

He Ritenga Whakatikatika

Lake Horowhenua & Hokio Stream
Te Pātaka o Muaūpoko rāua ko Ngāti Pareraukawa

Photo 1



Lake Horowhenua & Hōkio Stream Working Party

A joint initiative by members of
Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa

16 June 2013 : V7 (8 August 2013)

An earlier version of this document was presented to a Public Meeting held in Levin on 16 June 2013, comments and resolutions from that meeting have been included in this revision.

Photo 2



Mihi & Preview

He reo maioha tēnei nā mātou katoa, nā ngā kaikōkiri i tēnei o ngā kaupapa nui whakaharahara.

Tēnā tātou i ō tātou mate o te wā; ko Kōtuku Rerengatahi (Joyce) tērā e takoto ana ki te marae o Tūkōrehe. Haere i te tai o te ahiahi. E moe e te tuahine. Ki ō tātou mate huhua e hinga mai nei, e hinga atu nā, haere, tīraha, whakangaro atu ki te huihuinga o te kahurangi e whanga atu rā ki a koutou. Tātou ngā mahuetanga iho, hikitia, hāpainga ngā mahi i waiho ki muri nei. Tēnā tātou katoa.

The Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa Working Party, formed on 20 February 2013, committed themselves to the restoration of the Lake and Stream as a community of Horowhenua. We are reporting to the community after four months (20 Feb to 16 Jun), 25 hui and other engagements conducted without dispute and unified in our Objective, Dream and Steps to follow.

Throughout this activity we have drawn on:

- taonga tuku iho and kaupapa tuku iho: inherited from our tūpuna, Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa
- theory of Māori behaviour
- ongoing research into the best of tauīwi environmental solutions

We have developed a distinctly Māori approach to the restoration of these two taonga tuku iho that includes:

- Karakia (prayer) to address the accumulated impediments to united progress toward restoration of Waipunahau / Lake Horowhenua and the Hōkio Stream to the Sea;
- Identification and expression of kaupapa tuku iho, inherited values;
- Application of a theory of Māori;
- Invitation to the wider community to participate and collaborate with us.

Photo 3



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Prepared by

Lake Horowhenua & Hōkio Stream Working Party
with the support of Te Aho and Te Arahanga o Ngā Iwi

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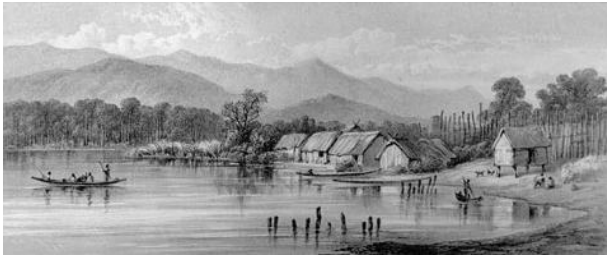
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Photo 4



Introduction

This report is written by a Working Party, primarily from Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa who, as neighbours located beside Lake Horowhenua and alongside Hōkio Stream, share interest with others in the complete restoration of these two water treasures.

This tangata whenua group is leading discussions and plans for the restoration of the Lake and Stream and has gone to considerable lengths to consult widely with the Horowhenua community.

The members of the Working Party are:

- Rachael Selby (co-opted)
- Vivienne Taueki
- Philip Taueki (co-opted)
- Justine Agbede (co-opted)
- Peter Huria
- Peter Heremaia (co-opted)
- Whatarangi Winiata
- Les MacDonald
- Mikaere and Mandy Fryer (since resigned)



Photo 4.A

A group of advisors from all walks of life with environmental, engineering and other related skills, experience and networks support the activities of the Working Party.

Under Article 2 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi the Crown is obliged to guarantee Māori tino rangatiratanga over all taonga tuku iho. Amongst these are *o rātou wenua o rātou kāinga me o rātou taonga katoa...* Māori have the authority to exercise tino rangatiratanga over these taonga and over other treasures that are being added to the list with the passage of time. In recent years the findings of the Waitangi Tribunal have led to the pronouncement of intangibles such as mātauranga Māori to join another intangible, te reo, declared to be a taonga in 1984.

Māori are determined to express their tino rangatiratanga in respect to these items. A responsibility of the Crown is to actively protect taonga tuku iho of Māori including Waipunahau/Lake Horowhenua and the Hōkio Stream that flows between Waipunahau and Te Tai-o-Rēhua, the Tasman Sea.

Our group first met on 20 February at Ngātokowaru Marae and a Working Party was formed to advance our understanding of the issues, to widen the discussions on the future of these two taonga and to restore these taonga. Following other meetings and discussions on our mutual interest in the restoration of the Lake and the Stream we arranged a public hui in Levin on Sunday, 14 April. We were encouraged by the support of that hui to continue our activity. Attendance, including Māori and Pākehā, reached 140 with 95 signing the attendance register.

The Working Party sees the Lake Trustees, formed in the 1890s, as the most obvious body to lead this important work amongst us and want to be sure that we are helpful to them. Both Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa are fully aware of the huge damage to these taonga over the years and the strenuous efforts that have been made by Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa to counter the neglect of the Crown of their Treaty responsibility toward these sources of wellbeing.

We developed a schedule of tasks for early action including, as a top priority, meetings with many of the groups with kaitiakitanga in their minds. The following schedule outlines the activities that the Working Party has been engaged in since 20 February 2013 to the present time, 16 June 2013.

LAKE HOROWHENUA AND HŌKIO STREAM WORKING PARTY ACTIVITY

<i>DATE</i>	<i>ACTIVITY (February - June 2013)</i>
20 Feb	Working Party established at Ngātokowaru Marae. Hui called to seek support
20 Mar	Working Party and Advisory Group hui at Ngātokowaru Marae received paper on problems with Waipunahau, the Lake by P.Moore/C.Royal
10 Apr	Community meeting advertised 10 th and 12 th April Meeting covered by Horowhenua Chronicle
13 Apr	Kelly Tahiwī & Jonathon Proctor (Lake Trustees) met with Whatarangi Winiata & Rachael Selby – request to meet with Lake Trustees conveyed to them. Vivienne Taueki met with Rachael Selby & Whatarangi Winiata to prepare for Community hui
14 Apr	Community meeting held lakeside and St Mary's Anglican Church Hall with 140 attendees
17 Apr	Front page report of meeting in Chronicle
20 Apr	Working Party hui in preparation for meeting with Lake Trustees 21 April 2013 - attendance postponed by Trustees
27 Apr	Working Party hui Levin: Justine Agbede, Phil Taueki, Peter Heremaia, Peter Huria & Rachael Selby co-opted to Working Party. Communications Strategy received
6 May	Whatarangi conveyed hui date to Muaūpoko Tribal Authority. Brenton Tukapua agreed to send to Matt Sword (new Chair of Lake Trustees).
8 May	HDC hearing submissions on their District Plan with Justine Agbede & Whatarangi Winiata speaking to a submission Working Party hui at Te Wānanga o Raukawa (TWoR), Ōtaki 6 p.m.
11 May	Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa hui Lakeside and at St Mary's Anglican Church hall, Levin with 50 people in attendance
16 May	Whatarangi met with Horizons CEO, Michael McCartney to organise a meeting with Working Party
17 May	Working Party planning hui in Ōtaki
19 May	Working Party hui with Lake Trustees followed by Working Party hui. Trustees state their willingness to continue engaging with Working Party
24 May	Te Rōpū Whakatikatika workshop at TWoR. 17 steps initially identified to restore Lake and Stream
26 May	Report to Raukawa District Māori Council (Raukawa, Muaūpoko & Rangitāne). Full support received for Vision and activities.
28 May	Report to Ngātokowaru Marae Committee. Full support received for Vision and activities.

DATE	ACTIVITY - <i>continued</i>
30 May	Hui with Michael McCartney, CEO Horizons and three senior managers - Exchange of presentations. Invitation from CEO for the Working Party to present to the next Council meeting.
3 Jun	Working Party hui to revise plan and prepare for HDC
5 Jun	Meeting with Horowhenua District Council (HDC) to present Vision. Invitation to HDC to join the Working Party and others in approaching central government for their active protection of these water treasures including funding support.
7 Jun	Second Te Rōpū Whakatikatika meeting to share views on the issues identified in relation to the restoration of the Lake and Stream
10 Jun	Lake Domain Board hui. Working Party presentation and invitation to join us in seeking Crown engagement and resourcing
11 Jun	Muaūpoko/Pareraukawa hui Levin with 25 attendees, including several young people Draft of <i>He Ritenga Whakatikatika</i> received and endorsed
13 Jun	Meeting with market gardeners and dairy farmers held at Te Rūnanga o Raukawa, Levin. Discussion on projects to reduce effects of their activities on the Lake and Stream. Agreement to work collaboratively.
16 Jun	Report back to community with plan for community support. Lakeside karakia followed by hui at St Mary's Church hall. Forty people in attendance, full support for the report and its recommendations

During this activity, with the input of those we met, the Working Party was able to develop its goals and objectives.

OBJECTIVE

To restore our relationships with the Lake and the Stream to the Sea

THE DREAM

- To be able to swim across the Lake and in the Stream without fear
- To use the kaupapa and tikanga of tangata whenua and the best of tauiwi practices to manage the wellbeing of these taonga tuku iho

To achieve the OBJECTIVE and to fulfil THE DREAM three steps are to be taken:

1. Change current practices that damage the Lake and the Stream urgently
2. Apply kaupapa, tikanga and other practices to restore and maintain the Lake and the Stream
3. Record and store the experiences of our people with these taonga

The Working Party was supported in their activities by the resolutions of two meetings, namely, the Public meeting held 14 April and the meeting of Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa on 11 May 2013.

RESOLUTIONS of Public meeting held on 14 April at Levin

To:

- a) encourage community support for the collaboration of Muaūpoko and Raukawa in their determination to restore Lake Horowhenua and the Hōkio Stream,
- b) ask to meet with the Lake Trustees to engage and collaborate on our common goals,
- c) seek a meeting with Dr Max Gibbs to discuss his report on the state of Lake Horowhenua and his recommendations for action,
- d) seek a meeting with those establishing the Accord, and

- e) draft an Action Plan by 16th June for the restoration of Lake Horowhenua and the Hōkio Stream.

Note: As at 10 June progress has been made on all five parts of this resolution

Photo 5



Photo 6



RESOLUTIONS supported at meeting of Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa 11 May 2013, Levin.

That:

- a) this paper be received and endorsed.
- b) the Working Party be encouraged to proceed with the three steps described above and report progress to those present today, those in attendance at the public hui held on 14 April and other interested parties.
- c) it be noted that a second public meeting (to follow the first held on 14 April) will be held on 16 June 2013 at a location and time to be notified.

The Working Party has been firm in its resolve to focus on the clean up of the Lake and Stream and to find ways to build unity as an expression of kotahitanga with others who are engaged in this work including whānau, hapū, iwi, private individuals, community groups and Crown agencies.

In the preparation of this document the Working Party has been assisted by two wānanga where 13 people with knowledge of environmental matters and intimate relationships with the Lake and/or Stream gathered to discuss the issues, solutions and opportunities surrounding these two taonga so important to the wellbeing of Muaūpoko and of Ngāti Pareraukawa. The attendees provided their own research and writings to support the ideas included.

Two key documents have been drawn on including the 1998 Lake Horowhenua and Hōkio Stream Catchment Management Strategy and the work of Max Gibbs of NIWA. We have reviewed and to a large extent support the Gibbs Report and the 11 conceptual ideas or management actions identified therein however we are continuing our own investigations into areas of application of tikanga Māori, technology and resourcing.

This plan, *He Ritenga Whakatikatika*, is uniquely Māori, generated by our desire to give expression to kaupapa tuku iho, inherited values. These include but are not limited to kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.

Since reporting to the Public meeting on 16 June, the Working Party has continued its engagement with the community. These additional conversations have continued to shape our work plans.

The following is an updated list of engagements and activities.

DATE	ACTIVITY
17 Jun	Final edits to report, report distributed to interested parties in both electronic and hardcopy
25 Jun	Working Party invited to present to a meeting of the Horizon's Regional Council on 25 June at 10.00am
27 Jun	Meeting of Muaūpoko Kaumātua at Thompson House, Levin from 11.00am to 2.00pm to discuss <i>He Ritenga Whakatikatika</i> and ways to engage the iwi
5 Jul	Working Party meets at Levin to plan representation and reporting to Lake owners hui scheduled for 7 July
7 Jul	Working Party invited to meeting of the Lake owners with the Lake Trustees at Kawiu Marae, Levin
22 Jul	Colin & Billie Paki meet with Whatarangi to discuss Working Party attendance to a Lake (Block 11) owners meeting planned for 28 July
23 Jul	Working Party meeting held in Levin at the Lake
24 Jul	Second meeting between Colin & Billie Paki with Whatarangi to discuss Working Party attendance to a Lake (Block 11) owners meeting planned for 28 July
27 Jul	Planting day held at Hokio Beach with 300 harakeke, manuka and tī kāuka planted.
28 Jul	Meeting of the Lake Owners called by Colin Paki at the St Mary's Anglican Hall in Levin. Working Party presents <i>He Ritenga Whakatikatika</i>
29 Jul	Working Party meeting at Te Rūnanga o Raukawa to reporting on the Hokio Beach planting day, discuss plans for Ngatokowaru Planting including preparation of budgets and fundraising ideas.
30 Jul	Meeting of Working Party members with Pat Handcock, new NZ Police Regional Commander to discuss activities of the Working Party.
31 Jul	Meeting with Pakake, Te Hira Hill and Whatarangi in Levin to discuss Te Mauri plans.
3 Aug	Gathering of five project teams to share their plans for Stage I held at Te Rūnanga o Raukawa in Levin.
6 Aug	Meeting of Working Party representatives with Jo Mason, Ron Gibbard and Joshua Royal of the Horowhenua Rowing Club, at Te Rūnanga o Raukawa in Levin
9 Aug	Ngatokowaru Marae hosts a dinner and presentation on Hikio Stream as a taonga tuku iho of the hapū
10 Aug	Second planting day planned by Ngāti Pareraukawa for Hokio Stream at Ngatokowaru Marae
18 Aug	Working Party will present <i>He Ritenga Whakatikatika</i> to the Whakawhiti Kōrero hui being held at Te Wānanga o Raukawa with six other Māori environmental projects

Once the Project teams have completed their work plans for Stage I, these plans and budgets will be included in future versions of this document.

Photo 7



Taonga tuku iho

Inherited treasures

Waipunahau, Lake Horowhenua

Lake Horowhenua is a freshwater coastal dune lake with a surface area of 2.9km². The depth of the Lake was reported in 1998 at less than 2m however more recent discussions suggest that it may be much deeper in some places. The Lake is fed by ground water and surface runoff.

The main inflows to the Lake are:

- Arawhata Stream
- Queen Street Drain
- Domain Drain
- Pātiki Stream, also known as Kawiū Drain
- Pā Drain, and
- Poupou Stream, also known as Mangaroa Stream

There is a lot of discussion on the condition of these inlets in the reports by Max Gibbs, Horizon's Regional Council and the Horowhenua District Council. Some of this material can be accessed on the Working Party website¹.

Lake Horowhenua is regarded by the iwi of Muaūpoko as a taonga tuku iho, that is, a treasure inherited from their ancestors for their care. The pre-Pākehā name for this body of water, 'Waipunahau' is still used in the region and has its place as the principal identifier in this document while 'Lake Horowhenua' has its use also.

Away from the coast or river banks, the dense forest cover prevented permanent settlement. The forest provided a 'storehouse' of berries, and birds such as kererū and kākā.

The area was heavily forested in pukatea, rata and kahikatea with nikau, tōtara, matai, rimu and karaka extending westward from the ranges. The Lake is the centre of a rich but reduced wetland ecosystem.

In the past, the Lake was the location of many Muaūpoko pā sites where the various hapū settled and went about their daily business. The iwi used the Lake as a highway, travelling by waka between their pā and to travel via the Hōkio Stream out to the sea. It has been said that *'like the fish, Muaūpoko relies on the Lake as their life source'*².

In the past, the Lake was recognised for its abundant food resources that sustained generations of Muaūpoko whānau. Important fisheries included:

- koura (freshwater crayfish)
- pātiki (flounder)
- tuna (eel)

¹ www.teaho.maori.nz

² Comment by Vivienne Taueki in a personal conversation with Whatarangi Winiata (May 2013)

- kākahi (freshwater mussel)
- inanga (adult whitebait)
- ngāore (immature whitebait)

A plentiful diet of kaimoana was supplemented with various waterbirds and kereru and with food from the forest. The Muaūpoko people lived well in this place with te taiao (the environment) meeting all of their many needs, including physical and spiritual.



Photo 8

Hōkio Stream

The Lake has one outlet to the sea which is the Hōkio Stream. The Stream flows 4km westward through rural land and the Hōkio village before reaching the Tasman sea. A weir at the outlet controls the Lake at a constant level.

The ancestors of Ngāti Pareraukawa settled at Hōkio in the early 1800s and in the subsequent decades they sustained themselves including tangihanga and other events through farming, horticulture and fishing the Hōkio Stream as well as Waipunahau/Lake Horowhenua.

The stream was the source of abundant fish-life including kokopu and koaro (native trout), kākahi (freshwater mussel), koura (crawlies and freshwater crayfish), inanga (whitebait) and pātiki (flounder). Most importantly, it was a source of tuna (eel) – a staple part of the diet for the hapū – which were caught using hīnaki and eel weirs as they migrated from the Lake to the ocean.



Photo 9

The tūpuna of both Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa endured many hardships to make the Horowhenua and the Kapiti Coast home. Many of these revered ancestors died in battle in and around Waipunahau and Hōkio Stream.

The catchment

Surface flows account for only about half of the water inputs to Waipunahau; groundwater inputs account for the other half. The groundwater enters the Lake mainly via a number of submerged springs along the lake's eastern shore, and is also a significant source of the lake's largest surface water supply, Arawhata Stream, and several other small streams.

The surface catchment area feeding the Lake is 61km², and nearly 14 percent of that is occupied by Levin township. Land use in the remainder of the catchment is rural, and includes pastoral, dairying, pig and poultry raising and horticultural activities. Arawhata Stream supplies 70 percent of the surface inflow and Queen Street Drain, the main urban drainage channel, supplies 15 percent of the surface water to the lake.

The groundwater catchment is suspected to be considerably larger than that supplying surface flow. Aquifers inland from the lake are fed from the Tararua Ranges.

The average annual rainfall is 1095mm. Half of the runoff that arises from the rainfall occurs in the winter months of June to August.

The topography of the surface catchment is generally flat, and includes a mix of very flat, low-lying areas of peaty soils (formerly swamps), higher “sandstone uplands” and gravel plains.

Degradation of the two taonga

The degradation of Waipunahau is caused by nutrients from catchment runoff accumulating in the Lake. Between 1958 and 1987, treated sewage effluent was discharged into the Lake. Although there were signs that the water quality of the Lake improved following 1987, farming and market gardening activities intensified. A rise in the external nutrient and sediment loads on the Lake coincide with this increase in activity.

Max Gibb, NIWA Limnologist and Environmental Chemist, made the following points in his report *Lake Horowhenua Review*³:

- Historically, Lake Horowhenua was reported to be a clean-water Lake with drinkable water and a diverse fishery.
- Now, the Lake is hypertrophic and the fishery is greatly diminished.
- The water quality decline was caused by removal of the surrounding forest combined with allowing stock access to the Lake, developing intensive horticulture and market gardening in the catchment, and discharging urban storm water runoff and sewage effluent into the Lake.
- After 25 years, the sewage effluent input stopped in 1987⁴.
- The Lake has a large external nutrient load via streams and groundwater.
- Groundwater contributes between 60% and 80% of the hydraulic load on the Lake and about 50% of the mean annual nutrient load.
- Contaminants in the ground have a long lag time before emerging and these will continue to pollute the Lake for many years after the surface contaminants stop.
- The Arawhata is the largest surface inflow and is the largest single source of nutrient to the Lake. Recent data suggests that the stream may become anoxic at night and may enhance oxygen depletion in the Lake.
- Monitoring data shows that the nutrient loads in some inflows have increased significantly in recent years, possibly attributable to increased dairy farming.
- Oxygen depletion in the Lake is most likely caused by the collapse of the macrophyte weed beds in summer decomposing in the water column and blocking oxygen diffusion into the sediment where they lie on the Lake bed.
- The lake sediments have a large load of nutrients which is being reduced by nitrification and denitrification but is being replenished by the suspended sediment input from the catchment and the weed beds in the Lake when they collapse each autumn.
- The Lake has a large internal phosphorous load which is being released under anoxic conditions and is driving the production of cyanobacterial blooms in summer.
- Burial of the phosphorous by new sediment and flushing the phosphorous out of the Lake via the Hōkio Stream outflow are the only natural mechanisms to reduce phosphorous availability for algae.
- Natural restoration processes are slow and it may take up to 100 years for the Lake to recover without management intervention.
- Management interventions need to reduce external loads of nutrients and sediment at the same time as in-lake interventions reduce the internal phosphorous loads.

³ Gibb, M : Lake Horowhenua review, p49 (May 2011)

⁴ Other reports indicate 29 years

- Although the Lake has been monitored sporadically in the past, there is currently no monitoring programme of water quality to assess the effectiveness of any management intervention to rehabilitate the Lake.

The Working Party accepts this analysis of the current situation. We note that in point 13, the Hōkio Stream's capacity to flush phosphorous is hindered by the weir which was installed under the ROLD Act 1956. The weir was installed to hold a constant water level in the Lake as a geographical reference for the legal boundaries defining land ownership of and around the Lake.



Photo 10

The effect of the weir was to turn the Lake into a sediment trap eliminating a key natural cleansing process and to block free access of the Lake's diadromus fish population to and from the sea. The key issue is the constant level. It prevents natural flushing processes which would naturally cleanse the Lake if the weir was not present or if the weir level could be adjusted.

The Māori Restoration Approach

As discussed previously, the Working Party has identified two steps to restore the Lake and Stream:

1. Change current practices that damage the Lake and the Stream urgently, and
2. Apply kaupapa, tikanga and other Māori practices to restore and maintain the Lake and the Stream

This distinctly Māori approach to restoration has been imbued with kaupapa Māori. This has major implications for the leadership of the restoration of these taonga.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Working Party has designed a framework of actions to be completed and targets to be achieved, this is presented on pages 14-18.

The framework identifies two stages of work:

- Stage I - pre-25 April 2015, and
- Stage II - post-26 April 2015.



Photo 11

Stage I will be to restore the Lake and Stream to the point where it will be safe for 500 people to swim the Lake on 25 April 2015 without fear. We plan to work toward this whether there is public funding available or not for the work required on the Lake to ensure that it is safe.

Stage II will see a programme to address tasks that we have identified, and that are being closely studied with reports being prepared and assembled.

Within the activities identified are four key projects that the Working Party will advance.

a) 25 April 2015 - ANZAC Centenary

An organised swim across the Lake that will see 500 people swim in the Lake.

Objectives of the 2015 event are:

- (i) to confirm a special karakia composed for the restoration and maintenance of the Lake and the Stream that will remind us of the changing fortunes of these taonga; work on this is being advanced;

- (ii) to recognise the presence of the Iwi of Muaūpoko and the Hapū of Ngāti Pareraukawa and of their joint interests in the Lake and Stream initiated 180 years ago by their respective leaders of the day;
 - (iii) to mark the centenary of the courageous but disastrous landing at Gallipoli in 1915 and the participation of members of Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa and others from this area in the first World War;
 - (iv) to note that Lord Bernard Freyberg, a distinguished citizen of Horowhenua from 1912-1914, used Waipunahau/Lake Horowhenua to train recruits in the swimming skills that he was to draw on in World War I to earn a Victoria Cross.
- b) Restoring the mauri of the Lake and Stream with a programme of karakia written specially to restore the life force of the taonga which has suffered after centuries of battles and engagements in and around the Lake with resulting loss of lands and life. A team of kaikarakia is being assembled with representatives from both Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa. The three-year programme will:
- (i) identify significant events in history at the Lake and Stream;
 - (ii) mark places of importance and wāhi tapu;
 - (iii) enhance the relationship between Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa;
 - (iv) launch new initiatives.
- c) Recording the experiences of our people with these taonga. A project to record the oral histories of 20 members of Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa will be completed. Rachael Selby of Ngāti Pareraukawa, lecturer at Massey University will develop this project and work with others to complete the interviews and produce written compositions. These recordings will be published with the launch of the publication to be held on 25 April 2015;
- d) The construction of a walkway around the Lake, along the Stream to the Tasman Sea. Waipunahau and the Hōkio Stream, once restored, will be potential sources of tourism income for the region. The proposed facilities and amenities will attract families and visitors to the Lake. The Working Party will be investigating the possibility of building a linked walkway that could circle the Lake and travel along the Stream to the sea. The walkway will pass sites of historical significance, viewing platforms and signage will be erected to promote understanding.

Discussions between Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa will be held to gain permissions, access, to ensure wāhi tapu sites are accurately identified and protected.

Photo 12



Kaupapa tuku iho

inherited values

Kaupapa tuku iho are inherited values from tūpuna Māori developed and refined during 600 to 800 years of complete isolation on these islands that have come to be known as Aotearoa New Zealand. Following the visits of Cook to this part of the globe and the publicity given to his journeys, migration to these islands commenced and grew rapidly. Despite this experience, Te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea, retained many of these values and continued to refine them. Since Cook, other kaupapa

tuku iho have emerged as Māori adapted to their changing circumstances. The processes of refinement and of the creation of new kaupapa that become widely accepted will continue into the future with the broadening and deepening of mātauranga Māori as Te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea is challenged with new encounters.

The following ten kaupapa tuku iho have been drawn on in our planning:

- Manaakitanga
- Rangatiratanga
- Whanaungatanga
- Kotahitanga
- Wairuatanga
- Ūkaipōtanga
- Pūkengatanga
- Kaitiakitanga
- Whakapapa
- Te Reo

The Working Party acknowledges that there are many other kaupapa tuku iho that could have been used but consider that this arrangement of ten reflect a wide range of human endeavour and remain familiar to many of us today.

An initiative by a group of Māori engaged in advancing the survival of Māori as a people, known as Te Aho who has been active in the region Mai i Rangitikei ki Whitireia since 2009 has refined a model for planning, measuring and reporting on Māori wellbeing through the Genuine Progress Index (GPI) and kaupapa-tikanga frameworks⁵.

Consider a Māori approach to planning and performance management where expressions of kaupapa tuku iho are measured to provide an indication of Māori wellbeing. The following statement by Te Aho underpins this work.

*Whereas Māori are determined to survive as a people;
Whereas survival as a people will be happening when communities of Māori find the expression of kaupapa tuku iho uplifting, rewarding and preferred;
Whereas it is possible to actively pursue the expression of kaupapa tuku iho through tikanga selected by the community; and
Whereas the pursuit of tikanga can be planned and measured;
Then,
the wellness of Māori communities can be measured by identifying the preferred tikanga of the community and measuring the levels at which these tikanga are displayed.*

A Te Aho committee that has been working on a taonga model has adopted this framework to identify and record the contributions of taonga tuku iho to the survival of Māori as a people. We have drawn on that model in our planning.

The Working Party recognises that it is the expressions of kaupapa by Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa that will restore their relationships with the Lake and the Stream, and with each other.

Planning with kaupapa tuku iho

Māori seek to maximise the expression of kaupapa tuku iho. They do this through the

- (a) adoption of contextual statements within which the kaupapa tuku iho are to be expressed;
- (b) selection of tikanga, right ways of doing things, for each kaupapa tuku iho;

⁵ Te Wānanga o Raukawa has been working with this framework formally for the last ten years, informally for the last 30 years.

- (c) choice of hiahia (targets) for each of the selected tikanga and
- (d) pursuit of the targets.

The following framework combines the power of kaupapa tuku iho (inherited values) with tikanga (actions and processes) to meet predetermined hiahia (targets). This framework has assisted to shape and manage our ideas and behaviours.

KAUPAPA & WHĀINGA	TIKANGA	HIAHIA	
		Stage I (to 25Apr2015)	Stage II (post 25 Apr2015)
Manaakitanga Marae and whānau are able to draw on the Lake and Stream, their two taonga, as reliable sources of kai and material to sustain themselves and to provide for others.	Prevent the continuing pollution of the Lake and Stream; provide for the inflow of clean water	1. All sources of pollution and the nature of their contributions identified 2. Initial funding identified 3. Improved water quality, reduced phosphorus levels 4. Complete planting of and maintain Arawhata Stream 5. Work with business, farmers and gardeners to develop environmental management plans that manage discharge (\$150,000 for 10xEMP ⁶) 6. Investigate design and construct a spill drain to contain runoff (\$15k capex)	33. Implementation plans and resourcing identified and underway 34. Major funding secured 35. Improved water quality, reduced phosphorus levels 36. Support business, farmers and gardeners in implementation and monitoring of discharge (\$tbc) 37. Plans completed, funding secured, project to plan (\$tbc)
	Fish management plan (inc increasing Shag population)	7. Design and install a fish pass (<\$80,000 capex) 8. Build roosts for Shag colony (\$6,000 capex)	38. Increased numbers of pātiki, mullet and inanga in Lake and Stream 39. Decreased numbers of pest fish and managed bird population
Pūkengatanga The taonga provide for transmission of mātauranga Māori.	Planned activities for whānau, hapū, iwi and community Public education programme	9. Investigate opportunities for establishment of Muaūpoko wānanga and training centre, and for research and education programmes (\$60,000) 10. Investigate establishment / relocation of a kohanga and kura kaupapa/kura a iwi at the Lake (\$15,000)	40. Plans completed, suitable kaimahi identified, programmes underway (\$15,000) 41. Kohanga/kura in place with curriculum delivery through Te Taiao & Papatūanuku (\$tbc)

⁶ Environmental Management Plans (10 at \$15,000 each)

KAUPAPA & WHĀINGA	TIKANGA	HIAHIA	
		Stage I (to 25Apr2015)	Stage II (post 25 Apr2015)
Te Reo Repositories of Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa whakatauki, mōteatea, waiata and kōrero are developed, promoted and archives created	Encourage contributions of material and the creation of new material from Muāupoko and Pareraukawa	11. Contributions are recorded and shared amongst Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa and where appropriate, with others in the community <i>(\$5,000 included in Wairuatanga)</i>	42. Compositions are published to promote awareness of the Lake and Stream and of the relationships between Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa with their taonga. <i>(Part of 25Apr15 publication)</i>
Kaitiakitanga Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa exercise authority over their taonga tuku iho drawing on the environmental practices of Te Ao Māori and of others.	Monitoring the water quality of Lake, Stream and inlets Lake Buoy/MET \$45,000pa Lake \$18,000pa Stream \$48,000pa Trainer \$60,000pa	12. Programme that supports 10 trainees for water monitoring in place <i>(\$171,000)</i> 13. Report on state of water and state of clean sources of water that flow into the Lake <i>(\$10,000)</i> 14. Address legislation, design and implement water control mechanism at weir; carving to denote the role of Muaūpoko as kaitiaki <i>(\$50,000 legal with \$500,000 to \$1M capex)</i>	43. Regular and accurate water monitoring reported to community <i>(\$60,000)</i> 44. Management plan for inlets and acquifers in place with funding secured <i>(\$tbc)</i> 45. Shape and manage an appropriate weir strategy with more flexibility than at present <i>(<\$10,000)</i>
	Maintaining healthy flora, fish and other lifeforms	15. Tikanga Māori for the whakahaere of Te Taiao, specifically these two taonga are rediscovered and put in place again <i>(\$Nil)</i> 16. In Nov 2013, begin weed harvesting programme <i>(<\$20,000 capex)</i>	46. Nursery and planting programmes re-established with employment for Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa <i>(\$100,000 coordinator \$100,000 stock/equipment)</i> 47. Weed harvesting continues <i>(\$tbc)</i>
Wairuatanga Water from the taonga is used as source of spiritual and physical sustenance and cleansing	Programme of karakia and mauri restoration implemented and maintained	17. A team of kaikarakia complete karakia with Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa whānau engagement. <i>(\$5,000pa)</i> 18. Wahi tapu are identified, significance is recorded and shared amongst Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa <i>(\$10,000)</i>	48. The capacity of whānau to compose and perform karakia for the taonga and for themselves is increased. <i>(\$5,000pa)</i> 49. A public education and promotional programme is developed as appropriate <i>(\$10,000)</i>

KAUPAPA & WHĀINGA	TIKANGA	HIAHIA	
		Stage I (to 25Apr2015)	Stage II (post 25 Apr2015)
Wairuatanga (Continued)	Maintain healthy floor of Lake and Stream bed	<p>19. Investigate impact of and if appropriate, removal of the sludge (\$60,000 feasibility)</p> <p>20. Shape plans to manage artefacts and any human remains that may be recovered (\$nil)</p>	<p>50. Appropriate plans are made, resources secured, issues of phosphorous secretion and water levels addressed (\$tbc)</p> <p>51. Concerns for spiritual safety and comfort of whānau, hapū and iwi addressed (\$nil)</p>
Whanaungatanga Whānau, hapū, iwi and community engage regularly and positively at the Lake and Stream	Hold events and celebrate their taonga.	<p>21. Plan a programme of events including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summer music concerts - Wānanga - Sporting events - Whānau, Hapū, Iwi celebrations & competitions <p>(Tangata whenua, Horowhenua business and tourism groups to complete)</p>	<p>52. Plan a programme of events including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summer music concerts - Wānanga - Sporting events - Whānau, Hapū, Iwi celebrations & competitions <p>(Tangata whenua, Horowhenua business and tourism groups to complete)</p>
Rangatiratanga Through their restored relationships with the Lake and Stream, Ngāti Pareraukawa and Muaūpoko exhibit the characteristics of rangatira as described by Bishop Manuhuia Bennett: - <i>Te kai a te rangatira, he korero</i> - <i>Te tohu o te rangatira, he manaaki</i> - <i>Te mahi a te rangatira, he whakatira i te iwi</i>	Muaūpoko and Ngāti Pareraukawa exercise tino rangatiratanga over their taonga tuku iho	<p>22. Lake Trustees will lead discussions, plans and initiatives for the restoration of Lake Horowhenua while Ngāti Pareraukawa re-establish their relationship with the Hōkio Stream and environs with planning and development of their own projects. (\$10,000pa expenses)</p> <p>23. A project manager is funded and employed to develop project plan, secure funding and complete implementation of plans (\$150,000pa)</p>	<p>53. Plans are executed, milestones achieved, mahi is supported by whānau, hapū and iwi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment is provided • Resourcing and support is provided by Crown directly and through local and regional government bodies <p>54. Resourcing of project manager confirmed (\$150,000pa)</p>
Ūkaipōtanga The facilities and amenities at the Lake and along the Stream are appealing and provide for the needs of the mana whenua and public users of the taonga.	Establish initiatives that provide community development opportunities in tourism, employment, education and Māoritanga.	<p>24. Investigate opportunities for establishment of Centres for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Māori Cultural Arts & Visitor information - Sports & recreation - Business Hub - Wānanga and training - Research and Education - Nursery <p>(\$60,000 planning)</p>	<p>55. Complete plans and secure funding for implementation or growth as appropriate. (\$tbc)</p>

KAUPAPA & WHĀINGA	TIKANGA	HIAHIA	
		Stage I (to 25Apr2015)	Stage II (post 25 Apr2015)
Ūkaipōtanga (Continued)		25. Plan the construction of a walkway/cycleway that circles the Lake and follows the Stream to the sea (\$100,000 planning)	56. Complete plans and secure funding for implementation (\$tbc)
	Upgrade and where necessary expand amenities at the Lake.	<p>26. Improve public toilet facilities and sewage discharge (\$tbc)</p> <p>27. Establish a boat wash at the Lake (\$2,000pa with \$6,000 capex)</p> <p>28. Complete riparian planting (<\$6,000/km around Lake & \$9,000 for stream)⁷</p> <p>29. Erect signage for personal safety, environmental education, promotion of wahi tapu and reporting on activities /progress. (included in walkway budget)</p>	<p>57. All discharges fully contained, sufficient facilities to cater to increased number of Lake users</p> <p>58. Education programme in place, no weed in or out of the Lake. (\$1,000pa)</p> <p>59. Bank erosion halted, water quality enhanced</p> <p>60. Signage is maintained with viewing platforms and other amenities constructed (\$1,000pa)</p>
Kotahitanga The restoration project and ongoing management of the two taonga brings together Muaūpoko, Ngāti Pareraukawa and the community.	<p>Communications activities engage widely with iwi, hapū, whānau and community</p> <p>Nurture relationships with Lake Trustees and others with responsibility for Lake and Stream management inc HDC, Lake Domain Board, DOC, Horizons, WECA and others without limit</p>	<p>30. Plan and implement the ANZAC 2015 centenary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 swimmers - Freyberg and other local heros celebrated - Relationship between Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa restored (coordinator \$40,000pa) 	61. Annual or biennial event held to celebrate Māori Health and Wellbeing (of Lake, Stream and whānau) (sponsored event)

⁷ The Working Party is awaiting confirmation of the distance around the Lake and along the Stream to the sea before finalising the planting costs. This will assist in the preparation of costings for the proposed walkway also.

Whakapapa The Lake and Stream serve as repositories that prompt discussions on history, whakapapa and insightful debate.	Restore the habitat The mana whenua meet regularly to share mātauranga about their whakapapa as Ngāti Pareraukawa & as Muaūpoko	31. Wānanga Whakapapa are planned and held regularly to share and promote relationships with each other and with the taonga (\$5,000pa) 32. Twenty oral histories recorded and published on 25Apr2015 (\$30,000 plus \$40,000 publishing costs)	62.Wānanga Whakapapa continue to be held regularly to share and promote relationships with each other and with the taonga (\$5,000pa)
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Management structure

Within the preceding framework there are 61 hiahia with 31 in Stage I. In order to explore these ideas, complete plans and manage their completion, project teams will be established, each with responsibility for a number of hiahia.

Five areas of activity have been identified as follows:

- A. Ngā Wāhi: the riparian strip, banks, flora and fauna around the Lake and Stream, Domain facilities and amenities. The tikanga identified for this activity include 4, 5, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 37, 39, 46, 59 and 60.
- B. Te Wai: the Lake floor, the Stream bed, the weir, inflows and run off. The tikanga identified for this activity are 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 33, 35, 38, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 57 and 58.
- C. Te Mauri: karakia programme, oral histories, identification of wāhi tapu and significant events in history. The tikanga identified for this activity are 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 31, 32, 42, 48, 49, 51 and 62.
- D. Te Tāngata: Iwi and community engagement including a public awareness campaign, volunteer programmes, schools, tourism, wānanga, establishment of a museum and arts gallery and other activities. The tikanga identified for this activity are 9, 10, 21, 22, 24, 30, 40, 41, 52 and 61.
- E. Te Whakahaere: a project manager will be employed to manage communications, seek funding and resourcing for projects, complete administration and support the Working Party in governance. The tikanga identified for this activity are 2, 23, 34, 53, 54, 55 and 56.

The Working Party will support each project team to identify and meet resourcing requirements and other forms of support. The Working Party will draw on Muaūpoko, Ngāti Pareraukawa, the advisory group and the wider community to populate and lead these project teams.

Performance measurement with kaupapa tuku iho

With the planning done, there remains the task of the gathering of data on performance. Comparisons between the targets adopted and the actual performances are made and commentaries prepared on the results.

The activities identified and their achievement will be monitored quarterly and annually by the Working Party and others engaged in the process. A scorecard that reports on these expressions of kaupapa tuku iho will be produced and distributed to the community.

As part of this performance management process, a review of the appropriateness of tikanga and hiahia will be completed.

Photo 13



Resourcing

The kaupapa-tikanga framework has identified a number of activities for which costings have been provided. The estimates provided in Max Gibbs' reports⁸ have been included. The framework identifies those costs that we expect to incur in Stage I (22 months to 25 April 2015) and then for Stage II (another year post 26 April 2015).

The total costs identified are \$2,886,000 with \$2,228,000 in Stage I and \$658,000 in Stage II. It should be noted that a number of costs remain unconfirmed for Stage II, mainly in terms of the tourism and educational and iwi development opportunities that may be developed.

The Working Party anticipates that resourcing for these projects will be provided from a variety of sources including the Crown, Māori and philanthropic groups.

At its meeting with the Chief Executive of Horizon's Regional Council and his senior advisors, the Chief Executive advised that the funding for a major project such as the restoration of Lake Horowhenua and Hōkio Stream will need to come from Central Government. He felt that a collective approach from all parties with influence and interest in the Lake and Stream would be successful in gaining such support. When asked if the Council would attend such a meeting with the Working Party, he responded positively.

Similarly, the Working Party has met with and invited the Lake Trustees, the Horowhenua District Council and the Lake Domain Board to journey to Wellington together for these discussions.

Photo 14



Building Kotahitanga

In order to be successful in our efforts to restore the Lake and Stream and to complete our key projects, the Working Party is mindful that unity in purpose is crucial. The Lake and Stream are important to the holistic wellbeing (cultural, social and economic) of the entire community, once restored, there will be opportunities for tourism, employment and increased commercial activity.

⁸ Restoration Plan for Lake Horowhenua, Coalition of inter-related projects (January 2012) and Lake Horowhenua review, Assessment of opportunities to address water quality issues in Lake Horowhenua (May 2011)

A number of groups have interests in the Lake and Stream, the Working Party will continue to meet with these groups to work on plans and activities collectively.

1. *Lake Trustees*⁹

The Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Act 1956 declared the bed of the lake, the islands therein, the dewatered area, and one chain strip around the original margin of the lake (the Māori owned land) to be owned by the Māori owners. These areas are vested in the Trustees for the Horowhenua XI (Lake) block in trust for the Māori owners.

The Working Party has met with the Lake Trustees who have agreed to continue to engage with the Working Party into the future.

2. *Lake Domain Board*¹⁰

The ROLD Act declared the surface waters of Lake Horowhenua together with Muaūpoko Park and that part of the one chain strip and dewatered area immediately fronting Muaūpoko Park to be public domain subject to the provisions of Part 3 of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. The Lake Domain Board has the duty of administering, managing and controlling the reserve in accordance with the ROLD Act.

Through various agreements, arrangements and legislation, the areas under the Domain Board's control are:

- the Māori owned land that comprises the dewatered area and one chain strip that affronts Muaūpoko Park;
- the surface waters of Lake Horowhenua;
- the Crown owned Muaūpoko Park;
- the Māori owned area (809m²) of the lake bed that is leased to the Crown in perpetuity

3. *Horowhenua District Council*¹¹

The Council's website states that the 'purpose of the Horowhenua District Council is to enable democratic local decision making to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well being of the Horowhenua District in the present and for the future.

In meeting its purpose, the Horowhenua District Council has a variety of roles:

- Facilitating solutions to local needs
- Advocacy on behalf of the local community with central government, other local authorities and other agencies
- Management of local infrastructure including network infrastructure (eg roading, water supply, waste disposal, libraries, parks and recreational facilities)
- Environmental management planning for the current and future needs of the local district.'

The Council's activities, particularly in terms of managing storm water management have implications for the inflows into the Lake and Stream.

⁹ Joint Memorandum of Counsel Regarding Application of Reserves Act 1977 to Horowhenua Lake Domain (22 November 2011)

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ www.horowhenua.govt.nz retrieved 15 June 2013

4. *Horizon's Regional Council*¹²

Horizon's Regional Council manages the natural resources of the Horizons (Manawatu-Wanganui) region and has regulatory responsibility for the Lake and Stream. Horizons develops policies to guide the way it manages the region's environmental resources – land, air, water, and coast.

These policies set out the things that need to be done to achieve the environmental outcomes we want as a region. The regional council uses both regulatory and non-regulatory methods to meet the objectives in the policies - regulatory management requires users of environmental resources to apply for resource consent; non-regulatory management involves providing advice, information, education, and funding assistance.

Council also monitors the effectiveness of these methods and carry out research into existing and emerging environmental issues. The regional council commissioned the two reports prepared by Max Gibbs for NIWA.

5. *Department of Conservation*

The Department of Conservation's legislative mandate is the Conservation Act 1987 and other key statutes such as the National Parks Act 1980 and Reserves Act 1977.

The Department's key functions as set out in the Conservation Act are:

- to manage land and other natural and historic resources;
- to preserve as far as practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, protect recreational fisheries and freshwater habitats;
- to advocate conservation of natural and historic resources;
- to promote the benefits of conservation (including Antarctica and internationally); to provide conservation information; and
- to foster recreation and allow tourism, to the extent that use is not inconsistent with the conservation of any natural or historic resource.

The Department has a particular responsibility under section 4 of the Conservation Act so to interpret and administer the Act as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. This involves building and supporting effective conservation partnerships with tangata whenua at the local level.

These first five groups have statutory obligations to meet in terms of the taonga. They have engaged a number of times in the past to develop strategies and plans for the restoration and maintenance of Waipunahau and Hōkio Stream. Horizon's, DOC and the Horowhenua District Council are all engaged independently in works on and around the taonga. These five bodies are currently negotiating an Accord between themselves, their restoration plans are yet to be developed.

The following groups are community based, we will continue our discussions with them to explore ways that we can work together to advance our plans.

6. *Land Trusts:*

Hōkio Trustees, Wirihihana Trust, Warena Kerehi Trust, Ihaia Taueki Trust, Hōkio A Trust. The Working Party will be seeking opportunities to meet with these groups as a priority.

¹² www.horizons.govt.nz retrieved 15 June 2013

7. *Iwi Groups:*

While the Working Party has engaged with the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority, Raukawa District Council and Te Taiao Environmental Trust; it has yet to do so with the Muaūpoko Co-operative Society, Rangitāne, Ngati Toarangatira and others in the Waitangi inquiry district. We have engaged with Ngātōkōwaru Marae committee but have yet to do so with other marae committee.

8. *Community Groups:*

WECA, Horowhenua District Ratepayers and Residents Association, Tourism Horowhenua, Returned Servicemens' Association (RSA), Horticulture New Zealand and the Tararua Growers Association.

The Working Party has held discussions with representatives of each of these groups who have all expressed their desire to work alongside the Working Party in the implementation of this plan.

9. *Sailing Club and Rowing Club*¹³

On 1 July 1961 a licence was entered into between the Lake Domain Board and Horowhenua Boating Club Inc over a parcel of land within the Domain. On 14 October 1971 a similar licence was entered into between the Lake Domain Board and the Horowhenua Rowing Club Inc. While the licences have long since expired, the two Clubs continue to occupy the land and buildings on a month-to-month basis with the consent of the Lake Domain Board.

10. *Kura, kohanga and schools, pre-schools*

The expression of kaitiakitanga by Māori requires our stewardship of taonga that has been gifted by our ancestors for future generations. Working Party members have been engaged with local primary and secondary schools as part of our public education campaign. This work will be expanded in coming months as we will be seeking participation in planting and maintenance efforts.

The Working Party will seek to build unity amongst these groups. Our goal is to have a unified group working together to restore the two taonga.

We will do so because we have a shared Vision and desire to restore the Lake and Stream, using plans that have been agreed to including those contained in this document and others yet to be finalised.

¹³ Joint Memorandum of Counsel Regarding Application of Reserves Act 1977 to Horowhenua Lake Domain (22 November 2011)

Photo 15



Summary and Recommendations

This report was prepared by the Lake Horowhenua and Hōkio Stream Working Party for presentation to the third Public Meeting held on Sunday 16 June 2013 at Waipunahau/Lake Horowhenua and at the St Mary's Anglican Church Hall in Levin.

He Ritenga Whakatikatika seeks to bring together the work of the many parties interested in the restoration of the Lake and Stream and to provide a pathway that can be followed moving forward.

There are a number of ideas that have not yet found their way into these plans as we have yet to complete our investigations and confirm our support for them. Such ideas include:

- Complete removal of the sludge
- Installation of manual locks on the stream
- Carvings and sculpture parks around the Lake
- Arawhata planting and maintenance project with the Horowhenua Growers Association
- Riparian protection planning with the ten dairy farmers, a project Peter Everton is leading

This work will be included in the activities of the project teams that are planned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That this hui

- (a) receive the Working Party report *He Ritenga Whakatikatika*;
- (b) affirms the Objective, endorses the Dream and approves the Steps prescribed in this paper to achieve the Objective and to fulfil the Dream;
- (c) acknowledges the description of Māori behaviour on Page 12 that underpins the kaupapa-tikanga framework that appears on Pages 13-16;
- (d) encourages the Horowhenua Lake Trustees, the Horowhenua District Council, Horizons Regional Council, the Department of Conservation, the Lake Domain Board, the Lake Horowhenua and Hōkio Stream Working Party and others to build kotahitanga by working collaboratively to complete the Plans and secure support as outlined in the document;
- (e) supports the Working Party in their search for the funding and other support necessary to achieve the Objective and to fulfil the Dream set out in this paper;
- (f) invites the Working Party to communicate regularly to the Community on activity.

Following a presentation on this report, and robust discussion, the assembly unanimously resolved to adopt these six recommendations without amendment.



Acknowledgements and Bibliography

The Working Party wishes to acknowledge the many people and organisations that have engaged in activities to restore the Lake and Stream over the past decades.

We have held personal discussions, engaged in workshops and wānanga with many, exchanged emails with some, spoken over the telephone with others, have met kanohi ki te kanohi with key partners and have read the mountain of material that has been prepared by our own people engaged in the search for solutions and by Crown agencies and scientists on similar pathways.

As mentioned previously, the Working Party has been supported by an Advisory Group with a range of skills and expertise.

These advisors include:

- Tama Ruru
- Max Gibbs
- Graeme Sciascia
- Bill Taueki
- Mike Smith
- Pataka Moore
- Anne Hunt
- Caleb Royal
- Aroha Priest
- Peter Everton
- Chris Keenan
- George Sue
- Terry Ohlson
- Paul Huria
- Bill Taueki
- Bradley Taueki

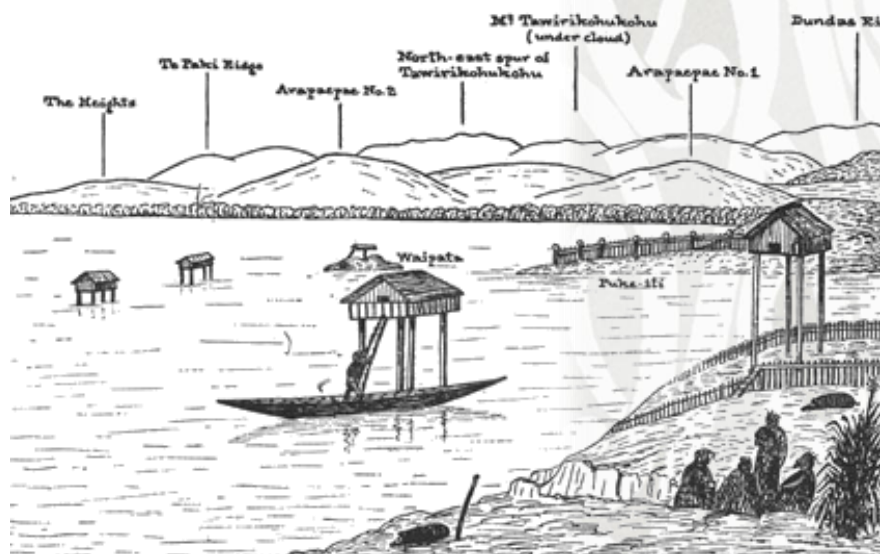


Photo 17

The Working Party is grateful for the advice, research and information received from these advisors who will continue their endeavours as we finalise our plans.

We would also like to acknowledge the support of Rev. David Pearson and the Levin Anglican Parish who have supported the Working Party with a meeting venue and facilities at St Mary's Anglican Church, Cambridge Street, Levin.

Tēnēi te mihi atu ki a koutou katoa!

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Photos and figures:

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Title and reference</i>
1	1	Lake Horowhenua circa 1875, painted by John Barr Clarke-Hoyte (1855-1913)
2	2	Date 1880s. Lake Horowhenua. Photographer – William Williams. Edgar Williams collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Reference No. G 259551/1”, and “Hamaria Gentle Wind canoe. The last of the great canoes on the lake.
3	3	Lake Horowhenua 1920 showing two of the six artificial lake-pa islands constructed by the Muaupoko tribe to protect them from Te Rauparaha. (E G Adkin collection photo copied from the Dominion Museum collection).
4	4	Two rows of poles marking fishing territory are visible in this 1877 illustration of Lake Horowhenua by Charles Barraud.
4A	4	Working Party meeting of 20 April 2013 at Te Wānanga o Raukawa, Otaki
5	7	Public Hui of 14 April 2013 at St Mary's Anglican Church Hall, Levin
6	7	Meeting of Muaūpoko & Ngāti Pareraukawa 11 May 2013 at St Mary's Anglican Church Hall, Levin
7	8	Pa tuna (eel weir) named Ruataniwha on the Hōkio Stream. Photograph taken 29 November 1925 by GL Adkin. Ref: PA1-q-002-082
8	9	Three members of the Taueki spearing eels. The Hamaria Canoe, Te iho o Kurahaupo taken in 1926 by GL Adkin. Ref: C-002-072
9	9	Hōkio Stream and the outlet of Lake Horowhenua taken by GL Adkin circa 1910. Ref PA1-q-002-007
10	11	Weir on Hōkio Stream. Source www.tekeepa.com
11	11	View of the Hōkio Stream and surrounding country, a quarter mile below the outlet of Lake Horowhenua, showing house on site of old McDonald homestead (centre), Te Reti Ridge (right), Whitire Hill (left background), and the sand-drift burial site at Komokorau (right background). Photograph taken ca 1930 by G L Adkin. Ref: PA1-q-002-124
12	12	View of Pipiriki Pa, built 1871-1872 on the western shore of Lake Horowhenua by Keepa Te Rangihwinui (Major Kemp) as part of a campaign by Muaūpoko against Ngati Raukawa. Photograph taken 11 September 1929 by G L Adkin
13	18	Lake Horowhenua, showing the former island pa of Waikiekie and Roha-a-te-kawau joined to the shore after artificial lowering of the lake level. Photograph taken 2 June 1929 by G L Adkin.
14	19	View of Lake Horowhenua and surrounding country, showing Tauataruru (the small knoll in the centre, on the lakeside), the site of one of the carved posts marking the southern boundary of the original block of land ceded to the Muaūpoko tribe by Te Whatanui. Photograph taken 11 September 1929 by G L Adkin.
15	21	Lake Horowhenua, showing the former island pa of Waikiekie and Roha-a-te-kawau joined to the shore after artificial lowering of the lake level. Photograph taken 2 June 1929 by G L Adkin.
16	22	Hector McDonald in a canoe, possibly the Hamaria on the Hōkio Stream. Taken from the Te Maai ridge looking west. Eel weir in mid picture and Hector Jnr's home “Lakeside” in the background.
17	22	"Former food stores in Lake Horowhenua" by G. L. Adkin



Glossary

Article 2 Te Tiriti reference

*"o rātou whenua, o rātou kāinga, me
o rātou taonga katoa"*

hapū

He Ritenga Whakatikatika

hiahia

hīnaki

hui

inanga

iwi

kaiakarakia

kaimahi

kaimoana

kaitiaki

kaitiakitanga*

kākahi

kanohi ki te kanohi

karakia

kaupapa

kaupapa tuku iho

kōhanga

kokopu/koaro

kōrero

kotahitanga*

koura

kura kaupapa/kura a iwi

mana whenua

mātauranga

mauri

mōteatea

ngāore

Papatūanuku

pātiki

rangatiratanga*

tangata whenua

tangihanga

taonga

taonga tuku iho

tauīwi

Te Ao Māori

Of their land, of their homes, of all their treasures

cluster of related whānau

Measures to Restore

target

net

meeting

adult whitebait

cluster of related hapū

those who compose &/or lead prayer

worker

seafood

steward

see Kaupapa list below

mussel

face to face

prayer

values

inherited values

total immersion early childcare centre

native trout

speak, discussions

see Kaupapa list below

crayfish

total immersion primary school

authority associated with possession and occupation of Māori land

knowledge

life-force

a chant

immature whitebait

mother earth

flounder

see Kaupapa list below

Māori indigenous to a region

funeral

treasure

inherited treasure

other peoples (not Māori)

the Māori world

te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea

Te Rōpū Whakatikatika

Te Tai o Rehua

te taiao

tikanga

tino rangatiratanga

tuna

tūpuna

waiata

Waipunahau

wānanga

whakahaere

whakapapa

whakatauki

whakatikatika

whānau

reference to Māori people as the 'seed of Rangiātea'. From the proverb "e kore au e ngaro te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea" which literally translates as "I will never be lost, the seed which was sown from Rangiātea".

Environmental restoration group

Tasman Sea

the environment

action, process or system

self determination and authority

eel

ancestor

song

Lake Horowhenua

workshop

management

see Kaupapa list below

proverb

to put right

nuclear family

Bishop's Bennett's statement on rangatira

Te kai a te rangatira, he korero

Te tohu o te rangatira, he manaaki

Te mahi a te rangatira, he

whakatira i te iwi

the food of a chief is discussion

the sign of a chief is generosity

the work of a chief is to bind the people

List of kaupapa tuku iho

manaakitanga

rangatiratanga

whanaungatanga

kotahitanga

wairuatanga

ūkaipōtanga

pūkengatanga

kaitiakitanga

whakapapa

te reo

behaving in ways that elevate others; showing respect and consideration toward others; generosity and fulfilling reciprocal obligations

exhibiting leadership by example; the ability to bind people together; following through on commitments

recognising that our people are our wealth; knowing that you are not alone; and assuring others that nor are they alone making decisions and taking actions that lead to unity of purpose and not to division and disharmony

recognising that our relationship with each other and with our environment is more than physical

having a sense of importance, of belonging and of being a contributor to your land, to your home, to your tūrangawaewae

teaching preserving and creating knowledge as part of the mātauranga continuum and with other ways of knowing

acting so as to preserve and main taonga; ensuring safety in all activities

Ranginui and Papatūanuku and their children are here; our tūpuna are beside us; we are one with these as we carry out our role in the creation of our future

the language is the repository of all that we are as Māori