the issues raised by tangata whenua.

3.1.2 Issues and Concerns

Tangata whenua have major issues with any further desecration to wāhi tapu sites:

I'm not too concerned about the wāhi tapu sites up in the higher regions but I am concerned about the urupā along the Papanui Stream (referred to as Ahu Pā) which is where our people died from the influenza epidemic that happened in the 19th century - not the more recent one after the WWI...the population of this valley was quite considerable but by the late 1800s, the numbers had seriously declined and was later further drastically reduced by the 1918 Spanish influenza.

We have a kaitiaki kehua down by the bridge along Middle Road and Te Aute Road who is protecting the wāhi tapu sites in the area so we don't want to be upsetting her and causing any more harm...

There was significant desecration to wāhi tapu located within all three lakes that is evidenced by the koiwi (bones) which continues to be discovered during flooding and excavations and removal of the lake bed.

I'm pretty sure they have ploughed things up but have not told us – and they know there are wāhi tapu in the lake because there are registered sites...

Recommendation: That the HBRIC Ltd consult with tangata whenua on mitigation measures to address their concerns to protect wāhi tapu sites from further desecration.

Tangata whenua had some concerns regarding the canals and piping issues:

Where are you going to put the canals or channels along the Papanui Stream...in some places they will have to use concrete sides because the banks are already eroded...

If you want to bring in the water then bring in the pipelines to people who want it and are prepared to pay for it so it doesn't come back on the ratepayers...

Who is going to pay the cost of this and what if the local farmers can't afford to invest does that mean we could be having foreign investors coming into our region and taking control of our natural resources. These investors are not living in the area and don't really have a commitment to our region so they could just as easily exploit all the natural resources and sell up, whereas the local farmers who have been here for some generations and want to invest but can't, might have to sell up because they can't afford to buy the water needed for their farms...

You people change the rivers, drain it...now you want to put water back in again but not once have you ever consulted with us so who will really benefit – not us unless you pipe the water to our marae.

Recommendation: That the HBRIC Ltd consult with tangata whenua on mitigation measures to address their concerns and issues regarding the construction of canals and piping distribution systems.

Tangata whenua had concerns regarding how the stream was going to be cleaned up?

They should clean up what is in the river now before they start putting clean water or delving into other business...

There were swimming holes all along the stream so now the water is so shallow and paru that there is no way I want my kids and moko to go anywhere near the water...so will the water you are piping into the stream stay long enough to flush out the paru and to raise the stream again like when I was a kid growing up on our farm that has the stream flowing through it?

I want to know more about how you intend to transfer the water from the Waipawa River at Walker Road...there are lots of overgrowth, old man's beard has really taken hold of the area, lots of rubbish and trees fallen down...the area needs to be cleaned up and the stock rife in the area locked out...you could beautify the area and turn it into a picnic area so will you do that – clean that whole area up?

The Papanui Stream at Camp David used to have a commercial fisherman taking the eels out so what will happen if you do improve the health and eels stocks come back only to be fished out again by them...we need to put a rahui in the area...I also want the HBRC to clean up the obnoxious weeds and algae in the stream there which would be a lovely area for kayaking and other water sports.

I see a change down at Te Whatuiāpiti where the dairy farms are and am sure all the paru is going into the Papanui Stream...it goes all the way to Drumpeel Road like phosphorus...the drains go right along the farms...there is also the issue of effluence runoff from the Otane oxidation ponds...how is there floating wetlands idea really reducing the phosphorus in the water...it still flushes out into the waterways with the stormwater...

Recommendation: That the HBRIC Ltd consult with tangata whenua on mitigation measures to address their concerns with cleaning up the Waipawa River embankment on Walker Road and the Papanui Stream.

3.1.3 Potential Benefits

Tangata whenua identified a number of positive gains:

...So if you increase the surface water at Walker Road from the Waipawa River which as we know has many springs feeding the aquifer, then if you are taking surface water it should allow the springs to replenish the aquifer which has got to be a positive for our rivers...

...it would definitely be a major benefit if the marae could negotiate as part of their Treaty claims, to have water piped in from the Zone M distribution canal system...More water in the stream will improve the health of the fishery, increase recreational activities and social and cultural events like waka ama, swimming, eeling etc...

If the Council does this properly and continues to work closely in partnership with tangata whenua then it could potentially be a show case model of how to get things right and to redeem themselves for the grievances and broken promises over the years.

My kids could get jobs out of this like riparian planting, construction work, dairy and crop farming so there needs to be money invested in training to make sure our rangatahi are trained in a wide range of skills.

Maybe the spawning areas for our fishery will come back and grow especially if you are planning to plant natives along the canals for shelter...Fencing off to stop stock in the water will be excellent and help the mauri to flourish again...planting natives along the stream to enhance fishery species to thrive and for Māori to access for rongoa, harakeke etc...

Recommendation: That the HBRIC Ltd continue to consult with tangata whenua on the development of training opportunities, mitigation measures and other information concerning the fishery and native trees for riparian planting.

3.2 Registered and Unregistered Wāhi Tapu Sites

Our kaumatua identified several unregistered wāhi tapu sites along the Papanui Stream in particular although many were in the higher reaches and were unlikely to be damaged. As previously stated within the Archaeological report produced by Brickler and Clough (2013), there are several pā sites, pits and terraces registered in the area indicating the high population of Māori living in the region. We have included the unregistered wāhi tapu sites raised by our kaumatua alongside the registered wāhi tapu sites.

Of particular importance, is the wāhi tapu site – Ahu Pā, which is located not far from the Te Aute Trust Road on the private property of Mr Fields. The area is recognised by a slight mound. This urupā is on a slight rise above the Papanui Stream and the HBRC will need to think carefully on how they can work around this site to protect its integrity.

Recommendation: That the wāhi tapu site Ahu Pā is left undisturbed and for the HBRIC Ltd to locate any canals or piping away from the site.

The other wāhi tapu of special importance is the pump that is located on Makiana Logan’s whanau property, which is where the rangatira ‘Te Whatuiapiti’ would use the spring to tie his topknot known as the ‘looking glass’.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd investigate options to protect the wāhi tapu site known as the ‘looking glass’ during periods when the site is exposed, for example this might be achieved by fencing off and/or re-diverting the stream bed.

The wāhi tapu site known as ‘Te Ihu O Te Kura’ is an old pā site, which is in close proximity to the stream but runs along the hillside on Te Kura Road. The site needs to be left undisturbed and the integrity of the soils intact (refer to Figure 3.2 on page 20).

Recommendation: That the HBRIC Ltd will protect the wāhi tapu site ‘Te Ihu o Te Kura’ in the construction of any canals and piping along the Papanui Stream.

Figure 3.2: Images of the three unregistered Wāhi Tapu sites



Ahu Pā from Middle Road



Ahu Pā from Pukeiti Urupā



Looking Glass in Foreground



Pump Shed marks Looking Glass



Te Ihu O Te Kura

There are a number of wāhi tapu sites that have special significance for tangata whenua within the region but are not necessarily affected by the proposed distribution network along the Papanui Stream. We would like to highlight some of these sites starting from the headwaters (Camp David):

- Pā Pinepine
- Pā Ngāwhakatatara
- The un-named pā at Pātangata
- The wāhi tapu site known as “Pukeiti” is an urupā which overlooks Ahu Pā. The epidemic resulted in a high number of deaths, too many for the local urupā of Pukeiti to accommodate and it was decided to bury the people where they died.
- Kauhehei
- **Ahu Pā***
- **The looking glass site***
- **Te Ihu O Te Kura***
- Roto-a-Kiwa
- Roto-a-Tara
- Te Awarua O Porirua
- Kahotea Pā
- **Urupā by the Golf course at Waipawa*** which has people who died from the WWI epidemic.

Note: all the sites marked with an * (and in bold) are unregistered archaeological sites.

The following map (refer to Figure 3.3 on page 22) has been reproduced in this report with the unregistered sites indicated above. The following tables (refer to Table 3.0 and 3.1 on page 23) provide information on the registered and unregistered archaeological sites marked on the map.

These wāhi tapu relate to the sections shadowed grey in Table 3.0 on page 23.



V22/250 - Pinepine



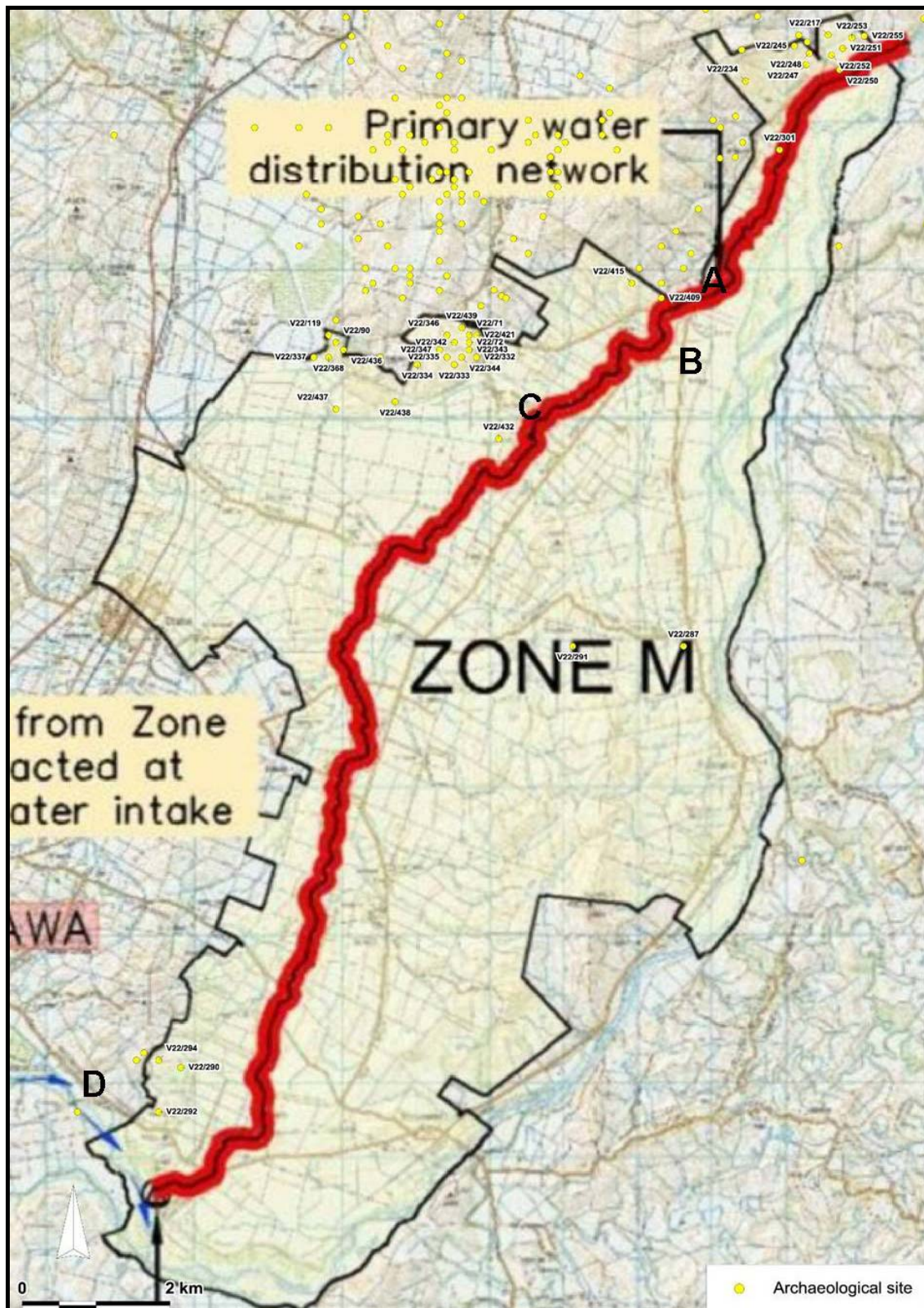
V22/301 - Ngawhakatatara



V22/409 Pit/Terrace ⁵

⁵ Sourced from: Bickler, S. & Clough, R. (2013: 46).

Figure 3.3: Location Map of Wāhi Tapu Sites Registered⁶ and Unregistered



⁶ Sourced from: Bickler, S. & Clough, R. (2013: 45).

Table 3.0: Registered Archaeological Wāhi Tapu Sites⁷

NZAA ID	Name	Site Type	Description	Eastings	Northing
V22/71		Pit/Terrace	4 pits, scattered and shallow.	1914730	5581136
V22/72		Pit/Terrace	2 pits and 2 terraces	1914730	5581036
V22/90	Kahotea South	Pā	2 lines of transverse scarps across saddle facing N	1912929	5581036
V22/119	Kahotea North	Pā	Terraced pā, with palisades	1912829	5581136
V22/234		Pit/Terrace	Pit group: raised rim pits - 8 large ones 6x4x1m and 3 small	1918471	5584567
V22/247		Pā	Small pā on hill, with gardens on North/West and further on South sides	1919292	5584787
V22/250	Pinepine	Pit/Terrace	Group of pits on both sides of gully	1919745	5584718
V22/287		Pit/Terrace	Pits/Terraces	1917633	5576933
V22/290		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1910829	5571228
V22/291		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1916132	5576933
V22/292		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1910528	5570627
V22/294		Pit/Terrace	Platforms/Pits	1910528	5571328
V22/301	Ngāwhakatatara (Old Pātangata Pā)	Pā	Pā on end of flats on steep end ridge, very compact, deep ditch with bank.	1918933	5583639
V22/332		Pit/Terrace	Pit	1914830	5580836
V22/333		Pit/Terrace	Pit	1914530	5580736
V22/334		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1914030	5580736
V22/335		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1914430	5580836
V22/337		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1912628	5580835
V22/342		Pit/Terrace	Pits	1914530	5581036
V22/343		Pit/Terrace	Pits/Terraces	1914730	5580936
V22/344		Pit/Terrace	1 pit 8x5m and terraces and depressions	1914630	5580836
V22/346		Pit/Terrace	Pits and associated features around flat top of hill	1914430	5581136
V22/347		Pit/Terrace	Group of at least 6 pits and other depressions. Very worn down	1914330	5580936
V22/365		Pā	Pits, etc. on small ridge. Ditch, 20m long, 5m wide and 3m deep	1913529	5580836
V22/368		Pā	Pā on flat hill above former Lake Roto a Tara	1912829	5580835
V22/409		Pit/Terrace	Pit group with 2 large deep pits both 9x7x1.5m	1917332	5581637
V22/415		Pit/Terrace	Pit and terraces.	1916932	5581837
V22/421		Pit/Terrace	Scattered pits, largest raised rim pit 9x7m	1914830	5581136
V22/432		Agricultural	Drainage ditch dug by missionaries to drain Lake Roto a Tara	1915131	5579735
V22/436		Pit/Terrace	Two large pits, damaged by stock and bulldozing	1913029	5580936
V22/437		Pit/Terrace	1 large raised rim pit 10x8m on flat ridge above old Lake Roto a Tara	1912929	5580135
V22/438		Pit/Terrace	Single pit 8x5m on small knoll	1913729	5580235
V22/439		Pit/Terrace	Small E-W flat ridge with numerous pits/depressions, trench through the middle	1914630	5581236

Table 3.1: Unregistered Wāhi Tapu Sites

A	Ahu Pā
B	Looking Glass
C	Te Ihu O Te Kura
D	Urupā by the Golf course at Waipawa

⁷ Sourced from: Bickler, S. & Clough, R. (2013: 44).

3.3 Implementation

HBRIC Ltd have proposed a range of environmental mitigation projects in the *Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme Proposed Integrated Mitigation Offset Approach* that forms part of the applications for the Scheme to the Environmental Protection Authority (HBRIC Ltd, 2013).

Following a recommendation from the Mana Whenua Working Party, HBRIC Ltd have included the restoration of the Old Waipawa River Bed and the Papanui Stream as a new 'Project E' in this document. It is recommended that specific performance targets be included in Project E to give effect to recommendations in this CIA report.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd implement measures to achieve recommendations in this Zone M Addendum CIA report through performance standards in the new 'Project E' in the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme Proposed Integrated Mitigation Offset Approach to be submitted with final applications to the Environmental Protection Authority in May, 2013.

Section Four: Summary

The overwhelming response from tangata whenua is primarily concerned with protecting cultural values and to improving the mauri of their waterways. This includes Roto-a-Tara and Lake Poukawa that still flood in the winter months; the Papanui Stream which has been modified, re-diverted, narrowed, deepened, and most alarmingly, shrunk in size and water velocity. The stream has been polluted to the point of being 'mauri-mate.' Tangata whenua support the idea of re-diverting water back into the Old Waipawa River Bed that has been dry for many years. The HBRC and HBRIC Ltd acknowledges the Papanui Stream now has a 'poor quality' grading and tangata whenua are supportive of efforts to develop riparian planting of natives alongside sections of the stream and to re-channel water to improve minimum flows. What is not so certain is the lack of specific detail on where the HBRIC Ltd are planning to construct canals and piping which could have a detrimental impact on wāhi tapu sites in close proximity to the stream.

There is some scepticism on how the proposed Zone M concept will actually benefit the four marae located within the region. The loss of water drained away for agricultural farming over the years has also impacted on the ability of marae to access water from the waterways which used to flow past their papakāinga (i.e., the springs, streams and lakes) which are now virtually non-existent or are in poor health.

The springs located along Walker Road is a major concern for tangata whenua who are hoping the increase in surface water from Walker Road along the Old Waipawa River Bed will actually allow the ground water aquifer to replenish itself.

Section Five: Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation: That in all documents and communications, HBRIC Ltd identify the distinction of the Old Waipawa River Bed as a separate waterway from the Papanui Stream with its own mauri and integrity.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd continue to consult with tangata whenua through the Mana Whenua group and to attend Hui-a-Hapū held throughout this development phase.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd improve the mauri of the Waipawa River, the Lakes and the Papanui Stream by addressing the issues raised by tangata whenua.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd consult with tangata whenua on mitigation measures to address their concerns to protect wāhi tapu sites from further desecration.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd consult with tangata whenua on mitigation measures to address their concerns and issues regarding the construction of canals and piping distribution systems.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd consult with tangata whenua on mitigation measures to address their concerns with cleaning up the Waipawa River embankment on Walker Road and the Papanui Stream.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd continue to consult with tangata whenua on the development of training opportunities, mitigation measures and other information concerning the fishery and native trees for riparian planting.

Recommendation: That the wāhi tapu site Ahu Pā is left undisturbed and for HBRIC Ltd to locate any canals or piping away from the site.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd investigate options to protect the wāhi tapu site known as the 'looking glass' during periods when the site is exposed; for example this might be achieved by fencing off and/or re-diverting the stream bed.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd protect the wāhi tapu site 'Te Ihu o Te Kura' during the construction of any canals and piping along the Papanui Stream.

Recommendation: That HBRIC Ltd implement measures to achieve recommendations in this Zone M Addendum CIA report through performance standards in the new 'Project E' in the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme Proposed Integrated Mitigation Offset Approach to be submitted with final applications to the Environmental Protection Authority in May, 2013.

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