

WAIKATO PROPOSED PLAN  
MAORI SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

**Technical Report**  
**Section 42A Hearing**  
**Maori Sites of Significance**



Te Paina

Maori pah Waikato River W.G. Baker 1890s  
PIC Screen 84 #T526 NK5257  
National Library of Australia

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June 2020

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Dr Des Kahotea has a background in archaeology and anthropology and over 30 years of professional experience as a consultant in the field of Maori heritage for hapu, iwi, local, regional and central government. His work has also included reports for Treaty of Waitangi claims and hearings, Treaty Settlements and currently Takutai Moana. He has undertaken work for Te Patupo, Ngati Hikairo, Te Mahoe Marae, Ngati Wairere and Ngati Haua in the region.

# WAIKATO PROPOSED PLAN MĀORI SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

## INTRODUCTORY SECTION

### 1.0 Introduction

This report provides technical support for the Section 42A Hearing for Maori Sites of Significance and Areas of Significance for 18 sites which required further investigation in response to submissions that were received. This project was started in 2011 and finalised in 2018. Initially in 2011 there were 300 MSOS but further sites were added with the amalgamation of Waikato District Council (WDC) with Franklin District Council, a list of 50 from the Tainui Settlement and 6 from HNZPT Maori Heritage, creating a list of 400 MSOS and AOS. This is a substantial number but there is need for more to be added and this project to continue. Each submission was assessed and reviewed and additional research was conducted where it was needed. Some field assessment was conducted with some of the submitters or property owner and some submitters or property owners did not respond to a request for a site visit for field assessment.

The project for the MSOS and AOS that was conducted was desk top with no field assessment and based on the use of NZAA Archsite data records for pa, historic aerial photos, early survey plans and other archival material. For Maori heritage there is little inventory to call on except a two volume book by W Phillips called 'Landmarks of Tainui' which had a selected focus on pa of tūpuna (ancestors) from the Tainui waka from Coromandel to Mokau, battle sites and wāhi tūpuna (places of ancestors).<sup>1</sup>

This was an in-house Council project. Other Councils such as Waipa District Council and Tauranga City have Iwi Consultative Committees with support from Regional Councils producing iwi or hāpu management plans, which they can draw upon to establish a schedule or list for Maori heritage inclusion in a district or city plan. Especially useful are those hapu/iwi management plans that has an inventory of heritage sites. WDC does not have a Iwi Consultative committee but have iwi management plans from Ngati Haua, Ngati Tahinga and

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<sup>1</sup> Phillips, F.L. 1989. Vol. 1 Landmarks of Tainui., 1995 Vol. 2 Tohu Publishers

Waikato Tainui but these plans are only policy documents and do not include an heritage inventory.

The confiscation of Waikato land and its aftermath and the retreat of the Kingitanga to Te Rohe Potae (King Country) for twenty years has had significant bearing today in attempting to develop an inventory of Maori heritage for a plan schedule. The Waikato Compensation Court administered the granting of confiscated land mainly to individuals, those who did not take up arms or pleaded loyalty, and this was over a very brief period from 1865 - 68. Many of the settlements and land hāpu were occupying in the early 1860s was not returned. This meant for many hāpu, disruption and loss of association with ancestral landscape and when hāpu returned to Waikato many were forced to live on land granted by the Crown which meant being isolated from culturally significant places such as urupa (burial grounds).

Tainui representing hāpu and iwi of Waikato went straight to the Crown with direct negotiations for the settlement of their Treaty and Raupatu claims in 1995, by-passing the Waitangi Tribunal claim and hearing process. In a Treaty hearing process a lot of funding is directed to research and producing reports where hāpu and iwi build up a good knowledge resource which they usually translate for the RMA and other statutory roles they have as tangata and mana whenua. In the Waitangi Tribunal process they can also develop relationships with Councils and government departments such as DOC. The WDC area falls within the Waikato Tainui area except for an area in the north-east that includes Hauraki hāpu and iwi, who are Tainui waka in origin.

## **2.0 Background**

In order to develop a schedule of Maori heritage, Council responded to an internal suggestion of using pa where the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Record File (SRF) provided a ready inventory for district plan Maori heritage. Compared to wāhi tapu, private property owners would readily accept and acknowledge the cultural and heritage importance of pa whereas wāhi tapu could be problematic.

The NZAA has a background of 50 years of recording mostly Maori archaeological sites. The early development and primary creator of the NZAA site recording scheme was J.D.H. Buchanan who worked on a concept and promoted the idea of establishing a system for recording Maori sites worked out the detail of a scheme. He had an interest in Maori history

and places of Hawkes Bay and when NZAA site recording scheme was established in 1958 it largely followed his recommendations.<sup>2</sup>

The New Zealand Archaeological Association was formed in 1954–55 to promote and foster archaeological research into the prehistory of New Zealand.<sup>3</sup> NZAA began an inventory for recorded archaeological sites in 1958 as the Site Recording Scheme for research objectives and use for the newly emerging field of academic archaeology based at Auckland University. NZAA Site Recording Scheme was originally restricted to prehistoric Maori sites during the 1960s because of the research objectives of academic teaching archaeology on the evolution of Maori culture. This was broadened to include all other sites which could be examined using archaeological techniques and by the 1970s a wider interest of historic archaeology took place. The first focus on Maori sites and pa established an inventory that is an important resource for iwi and hāpu to utilise.

Archaeological sites were given protection by the Historic Places Amendment Act 1975 which created a shift from research tool to site protection. Funding for site recording was given by NZHPT, the NZ Forest Service and the Department of Lands and Survey and there was a rapid growth of recording from the years 1975 to 1987 and this growth ended about 1987.<sup>4</sup> This can be seen in the site record forms for pa where the majority of pa sites was recorded during this period. The change in government operation and roles of government departments, the restructuring, devolving into fewer departments and the absence of a funding stream for archaeological site surveys has created some major issues today regarding Maori heritage and the administration of the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA. This is highlighted in areas where there is a overlap of high density of Maori heritage sites and intensive urban development or land use. Site surveys are generally now conducted for resource consents rather than an independent process and for resource consents there is an expectation from property owners and developers for Maori heritage sites to be destroyed under the HNZPTA.

NZAA recognises that archaeological sites are places of heritage value to iwi and hāpu and:

Maori have an important role to promoting the protection of heritage sites and Maori values have a special position in heritage legislation and practise. This custodial role is recognised by archaeologists and it is New Zealand

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<sup>2</sup> Walton, T (ed) 1999 Archaeological Site Recording In New Zealand. NZAA Monograph 23 p 2

<sup>3</sup> Walton, T.(ed). 1999 Archaeological Site Recording In New Zealand. NZAA Monograph 23 p ix

<sup>4</sup> ibid

Archaeological Association policy that recorders consult with iwi when any archaeological work involving Maori heritage sites is intended.<sup>5</sup>

For Maori heritage there is little in the way of inventory of heritage sites to call upon. The work has not been done. Wynn Phillips produced two books called “The Landmarks of Tainui” with the focus on pa and some battle sites, and Pei Jones and Leslie Kelly wrote a book each on the history of “Tainui” but what is needed for RMA was inventory similar to the NZAA SRF.<sup>6</sup> Claimants for Rohe Potae Waitangi Tribunal hearings such as Ngati Te Wehi (Aotea Harbour) and Ngati Mahanga produced a report of Sites of Significance but these reports does not appear to have been presented for RMA purposes and district plan heritage lists. Ngati Haua and Ngati Koroki have also produced lists of sites of significance for the Settlements outside the Waikato Raupatu area.

Pa, wāhi tapu, urupa, marae, wharenui, battle sites, kumara pits, maunga, awa are some of the representations of Maori heritage used for current legislation – the Resource Management Act 1991, Historic Places Act 1993, Treaty of Waitangi Act 1973, Conservation Act, Takutai Moana Act - and in current Treaty of Waitangi Settlements.

The Historic Places Act 1993 added wāhi tapu as acknowledgement to Maori Heritage of that period and undertook a programme of wāhi tapu registration with a cumbersome process averaging 12 sites a year for the whole country. This is revealed in the annual reports of the former NZHPT and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). HNZPT the statutory body responsible for the Heritage Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 defines Maori heritage by three categories; physical/tangible, natural and intangible:

The physical/tangible heritage places can be described as those land-based places created, formed or shaped by earlier inhabitants. These can be archaeological sites (eg burials, pā, pits, terraces, oven stones, midden, stone/rock structures, rock-art, house sites, etc) or Māori built heritage places such as marae buildings

Natural heritage places may be natural features associated with traditional activities (e.g. springs, trees, swamp, caves, etc) or a tribal landmark (eg mountain, river, lands, sea/lake, village, etc) where no human activity is evident.

The intangible heritage places are those places that have intangible characteristics where no visible feature or evidence is present but where a

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<sup>5</sup> Walton, T(ed) 1999 Archaeological Site Recording in New Zealand. NZAA Monograph 23 p 1

<sup>6</sup> Jones, P ed B Briggs. 2004 Nga Iwi o Tainui. Auckland University Press  
Kelly, L 1949 Tainui. Polynesian Society

significant event or traditional activity took place (e.g. battlefield, places of meeting, of learning, of ritual, fishing ground, taniwha den, etc).<sup>7</sup>

This reference to tangible and intangible heritage places is because of the emphasis of Maori religious beliefs and cultural values on heritage sites that has a natural physical appearance, land, rock or tree are some forms compared to visible Archaeological sites such as pa, terraces, and shell midden. Tangible and intangible were concepts promoted by UNESCO for the protection of cultural heritage.<sup>8</sup>

The statement above from HNZHPT is an acknowledgement of archaeological sites that is Maori in origin as Maori Heritage. What is not stated where it refers to ‘earlier inhabitants’ above and what distinguishes Maori Heritage, is the association, references and links to tūpuna (ancestors). This association, reference and link to ancestors defines the specificity of intangible heritage places and also identity for whanau, hāpu and iwi. Hence the acknowledgement of terms tangata whenua, mana whenua, and kaitiakitanga in the RMA 1991 which assume a role based on a mantle of succession by descent from ancestors and a legacy of mana and tapu. This is elaborated in section 6(e) of the RMA Act 1991 “the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga”.

### **3.0 Report**

The report is in two sections. Section 1 is comment and recommendations for the assessment and research that was carried out and Section 2 are the detail of the NZAA site record forms for the pa and borrow pit sites. Detailed comments are made on the two submissions to ‘borrow pits’ in Ngaruawahia and Horotiu. They are part of what archaeologists described as the Waikato Horticultural Complex where the high attrition rate along the Waikato River where the complex is mostly located and these two submissions are the result of the shortcomings of the absence of any management of heritage in areas of residential or intensive land-use on Maori heritage. This is where archaeological and cultural assessments for resource consents for areas of land are undertaken that has not had any prior identification and it is difficult to preserve or protect heritage in this context for complying resource consents.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/maori-heritage>. Accessed

<sup>8</sup> Munjeri, D. 2004 Tangible and Intangible Heritage from difference to convergence. Museum International Vol LIV No. 1-2 pp

Some property owners because of the use of the NZAA site record number for pa and other sites opposed the MSOS on their property preferring a NZHPTA status for archaeological sites. But archaeological and cultural assessments have different objectives and methods and also legislation, RMA for Maori Heritage and HNZPTA for archaeological sites. Highly disturbed or damaged pa sites would be given low archaeological values but physical state does not nor should it affect cultural values under the RMA because of the association with tūpuna (ancestors).

A submission from HNZHPT referred to the need for ground - truthing of pa. This is an issue about the state of archaeological site surveying in the past and today, who undertakes this and importantly funding. Because pa has been used as a MSOS for the district plan there is an expectation that Council pay for a plan of a pa. This is a wider issue that has to be addressed first by central government because of the nature of Maori and archaeological heritage sites compared to buildings and trees.

The majority of pa in the NZAA SRF does not have a map or plan of the features of a pa which should be a standard for any recorded site. Many of the pa in the Waikato district were recorded in the 1980s from aerial photos, and viewed from a distance where the terraces and ditches could be seen from a road or neighbouring property. S13/119 and S14/141 are two sites recorded this way where the property owners required more verification in their submission. Identifying pa sites by aerial photos has been a standard practise for recording but this must be followed up by field survey and mapping.

Because of the quality of imagery, contours and property boundaries in GIS systems, most of the MSOS boundaries was done by desktop. Where property owners requested further verification, recommendations have been made in Section 1 of this report for field assessment and mapping of the pa.

Dr Bruce McFadgen of NZHPT undertook a two year County wide site survey of the Western Bay of Plenty during the summers of 1982 and 83 with students. This was because of the threat to archaeological sites of the large scale conversion of farms to kiwifruit orchards during that period. He had a team to undertake the plane-table mapping of over 150 pa but little mapping was done for terraces, pits and shell midden sites, just basic recording. This survey was the first and last done at this scale and level. The two Councils of the Western Bay of Plenty since 1996 undertaken archaeological site surveys of rural areas prior to rezoning for future urban residential areas but this came about by lobbying and



Environment Court appeals by hāpu concerned about the high attrition of heritage in their rohe (hāpu area) and the role of NZHPT where they rarely turned down requests for archaeological authorities for residential development. These issues are raised in Section 2. We have a problem in areas of intensive land use or residential development along the Waikato River where archaeological site surveys should be conducted well ahead of any anticipated land intensification.

Finally the consultant is not aware of the policies of WDC for offering incentives for property owners transferable development rights for restrictions on land use to places of development. Also incentives for property owners who have been responsive to protecting heritage sites and natural areas. There are some recommendations where incentives are raised to achieve good outcomes for property owners and Maori heritage.

#### **4.0 Concluding Comments**

Acknowledgement is made here to Waikato District Council and Sheryl Paekau for the large number of Maori Sites Of Significance and Areas Of Significance. A large number has been achieved but there is a need to continue to widen the scope to what has been undertaken to date including an active input from tangata whenua representation or iwi/hapu RMA groups as well as Waikato Tainui environmental group. It is common for tangata whenua groups to want to undertake research and collation of data for heritage themselves but a difficulty for any data they gather and the effort they make is meeting the standard required for district plan schedule, and the tests of public notification and hearings for inclusion in the district plan. That has been one benefit of WDC 'in-house' MSOS and AOS project.

## **SECTION 1 FURTHER INVESTIGATION IN RESPONSE TO SUBMISSIONS**

### **1. S14/84 Submission 9 2**

#### **Consultation Document Submission - 30.3 Māori Sites of Significance**

##### **Decision Requested**

Possible further information about S14/84. This site was on an early proposed route for the Waikato expressway and was walked by Transit staff and a Maori Elder associated with the Narrows Marae. The adjacent gully was a trail used for access. It was confirmed that the site was never a habited site and there were no burials in the area. Transit may have further information recorded from their survey. The proposed expressway route was later abandoned with no viable route around Hillcrest or Berkley. There is little physical sign of the defence ditches, just faint depressions for 2 possible ditches.

#### **1.1 No site visit**

#### **1.2 Comment**

The pa was recorded in 1979 by the Waikato Art Museum (WAM) archaeological society and a tape and compass plan showing the pa was created on a small promontory above a tributary of the Mangaharakeke Stream at Tamahere with a traverse ditch and bank and a raised bank on the inner section of the pa. Modification to the pa was the fill in the ditch and bank leaving a shallow depression of the traverse ditch.

Archaeological above ground assessment emphasise the physical state of a pa and the level of modification. The topography of Tamahere is predominantly flat river terraces of the tributaries of the Waikato River bisected by a number of incised gullies. Many of the pa around Tamahere have been created on the edges of the gullies of the flat river terraces, the generally steep gullies provided natural defence and artificial defences were formed by ditch and raised inner bank on the terrace creating a defended area for a pa. The ditch and bank is U shaped if it is on the edge of a terrace or where there is a promontory, a lateral ditch and bank is formed. There may be pits in the pa and general modification to the pa of Tamahere is the filling in of the ditches and pits and levelling of any raised features.

#### **1.2 Recommendation**

Although there has been modification to the ground surface features of the pa due to former farming activities, there has not been any extensive sub-surface modification and the integrity

of the pa area still remains. MSOS values is independent of archaeological values of physical state.



**Figure 1** Google Earth Boundary of MSOS S14/04



**Figure 2** aerial photo Cambridge to Hamilton 50643 1939 showing outline of ditch.

## **2 S14/85 Submission 10.1**

### **Consultation Document Submission - 30.3 Māori Sites of Significance**

Dear Sir/Madam, In the Proposed District Plan,, on my property (16 Shelby Lane Tamahere), it shows that there is a Maori Site of Significance is identified. The site that is shown is huge, and also cover areas that aren't gully. From my knowledge, no one has been on-site to verify the site is paa site... therefore, I don't know how long this paa site has been identified. Additionally, in Schedule 30.3 of the Proposed District Plan, it states that S14/85 "Small paa with single pit defended by simple transverse ditch. Paa is in pasture, sides of ditch have been modified for vehicle access". I haven't done any modified since i owned this property, was the council granted consent for this modification? if so, please send me all relevant information, if it is all possible? Could you please send me the relevant reports how this was identify as paa site, such as archaeology report and etc? I look forward to hearing from you, and please feel free to call if you need any clarification from me.

#### **2.1 Site Visit**

#### **2.3 Comment**

This is an occasion where the location was changed within the NZAA Archsite digital database display. In 2011 (see figure 6) ) the site is shown in Lot 4 DPS 63298 and by 2012 S14/85 is shown on Lot 3 DP531648. This was in the original 2011 MSOS template. The pa was recorded in 1980 by the regional file keeper by first an aerial photo taken by Waikato Museum (M553/15 ) and verified by 4511/17 1971. The image M553/15 in NZAA S14/85 SRC file is shown in the aerial photo 4511/17 1971 and this is Lot 4 DPS 63298. This relocation in NZAA Archsite database display was missed in the MSOS 2018 pa site template where the current 2020 Archsite display did not match the original recording and identification of the site as a pa in the site record form.

#### **2.4 Recommendation**

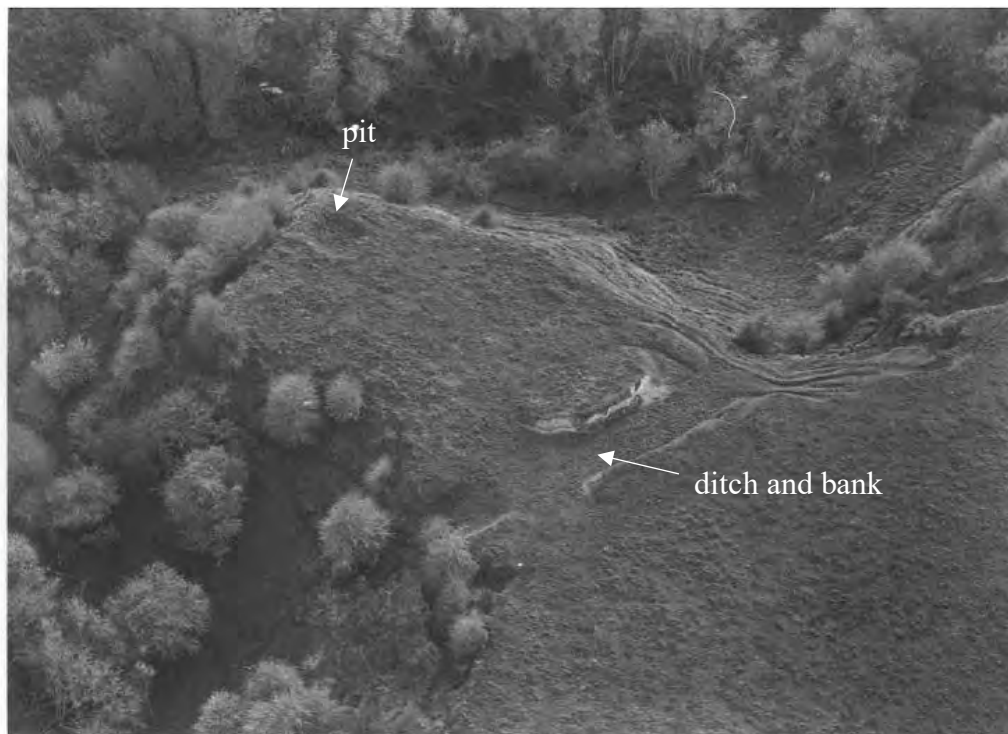
S14/85 be taken off the MSOS list for Lot 3 DP531648. It should be located on Lot 4 DPS 63298.



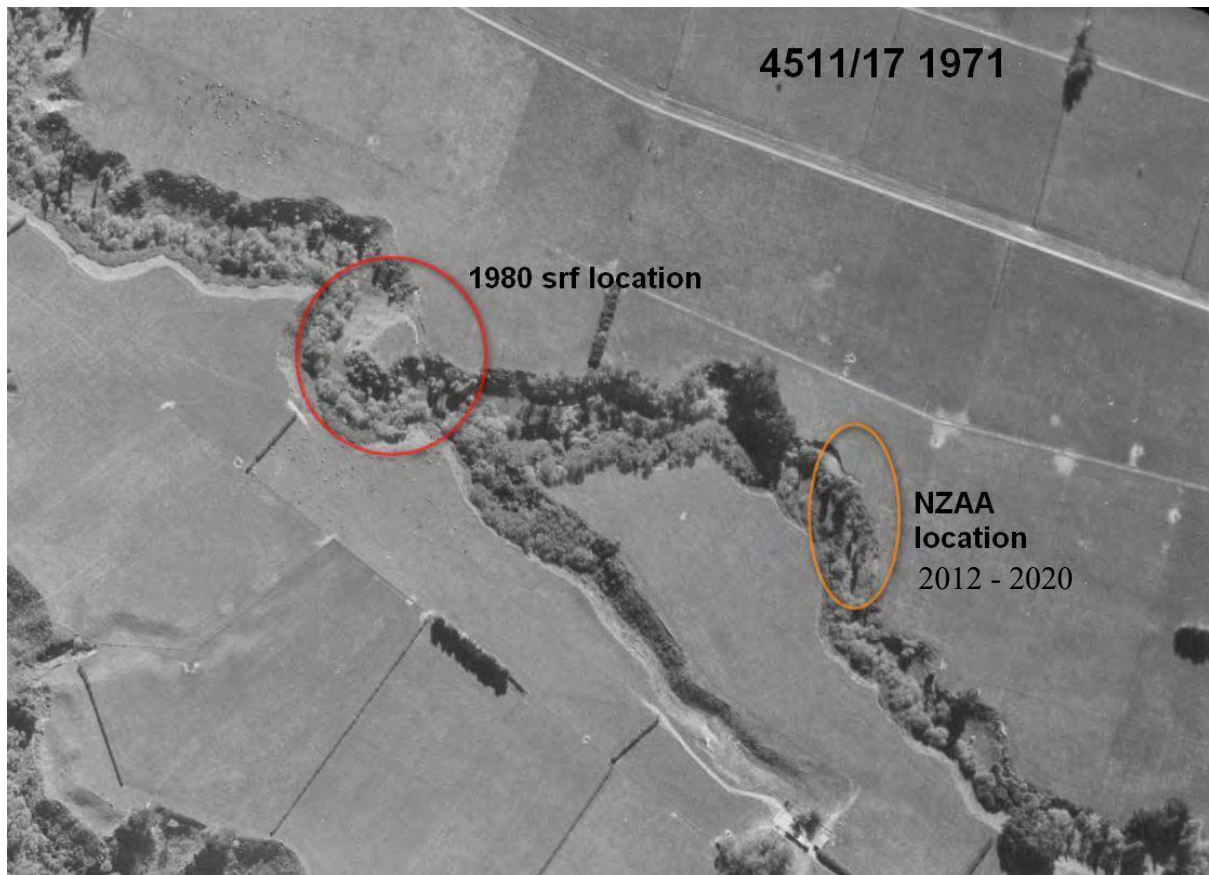


**Figure 3** Source: Exponare Map Image 2012 showing the new gis location

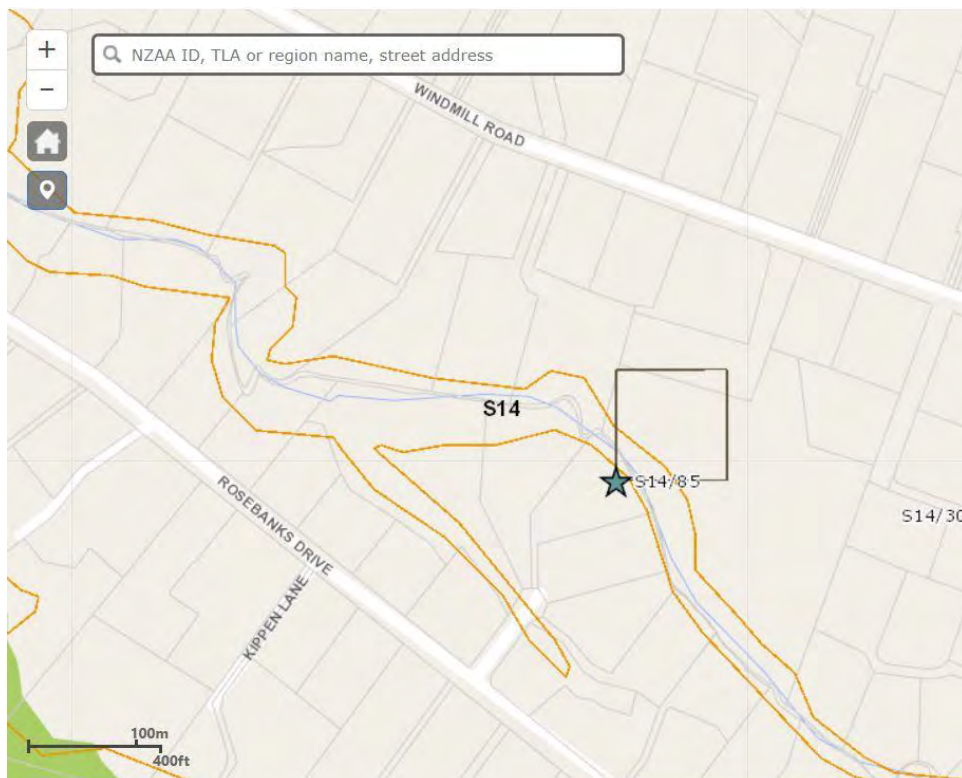
M553/15 Image in NZAA S14/85 file



**Figure 4** M553/15 image in NZAA S14/85 SRC file.

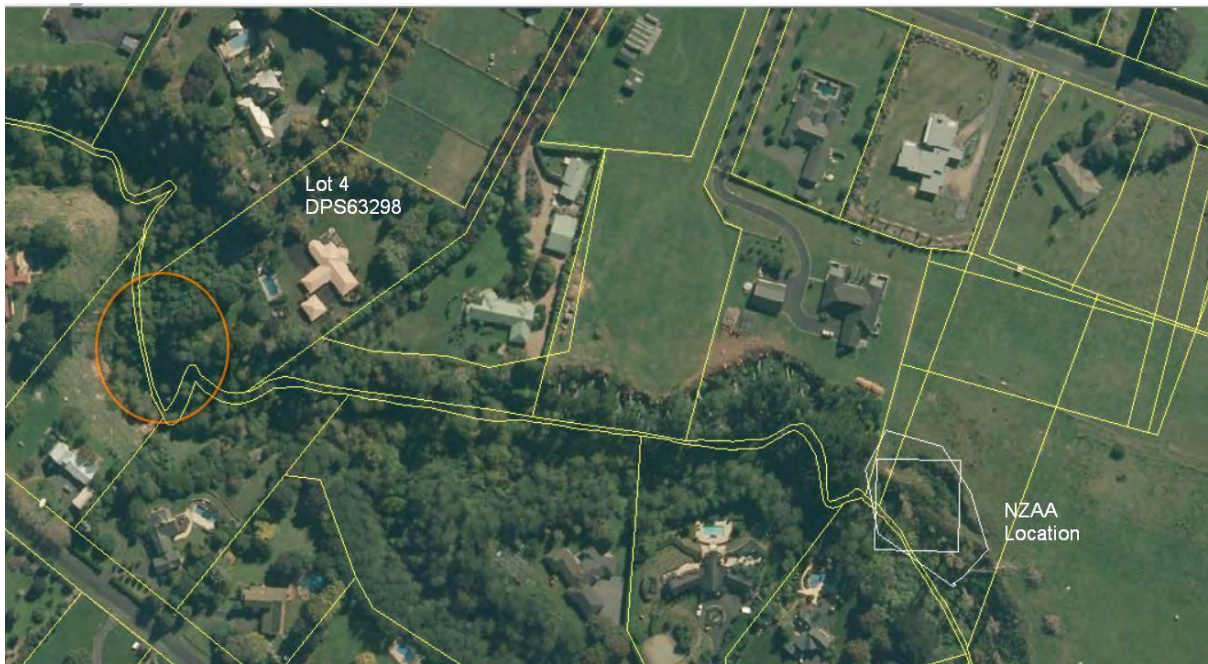


**Figure 5** Aerial photo 4511/17 1971 showing location and ditch and bank of pa



**Figure 6** NZAA archsite 2020 map showing location of S14/85





**Figure 7** Where S15/85 should be located on Lot 4 DPS63298



### **3 S14/82 Submission 88**

#### **Consultation Document Submissions - Amend**

Please correct the location of heritage site S14/82, which appears to have been sketched in an incorrect location and differs from that shown on the original site record from the NZ Archaeological Association.

#### **Reason for Decision Requested**

The original site record from the NZ Archaeological Association (NZAA) shows the correct location of identified site S14/82, and describes the location as 300m northwest from the end of Bell Rd. The site record is attached, which contains an aerial photograph showing the location adjacent the small tributary stream south of the Waipa River.

However, the location shown on the PDP maps is roughly 450m northeast (rather than west) and adjacent the Waipa instead of the tributary stream.

An archaeological assessment was carried out in 2016 on the property where the PDP maps show the site. The AEE report prepared by AECOM and submitted to WDC (refer SUB0156/16) concluded that 'there are no archaeological sites (when looking at WDC and NZAA records) affected by the proposed subdivision'.

The attached map of sites in the area from the NZAA shows the correct location of site S14/82 as being approximately 300m southwest of where it is currently shown on the PDP maps. Please update the site location accordingly.

The attached map of sites in the area from the NZAA shows the correct location of site S14/82 as being approximately 300m southwest of where it is currently shown on the PDP maps. Please update the site location accordingly.

#### **3.1 Site Visit**

#### **3.2 Comment**


Steve Edson the NZAA File-keeper for the Waikato Region in 1980 recorded S14/82 as a pa from an aerial -photographic survey to record pa sites that was undertaken by Waikato Art Museum. This site was identified on the appearance of a traverse ditch and bank in the photograph. There was no follow up field survey or verification. The consultant visited the site on March 2020 and considers the ditch was formed to drain the lower river terrace area. The appearance of the ditch was typical of one dug for farming drainage rather than the defensive ditch and bank of a pa as seen in the images. The location of S14/82 was changed by NZAA to another location (see figure 10). This does not match the original information for the site recording based on a aerial-photographic survey undertaken by Waikato Art Museum in 1980. It was recorded as a location on the Waipa River not a tributary of the Waipa.

### 3.4 Recommendation

S14/82 be withdrawn as a MSOS. It cannot be replaced by the 'pa' in the current NZAA recorded location.



**Figure 8** WDC Exponare Map Image 2012 showing pa site on




View Site

Signed in as deskahotea [Change passw](#)

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NZAA Site Number **S14/82** Imperial Site Number **N65/119**  
Status **Approved**  
PA



Site inspected by	on
NZTM Coordinates	E 1787653 N 5815251
Source of spatial data	CINZAS
Finder Aid	
Site Type	Pa
Features	
Description	
Name	
Ethnicity	Maori
Period	

**Figure 9** Current NZAA location for S14/82



**Figure 10** The ditch can be seen in the image above (WDC gis March 2020)



**Figure 11** View east of the ditch above Waipa River

#### **4 S14/56 Submission 100.2**

Māori Site of Significance -Oppose

Remove the Māori Site of Significance S14/56 from 31 Birchwood Lane (Map 27.2)

The Waikato District Council has acquired all of the land (Designation M106) that could be affected by the Māori Site of Significance, and it should not now be associated with 31 Birchwood Lane as stated in the letter from Waikato District Council dated July 2018

##### **4.1 Site Visit**

##### **4.2 Comment**

There are five properties that are located on the pa S14/56 shown in the image below.

105D	Lot 3 DP343339
566	Lot 12 DPS 15157
15A	Lot 1 DPS 55694
31	Lot 2 DPS 75496
13	Lot 3 DPS 16075

The submission above was made by property owner of Lot 2 DPS 75496 and a road now cuts through the western front of the pa and along the southside (see photo). A plan showing the design and the property changes as a consequent of the road has not been available for the consultant and an assumption could be made that the context of her request has changed considerably.

##### **4.3 Recommendation**

The consultant has not been able to access the plans and legal titles for the new road way to acknowledge the changes to the land titles surrounding the pa. The change to the new titles will meet the submission request for Lot 2 DPS 75496. The road separates the property from the pa.





**Figure 12** WDC GIS March 2020 showing property boundaries minus the road designation. S14/56 is on 15A



**Figure 13** MSOS boundary for S14/56



**Figure 14** New road along S14/56 (photo looking east taken from Lot 3 DP343339)

## **5 S14/75 Submission 148.1**

### **Consultation Document Submissions – S14/75 Maori site of significance**

Restrict the buffer surrounding Maori site of significance S14/75 to exclude my property at the above address (64C Houghton Road, Whatawhata).

64C	Lot 2 DP 417603
64 B	Lot 1 DP 417603
64D	Lot 4 DP 417603

#### **5.1 No Site Visit**

#### **5.2 Comment**

This is another pa identified by aerial photography by WAM and verified by early survey plan showing the area named as pa and two ditches (figure 17). The pa appears to be on a natural high area bounded by the Waipa River and a tributary of Koromatua Creek (figures 15- 19). The MSOS S14/75 boundary does not appear to impinge on the property of Lot 2 DP 417603 (64C Houghton Road, Whatawhata). A plan was not drawn of the site nor has there been any archaeological field assessment.

#### **5.3 Recommendation**

No change to the MSOS boundary. Recommend a field visit for a cultural assessment should be undertaken to assess the pa and a plan of the site should be done.



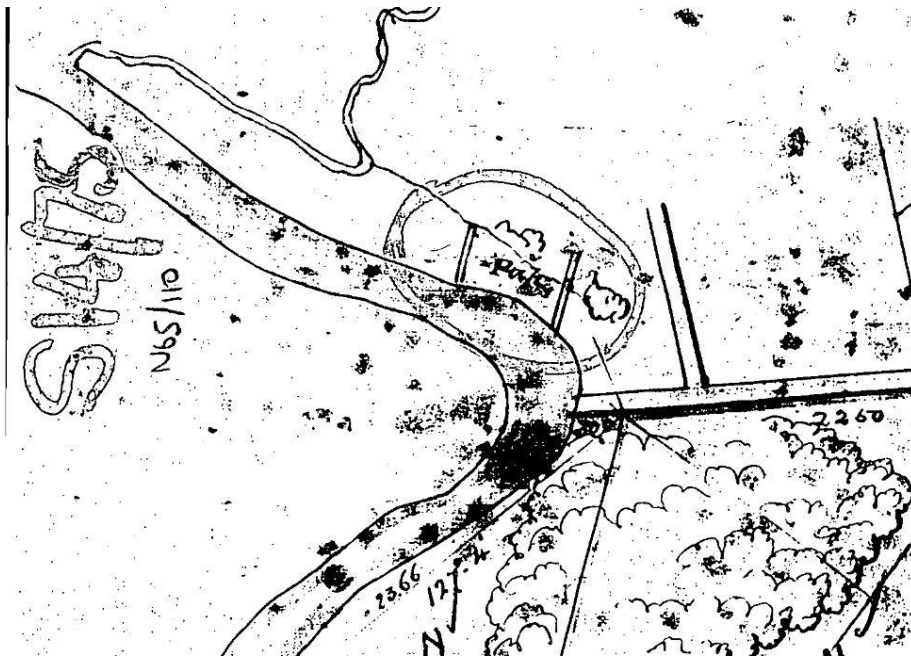


**Figure 15** WDC gis plan for properties on and surrounding S14/75



**Figure 16** The white line is MSOS S14/75 boundary and does not impinge on Lot 2 DP 417603





**Figure 17** Section of early survey plan showing location of pa S14/75



**Figure 18** SO388 1865 showing the Koromatua Creek and the survey for Houghton Road





**Figure 19** Contour lines showing the natural steep side topography used for the pa. The red outline indicates the extent of area for the pa including areas outside a ditch.

## **6 Borrow pits S14/164 187**

Requests borrow pits in Lot 6 DP12221 (Horotiu) to be identified as ‘area of significance’.

### **6.1 Visit: Yes**

### **6.2 Comments**

Borrow pits are a unique heritage feature of the Waikato River from Taupiri to Karapiro and sections of the Waipa. Because of the scale of area of earthworks undertaken to create the gardening soils, estimated to be 3000 hectares. A common description of Borrow pits are:

Borrow pits are associated with Maori horticulture. The pits, which can cover several metres in area and are usually between 1m and 1.5m in depth, were dug to collect sands and gravels that were present below the upper soil layers. The extracted material was then added to the topsoil to create a ‘made soil’ for gardening. The purpose of this ‘made soil’ was to improve soil quality (drainage, friability) for the cultivation of plants brought to New Zealand from warmer climates by Maori.<sup>9</sup>

Gumley who has undertaken extensive contract archaeology of borrow pits in the Waikato basin observed pa and Maori horticultural sites (gardening soils and borrow pits) are located near the Waikato River and tributaries (Tamahere) and occur no further than 3 km from the river and mostly within 1 km.<sup>10</sup> He also found that assumptions that had made about borrow pits:

the material quarried from borrow pits were applied or mixed with the parent soils to form the modified soils (Tamahere loam). Until 1999 it had been assumed that this quarried material was either;(1) added to the surface of the parent soil as mulch or puke (mounds), or (2) was well mixed into the upper part of the soil..<sup>11</sup>

The results of excavation of these features by contract archaeologists over the last twenty years, a lot of still uncertainty remains about use and function because of the lack of archaeological remains to give a clearer picture of associated activities in creating this archaeological landscape.

Gumley found in an investigation of Tamahere soils and borrow pits (S14/201) at Chartwell in Hamilton there were circular sand-filled bowls at the topsoil interface arranged in an organised fashion. Gumley suggested this conformed to ethnographic

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<sup>9</sup> Clough and Associates 2018 Proposed Plan Change 11 To The Waipa District Plan – Bardowie Industrial Precinct: Archaeological Assessment Prepared for Bardowie Investments Ltd

<sup>10</sup> Gumley, W., Laumea, M. 2018 Amberfield — Assessment of Archaeological Values and Effects pp 18 – 20 Unpublished report for Weston Lea Ltd.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p 33

descriptions of kumara gardens grown in this manner of circular depressions or bowls compared to the contemporary method of raised straight rows.

These sand filled bowls were also found at other sites along the Waikato River – Taupiri (2011), Ngaruawahia (2013), Horotiu (2013) and Tamahere. Gumley also identifies other archaeological features have been found in association with gardens – drains where gardens have encroached poorly drained soils, postholes for structures and the remains of fireplaces and umu. Analysis of microfossils found in the sand-filled bowls and oval depressions have been kumara and taro remains and one site produced yam a crop that prefers sub-tropical conditions rather than the temperate Waikato.<sup>12</sup> A concluding statement by Gumley highlights the physical effort to convert the landscape suitable for horticultural production and economy:

These gardens were a major part of the economy for Waikato Māori. Their construction was part of a complex and time-consuming process. First, the area where the garden was to be established had to be cleared from forest, which would have begun well in advance of the planting season. Then the garden had to be prepared. This stage in the process would have begun with the making of tools and baskets for digging and carrying the sand and gravel. The sand and gravel had to be quarried from the borrow pits but only after the yellowish-brown loam overburden had been removed. Then the material had to be carried to the plots and the plots laid out and puke formed. Following this planting could occur followed several months after by the harvest and construction of the kumara stores.

Even to form one garden was an energy intensive activity but when we also consider there were probably over 3000 ha of these gardens in the inland Waikato we can gain some understanding of the importance of these sites for tangata whenua.<sup>13</sup>

Overall there has been a high attrition of Maori horticultural areas including borrow pits since the late 1940s and this is rapidly continuing today as can be seen in figure 25 and these horticultural soils and complexes including pa are mainly within WDC district apart from areas of Hamilton City. Management of this attrition is beyond the current role of district plan heritage scheduling or lists. It falls in the area of tangata whenua led heritage strategic planning where research, analysis and cultural evaluation for the conservation of these Maori

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<sup>12</sup> Gumley & Laumea 2018 pp 33 - 37

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. p 38

horticultural areas of the Waikato takes place ahead of district plan rezoning to more intensive land use, the cause of attrition.

Professional archaeology how it is practised here in Aotearoa/New Zealand excludes the association, presence or role for the living population or tangata whenua of our ancestral sites. Various Waikato hapu are associated with particular areas along the Waikato River from which the source of their occupation has been from their specific ancestors. This increases the cultural significance generally to the specific locality of hāpu. Archaeology may view and evaluate a continuum of horticultural sites and pa along the Waikato between Taupiri and Karapiro and their criteria and assessment would reflect this. Preserving a sample of horticultural sites at Tamahere and destroying the rest between Ngaruawahia and Karapiro would mean the destruction of the Waikato awa heritage for Ngati Tamainupo, Ngati Koura, Ngati Wairere, Ngati Haua and Ngati Koroki.

The whakapapa or genealogy for the Waikato River from Ngaruawahia to Karapiro stem from two ancestors Mahanga and Kokako who originate from the Waikato west coast between Te Akau and Port Waikato. The marriage of their respective daughter and son, Tukotuku and Tamainupo and in turn their son Wairere are the eponymous ancestors for Ngati Tamainupo, Ngati Wairere, Ngati Haua and Ngati Koroki. These hapu and their ancestors were never displaced from this area since their ancestral origin in the area. Marutuahu or Hauraki iwi came to the Horotiu (Waikato River between Kirikiriroa and Karapiro) during the 1820s to shelter from the guns of Ngapuhi but returned by 1830. Haua and his brother Hape were born at Te Rapa (below Waikato Hospital) and Hape became the ancestor for the Karapiro and Maungakawa area.<sup>14</sup>

Figure 20 of Gumley's map shows the distribution of Pa and horticultural sites. This illustrates the effect on hapu heritage of Ngaruawahia and Horotiu with the rate of destruction of the horticultural sites in their locality (see Submission 15 figures).

The RMA allows for the process of mitigation and transferable development rights. WDC should be examining this as a means to achieve good heritage outcomes for tangata whenua in a significant heritage landscape or when hapu are facing a rapidly

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<sup>14</sup> Pers.comm Roro Puke 1990



depleted heritage landscape. An urgent review needs to be undertaken of the remaining Waikato Horticultural Complex and borrow pits between Ngaruawahia and Horotiu to further manage attrition of this heritage.

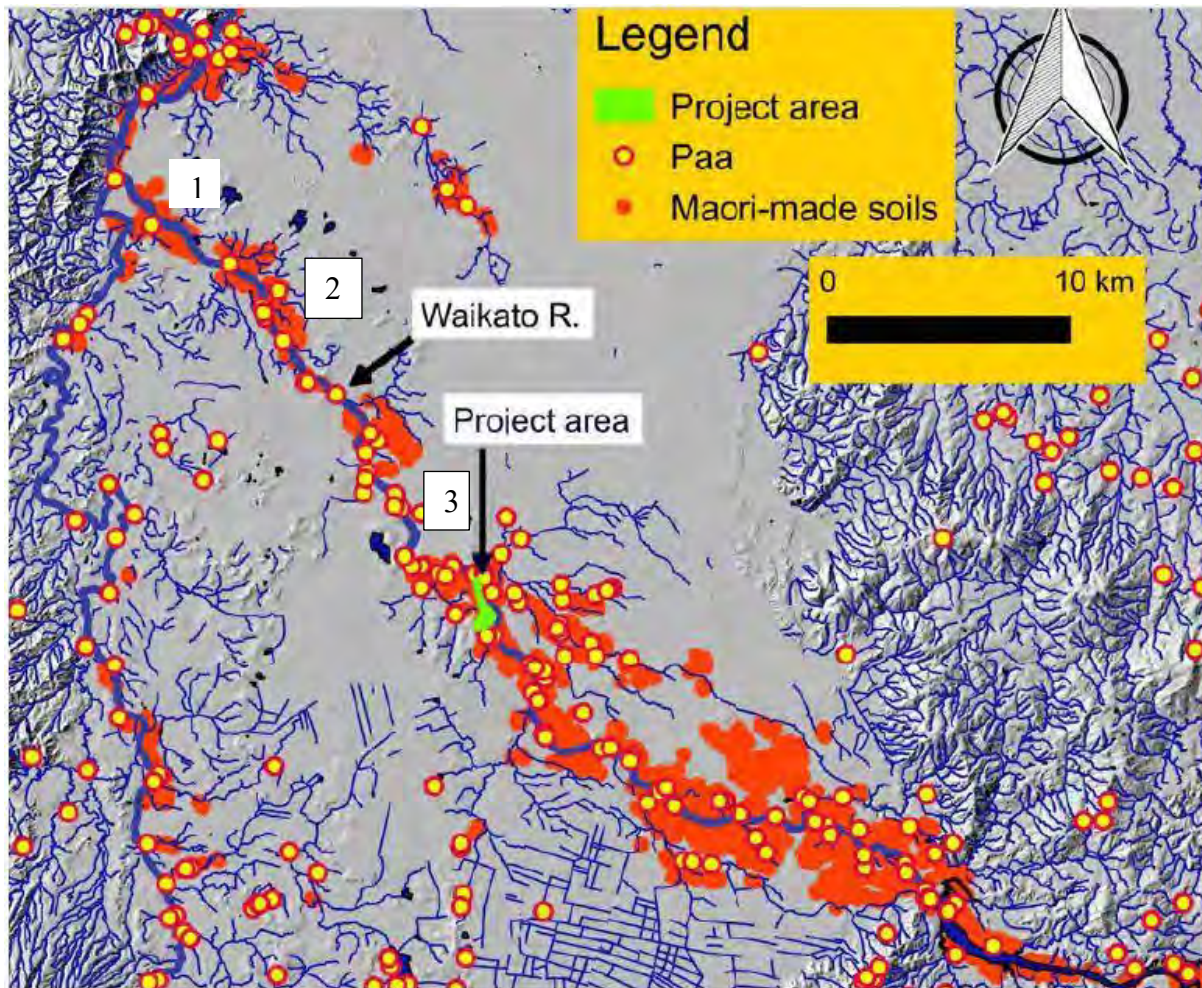


Figure 11: Map showing the distribution of paa and horticulture sites within the Hamilton Basin.

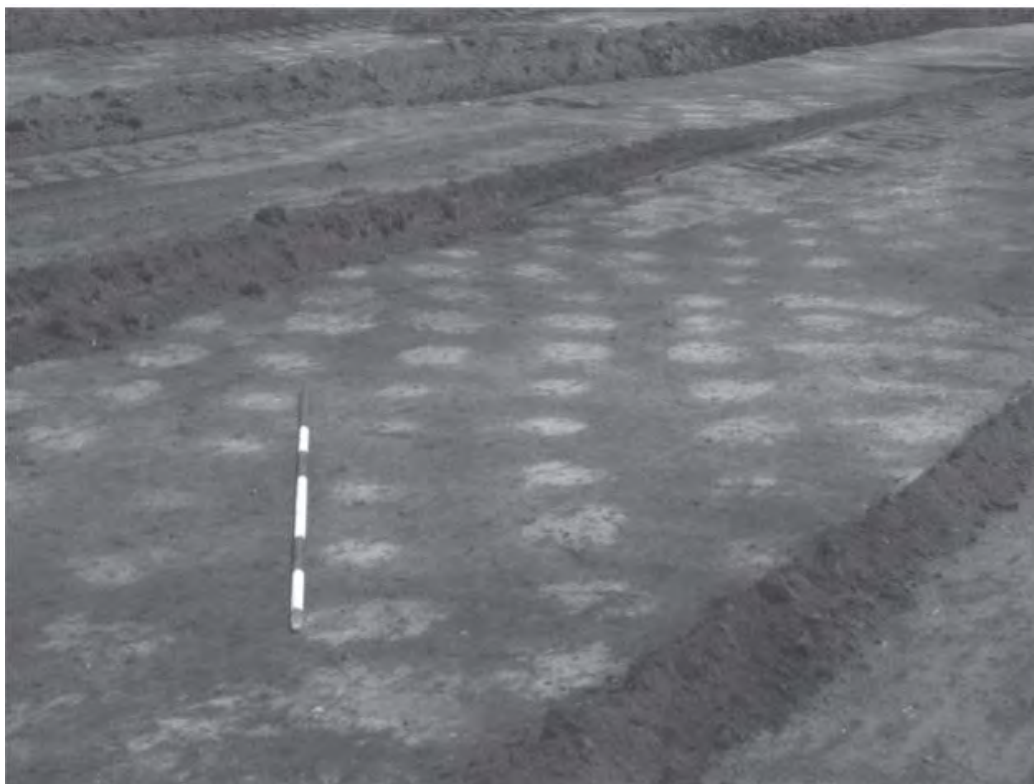
**Figure 20** Distribution of Pa and Horticultural Sites Along Waikato River  
(Warren Gumbley & Mana Laumea April 2018 Amberfield — Assessment  
of Archaeological Values and Effects)

1 Ngaruawahia, 2 Horotiu, 3 Hamilton City (Destroyed)

### 6.3 Recommendations

The remaining horticultural sites of S14/164 is recognised as an ‘area of significance’ for Lot 6 DP12221.





**Figure 21** Horticultural sites features The sand-infilled 'hollows' at site S14/201.

Gumbley, W. Higham, T.F.G. Low, D.J. Prehistoric Horticultural Prehistoric Horticultural Adaptation of Soils of Soils in the Middle Waikato Waikato Basin: Review and Review and Evidence Evidence from S14/201 S14/201 and S14/185, and S14/185, Hamilton New Zealand Journal of Archaeology, 2004, Vol. 25 (2003), pp. 5–30

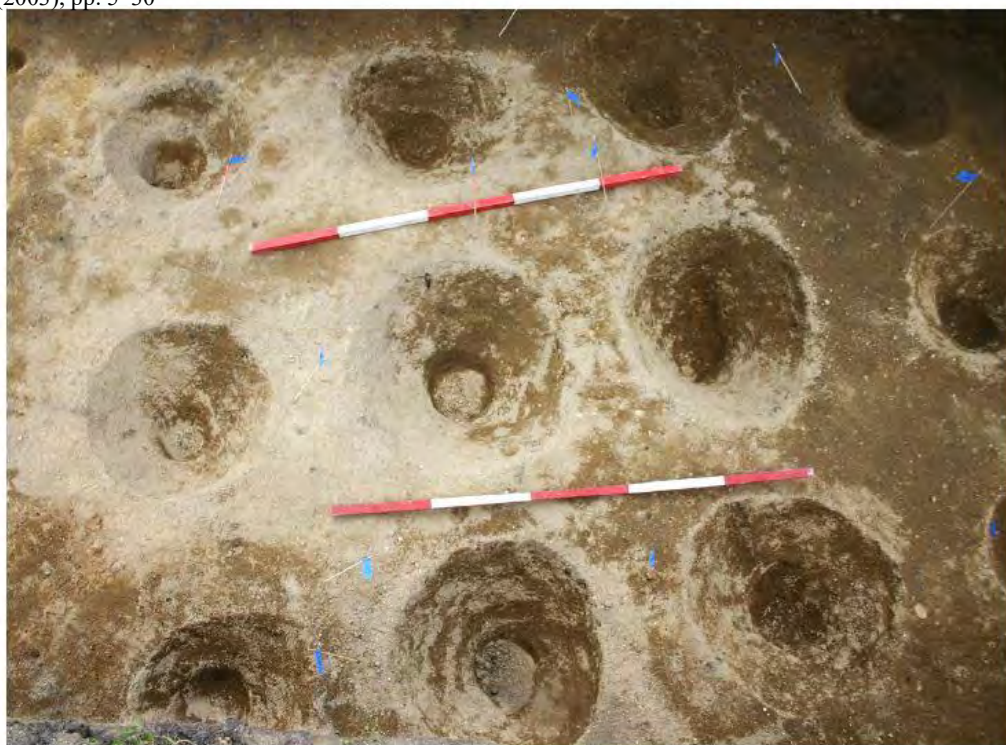


Figure 29: Bowl-shaped hollows fully excavated in Trench 11. Scales are 1 m with 20 cm intervals.

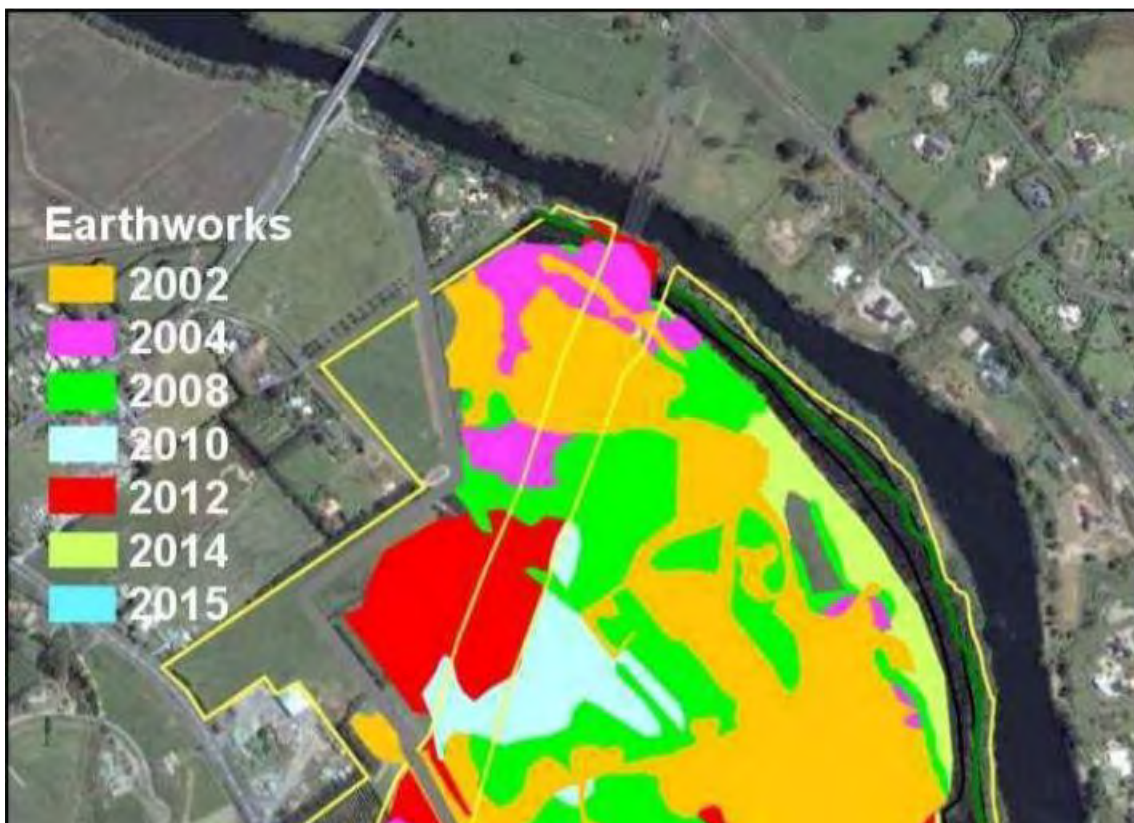
**Figure 22** Horticultural site features taken from Gumley & Hoffman 2013

Warren, G & Hoffmann A 2013 The Archaeology of pre-European Maori horticulture at Horotiu: The investigations of S14/194 and S14/195.



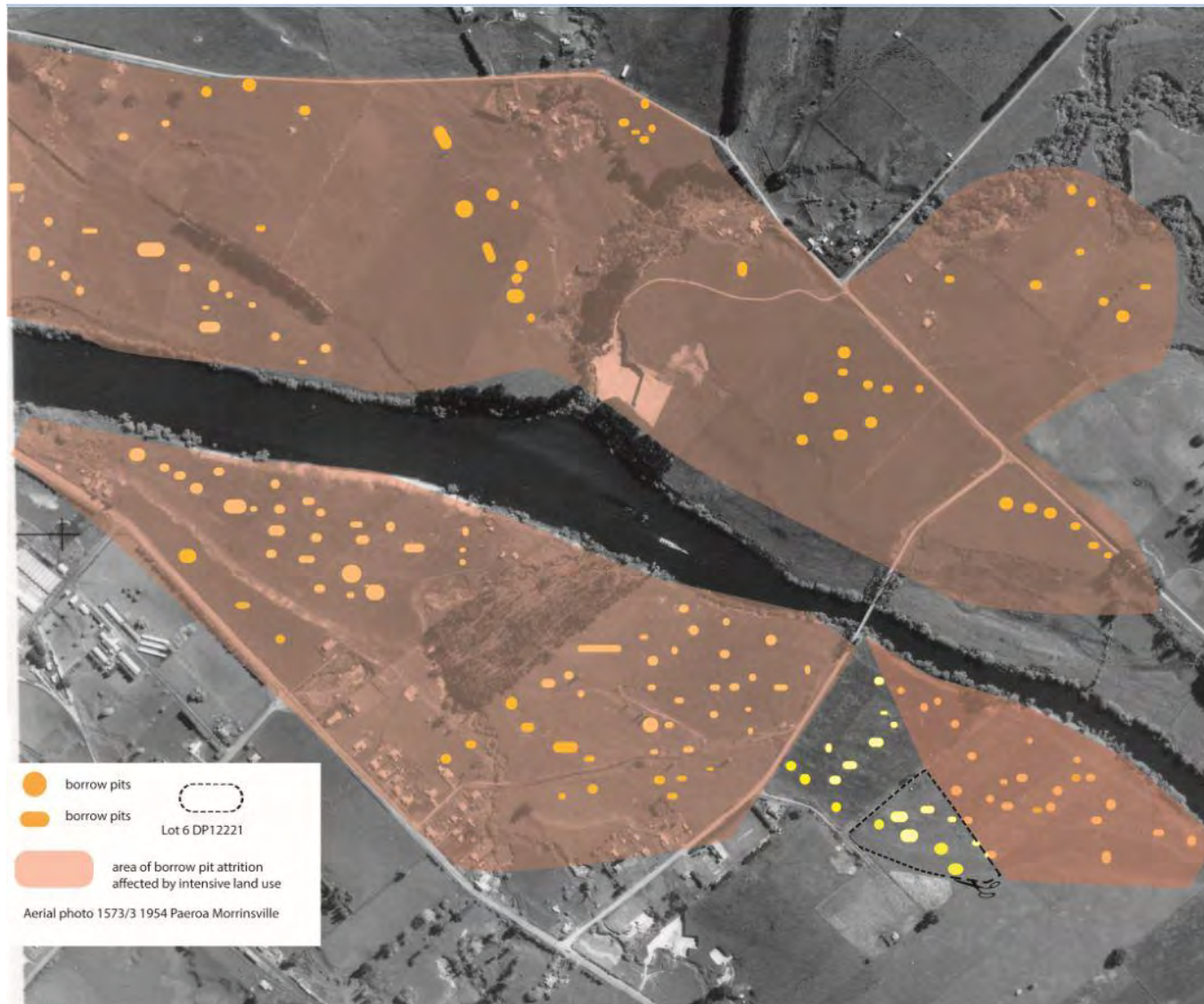


**Figure 23** . Lot 6 DP12221 showing Waikato Expressway route through property



**Figure 24** Map of C. Phillips Showing Earthworks on Lot 6 DP12221 (image from NZAA SRF S14/164) Phillips, C. 2017 Te Awa Lakes Archaeological Assessment of Effects – Gardens S14/164 and Midden/UMU S14/284 Prepared for Perry Group Limited 6 July 2017





**Figure 25**

Attrition of Borrow Pits Horotiu

## 7 R12/157 Submission 261.2

Tuakau

Council and Iwi need to provide incentives and financial support for property owners, such as land purchase, fencing and maintenance. Does not consider area identified on property as MSOS “Not areas I would deem of significant interest or value to Maori”

### 307.1-5

Section C Rules > Chapter 22: Rural Zone > 22.2 Land Use Effects > 22.2.3 Earthworks > 22.2.3.2 Earthworks -Māori Sites andMāori Areas of Significance

3.0 My reason for submission

3.1 The proposed Earthworks rules forMāori Site orMāori Area of Significance in the Rural Zone are onerous and unnecessarily restrictive.

3.2 This rule states no permitted earthworks activities within the overlay which has been arbitrarily and broadly applied.

3.3 Furthermore, it would be difficult for WDC to exercise their points of discretion regarding earthworks in relation to site S14/5 given that the site has not been accurately located, nor have any heritage and cultural values been identified.

3.4 Rule 22.2.3.2, as it is currently drafted is too onerous on land owners. It does not allow for any level of earthworks without resource consent. This is an unnecessary and unreasonable regulation that will obstruct many ordinary farming activities that have happened there for many years. The Rural Zone S32 report (page 15) states that it is important that people live and farm within Landscape and Natural Character Areas. Permitted thresholds have been included to allow for such events. Why has this not been applied to the MSS overlay. pp59-60 of S32 report.

3.5 Earthworks in areas of pre-1900 human occupation are already covered by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Any activity of this nature exceeding the allowed limits imposed by this legislation require the granting of an archaeological authority. Rule 22.2.3.2 unnecessarily duplicates these restrictions.

3.6 The Section 32 report for Tangata Whenua states that the restricted discretionary activity status of any earthworks within a site of significance is to allow for the cultural values of the site to be assessed by tangata whenua to ensure that they can have input in to what happens on private land. Refer to point 3.3. 4.0 RELIEF SOUGHT 4.1 Amend Rule 22.2.3.2 to be more in line with Rule 22.2.3.3. Thus allowing for a defined level of earthworks, cut and fill as a permitted activity. For example, rotary hoeing, fencing and forestry activities should be permitted.

## 7.1 No field visit

## 7.2 Comment

There is no plan or map of the pa in the NZAA site record form for R12/157. A map or plan will go some way to meet some objections of the property owner where the MSOS boundary may be adjusted. The archaeological provisions of the Heritage Act 2014 does not offer the same preservation or conservation objectives for tangata whenua as a district plan schedule or list does under the current RMA. In this case, without the benefit of a field visit, from recent aerial photos there does not appear to be any major impact of farming activity on the pa and for this scenario the Heritage Act process for authority to modify offers some form of protection because an authority to modify would not be given under the current policy towards pa. If it had been highly modified an authority would likely be given. The WDC district plan MSOS is a better process for tangata whenua heritage because the MSOS value is not dependent on physical state and consent for earthworks is an important aspect of heritage under district plan.

## 7.4 Recommendation

Retain the current MSOS status and a survey plan of the pa would address issues raised by the property owner.

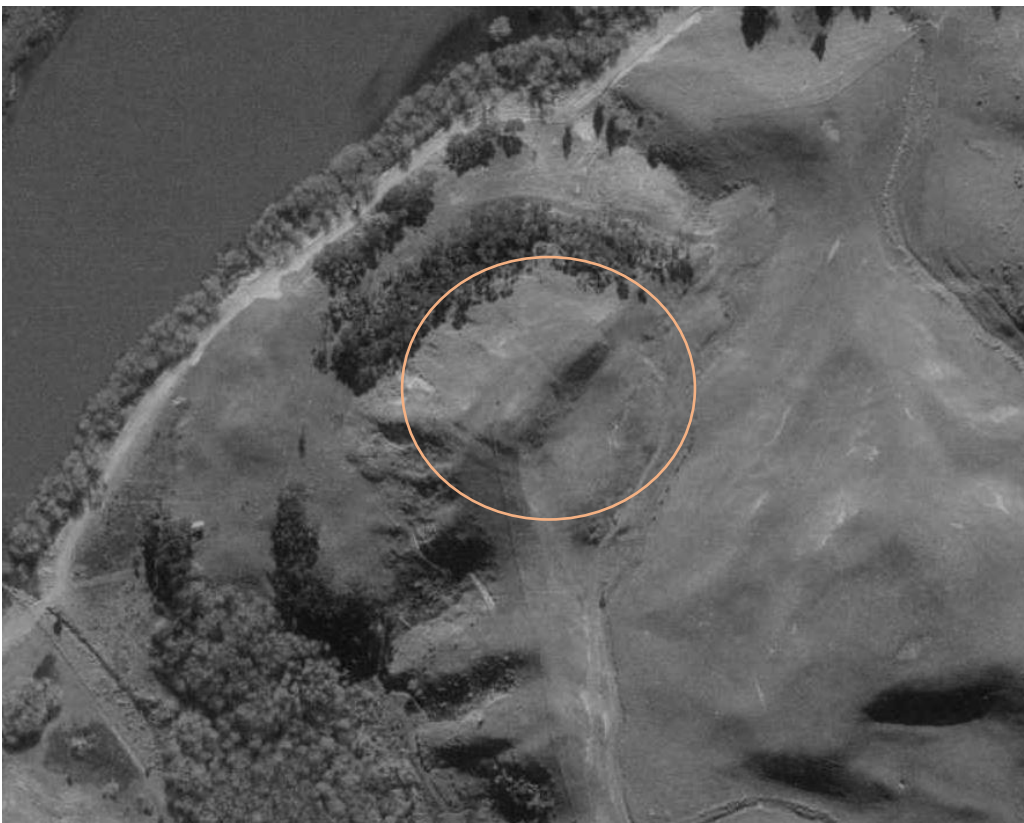


**Figure 26** Location R12/157





**Figure 27** MSOS boundary



**Figure 28** Traverse ditches can be seen in this aerial

## 8 S14/5 307.1-.5

### Relief sought

1. Correct co-ordinates for site S14/5
2. MSOS overlay to match actual location
3. NZAA reports say there is no visible remains and site has been destroyed reduces significance.

### 8.1 Field visit - No

### 8.2 Comment

A document produced in the 1920s by Ngati Tamainupo, Ngati Huaki and Ngati Kotara refer to their pa that were lost in the land confiscation. Rotokauri was the birth place of Te Huaki, the founding ancestor of Ngati Huaki (RDB 50 p 19402). Also another pa Whatanoa Pa at Rotokauri, was also a papa kainga (settlement), mahinga tuna (eel harvesting area) and where Hakaraia Te Huaki was born (RDB 50 p 19407). He was from Ngati Tamainupo (see genealogy RDB50 p 19408). Ngaere was the tūpuna (ancestor) whose pa was at Pukeiahua at Ngaruawahia, and Te Huaki was the son of his sibling Mamaku whom Hakaraia descended from.<sup>15</sup>

There is also a reference to Hakaraia receiving the award of 5 pounds for the confiscation of his land at Rotokauri. In the Waikato Compensation Court Hakaraia Te Huaki was awarded 10 ponds for the loss of land at Whangonui (RDB1 p 42344) which is likely the reference in RDB50 p 19408.

Ngati Mahanga also indicate a relationship to Rotokauri identifying Te Uhi pa occupied by Ngati Ngarape and Ngati Hourua. They state that Ngati Rape descend from Tamainupo but over time became a Ngati Mahanga hapu.<sup>16</sup> Tamainupo married the daughter of Mahanga, Tukotuku where Ngati Tamainupo and Ngati Mahanga share common ancestors. Ngati Taminupo, Ngati Kotara and Ngati Huaki acknowledge Mahanga as the source for some of their pa (RDB p 19406).

Rotokauri was recorded for NZAA in 1966 a swamp mound above the water level on the lake edge with 80 palisades and 80 stakes visible with the landward side a heavier concentration of palisades. Waikato Museum Archaeological Society excavated the pa site in 1973-4 but

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<sup>15</sup> Raupatu Document Bank Volume 50 pp 19402 – 19419 Waitangi Tribunal.

<sup>16</sup>

the excavation was not published. The site was described as being located on a swampy, willow and blackberry covered peninsula located on the north-east corner of Lake Rotokauri.

The site was on a peninsula north of a drain that went from Exelby Road to Lake Rotokauri seen in figure.

The consultant could not review the location or boundary as requested by the property owner without field access to the area. Gumley in figure 34 is seen with posts associated with the site are still visible, where posts were described in the site record form as associated with the pa. The consultant had arranged with the Waikato Museum to get access to the files of WAM record of the Rotokauri excavation as a method to digitally locate the pa by gis mapping and gps location data. But have been impeded by the Corona Virus lockdown.

There has been little likelihood of the pa being destroyed as suggested by the property owner because of its location on the edge of the lake. The consultant will continue to locate the pa and review the MSOS boundary to present to the upcoming Hearings Panel.

### 8.3 Recommendation

Consultant will continue the review to present to the Hearing Panel.



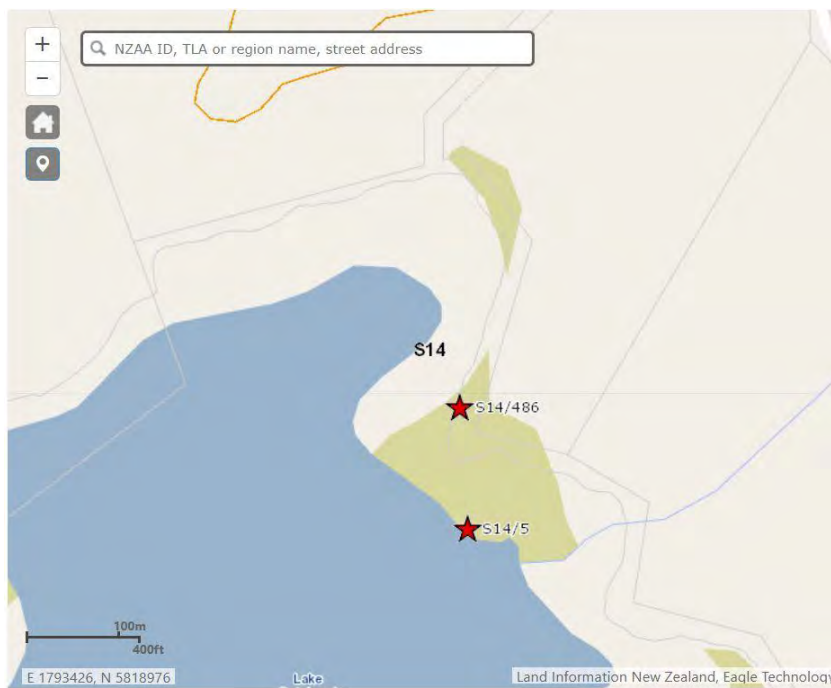
**Figure 29** MSOS S14/5 boundary



**Figure 31** SO 5915 Survey Plan of Rotokauri 1890 showing boundary of lake edge



**Figure 32** Rotokauri - Extent of lower lake water level 2014. NZAA location for S14/5 & S14/486 is shown



**Figure 33** Current NZAA site data base location of S14/5 and S14/486





**Figure 34** W. Gumley at Rotokauri with hand on a post. 2018.

<https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/the-weekend/audio/2018729054/waikato-pa>

### 3.3 TE UHI PA (Rotokauri)



Figure 33 - View of Te Uhi Pa at Lake Rotokauri

Te Uhi Pa was on the Northern Bank of Lake Rotokauri. If the photo is examined closely, the Lake side houses can be seen in the left side of the picture. Te Uhi Pa, was occupied by Ngāti Ngārape and Ngāti Hourua. Ngāti Ngārape was a hapu that had dual whakapapa both to Ngāti Tamainupō and Ngāti Māhanga; but became more associated with Ngāti Māhanga over time by being one of Te Awaitaia's personal hapū.

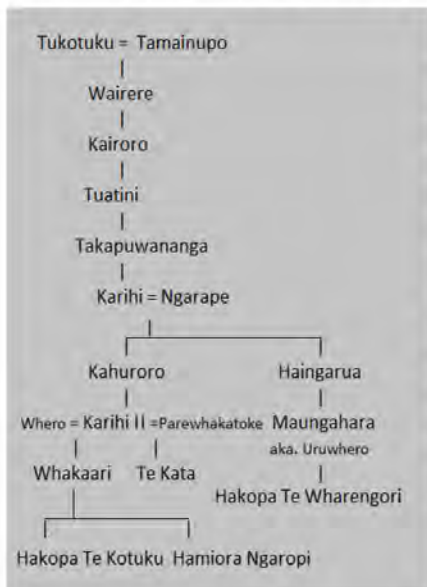
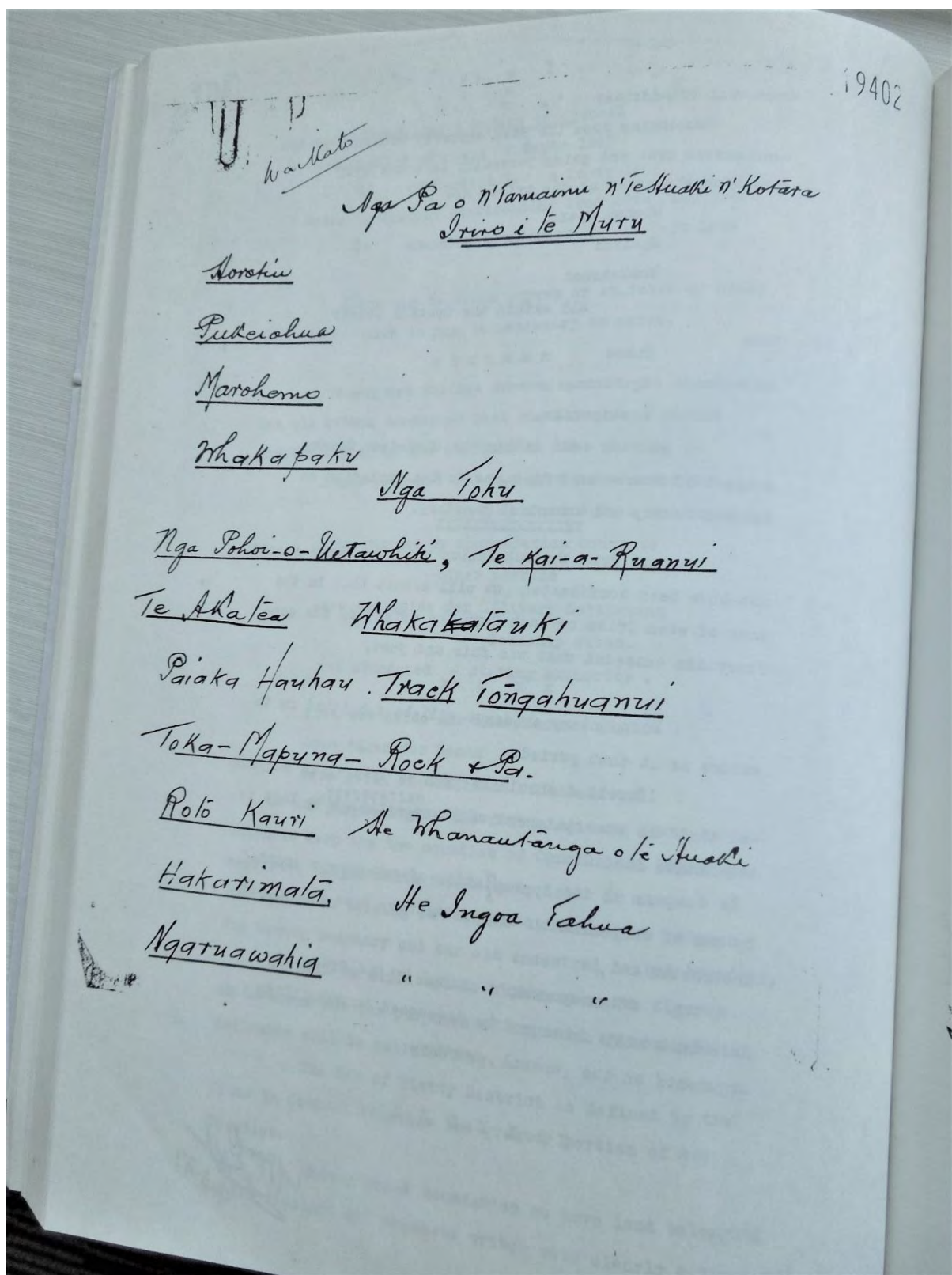


Figure 34 - Chiefs of Ngāti Ngārape

Te Awaitaia's Father, Te Kata was of this hapū; and it was his close relatives that occupied this Pā. Another nearby Pā was Mangapakiaha; where the same people lived as well. The occupation at Te Uhi Pā ceased in the time of the confiscation, and Ngāti Ngārape left this pā and joined their relatives at Takapaunui, Raglan. Hakopa Te Kotuku, Hamiora Ngaropi and Hakopa Te Wharengori, were all known as Ngāti Māhanga Chiefs, though their hapu was Ngāti Ngārape.<sup>23</sup> Te Uhi Pā was also occupied by Ngāti Ngāmurikaitaua, particularly for wheat growing. *Nga Tapuwae o Hotumauea*, makes reference to Ngāti Koura living at Te Uhi, this is quite possible, if this is the section of Ngāti Koura that were a hapū of with Ngāti Hourua.

<sup>23</sup> Whakapapa – Evidence of Te Aopouri Waata, MERCER MINUTE BOOK 12, page 36





19407

Pongawha Katihī Pa kupa Pa Papa-Kainga  
N'Famainu n'Kotara me N'Festushe  
(near Kaingaro Hot Springs)

Pukewharangi Pa kei te taha Hauraro o te  
Poraka i whakahokia mai kua  
N'Famainu, no ana hapa he, ano  
he Papa-Kainga.

Potangotango Pa kei te Awa-o. Haitetuna no  
ana hapa ano.

Te Teko Pa He moutere kei te moana o Whaingā  
-rea e mohiotia ana ko te North-  
Arm, no ana hapa, he mahinga  
Ika.

Whaititiri-Nui Pa. Arupa. (Whaingaroa North Arm)  
he moutere no ana hapa

### Papa Kainga

#### Taupou

Ngahinga now Ngamawahia

#### Whangonui

Te Kopae on Waikato River E. from Ngamawahia.

Otamangene Papa-Kainga mahinga kua  
(E Waikato River)

Pukete e tātā ana ki Horotiu Railway  
station

Te Rapa (Race Course)

Haitawhiriohio Papa-Kainga he mahinga Ima

Whalanoa Pa kei Rob Kauti e tātā ana  
ki te Rapa Race Course. no  
Papa Kainga he mahinga  
Ima i Whanau a Hahua.



Te Huaki ki reira ki poto i te  
 Papa Kauri no n' Tamainu te  
 Huaki tena tangata

<u>Whakapapa</u>	Kokako	Mahanga
	Tamainupo = Tukotuke	
	Wairere = Hinemua	
	Whenua =	
	Ketepiri	
Te Kotara	Ngaere	Manamotu
'	'	Manamotu
'	'	Tekura
'	'	Mahiki
n' Kotara	n' Tamainu	Tahae
		Taniwha

Haraia te Huaki  
 Epima pauna te moni i piro mai ia  
 Haraia te Huaki na te Make i  
 hoatu hei utu mo taua wahi i  
 whanau ai ia -

Hikivai Papa Kauri he Pa Tuna on the  
 ngarua wahi whatawhata road.

Tuku-awakea Papakauri kupa r Pa tuna

Whitiuru " "

Te Tahua " "

Piritake " "

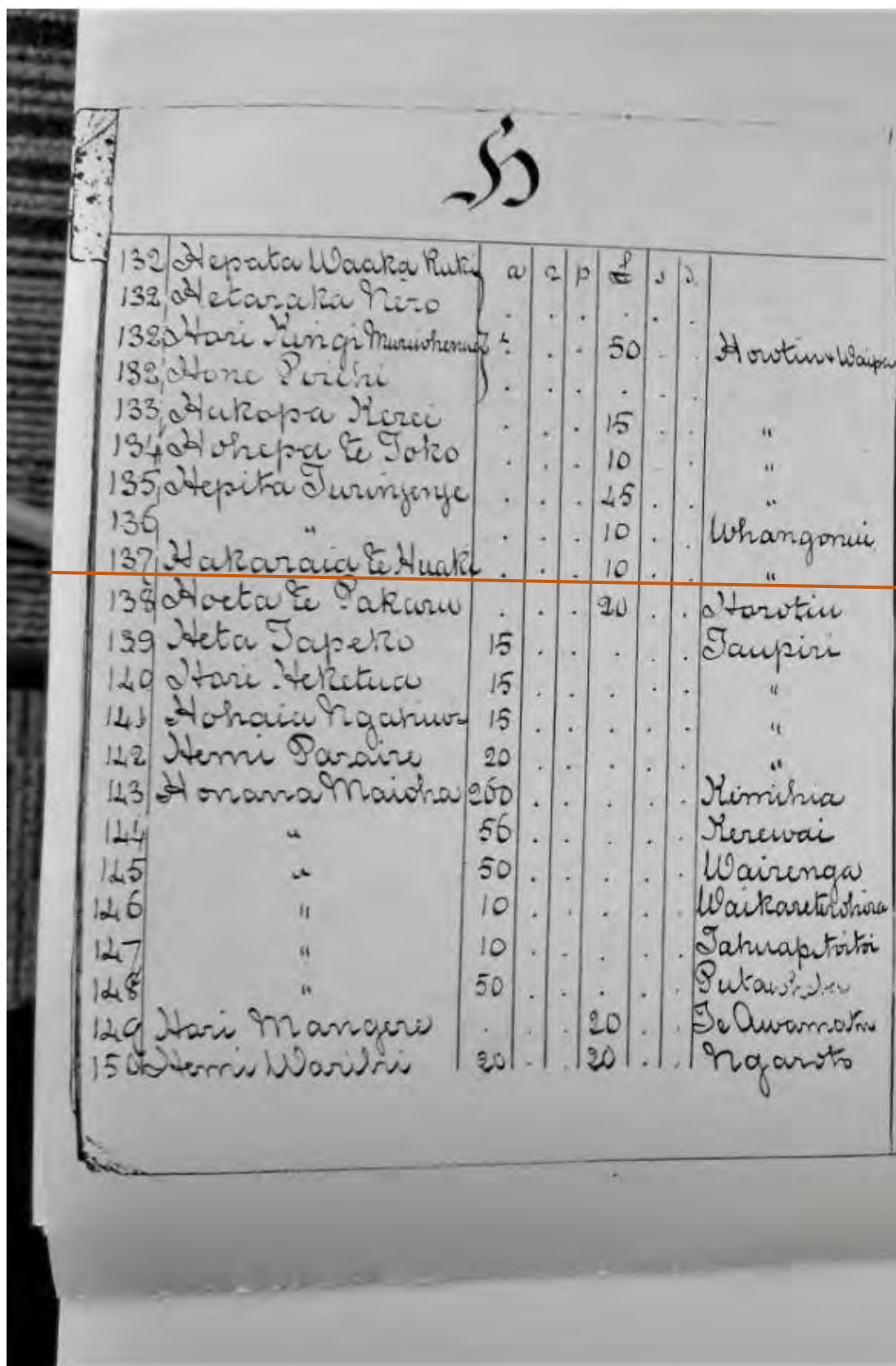
Hurikau papa " " Pa Karake

Te Kowhai " " Whare Karake

Moehaaki " "

Olamauri " " Pa tuna

Tangieru " "



		a	c	p	£	s	d	
132	Hepata Waaka Ruku	.	.	.	.	.	.	
132	Hetataka Nero	.	.	.	.	.	.	
132	Hari Mungu Muriwhenua	.	.	.	50	.	.	Howtini + Waipara
132	Hone Pirihi	.	.	.	.	.	.	
133	Hakopa Hecai	.	.	.	15	.	.	"
134	Hohopa te Toko	.	.	.	10	.	.	"
135	Hepika Turinanga	.	.	.	45	.	.	"
136	"	.	.	.	10	.	.	Whangonui
137	Hakaraia te Huaki	.	.	.	10	.	.	"
138	Heta te Pakaru	.	.	.	20	.	.	Horotini
139	Heta Taperu	15	.	.	.	.	.	Taupiri
140	Hari He Keturu	15	.	.	.	.	.	"
141	Hohaiia Ngahuru	15	.	.	.	.	.	"
142	Hemi Paraire	20	.	.	.	.	.	"
143	Honana Maikara	250	.	.	.	.	.	Kimihia
144	"	56	.	.	.	.	.	Kerewai
145	"	50	.	.	.	.	.	Wairanga
146	"	10	.	.	.	.	.	Waikaraiti + Whare
147	"	10	.	.	.	.	.	Tahurapiti + Kiri
148	"	50	.	.	.	.	.	Pukarua + Kiri
149	Hari Mangere	.	.	.	20	.	.	Te Awamotara
150	Hemi Wariri	20	.	.	20	.	.	Ngawaka

RDB1 p 42344

Ngaruawahia Compensation Court Awards 1867 file 225/3 DOSLI Wellington RDB 1p 42342

## **9 S13/119, S13/141 Submission 340.1**

Section C Rules > Chapter 22: Rural Zone > 22.2 Land Use Effects > 22.2.3 Earthworks > 22.2.3.2 Earthworks -Māori Sites andMāori Areas of Significance

### **Decision Requested**

Unconfirmed sites on my property

### **Reason for Decision Requested**

These sites are not confirmed as Māori sites. Aerial photos do not confirm sites S13/119, S13/141.

### **9.1 Field visit – yes but discussion with property owners only**

### **9.2 Comment**

The pa S13/141 on this property was recorded in 2002 based on observation of earthwork features seen from the road. A memo in 1977 recorded the first observation. S13/119 was recorded in 2004 from a surveyor's field note in 1882. A standard procedure developed for the recording of archaeological sites for NZAA site record forms is the drawing of a plan especially for pa. Tape and compass were generally the method or on occasions a plane table. Today GPS, total station or a combination are used for mapping of a site. In discussion with the property owners they acknowledged the status of the recorded sites or pa and a plan of map of the field would give confirmation of the pa rather than a reference by observation. A plan would show the detail of the pa – trenches, pits and terraces which will meet the request of the property owners.

### **9.3 Recommendation**

Field survey mapping be undertaken for S13/119 and S13/141





**Figure 35** S13/119 MOSOS boundary



**Figure 36** S13/141 MSOS Boundary



**10      R14/424 Rangatahi                      343.26**

Delete the earthworks rule and MSOS in reference to Rangitahi Structure Plan stating there were no MSOS recorded on Rangitahi.

**No Site Visit**

**Comment**

The pa on Rangatahi Peninsula was recorded as R14/424 in 2014. The MSOS has been amended to include terraces and midden on northern slope. The pa has been fenced and protected from stock and the features of the pa are in a good physical state. The pa is on the Rangatahi Peninsula where a number of archaeological sites were identified in a site survey (2013/2014) reflecting the harbour coastal entrance location (see SRF below). The pa R14/424 is the only pa with visible earthworks on the peninsula and it is on the edge of the Omahina. Tainui hapu of Whaingaroa (Raglan) described the significance of Rangatahi as:

Rangitahi was also valued because it sits at the confluence of two awa, the Omahina and the Oporu, and borders estuarine areas that once brimmed with life. The current Raglan town supply comes from the spring which feeds into the Omahina. In the past it was relied on to supply all of the kainga in the Rakaunui area. Both rivers are valued for their fresh water supplies, and as a mataitai.<sup>17</sup>

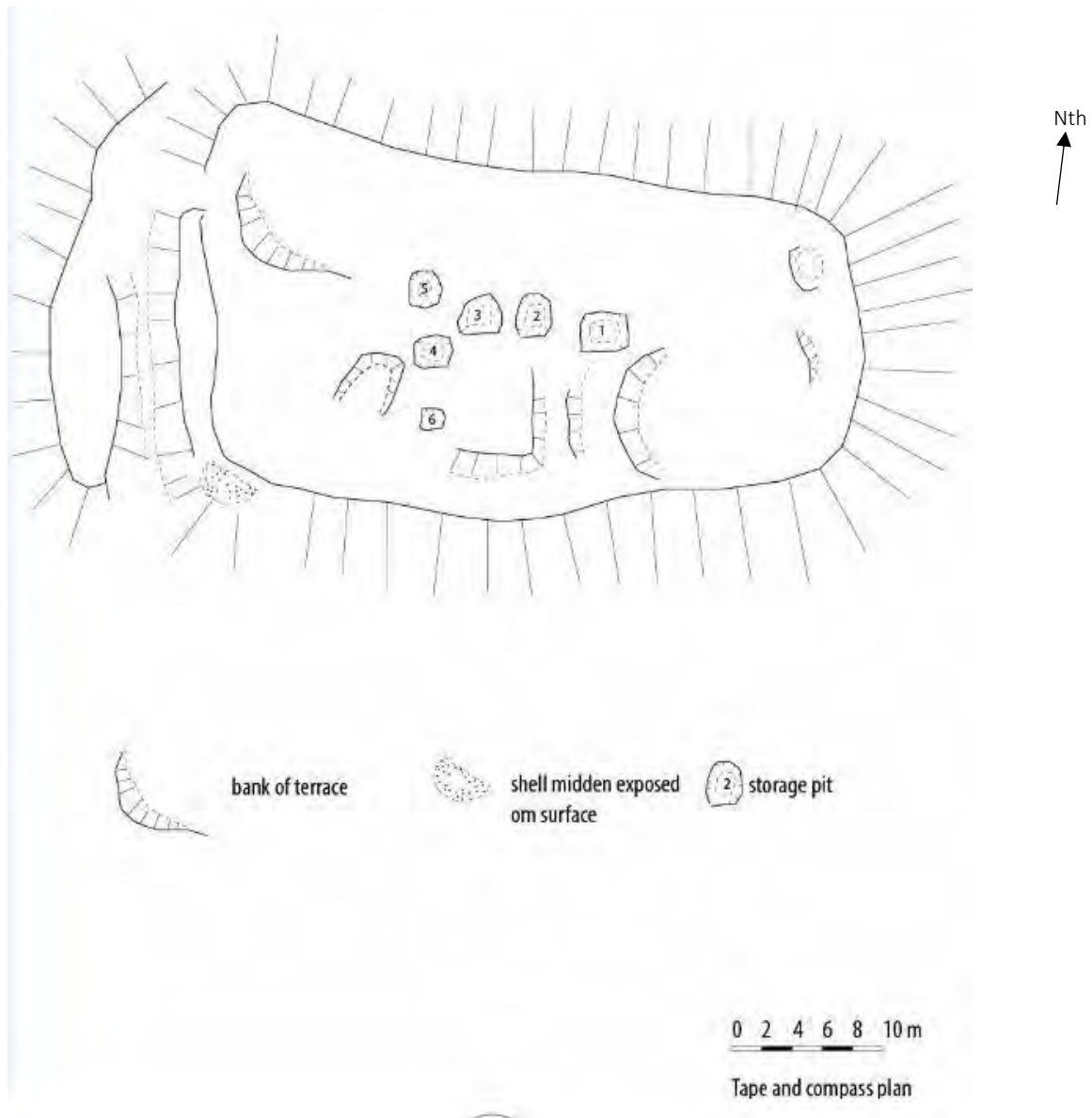
and the Tainui hapu associated with the peninsula was Ngati Te Ikaunahi.

**Recommendation**

Included R14/424 pa be included in the planning map the MSOS schedule..

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<sup>17</sup> Greensill, A. Hamilton, M. 2013 Tainui Impact Assessment. Raglan Land Company Limited Plan Change 12 Rangitahi Peninsula And Resource Consent For Comprehensive Development Plan Whaingaroa



**Figure 37**

Plan of R14/424 drawn by B Barclay 2013



**Figure 38** R14/424 Revised MSOS

## 11 Te Paina 367

### Section C Rules Chapter 13: Definitions Māori Sites of Significance

#### 11.1 Field Visits

#### 11.2 Discussion

Te Paina became an important Waikato settlement at the turn of the 19th century. Te Puea whose family was based at Te Paina emerged from Te Paina with her leadership qualities as kahui ariki (Maori King's family) and the Kingitanga. Te Puea sought to raise Waikato people above the impoverishment they had found themselves after the Waikato Land War, with the confiscation of their land and their exile for refusing to pledge allegiance to the Crown, from 1863 to 1880 to Te Rohe Potae or the King Country. At Te Paina Te Puea became a Waikato and Kingitanga leader in her political and social activism. Te Paina became a centre of Waikato resistance to Maori conscription during WW1 under Te Puea, and she undertook the management of smallpox and the influenza epidemic of 1918. The high loss of life through the influenza epidemic led Te Puea to consider another area for her community that was not flood prone as Te Paina was.

This settlement of Te Painga, Mangatawhiri, was a location of significance and symbolism for Tawhiao the Maori King, the Kingitanga and Waikato iwi. A symbol of living there was to perpetuate the injustice of the crossing of the stream by Imperial troops in 1863, signifying the invasion of their lands.<sup>18</sup> Tawhiao maintained the boundary should be at Mangatawhiri for the restoration of their lands, and this was reiterated in 1872<sup>19</sup>, the “boundary of Waikato should be at Mangatawhiri”.<sup>20</sup> Tawhiao and his Kingitanga followers emerged from the Rohe Potae and resettled around Waahi (Huntly), Pukekawa (Onewhero) and Mangatawhiri (Mercer). Ngati Tamaoho and Ngati Tipa offered land and homes for Waikato and the Kingitanga who were landless and impoverished.<sup>21</sup> Tawhiao stayed at Onewhero and when his son Mahuta became King, he was a regular visitor to Te Paina.

Lot 90 Parish of Koheroa was awarded to Pipi Ngakuru of Ngati Tamaoho in 1866 by the Waikato Compensation Court, a body set up to allocate and distribute confiscated land to those who did not ‘take up arms’. They were described as ‘kupapa’, having taken a pledge of loyalty. In 1876 the Waikato kupapa who were in the main hapu of the lower Waikato

<sup>18</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books p52

<sup>19</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books p52

<sup>20</sup> New Zealand Mail, Issue 113, 5 April 1873.

<sup>21</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books p50



reconciled with the Waikato Kingitanga at Orahiri, at Otorohanga.<sup>22</sup> When Tawhiao and the Kingitanga returned to Waikato they were looked after by the former lower Waikato hapu who had been allocated confiscated land by the Colonial Government. Onewhero was a residence for Tawhiao when he left Whatiwhatihoe in 1881 and many of the Kingitanga followed him. Onewhero was granted to Ngati Pou and Te Puea's family shifted from Whatiwhatihoe to Onewhero then to Te Paina between 1895 and 1898. Tiahuia, Te Puea's mother was the daughter of Tawhiao and Ngati Tamaoho gave land to her at Raungawari across the river while Mahuta became resident at Waahi, Rahui Pokeka (Huntly).

The Mercer regatta which began in the early 1880s included Maori canoe racing and hurdles which became a highlight of the annual event which included poi and haka performances. The Waikato hapu along the river were river people where the making and use of waka was a necessity and the Mercer Regatta became an arena for Waikato Maori to be exposed to the wider public many of whom came by train to Mercer for the event.

Te Paina in 1910 was a small kainga of 100 people on swampy land on the river prone to flooding.<sup>23</sup> A Ngati Tamaoho hall was dismantled and taken to Te Paina as meeting house and built dining hall ca 1915/16.<sup>24</sup> Many of the residents of Te Paina came from Kawhia, Aotea and other places as supporters of the Kingitanga.

The 'Office' of Kingitanga had been based in Ngaruawahia and abandoned with the arrival of British troops in 1863. The purchase of land and erection of Turangawaewae House as a Parliament for the Kingitanga in 1919 became an incentive for Te Puea to shift from flood prone Te Paina and the ravages of the 1918 influenza epidemic to Ngaruawahia.<sup>25</sup> In 1921 preparations were made, land was purchased and people moved in August 1921. Some people remained at Te Paina as a support base for food, employment and other resources lacking at Turangawaewae.<sup>26</sup>

Lot 90 B was created a reserve as a Public Domain in 1949 and it is 4.9 hectares. Lot 90 A - is 4.8 hectares. The title of Lot 90A was transferred to Te Puea Iwikau in 1921 from the successors of Pipi Te Ngahuru and she transferred the title in 1941 to the Mercer Town Board

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<sup>22</sup> W. N. Searancke to J.C. Richmond Native Minister 27 April 1869 AJHR 1869 A10:10

<sup>23</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books p53

<sup>24</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books p 69

<sup>25</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books 105

<sup>26</sup> King, M 1977. Te Puea. Penguin Books p110

for Public Recreation Ground. The Town Board transferred this to the Government in 1949 Public Reserves Domain and National Parks Act 1928.

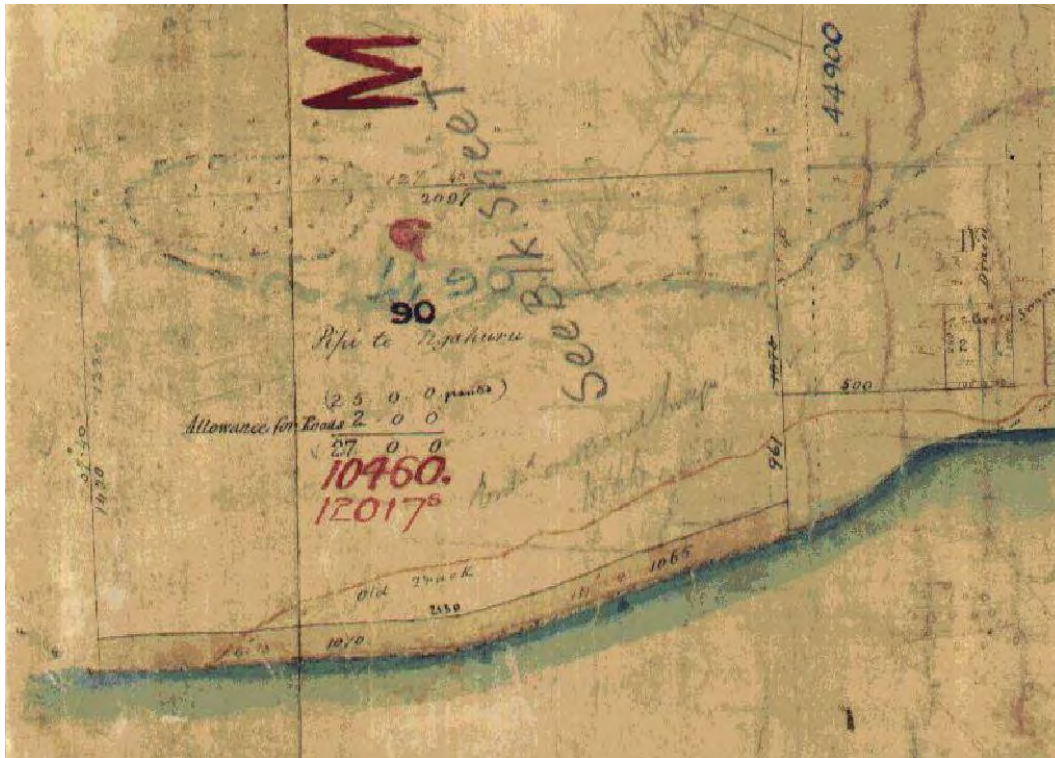
The kainga area in Lot 90B was pointed in out by a local kaumatua Wilfred Waller. He had also pointed out that the ground level of Lot 90B had been raised with sand to avoid flooding for the recreational area. Lot 90B is a large area and there is a high likelihood of locals who can assist in identifying with photos in this report, a possible boundary for the Te Paina kainga or an area that would be symbolic of the kainga.

#### 11.4 Recommendations

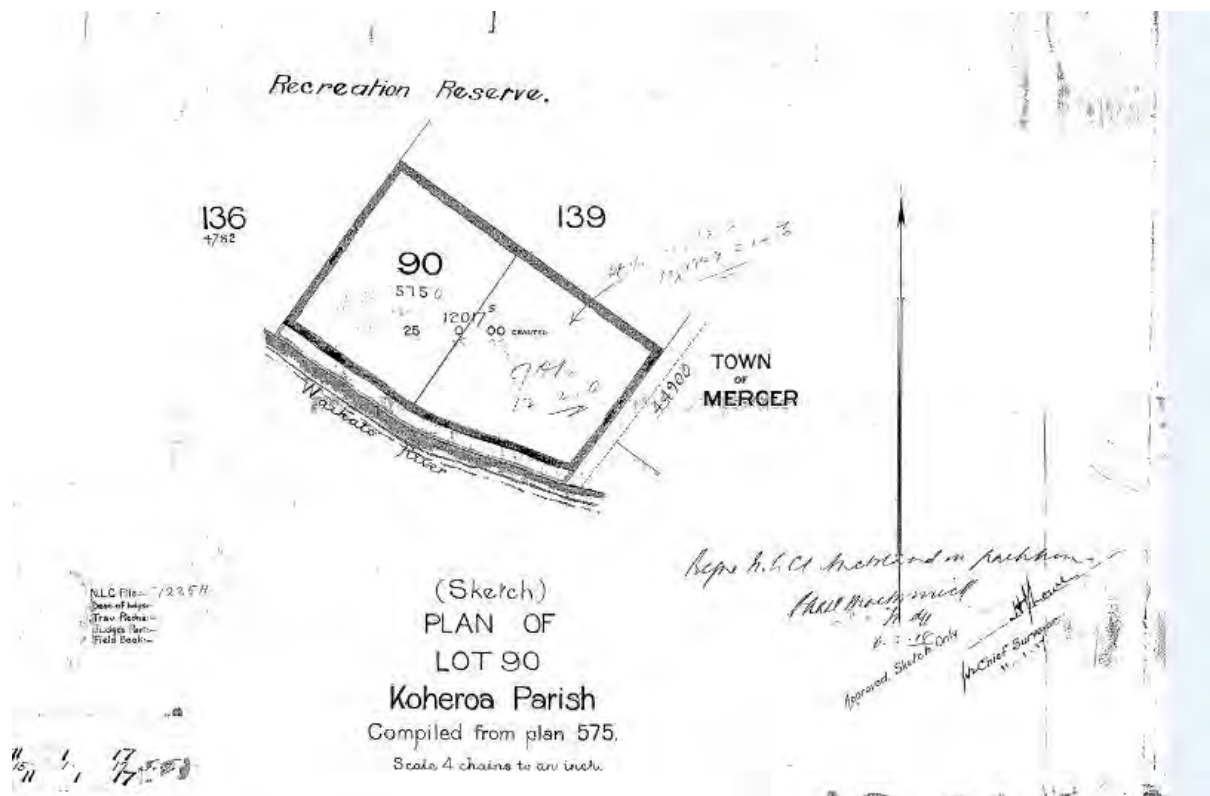
Further research to define a boundary for the kainga separate from the gardening area. One is suggested in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 39** Te Paina – Lots 90A, 90B. Suggested MSOS boundary



**Figure 40** Land Awarded to Pipi Ngahuru Lot 90 Parish of Koheroa SO575 1866



**Figure 41** Partition of the Block in 1917. ML10460 1917





**Figure 42**      **Te Paina Mercer 1910**      Auckland Weekly News 15 December 1910



**Figure 43**      **Mercer 1901** where whare of Te Paina can be seen. Auckland Weekly News 3 May 1901





**Figure 44**      **Mercer Regatta 1901**

Auckland Weekly News 1901



**Figure 45**      **Mercer Regatta 1899**

Auckland Weekly News 15 December 1899





**Figure 46**      **Mercer Flood 1923**

Auckland Weekly News 19 July 1923



**Figure 47**      **Mercer Flood 1906**

Auckland Weekly News 20 September 1906



**Figure 48**      **Flooding at Mercer**

Auckland Weekly News 16 August 1917

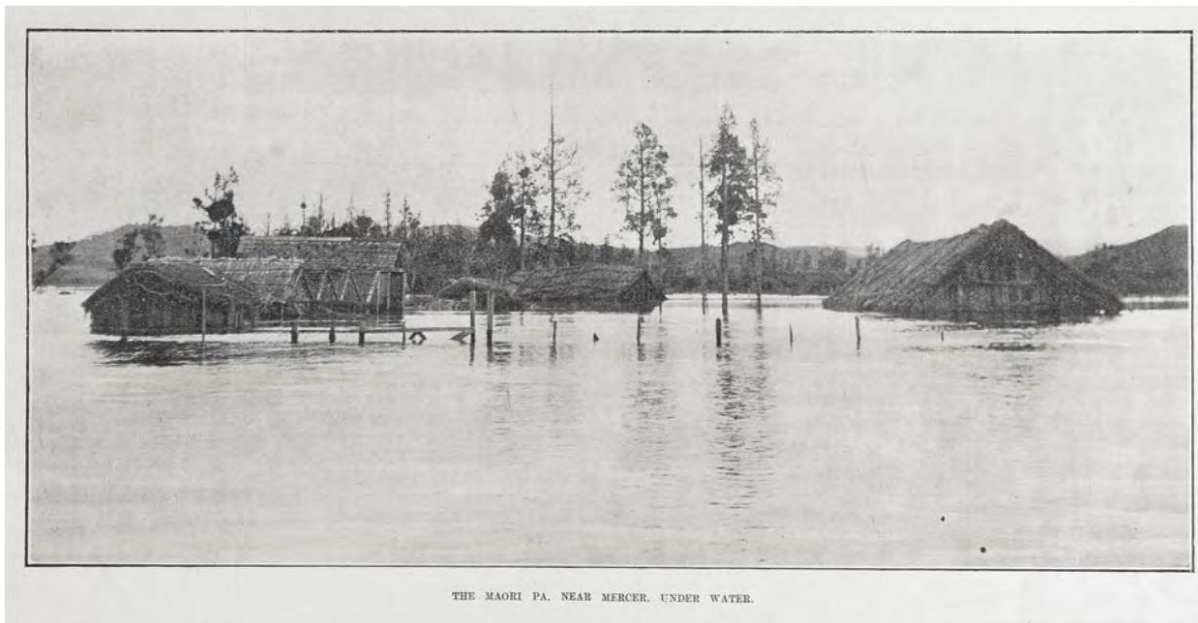




**Figure 49**      **Mercer Flood 1909** showing the wooden houses of Te Paina

Auckland Weekly News 12 August 1909





**Figure 50**      **Mercer Floods Te Paina 1906**  
26 July 1906

Auckland Weekly News



**Figure 51**      **Mercer Flood 1907 at Te Paina**  
1907

New Zealand Graphic 26 January

**12 R14/51****495**

Adjust the boundary of Māori site R14/51 so that the southern boundary is aligned with the existing fence protecting the site

The mapped area of R14/51 does not align with the area historically and currently protected by the existing landowner's whose family has farmed there since 1910. The currently protected area is considerably larger than required to protect the sites

**12.1 Field visit yes****12.2 Comments**

R14/51 is a rare case of the property owners maintaining the regenerating bush on a peninsula on their farm which is also a pa site. The features of the pa are in an excellent physical state because stock have been excluded from grazing the bush with a fence before the pa. A short visit was made to the pa which comprises a ditch and bank, terraces and pits with some pits that are large in size and depth, rarely seen on a pa exposed to stock. GPS way point was taken to mark the ditch and bank (figure R14/51 7). Because of the state of the archaeological features and the re-generating bush, acknowledgement should be given to the family. A management plan should be undertaken for the pa and bush that includes field mapping for the archaeological sites which would support the property owner's management and use of the area. Sources of funding are Waikato Regional Council Environmental Initiatives and Waikato District Council Heritage Project Fund and Conservation Fund. Another incentive for the property owners should be a conservation covenant with Council with consideration of rates relief. This is an area of re-generation native vegetation and Maori heritage. The suggestion made above has not been raised with the property owner.

**12.3 Recommendation**

A revised boundary for MSOS R14/51 and support the property owner for ecological and heritage management through management plan and covenant.



R14/51 WDC Boundary

Figure 52

R14/51 MSOS Boundary





**Figure 53**      **R14/51**      View north along west side which has a steep slope

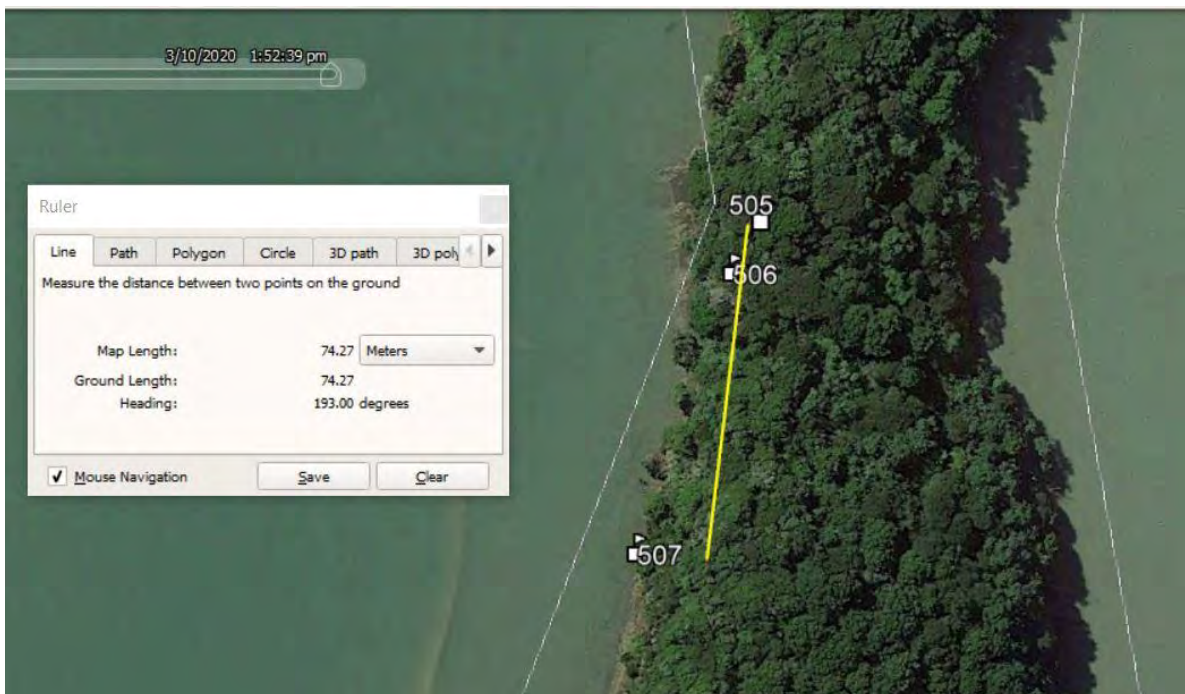


**Figure 54**      **R14/51**      Area of the pa showing the absence of stock grazing.





**Figures 55 & 56** across peninsula. Distance between 505 and 507 is 74m.





**Figure 57** R14/51 GPX waypoint is the top of the pa side of the ditch/bank. Note it is on the narrowest section of the peninsula.





**Figure 58**    **R14/51**       Revised boundary for MSOS  
Ditch on Pa 174°56'17.306"E 37°47'34.862"S  
Fence line 174°56'16.069"E 37°47'36.779"S

### 13      S15/25                      Submission 719

**A**      All of the following matters relate to the submitter's adjoining properties at 102 and 124 Hooker Road, Tamahere, RD 3, Hamilton 3283. The legal descriptions are Lot 1 DP 324809 (102 Hooker Road) and Lot 2 DP 324809 (124 Hooker Road), which are 18.66 hectares and 9.28 hectares in area respectively.

Provision: Māori Site of Significant

Position: Object

Reason for Submission:

The PWDP identifies a "Maaori Site of Significance" on the Planning Map, being an archaeological site S15/25 (as shown on Figure 1 below).

The extent of site S15/25 is inaccurately shown on the Planning Map and needs to be corrected. The Planning Map above incorrectly shows site S15/25 extending into 124 Hooker Road, whereas it is only located on 102 Hooker Road.

The site is covered by a covenant (created in 2002 on DP 324809) and is shown as Area B on the attached Scheme Plan of Subdivision dated 25/07/2017.

Schedule 30.3 of the PWDP incorrectly states that site S15/25 is located on 124 Hooker Road. It is located on 102 Hooker Road.

Relief Sought (Decision Requested):

Amend the extent of site S15/25 shown on the Planning Map to be consistent with the registered covenant as shown on the attached Scheme Plan of Subdivision dated 25/07/2017.

Amend Schedule 30.3 of the PWDP to correctly record site S15/25 being located on 102 Hooker Road (not 124 Hooker Road). Reason for Submission:

**B**      The PWDP identifies a "Maaori Area of Significance" on the Planning Map – notated as "SS65" on 124 Hooker Road (see Figure 1 above). Rule 22.2.3.2 requires a resource consent application for any earthworks irrespective of the scale of the earthworks and irrespective of whether or not there is a recorded archaeological site on the property (which in this case there is not). This means that the earthworks associated with the construction of activities that are otherwise permitted within the Rural Zone (e.g. dwellings, sheds, etc) will require a resource consent for no apparent or justifiable reason. Even the digging of a hole for the planting of a tree would appear to trigger the need for a resource consent. To the extent that a property may contain an archaeological site (recorded or otherwise), they are already protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and do not need to be the subject of rules in a district plan.

Relief Sought (Decision Requested):

Delete notation SS65 from 124 Hooker Road or otherwise amend Rule 22.2.3.2 to allow earthworks associated with the construction of permitted activities within the Rural Zone (e.g. dwellings, sheds, etc).

### **13.1 Field Visit**

### **13.2 Comment**

#### **A. S15/25**

The pa has been highly modified since the SRF recording in 1976. The pa was mapped showing platform, terraces ditch and bank which are now not visible although the outline of the pa as a slight ridge is still visible and the low-lying area on its northern side. The boundary was small tributary streams on the eastern and western edges of the pa (see figures 59,60).

In 2002 a covenant was drawn up between the property owner and WDC which was likely an outcome of a subdivision (srf S15/25) . In figure 62 an outline is shown where a boundary should be drawn following the topography, the eastern and western tributary ends and the low-lying area to the north. This boundary should be mapped accurately and if possible aligned with the covenant area or the covenant boundary adjusted (figures 63,64).

#### **B. SS65**

Borrow pits which are a component of Maori Horticultural Complex has been discussed extensively in this report of the high attrition through rural residential, urban and intensive land use. SS65 are the Heritage Item Group 66, Maori Gardens, of the current Operative Plan which refers to the borrow pits on the property. There are four properties with this heritage item Group 66 and would have been a consent condition for the subdivision of the original property. The status of Maori heritage for SS65 is managed under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA whereas a scheduled heritage item under the RMA is managed by the district plan rules which gives more weight to cultural preservation over the archaeological provisions of the Heritage Act.

### **13.4 Recommendation**

Further field assessment to be undertaken to GPS map the revised MSOS S15/25 boundary. The MSOS should be aligned with the covenant which will depend on whether any digital files the created the covenant boundary exists or are accessible. SS65 should remain in place as a district plan heritage schedule rather than leaving this to the HNZPTA.





**Figure 59** S15/25 Location of pa described in the srf defended in the “East and West by the steepened scarps of small tributary stream valleys”



**Figure 60** S15/25 2 Schematic outline of pa following SRF description to give an indication of the original pa area



**Figure 61** S15/25 3 Google Earth map and scale showing boundary of MSOS





**Figure 62**    **S15/25 4**    **Revised MSOS Boundary**





**Figure 63** S15/25 View south showing higher ground of pa



View south - track cutting through eastern eadge of pa area, the tree stump marks the eastern edge of the eastern tributary described in the SRF. This is the edge above the Waikato River

**Figure 64** S15/25 South-east edge of boundary of pa showing track

## **14 Karamu pa 812.1**

Cilla Henry - Ngati Wairere submitter – protect Karamu pa

### **14.1 Field Visit – yes to submitters**

### **14.2 Comments**

The submissions are seeking the acknowledgement and recognition in the district plan, a significant heritage and cultural landscape of Ngāti Wairere at Hukanui (Gordonton), relating to a pa (Karamu), a urupa. and the stream Komakorau. Komakorau is a ‘river’ of cultural significance for Ngati Wairere.

The submission reflects the legacy of Ngati Wairere with the confiscation of their lands which included urupa (burials grounds) and other waahi tapu and their separation from their cultural icons including the Komakorau Stream. Section 166 and 168 Parish of Komakorau was set aside by the colonial government for the use of Ngati Wairere by 1871 but the sections had been originally identified for a Forest Reserve in 1865 (figures 66, 67).<sup>27</sup> The land grant to Ngati Wairere did not include their former kainga or settlements and burial ground. At Tamahere, Ngati Haua were awarded a large reserve which was surveyed and Lots awarded to individual Ngati Haua, and also their waahi tapu or burial ground associated with their major kainga or settlement of Tamahere, which was surveyed as Lot 60 Parish of Tamahere 9 (figure 69). Tamahere was an example of a confiscated land grant to a hapu which included their urupa (burial grounds), whereas at Hukanui two surveyed Lots of land was allotted but not the urupa which was basically next to these lots or could have been considered part of these lots. The urupa at Tamahere is administered by a Ngati Haua Trust. Ngati Wairere use the local cemetery and have a marae on the former Section 166.

Ngati Koura and Ngati Wairere were identified living at Hukanui in a Native census of 1878 and Ngati Hanui in 1881.<sup>28</sup> Ngati Koura and Ngati Hanui are hapu that are close kin to Ngati Wairere who were living with them at Hukanui.

Karamu is marked as a pa in SO132 1865 in Parish of Komakorau Section 148 but not named (figure 65).

This was where important tūpuna were buried:

On his death Haanui was buried at Karamu Pa in Gordonton. In 1892, his bones, and those of Hotumauea, were exhumed under the supervision of King Tawhiao and Te Puke Waharoa, to protect them from possible

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<sup>27</sup> SO132 1865

<sup>28</sup> AJHR 1878 G 02 p & AJHR 1881 G 03 p 15

degradation from settler farmers and various colonial land acquisition policies.

They were reburied at Taupiri Mountain. The location of these burial sites is still known to a few of their living descendants.<sup>29</sup>

Living next to their old urupa and pa at Hukanui has been an outstanding grievance which in the past has been difficult for Ngāti Wairere to address. The Karamu pa can be registered as a waahi tūpuna or waahi tapu under section 68 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (HNZPTA) 2014, addressed as a MSOS and recorded as a pa site for NZAA. It is also protected under the HNZPTA 2014 under section 42 as an unrecorded archaeological site. The plan SO132 reference identifies the pa. These are options that can be explored. It is not known how Karamu pa was not put forward as a MSOS.

#### **14.4 Recommendations**

Council support Cilla Henry of Ngati Wairere submission in addressing significant heritage issues they are facing at Hukanui.

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<sup>29</sup> Namtok Consultancy Ltd. 2011. An Assessment Of The Potential Impact That Any Expansion And Development Of The Ruakura Estate Might Have On Cultural Values And Mana whenua A Report Prepared For Tainui Group Holdings Limited & Chedworth Park Ltd. P 11





**Figure 65** SO132 1867 showing pa in Lot 4 DPS 89029 bounded by the Komakorau creek



**Figure 66** SO 132 showing Sections 146 – 148 and location of Cemetery and pa

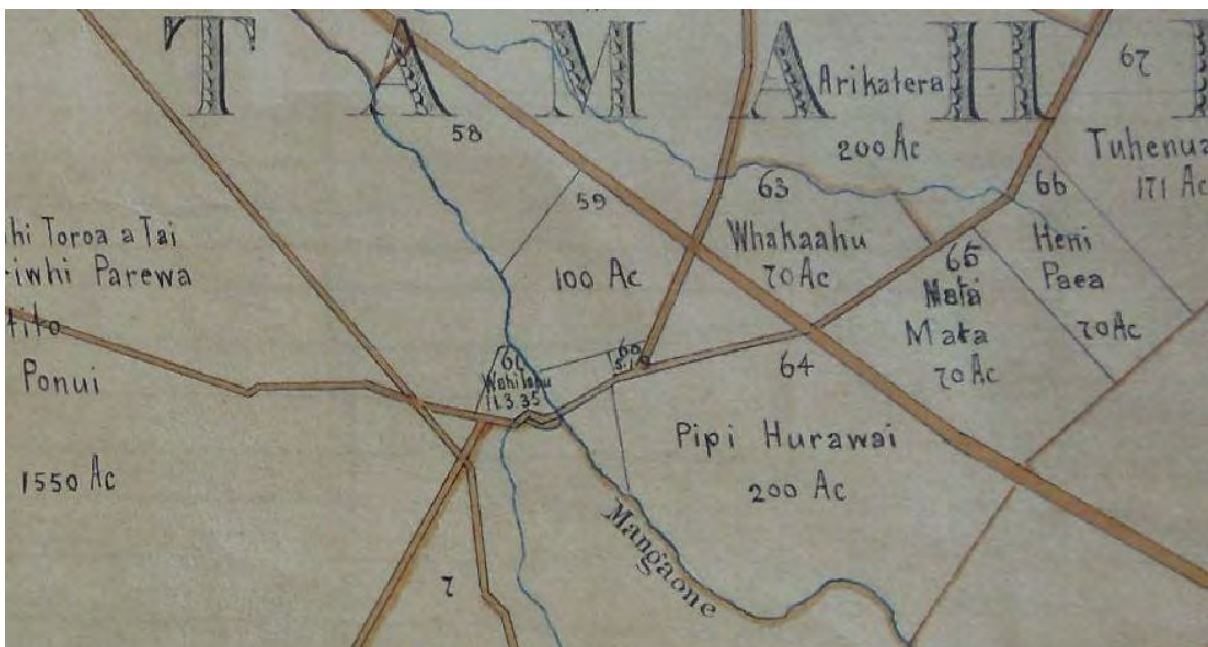




**Figure 67** Map showing Sections 146 – 148 Parish of Komakorau and location of Karamu Pa and Cemetery

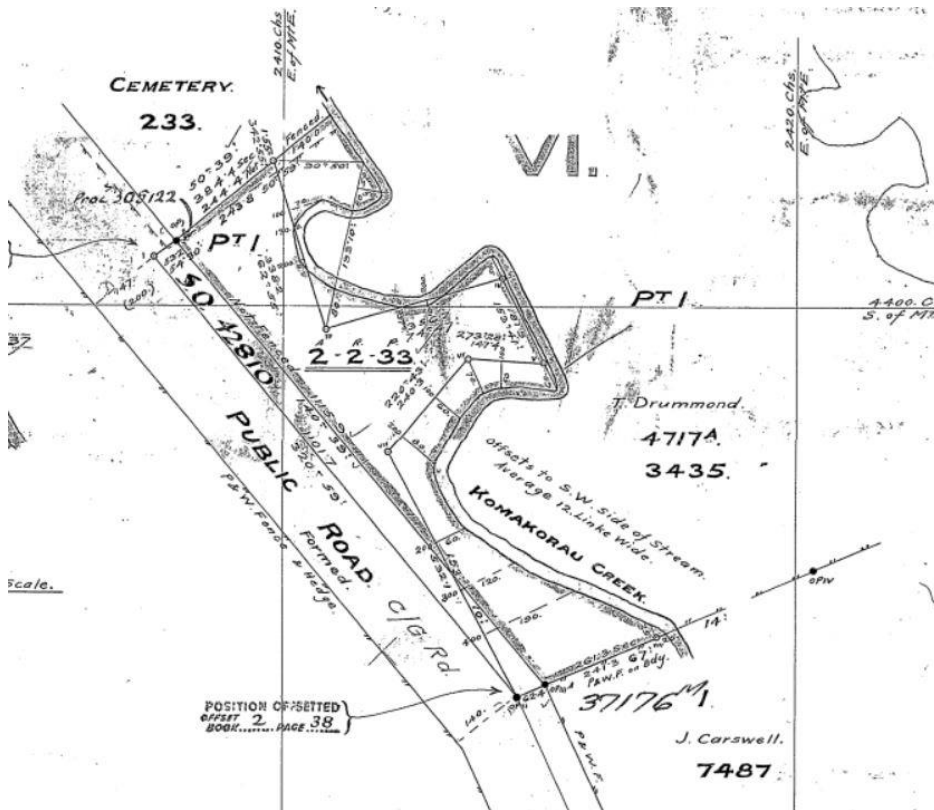


**Figure 68** A71 1871 Plan showing Timber Reserve being granted to 'Natives'.

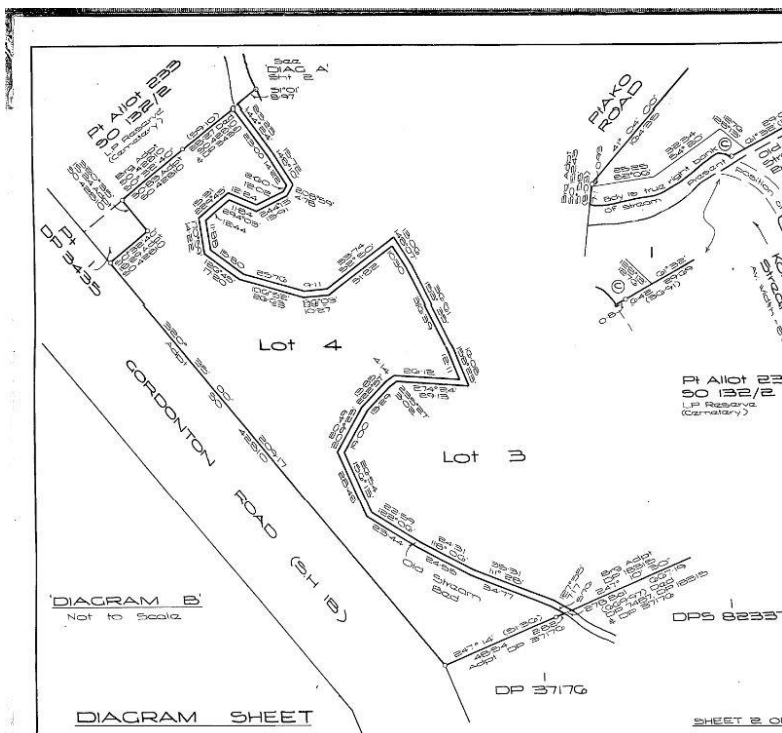


**Figure 69** A71 1871 Showing survey of Wahi tapu Lot 60 Parish of Tamahere in the Tamahere Native Reserve.





**Figure 70** DPS 18303 1925 showing the shape or course of the Komakorau Creek as boundary. Possible straightening by a farmer.



**Figure 71** DPS 89029 2001 Part of subdivision plan of Lots 1-4 DPS 86878



**Figure 72** Lot 4 DPS 89029. Contour Lines showing the shape of the pa in SO132

## **15 Borrow pits S14/373 Submission 962**

Ngati Tamainupo

Protect Borrow pits

### **15.1 Field visit with submitters, view from road**

### **15.2 Comments**

Comments for Submission 187 and images about borrow pits and Maori horticultural soils on pages on pages 18 – 23 should be added to the comments for this submission.

This is a plea from Ngati Tamainupo for preserving and better management of what remains of a significant heritage resource which has been lost to residential development and intensive land use around Ngaruawahia, specifically the borrow pits. Pa are a component of horticultural areas including borrow pits along the Waikato River (see figure 21). Pukeiahua Pa is associated with the Ngati Tamainuho tūpuna (ancestor ) Ngaere. His display of wealth through the food resources he displayed to host the father of his wife Hekeiterangi is symbolised by the borrow pits around Pukeiahua and from the feast that was given to celebrate the naming of his child at Pukeiahua This was also the occasion for the naming of Ngaruawahia.<sup>30</sup>

Archaeological sites are protected under the HNZPTA 2014 but this is a misnomer. The Act does not set out to preserve or conserve the archaeological site but protect the archaeological record. The value of archaeological sites to the field of archaeology is the scientific and ‘cultural’ information (the ‘material culture remains of a particular past human society). Not the cultural, spiritual and religious relationships tangata whenua, or in this case Ngati Tamainupo, has with their ‘waahi tupuna’. Section 6 of the HNZPTA wāhi tūpuna means a place important to Māori for its ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values. Archaeological site under Section 6 (ii) of the HNZPTA means: “(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.” That is the archaeological record contains the history of New Zealand which are interpreted by archaeologists. This is the section archaeologists recommend the destruction of Maori heritage sites for an archaeological authority. This is seen in Simmon’s 2016 assessment report for an authority to destroy four visible borrow pits at Horotiu Reservoir below Pukeiahua Pa:

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<sup>30</sup> Ngaruawahia Community Board.9 may 2017.170509-ncb-agenda p8  
Ramsden, E. Romance of Heke of the Heavens The World News February 25 1939.



## Research Potential

The part of the site affected by the construction of the Horotiu Reservoir has the potential to provide archaeological information about:

- Maori horticultural techniques and cropping (e.g. garden type, microfossil analysis to identify cultivars and environmental information, wood sample analysis, and made soil composition analysis); and
- Land use near Puke-i-aahua Pa over time (through C-14 dating).<sup>31</sup>

and the Significance Assessment:

Maori garden site S14/121 has been reduced in size and cut off from its physical link with Puke-i-aahua and other parts of this once large garden over many years. The affects of roads, rail tracks, and the cemetery have been cumulative. In more recent times cemetery expansion has resulted in the loss of more of the site. Other more subtle activities have also taken place, like the bulldozing noted in part of the site area affected by the reservoir project.<sup>32</sup>

Archaeologists emphasise or give high values to a pristine archaeological landscape or visible intact archaeological physical features and low values to archaeological landscapes and features that has been disturbed and disrupted.

For the mitigation of effects one recommendation was:

An interpretation sign should be erected adjacent to the site to increase awareness of the Maori garden site, the garden site features, and the links of the garden with Puke-i-aahua Pa.

- The interpretive sign or signs should be prepared in consultation with Iwi representatives.<sup>33</sup>

Ngati Tamainupo however differ from the views expressed by Simmons in a landscape of high heritage site attrition. The remnant is seen as ‘taonga tuku iho’ (valued objects that were handed down) because they were created by tupuna (ancestors), it becomes a ‘tohu’ or remaining icon of the work of tupuna. As one kaumatua expressed himself ‘why should I split myself that rua is significant and that is not. All are significant’.<sup>34</sup>

Hutchinson and Simmons produced a report ‘Archaeological Heritage Project’ in 2016 for WDC plan review to update the archaeological information in the existing WDC plan.

“The purpose of the WDC Archaeological Heritage project is to identify recorded archaeological sites, unrecorded traditional Maori garden sites and archaeologically

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<sup>31</sup> Simmons A 2016 p32

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. p 32

<sup>33</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Kimai Huirama pers comm 4 June2020.

sensitive urban areas in Waikato District and make this information accessible on WDC's web site "intra maps".<sup>35</sup> They proposed creating an 'alert layer' to be used by the WDC for property, consent planners and other work to show the presence of any archaeological sites as a protective measure:

### **Phase I Recommendations**

- ☐ It is recommended that WDCPSC providing a list of Heritage New Zealand identified special or select archaeological sites to WDC GIS staff so these can be flagged in the WDC archaeological data base.

And Phase II recommendations were mainly for the Maori horticultural sites based on Ngaruawahia from a Simmons and Hutchinson 2014 report.<sup>36</sup>

### **Phase II Recommendations**

- ☐ It is recommended that WDC download the ninety-six site records from Archsite in the near future, if they have not done so already. This will make the site locations and other data available to WDC consent planners and other staff members and ratepayers.
- ☐ A copy of Appendix A, the pictorial summary of Maori horticulture site features, should be distributed to WDC consent planners and other land managers to assist in their understanding of Maori garden sites.<sup>37</sup>

But as it is stated on page 79 it only becomes a measure to ensure the Heritage Act is followed where it is illegal to destroy recorded or unrecorded archaeological sites unless you have an 'authority' under the HNZPTA. It is not a heritage management process to ensure the preservation and conservation of Maori heritage that have been recorded as archaeological sites.

The objective for Ngati Tamainupo is the preservation of a remnant of borrow pits near Pukeiahua. Something to be seen or viewed even it is surrounded by roads, buildings etc. The borrow pits S14/373 appear to be the last remaining below Pukeiahua that has not been highly modified (figures 75 – 78).

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<sup>35</sup> Simmons, A and Hutchinson, M. (2014b) Ngaruawahia and Enviros Archaeological Heritage. [Unpublished Report] Simmons and Associates Ltd. On file Waikato District Council.

<sup>36</sup> Simmons, A and Hutchinson, M. (2014b) Ngaruawahia and Enviros Archaeological Heritage. [Unpublished Report] Simmons and Associates Ltd. On file Waikato District Council.

<sup>37</sup> Simmons 2016 Waikato District Plan Review Archaeological Heritage Project Final Close Out Report pp 9 - 15

Examination of aerial photos reveal the recent residential development impact on the sites S14/374 (figure 81) (see figures 73, 74) and intensive land use and impact on the borrow pits of the areas of S14/371 and S14/372 (see figures 76, 77) between 2002 and 2008.

The horticultural soils, borrow pits and associated pa are of scale that makes them an outstanding and significant cultural and archaeological landscape in Aotearoa/New Zealand. It is an archaeological and cultural landscape created by the utilisation of the soils deposited by the Waikato River. These are the most extensive complexes of Maori gardens identified in any region of New Zealand. In 1959 an estimate was made of approximately 5000 acres (approximately 2000 hectares) of these but this is likely to be an underestimate. They are highly visible compared to gardens in most of the rest of New Zealand because they are characterised by the presence of borrow pits and distinctively modified soils.<sup>38</sup> Gumley and Gainsford calls this archaeological landscape ‘Waikato Horticultural Complexes’ and the range of archaeological features are:

Pa – fortified settlements

Borrow pits –quarries to access alluvial soils and gravels large and readily identifiable. Range in size can be 40m across x 3-5m deep

Storage pits

- small bin pits standard feature of garden sites within the garden or kainga (domestic occupation areas associated with gardens).
- subterranean pit (rua) generally bell-shaped.

Growing features

bowel shaped hollows 25-40 cm in diameter and 20 – 39 cm deep. Filled with sand and gravel alluvium . Remains of structures to grow individual plants. (see figures 22,23).

- sandy layers 10 – 20cm thick topsoil enriched with transported sand and gravel from borrow pits, enriched with charcoal
- basin shaped depressions – large 1.5-3m irregular in shape and dish-shape profile
- drains-found on poorly drained soils.

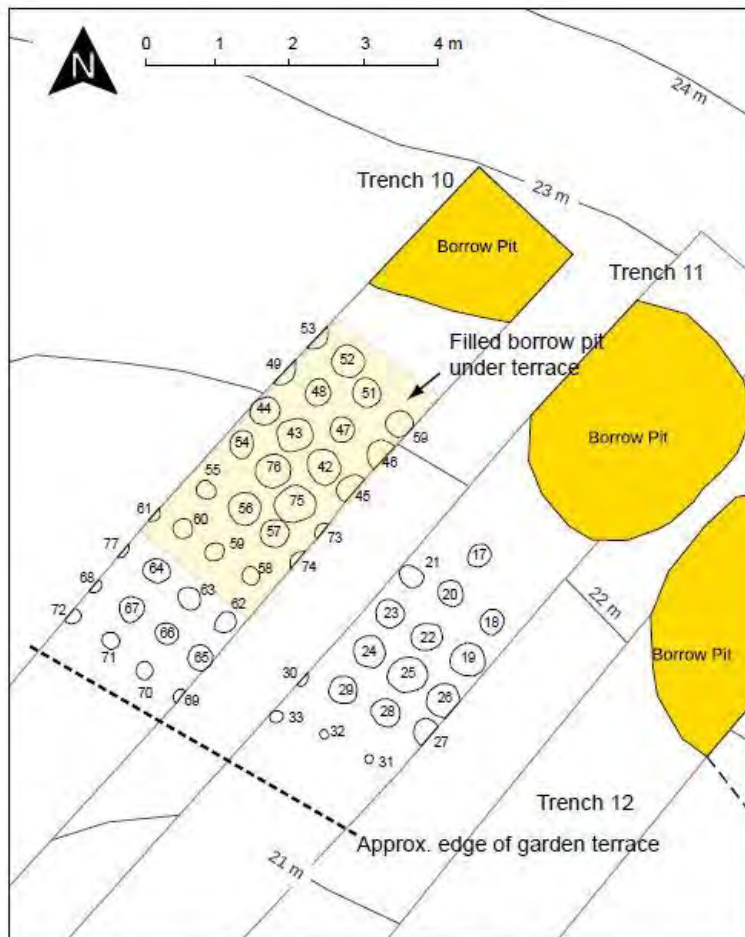
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<sup>38</sup> Gumley, W.A, Hoffman 2018 The Archaeology of pre-European Maori horticulture at Horotiu: The investigations of S14/194 and S14/195.p



- fireplaces and domestic activities – found within periphery of horticultural sites.  
Postholes, storage pits<sup>39</sup>

Fireplaces and domestic activities are kainga or homes where tupuna were living amongst their cultivations (mahinga kai, maara kai). Pa were never places of permanent all year round settlements for habitation or occupation but tupuna would be dispersed in the landscape at their ‘mahinga kai’, food gathering, fishing or cultivation areas. Gumley observed between Ngaruawahia Horotiu that “Approximately 80 % of the garden sites were located within 1 km of the Waikato River and 50% were within 500 m”.<sup>40</sup>



**Figure 73**

Excavation plan showing the presence of bowl-shaped hollows by borrow pits.

Taken from Gumley & Hoffman 2018 p 40

Figure 21: S14/194, Area B – Plan showing the layout of the bowl-shaped hollows in Trenches 10 and 11. Note the filled borrow pit under the garden terrace.

From a cultural perspective the “Waikato Horticultural Complex” were created by Waikato tupuna and because of their location along the Waikato River, and the soils were a product of

<sup>39</sup> Ibid. pp 11-13

<sup>40</sup> Gumley, W.A, Hoffman 2018 The Archaeology of pre-European Maori horticulture at Horotiu: The investigations of S14/194 and S14/195.p

the Waikato River, the Waikato Horticultural Complex adds another dimension to the cultural significance of the River and its immediate landscape.

Archaeology is not required to incorporate cultural use, values and relationships with the descendent people or community of the heritage sites they are assessing for a section 44 HNZPTA authority application. In fact, all archaeological reports do not acknowledge the tangata whenua, hapu and iwi associated with the sites they are either assessing or destroying under a HNZPTA section 44 authority. The practise and teaching of archaeology here in Aotearoa/New Zealand are a focus on scientific methods for analysis of cultural history and archaeological methods and policies of the HNZPT is based on this approach. A consulting archaeologist would never recommend the preservation of the last remaining borrow pits by Pukeiahua Pa especially if a property owner or developer is their client.

Unfortunately attempts to practise any reasonable management of heritage for tangata whenua cultural values and section 6(e) RMA is based on processes that are ad hoc, fragmentary and disconnected and this is highlighted in such a context such as the large scale distribution of horticultural soils, borrow pits and pa along the Waikato River from Taupiri to Karapiro. The intense pressure for residential use both rural and urban along the river has been a factor in the high attrition.

The focus of NZHPT and now HNZPT has shifted from undertaking and promoting archaeological site surveying and processing archaeological authority requests since the 1970s and 80s to only processing authority requests. The NZAA Site Recording Scheme Central File is supported by Department of Conservation, HNZPT and NZAA and based in Wellington. The system has been upgraded and digitised and all new recorded sites are processed on-line. A move from paper-based filing system and regional file keepers to a centralised digital system based in Wellington. This has largely come about because of the RMA.

But the important area of recording new sites, through identification, recording and mapping in the field, updating records is the problem area as it is not resourced. Site recording now only occurs by consulting archaeologists identifying unrecorded sites for assessments for resource consents only if Councils requires property owners and developers to undertake this for a resource consent. The assessments in this scenario becomes a 'identify to destroy process.

It is important to note that almost all of the recorded archaeological sites in the Lower and Middle Waikato Basins have been recorded on an ad hoc basis rather than as a result of systematic archaeological surveys. Where archaeological surveys have occurred almost all of them have been restricted to relatively small areas focussed on the assessment of the effects of specific activities such as a subdivision or public works projects.<sup>41</sup>

A result of the reports done for WDC in 2016, Hutchinson produced maps of the borrow pits and horticultural soils and recorded these areas as archaeological sites for the NZAA site record file (see figures 80 -83). The following are the dates of the recording of archaeological sites between Ngaruawahia and Horotiu:

Site No	Dated recorded
S14/2 [Pukeiahua Pa]	1963
S14/110	1985
S14/121	1985
S14/164	1998
S14/371 – 373	2016
S14/376- 378	2016
S14/349	2016
S14/355	2016

Hutchinson was able to record these sites using aerial imagery of the borrow pits for GIS derived maps.

The MSOS was prepared for the district plan in 2018 and the original list came from work that was started in 2011. The archaeological information on Maori horticultural soils and borrow pits discussed in this report for Submissions 76 and 962 were not available to be included in the 2011 lists for the MSOS.

### **Recommendation**

Issues raised by Ngati Tamainupo is best addressed by Council undertaking a review of the state of the remaining Waikato Horticultural Complex borrow pits with tangata whenua to develop a strategic or management plan with preservation and conservation objectives.

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<sup>41</sup> Gumley & Hoffman p 8





**Figure 74** Lot 4 DPS 89029. Borrow Pits 2014



**Figure 75** S14/373 Residential Development Ngaruawahia. Borrow Pit Destruction 2019





**Figure 76** Intensive land use 2002

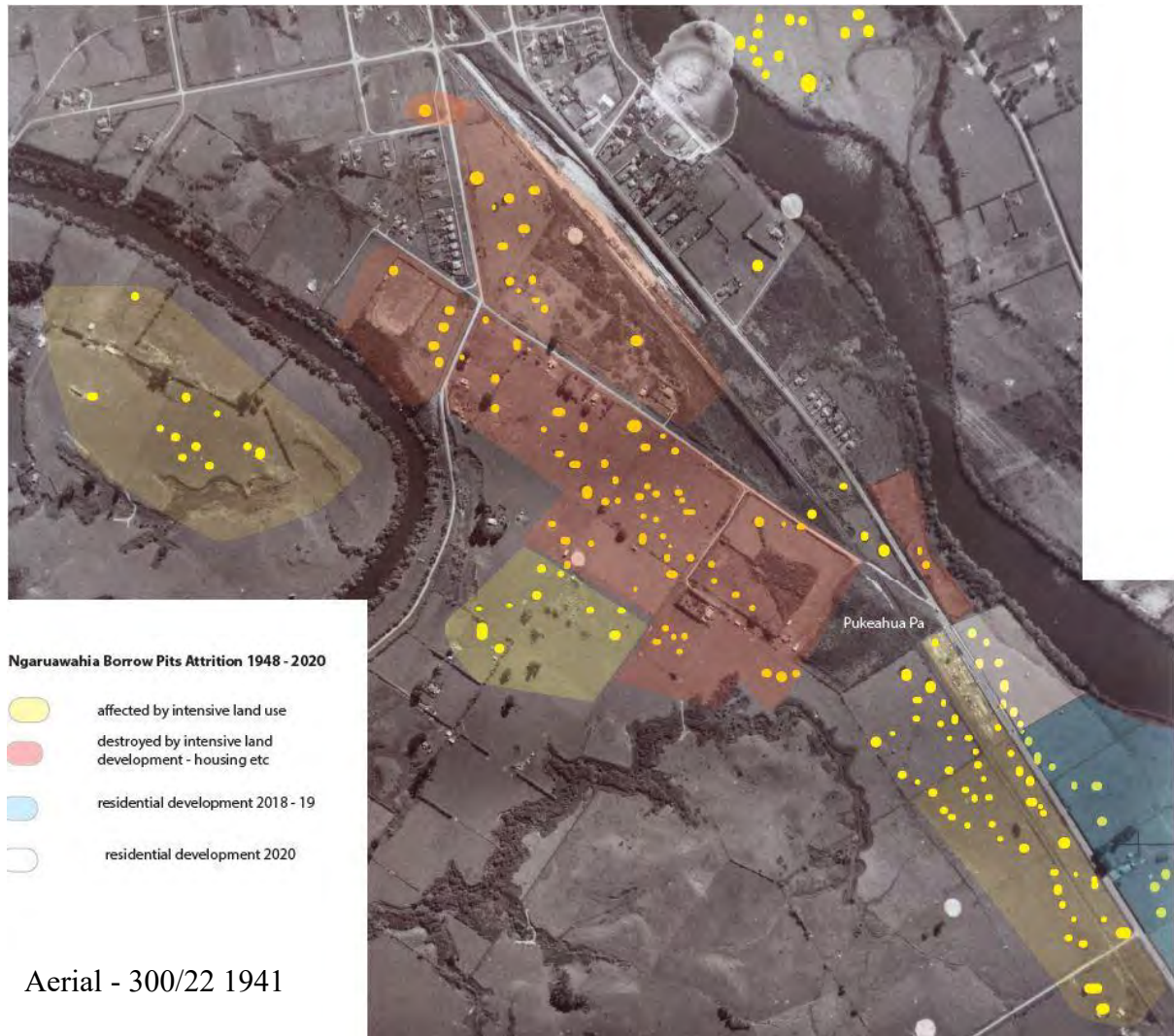
GoogleEarth



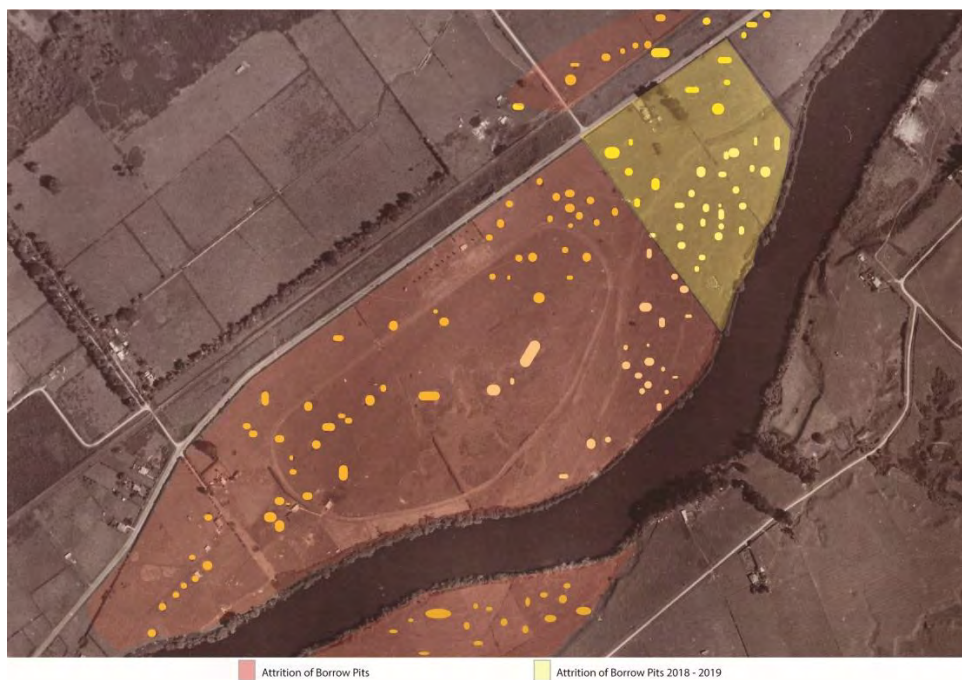
**Figure 77** Intensive land Use 2008

Google Earth





**Figure 78** Schematic Map showing Ngaruawahia Borrow Pit Attrition 1948 – 2020

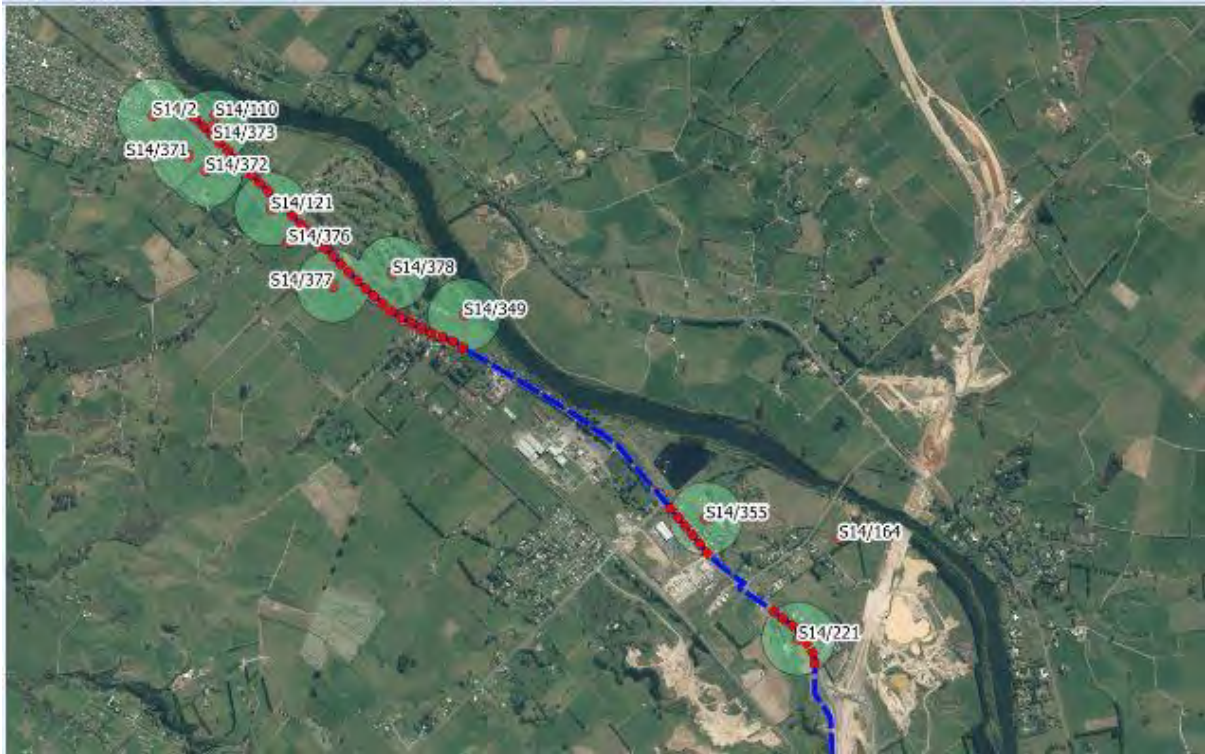


**Figure 79**

Schematic Map showing Borrow pit attrition between Horotiu and Ngaruawahia

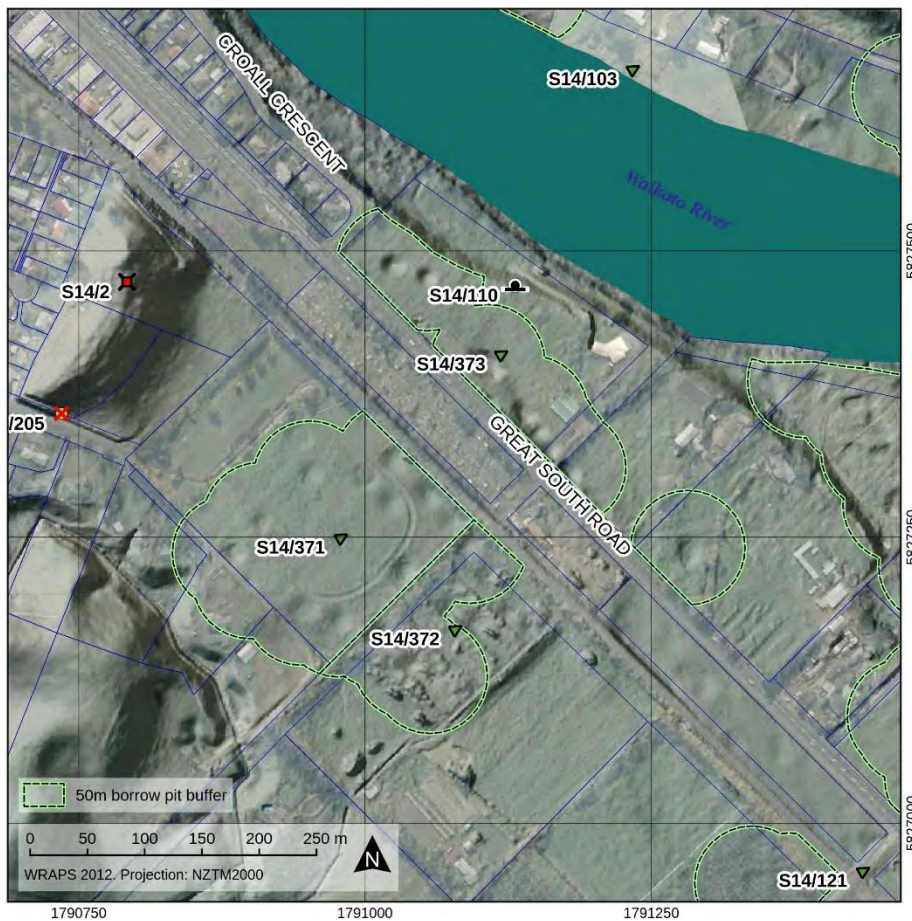
Aerial 300/23 1941





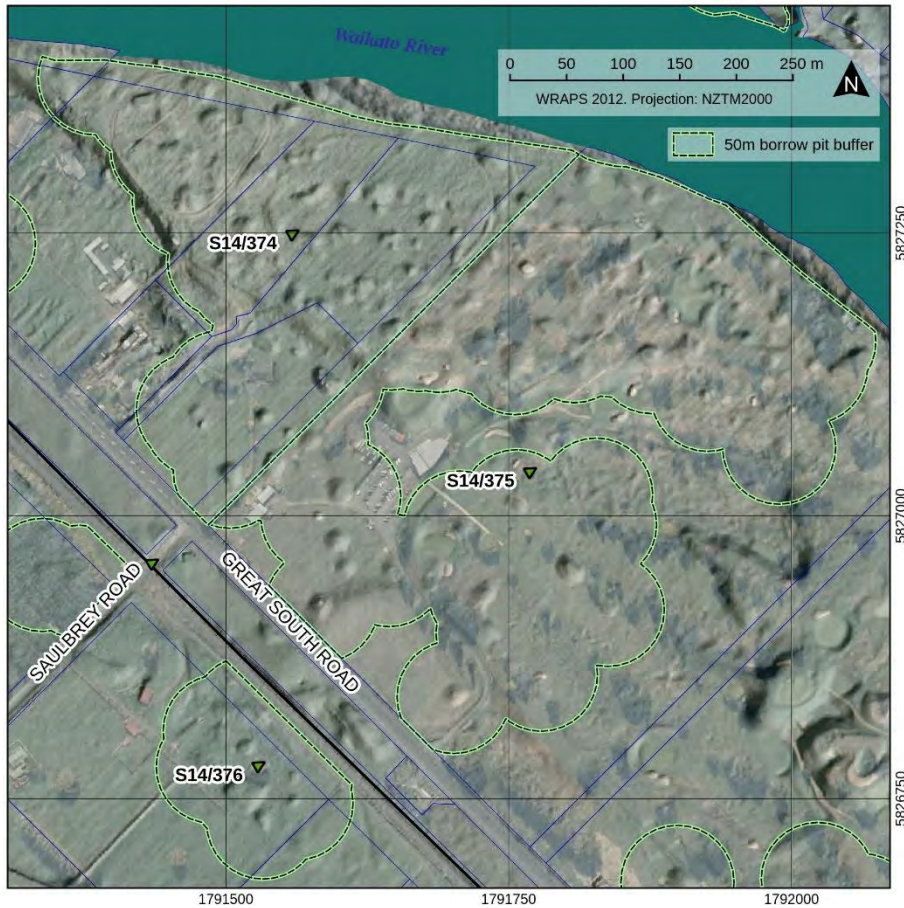
**Figure 80** Map showing Borrow pit sites along Waikato River

Cruickshank, A. 2019.  
Ngaruawahia UFB2 Build and  
Horotiu Backhaul Feeder CFG  
Heritage Ltd report to Ultrafast  
Fibre and HNZPT



**Figure 81** Hutchinson map of recorded sites Ngaruawahia





**Figure 82**

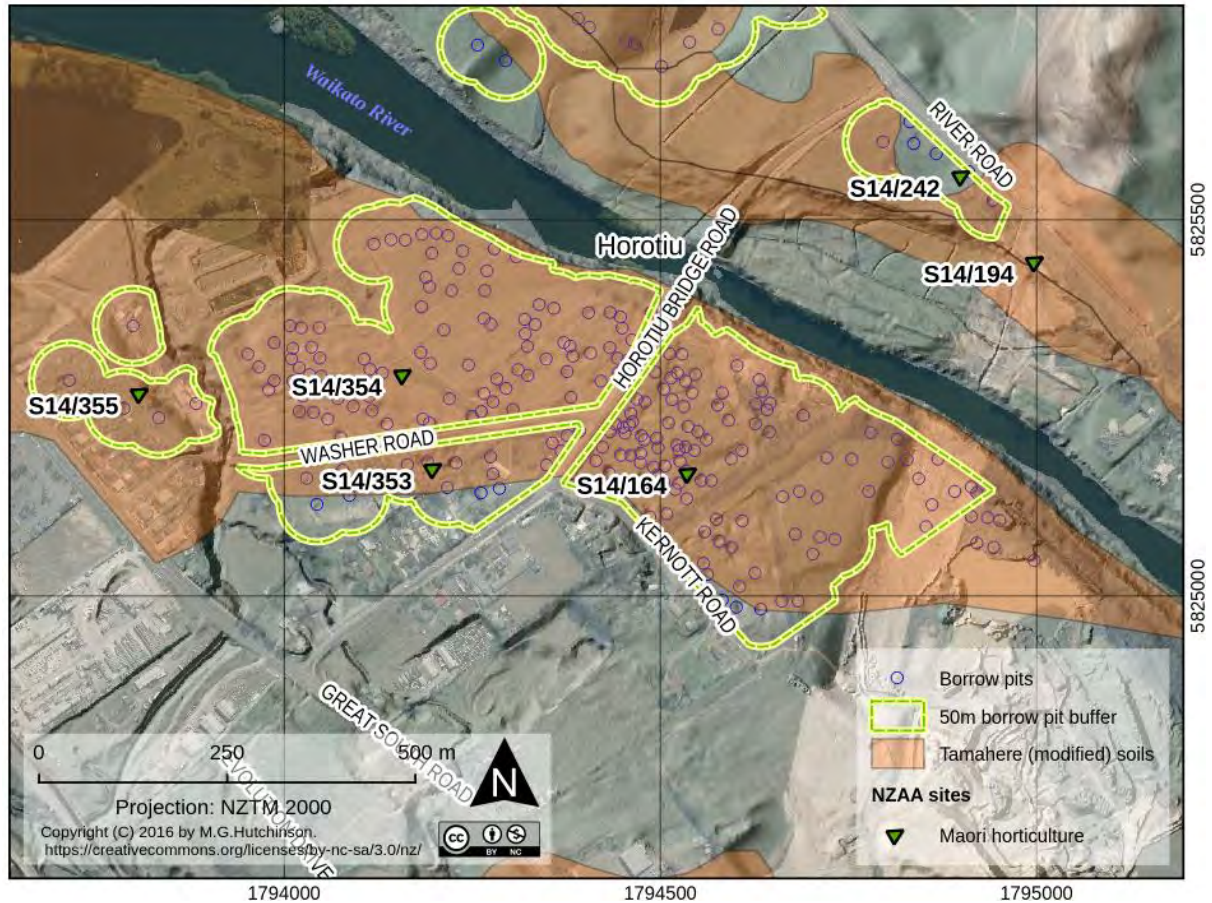
Hutchinson map of  
recorded sites

Ngaruawahia

**Figure 83**

Hutchinson map of  
recorded sites

Horotiu



**16 S14/117 978.1-3**

Pa on Lot 1 DPS37149

**No field visit****Comments**

Submission has doubts about the validity of S14/117 as a pa and MSOS Submission gives weight to observations recorded in the site record forms. This was identified in aerial photographs but when it was field checked in 1986 it was not visible, suggesting the pa affected by farming activities such as the plough. Owen Wilkes comments 'In my opinion this is probably not a pa, and if it is a pa, then it is a very old one.....Edson also marked it as a possible site on his N65 index sheet and Morgan obviously must have walked past it without seeing anything'.<sup>42</sup>

Wilkes contradicts himself in the statement 'it's not a pa or it could be an old pa'. Gumley updates the record giving affirmation by estimating the pa as 30 x 60 m and provides a name Patuwai which came from Wiremu Puke.<sup>43</sup> This is a pa surrounded by Maori Horticultural Soils which includes borrow pits seen in aerial photographs. Although the aerials show the changes of the area surrounding the pa, it appears to be only the filling in of the ditch and no major earthworks has taken place. The pa appears to be located on a river terrace above a lower terrace. This has to be confirmed. It is a 'ring-ditch' which is common type in Tamahere because of the flat topography with one steep sides along the Waikato river or its tributary streams.

The zone is Country Living Zone and the house is 150m from the pa which does not infringe on any development opportunity if that is the objective of the submission. The MSOS S14/117 should remain and a revised boundary has been produced. It is 80 x 40 and goes down to the river. The pa is located on the edge of a second terrace above the Waikato River seen in aerials and SRF sketch plan. For the MSOS this needs to be field checked for verification or detailed gis contours will do this. At the writing of this report WDC GIS contour shapefile did not cover an area around S14/117.

**Recommendation:**

The MSOS S14/117 remains in place and there is a revised boundary. Further verification for location by either field or GIS contours.

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<sup>42</sup> S14/117 NZAA SRF notes

<sup>43</sup> S14/117 NZAA SRF notes





**Figure 84**  
**S14/117 Revised**  
**Boundary for**  
**MSOS S14/117**



**Figure 85**  
**S14/117**  
**Previous versions**  
**of MSOS**



**Figure 86**  
**S14/117**

Aerial showing  
the outline of the  
'ring-ditch

832 51 1943



**Figure 87 S14/117** The area around the pa in 1963

1545 C/1 1963





**Figure 88 S14/117** Area around the pa in 1973

2624 A/3 1973



**Figure 89 S15/117** showing WDC gis contour gap.





Aerial

832 51 1943

Google Earth  
Image 2018

**Figures 90 & 91 S15/117 7** Attrition of Maori Horticultural sites (borrow pits) by S15/117 Tamahere.

## **17 S14/52 Submission 981**

### **Support**

The borders of the site of significance (R14/52) were changed after the consultation period.

Require more clarity and information in the plan for property owners and other members of the community at Horongarara (Whaingaroa)

### **17.1 Site Visit - Yes**

### **17.2 Comment**

This is a house Lot created from a pa in the 1960s and caught up with contemporary views and values to heritage of a pa. The area of the Pa S14/15 was subdivided into residential lots in 1967 from Te Akau D17A and D17B and the main upper area was set aside as a Recreational Reserve (see figure 92). The setting aside the main section of a pa as a reserve was not a common practise for County Councils under the Town and Country Planning Act regime. The area of the pa set aside as a reserve is the upper portion with the terraced and platform levels that were visible. However there are two terraces that are in Lot 30 (figure 94) and these terraces can be seen to be integral to the archaeological or morphological features of the pa because of the size, location and viewshafts of the harbour and surrounding area.

The property owner has found himself in a dilemma because he supports the principle of avoiding impact on features of the pa and at the same time a desire for a house on the property. These terraces probably has been enhanced by the property owner, as the ground is level. As a Council Reserve based on a pa there should be an archaeological survey done of the pa and a survey plan will show whether the terraces remaining is integral to the pa.

From a standpoint of the practise of archaeology under the HNZPTA the desire of the property owner to build a house would mean he could build but has to go through an authority process and destruction of the terraces. But from a cultural perspective a house could be built and the terraces remain but requires the intervention of Council through the use of transferable property development rights and other incentives. Although a direction is made in this report, any process should involve tangata whenua for their cultural input and decision-making. It is their pa, their heritage.

### **Recommendation**

Council undertake a archaeological survey of the Recreational Reserve and explore options with property owner to build a house and retain the terraces.



DPS 11465 Subdivision of Te Akau D17A and D17B 1967





**Figure 93**    **S14/52**    MSOS R14/52 and Property Boundaries





**Figure 94**    **S14/52**    **Location of Terrace 1 & 2 on Lot 30**





**Figure 95** S14/52 Views of the main area of the Reserve (Area A in S14/52 3)





**Figure 96**     **S14/52**     View East towards Whaingaroa (Raglan Harbour) showing lower terrace of main area of Reserve





Terrace 1



Terrace 2

**Figure 97** S14/52 6 Views of Terrace 1 & 2