

Attachment 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

WHAREROA PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE

PREPARED BY
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

THE PROPRIETORS OF HAUHUNGAROA NO 6

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 commissioned Siân Keith Archaeology Ltd (SKA) to provide an archaeological assessment of the proposed Whareroa North Plan Change. This assessment is required as part of the Plan Change application process.

The assessment has involved a review of historic documents including aerial photographs, historic maps, and archaeological data including the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) national database (ArchSite), and consultant's reports for the wider area. A review of the relevant council plans has been undertaken, and a field visit to the project site has been made.

The research for this assessment has identified that the area affected by the proposed development has no known archaeological values which would require a change of the current plans. The project is located within a wider landscape that contains evidence of Māori occupation and use prior to 1900. This includes a site recorded with the New Zealand Archaeological Association as Whareroa Pā (T18/9). In the 1970s this was formally recorded on the north side of the Whareroa Stream mouth. This assessment argues that not only was the site situated on the south of the Whareroa Stream, but that also it was probably a kāinga not a pā. Furthermore it is clear from the records that the settlement at Whareroa has been confused in the documentation with its associated pā of Piripekapeka, the latter located c.750m to the south on the Rangitukua hill. No archaeological evidence of a settlement at Whareroa has been identified in the field. No evidence for archaeological site features or deposits have been identified within the subject site.

Based on the available published information, and the results of the recent fieldwork, it is concluded in this report that there are no known archaeological sites within the project footprint. There is a minor to moderate risk that archaeological features or deposits will be encountered during the proposed works. These are likely to include evidence for horticultural practice (i.e. gardening and tools) and fire-features. Such features, if they do exist within the footprint, are likely to relate to the Whareroa and Poukura settlements to the south and north of the subject site respectively.

Since there is no current reason to suspect that extensive archaeological evidence is present with the development there are no known reasons to alter the current proposal based on archaeological values.

There is a risk of encountering subsurface features related to the Whareroa Kainga on the south side of the Whareroa Stream, and it is recommended that an application for an archaeological authority be submitted to HNZPT to manage this risk. It is recommended that a field inspection is undertaken within the bush block following initial vegetation clearance for enabling works to determine the risk of encountering subsurface archaeological evidence. This will inform the developers if there are any requirements to apply to HNZPT for an authority to modify or destroy a potential archaeological site on the northern side of the Whareroa Stream.

Affected tangata whenua have been consulted in relation to their traditional history of this area and cultural values associated with this land (Section 10 of the Plan Change application explains that consultation with local hapu). Hapu and iwi have provided supportive correspondence, the applicant themselves are tangata whenua of this land.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE & SCOPE

The Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No 6 are seeking a private plan change (PPC) by rezoning 14.63 ha of land to the north of Whareroa Stream, on the south-west edge of Lake Taupō (Figure 1). The project is referred to as the Whareroa North Plan Change.

This document is an assessment of the archaeological values of the development land and the effects of the proposed PPC on those values. The assessment has focussed on a review of the archaeological landscape within and immediately surrounding the project area. This assessment has utilised an earlier assessment of the proposal undertaken by Donald Prince (2005) of a slightly different footprint. The current assessment includes additional research of documentary sources, it has sought to bring the detail provided in the original assessment into current assessment standards and it provides updated detail where available regarding the current archaeological database.

This assessment also refers directly to the current proposal and associated plans. Note that this latter inclusion was specifically requested from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) in its submission opposing the notification of the PPC.¹

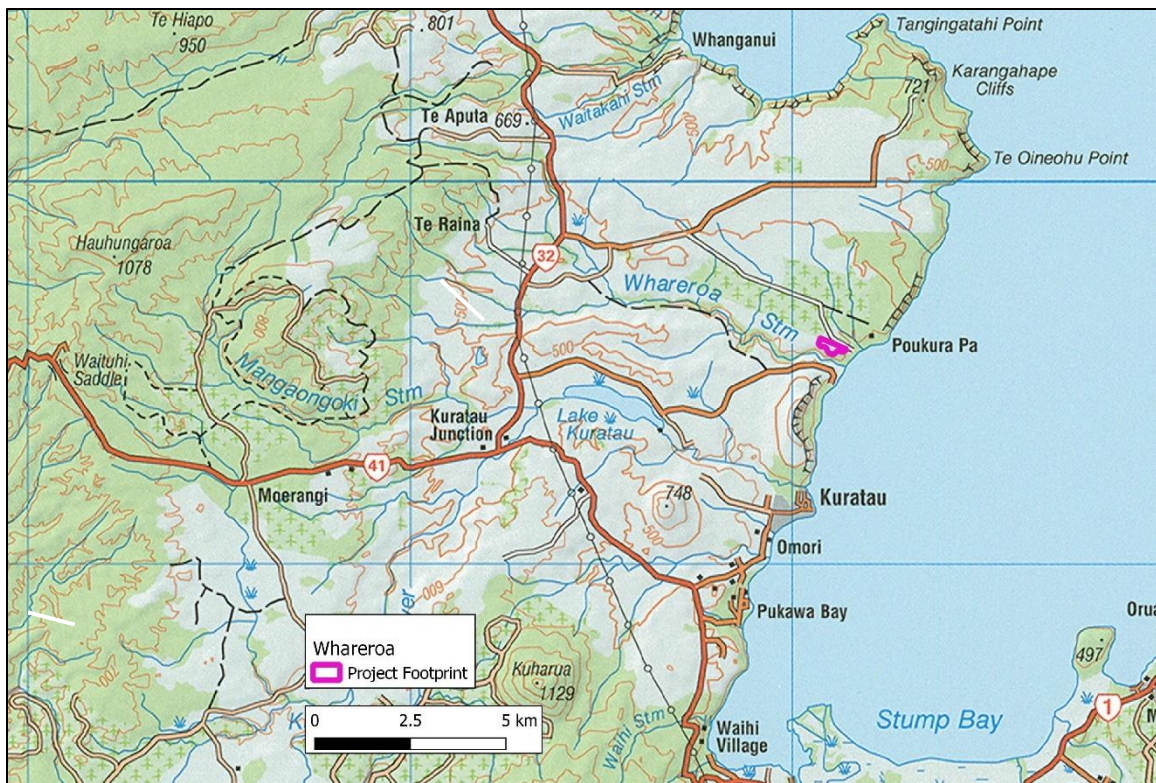


Figure 1: Location Plan

¹ Submission dated 13/12/2019.

2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites. These are the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA) and the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA).

2.1. HERITAGE NZ POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

The purpose of the HNZPTA is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand (HNZPTA section 3). Emphasis is placed on avoiding effects on heritage.

The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites meeting the definition in the Act, whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of sites is managed by the archaeological authority process, administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). It is illegal to destroy, or modify archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

The HNZPTA 2014 (s6) defines an archaeological site as:

- (a) Any place in New Zealand including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that:
 - (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and
 - (ii) provides, or may provide through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- (b) Includes a site for which a declaration is made under Section 43(1) of the Act².

Any person who intends carrying out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate an archaeological site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from HNZPT. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including private, public and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites that fit the HNZPTA definition regardless of whether the site is recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme or registered with HNZPT; or if the site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance; and/or the activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted, or the ground is subject to a designation.

The HNZPTA replaced the *Historic Places Act 1993* (HPA) in May 2014.

HNZPT also maintain the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (The List). The List can include archaeological sites. The purpose of The List is to inform members of the public about such places, and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

It is possible that unrecorded archaeological sites, as defined in the HNZPTA, may be disturbed by this project. Any archaeological sites identified during the ground works at this site will be protected

² Such declarations usually pertain to important post-1900 remains with archaeological values.

under the HNZPTA, and their discovery may pose delays to works unless an archaeological authority has been issued that allows the work.

2.2. THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources for future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas;
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Māori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters (RMA 4th Schedule).

2.3. STATUTORY PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The study area falls within the boundaries of Taupō District Council. The Taupō District Plan is relevant to the project.

3. METHODOLOGY

This assessment has used the following sources to provide a historical and archaeological background of the project area:

- The NZAA's online database ArchSite
- The Taupō District Plan
- Historic LINZ maps using the program QuickMaps
- Historic aerial photographs
- Historic plans
- Previous consultant's reports.

A site visit was undertaken by Sian Keith on the 28th April 2020.

4. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SETTING

The project is located on the south-west side of Lake Taupō, set back off the steep lakeside scarp. It lies in the Taupō Volcanic Zone and its soils are derived from light coloured and lightweight pumice and ignimbrite rock thrown out during the major Taupō eruptions. More than 25,000 km² of the central North Island are covered with ignimbrite mainly from the Taupō and Rotorua complexes.³

Prince (2005) has described the survey property as essentially a broad plateau gently falling toward the lake, truncated by steep scarps to the south (above Whareroa Stream) and to the east. To the north the plateau is bounded by the Waitapu Stream. The subject site consists of 2 distinct blocks, regenerating native bush in the section to the east, with the remainder in grazing pasture (Figure 2). Throughout the bush block Prince (ibid) noted recent pig activity that had caused significant disturbance to the topsoil and created an uneven surface.⁴ The connecting road will pass through the bush block and cross the Whareroa Stream. The stream has a steep cliff on the north face, and a moderate fall on the south.

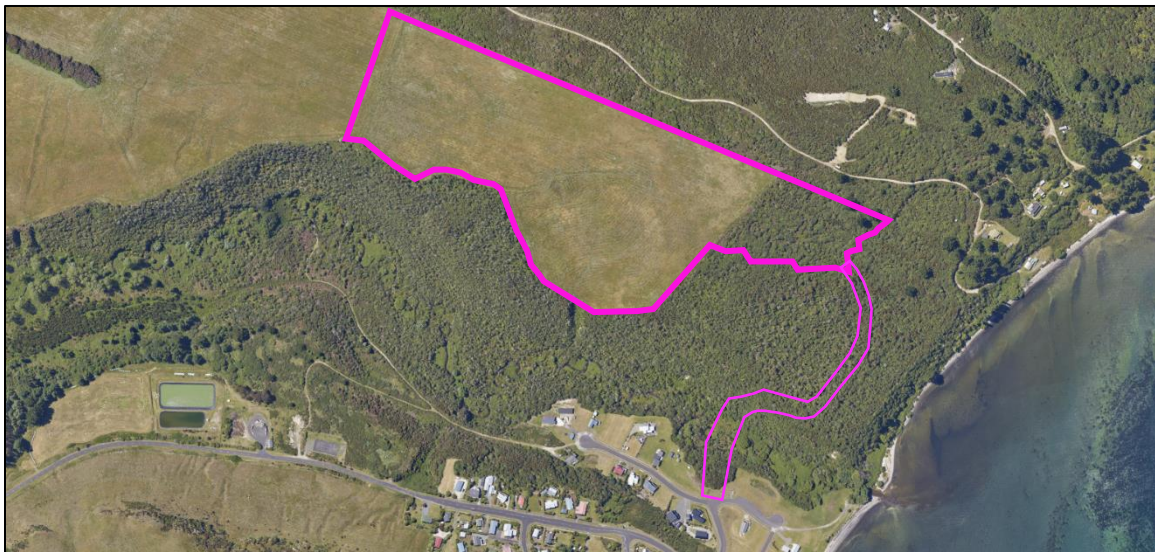


Figure 2: Modern aerial image of subject site (Base Image source: TDC).

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is not the purpose or the intention of this section to provide an in depth history of the Lake Taupō environs, or supplant detailed oral tradition and whakapapa. A Cultural Impact Assessment has been prepared for Hauhungaroa No 6 Block (Porou 2008) and the reader is directed to this document for a more comprehensive account of the traditional history of the subject site. This section is intended to provide a historic context to the study area.

5.1. TAUPŌ ENVIRONS

Williams and Walton (2003) have undertaken a review of the archaeological evidence for the Lake Taupō area. They state that the lake was a significant inland centre of Māori population from the late

³ Forsyth and Aitken 1995:23 cited in Prince 2005

⁴ Prince's assessment included a larger area of this eastern block, this area has been reduced in size and the subject site expanded instead to the west, a map is provided below.

1700s, with the waterways of the lakes and rivers providing a range of food resources and a means of easy movement by waka and were one focus for habitation. Tangata whenua of the area around Lake Taupō are Ngāti Tūwharetoa, who trace their descent from founding ancestors. Tūwharetoa had lived in the Bay of Plenty during the sixteenth century and his descent is traced from the original tribes of the Bay of Plenty. Maori had probably begun to occupy the area by the end of the 15th century A.D., but sites of this age are rare and indications of the hunting of moa, a diagnostic feature of early sites elsewhere, are limited (Williams and Walton 2003: 6).

Tina Porou prepared a CIA for the Whareroa Subdivision in 2008 (Porou 2008). Her report details that Ngāti Parekaawa, a hapu of Tūwharetoa, have close affiliations to the area around the Hauhungaroa No 6 Block, and she states that Poukura marae was occupied first, some 250 years ago:

Ngāti Parekaawa extends as far as Mokai, which consists of seven hapū. The boundary at the foot of Rangitukua Mountain was where Parekaawa and her people lived. The boundary extended further in land to the Hauhungaroa ranges. Parekaawa the ancestress of the Ngāti Parekaawa hapū lived where Poukura now sits approximately 250 years ago.

Many settlements are recorded as occupying lakeside sites. Ward (1956) studied the distribution of Māori settlement in Taupō Country during the period 1830 to 1880. He produced a map (Figure 3) which was compiled from written sources, early maps, and local observations and enquiries. Ward stated that his map was incomplete but that he considered sufficient sites had been located to show the basic pattern of distribution. In virtually every case settlements were located around the shores of the lakes, on the Waikato River, or close to the edges of the bush. Ward confirmed important pā having been situated at Pukawa, Kuratau, and Whareroa, the sites within today's residential/holiday settlements and the reserves. Further back, within and along the bush lines of the western Hauhungaroa ranges, are other occupation sites previously used for the gathering of kai. Ward (1956: 43) has suggested that the distribution of resources in the Taupō region limited the areas suitable for settlement and that large parts of the region were virtually uninhabited. However, even areas with no permanent resident population would probably have been visited to gather resources.

Walton (1986: 84)⁵ proposed that 'the population of Taupo throughout the 1840s and 1850s was probably somewhere between 1100 and 1600.' Williams and Walton undertook a detailed review of the available evidence for their study into *Early landuse patterns in the Lake Taupo area* (2003). They considered that it is likely that the population was more numerous in the years prior to European contact, and suggest a population at the end of prehistory of no more than about 2000 (ibid: 13). They determined that:

It is likely that small numbers of people lived in the Taupo region in the late prehistoric and early historic period, with the population being mobile and dispersed. In late prehistory the population may have been around 2000 people, but by the late 1840s it was approximately 1500 and falling. Settlements in both prehistoric and early historic times were located around the major lakes and on bush-edges. People utilised a range of locally available resources, including birds, fish, and plants but large areas were little inhabited until the 19th century.

There is little evidence of moa-hunting in the region. Kumara was probably grown only in restricted areas. Forest was cleared for a number of purposes including the cultivation of crops and fernroot and to facilitate travel... Bush clearance was under way by the 16th century, and the bush-edge gradually retreated away from Lake Taupo (ibid: 24).

⁵ cited in Williams and Walton (2003)



Figure 3: Map of Maori Settlement 1840-1880 (Ward 1956)

The first Europeans recorded to have reached the Taupō district were Andrew Powers in 1831 and then Thomas Chapman, an Anglican missionary, in 1839. Chapman's wife conducted lessons for interested Māori and Chapman visited various villages in the district, 'converting' Māori to Christianity (ibid).⁶ Chapman made occasional visits to Lake Taupō and was one of the first Pakeha to meet many Tūwharetoa. The Roman Catholic church was established in 1850. The Reverend T S Grace arrived in 1855 and established a mission station at Pukawa, on the south-eastern side of the lake (ibid).⁷ Te Poihipi Tukairangi, a prominent Māori chief assisted at the Grace Mission in the 1850s.

Hochstetter visited Grace in 1859. He stated of the lake that that 'the settlements are nearly all situated at the mouths of the rivers running into the lake, the natives preferring to cultivate the fertile river alluvion. The Waikato-delta especially is a perfect granary, while the plantations upon the pumicestone plains are yielding only scanty crops' (Hochstetter 1867, 383). Bates (1860)⁸ wrote of the 'great many pas and settlements of natives' round the shores of the lake. Dieffenbach (1843 I: 360)⁹ observed 'Everywhere round Lake Taupo are small native settlements, but the population seems to be scanty, considering the excellent land in the neighbourhood.' A sketch of a mid-19th century lakeside settlement is provided in Figure 4.

Herbert Meade visited Taupō in 1865. Meade at this time noted that 'with the exception of Te Poihipi's pa at Nukuhau, and one other almost deserted settlement, all the pa around the lake had gone over to the Kingite movement of King Potatau'. In 1866 Governor Grey visited the district, he later reported to the British Government that all was safe and at peace in the area. European interaction in the Taupō district was very limited until the arrival of the Armed Constabulary in 1869 although there had been attempts by Pakeha to establish farming. Historian, Barbara Cooper suggests that Grey's visit to Taupō had been motivated by a desire to take up land for farming (ibid),¹⁰ and that following Grey's visit, others came into the area, particularly from Hawke's Bay, to obtain land. Cooper states that gold prospectors and farmers were demanding better access to the southern volcanic plateau district. However, Te Kooti disrupted any further settlement after 1869 and a number of farming leases that had been established prior to the movement of Te Kooti into the district were abandoned by Pakeha farmers (ibid).¹¹

Kerry-Nichols (1884: 300)¹² travelled north along the inland tracks on the western side of Lake Taupo in 1883 and noted that 'on the small elevations... which fringed the bush, several whares were dotted about in picturesque situations.' In one place he referred to these settlements as 'homesteads'.

⁶ Stafford, p 200, pp 213–215, p 204 (cited in Mathews & Mathews 2009)

⁷ B Bargh, 1995, Chapter 5. (cited in Mathews & Mathews 2009)

⁸ cited in Williams and Walton (2003)

⁹ cited in Williams and Walton (2003)

¹⁰ Cooper, *The Remotest Interior: A History of Taupō*, Moana Press, Tauranga, 1989, p34. (cited in Mathews & Mathews 2009)

¹¹ B Bargh, 1995, Chapter 5. (cited in Mathews & Mathews 2009)

¹² cited in Williams & Walton 2003:15

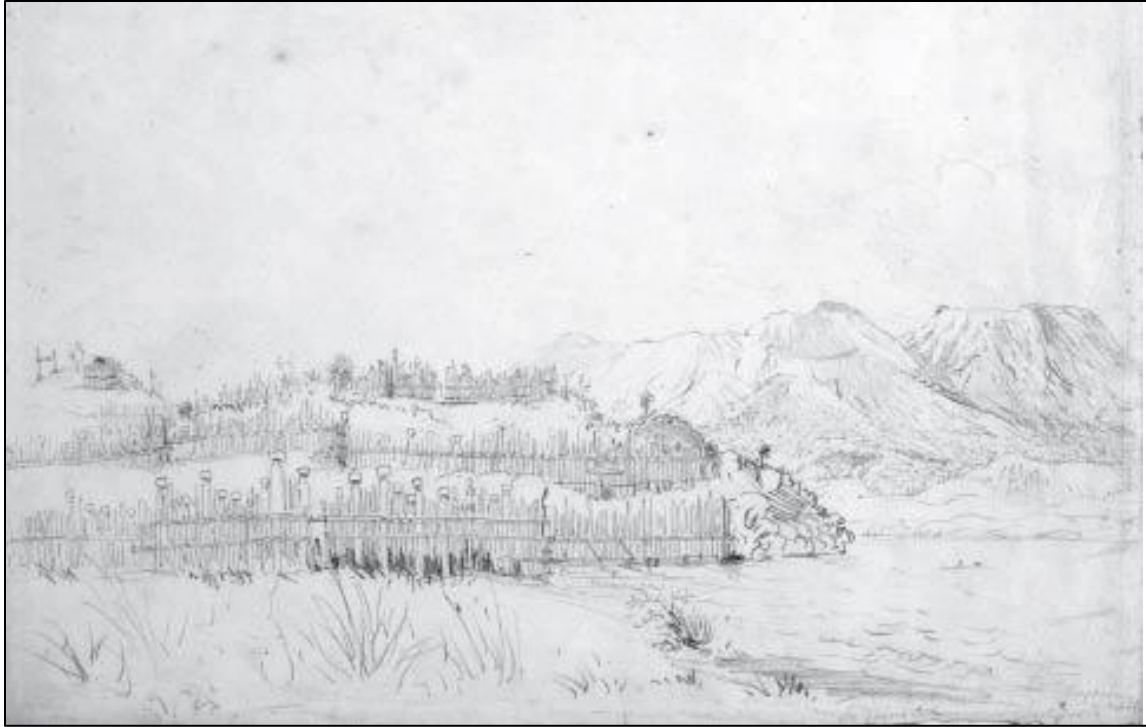


Figure 4: Rotoaira Lake, Motuopoi Pa, Tongariro 1844 (Angas, George French 1822–1886). Motuopubi pa was the largest settlement at Lake Rotoaira in the 1830s and 1840s. It was situated on a peninsula and was usually approached by waka.¹³

5.2. WHAREROA

Prince (2005) determined that ‘Pre-European references to Whareroa are limited, predominantly restricted to general references to a pre-European pa and/or settlement on the banks adjacent to the Whareroa Stream mouth’¹⁴. Grace’s account states there was a pā at Whareroa, although whether he meant there were fortifications or that it was an undefended settlement is not detailed, nor is the exact location of this pā given.¹⁵

Merilyn Connolly (Trust Secretary) has provided the following commentary of Whareroa in her evidence:

Whareroa Village was originally settled probably at least 250 years ago, when Parekaawa left her home at Maraekowhai, at the eastern end of Whakaiipo Bay, Taupo, and established her family at Ponkura and Whareroa. Their gardens were at the foot of the Rangitukua Cliff face, now the Scenic Reserve immediately to the south of Whareroa and their protective fortified Pa was Piripekapeka, in the cliffs above their gardens. This continued until the summer of 1829, when through trickery most of the Parekaawa people were enticed to come off their cliff refuge and were virtually wiped out by a marauding war party of Ngati Maru and Ngati Tamatera under Hihitana. The survivors continued to live at Ponkura and Whareroa...By 1965, although Ponkura was still settled ... the only houses at Whareroa were some baches erected probably 60 years previously...

¹³ Alexander Turnbull Library A-020-037.

¹⁴ Grace (2002:147 and 259), cited in Prince 2005

¹⁵ It has not been possible to review the full original text by Grace as at the time of writing this report restrictions due to COVID-19 have meant the libraries are closed.

She states further that in the 1960s the Whareroa subdivision was intended to 'to take the place of the ancient village which had existed in former times'. Connolly has recently provided this additional information to the current author:

I don't believe that there ever was a "Whareroa Pa". As its name suggests, it was more of a papakainga. the area of flat land at Poukura suitable for housing and gardens is limited, and as the number of descendants of Parekaawa grew, the living area expanded south along the lake front to Whareroa, and thence southwards to the Rangitukua cliffs. The only place of refuge for the people at Poukura and Whareroa was the cavern in the Cliffs and this constituted the Piripekapeka Pa. I can certainly definitely say therefore, that the settlement at Whareroa was south of the stream...

In a similar vein, Porou provides the following information on settlement sites in her CIA (2008):

Poukura Marae and its attached Papakainga area is located near the Whareroa North Proposed Subdivision. At the beginning of the 19th century Whareroa was dominated by Piripekapeka- a fortified pā controlled by Ngāti Parekaawa. About 1803 the tribe was besieged here by a combined raiding party of Ngāti Tama te Rā and Ngāti Hibitaua... Sir John Te Herekiele Grace writes in his book that there was a pā at Whareroa he writes that "the pā situated there had possibilities as a whole fleet of canoes could be sheltered in the cove".

Piripekapeka has been detailed as being 'sited upon one of the leading spurs of the Rangitukua hill, close to the shores of the lake' (Jones 2004). A historic newspaper account from 1905 has been identified that mentions Whareroa and provides the following detail:

On the next point- Whareroa – there was also a very strong pā. In a bay below the site of the old pā a long pole of the palisading lies submerged. It is supposed to have been cut from a sacred tree. In the daytime the builders carried it up to the pā. next morning it was down in the lake again. Four times they carried it up and four times it made its way down to the lake again. The superstitious Maoris then left it, thinking it must be possessed of a spirit, and it can still be seen to this day, sticking in the bottom of the lake.

Poukura is the next place of interest. It, also, was noted for its fortified pa... Many kumeras (sweet potatoes) were grown here in the olden days for the fighting men.¹⁶

When combined these accounts indicate that people lived at Poukura to the north of the subject site, where there was a settlement and probably a defended pā. People also lived at Whareroa, where the main fortified pā was at Piripekapeka. Additionally people lived on the lake front, at the southern side of the Whareroa Stream. This site was likely a kāinga, possibly with palisade fencing similar although less extensive, to that shown in Figure 4.¹⁷

It is concluded from the varying accounts that often no distinction is given between the settlement at the mouth of the Whareroa Stream and the defended pā of Piripekapeka. Both seem to be referred to as Whareroa Pā, or just Whareroa, this causing confusion in the records. It is however clear that there was a settlement at the river mouth and a defended earthwork at the top of the Rangitukua hill, and that these were all occupied by Ngāti Parekaawa. The next section examines in detail the current archaeological record for the subject site and its immediate environs.

¹⁶ Through Te Heuheu's Territory. TALES OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY. Otago Witness, Issue 2701, 20 December 1905

¹⁷ The image provided in Figure 4 depicts a strongly fortified pā, it is likely that Whareroa kāinga was far less fortified than the pā in this image.

6. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

6.1. SURVEYS

Site recording carried out in the district has been mostly targeted, in part due to the physically demanding nature of the bush and scrub cover hinders extensive systematic survey (Williams and Walton 2003:7). When surveys have been undertaken these have resulted in the discovery of widespread evidence of occupation, although much of this evidence is likely to date to the mid or late 19th century. Many of the recorded sites are situated on the shores of Lakes Taupo and Rotoaira and on more gently sloping hinterlands.

The Tongariro Archaeological Programme, established in 1966, was responsible for recording 187 sites in the Lake Rotoaira and Lower Tongariro River area during its 5-6 year term (Williams & Walton 2003: 9). Early survey plans were used to relocate and record some of the depicted settlements and cultivations but extensive systematic survey was impractical because of the vegetation cover. Seventy-seven percent of the sites recorded post-date European contact. The remaining thirteen percent are not so clearly classified into pre- or post-contact and only a few may predate European contact (ibid). Williams and Walton argue that the evidence is likely due to differing rates of site survival and the greater ease with which 19th century sites can be located (ibid). They also propose that 19th century settlement patterns are influenced by the advent of new crops and livestock, and with the removal of the need to worry about defence, many areas seldom occupied and little used in previous centuries were subject to more intensive settlement in the mid to late 19th century (ibid).

Archaeological site surveys were carried out in some Taupo State Forests for the New Zealand Forest Service. G.E. and D.C. Nevin carried out three such surveys from 1978 to 1980 when approximately 62 sites were recorded. The sites were mostly small occupation sites that date to the 19th century, this suggesting that settlement of some areas away from the lake was a phenomenon peculiar to the mid to late 19th century (ibid).

Prince (2005) identified that 'little or no archaeological survey has been undertaken in the vicinity of the northwest shores of Lake Taupō'.¹⁸ He undertook an archaeological assessment of the current study area including a survey in June 2005. The footprint of the subject site has been altered since that document was produced and Prince's survey area covered approximately 60% of the current project footprint. His survey area is illustrated in Figure 5 with the current subject site also highlighted for comparison. Prince recorded the following:

No visible archaeological features or evidence for the presence of buried archaeological deposits were identified during the current inspection. Inspection of the bush block was largely restricted to the present survey tracks, dense vegetation preventing access and accurate survey, and failed to identify any archaeological features or deposits (earthwork defences, terraces, pits and house floors) commonly associated with pre-European pa... It was also noted that the majority of the topsoil within the bush block has been (and continues to be) churned over by pig, an additional difficulty for archaeological site identification.

¹⁸ It is assumed here that Prince meant the south-west shores.



Figure 5: Map illustrating Prince's survey area (faint red line) in relation to current study area (pink line)¹⁹

6.2. RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ HERITAGE SITES

6.2.1. ARCHSITE

Sites have been recorded on the lake edge and along tributary rivers and streams, such as the Waikato River and the Hinemaiaia Stream on the eastern side of Lake Taupo. Other sites have been recorded somewhat inland from the lake, such as those on ridges in the vicinity of Waipehi Stream, eastern Lake Taupo.

A search of the NZAA database and the HNZPT Digital Library has been undertaken for the current assessment. No additional surveys have been added to the archaeological database covering the subject site or adjacent landscape. There is therefore no supplementary evidence in the NZAA archaeological record for this area since Prince's 2005 report. There is one archaeological site recorded within the connecting road of the subject site, this is T18/9 recorded as Whareroa Pā (Figure 6). No further archaeological sites have been recorded within 2.5km of the survey property.

¹⁹ Source: Prince 2005, Figure 1.

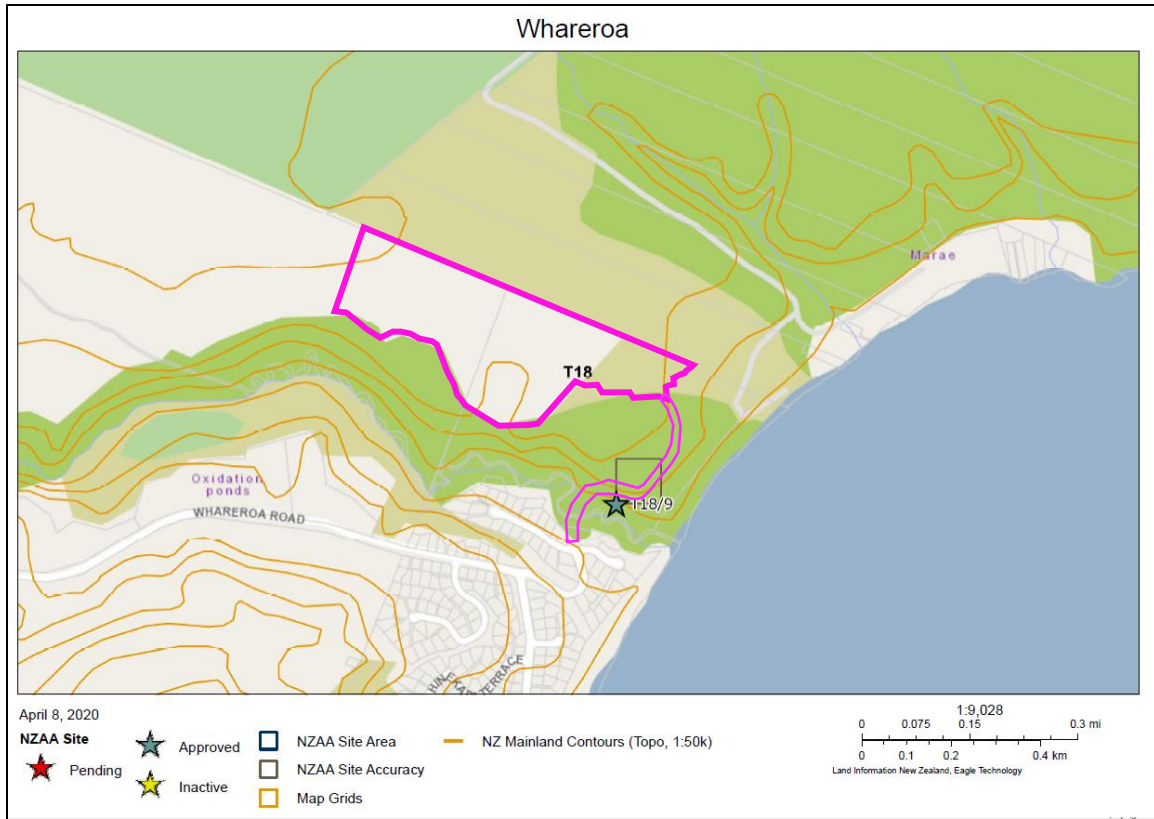


Figure 6: ArchSite map showing recorded archaeological sites within, and immediately surrounding the project area

Table 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Type	Approx. distance from project area
T18/9	Pa	Currently recorded within the connecting road.

T18/9 Whareroa Pā

This site was recorded in the 1970s by Ken Moore. It is argued in this assessment that this site has been recorded in the wrong place and should instead be moved to the south side and towards the mouth of the Whareroa Stream. Furthermore, the site should be considered a kāinga not a pā.

Prince (2005) examined the NZAA site record form (provided in full in Appendix A). On considering the location of the site Prince stated that Moore: ‘... on the basis of references to pre-European Māori occupation at Whareroa contained in Grace... recorded the survey property as the location of Whareroa pa "on the cliff face above the shoreline at southwest end of Lake Taupo and between Poukura and Te Hape Bay"'. Furthermore stating that ‘Having not visited the area, Moore appears to have arbitrarily located the pa to the north of Whareroa Stream within the survey property's bush block, whereas Grace is not specific as to location. Grace, in his recount of a visit to Whareroa by the Rankawa chief Te Whatanui, describes how "a large Ngāti Tūmharetoa party formed up to rush the canoe (Te Whatanui's-) as it landed"’.

Moore, when recording the location of Whareroa Pā, likely took the location from the map produced by Ward in 1856 (Figure 3)²⁰ and probably did not place it arbitrarily as Prince suggests.

²⁰ The locations were overlaid in a GIS program by the author and produced a reasonable overlap.

However, Ward's location is not given with any precision, and as a result the settlement is not accurately positioned on ArchSite.

Prince argues that the topography on the northern foreshore of the Whareroa Stream is confined to a narrow swampy strip at the base of a steep escarpment where it would be difficult to assemble a 'large party' of warriors. Whereas, the southern shore is far more favourable with a flight of extensive natural terraces on which the Whareroa South subdivision has been constructed. He concludes that the naturally terraced slopes to the south of the Whareroa Stream appeal as a more favourable location for major pre-European settlement than on the river's northern banks.

Prince's conclusions are for the most part considered accurate, however he does not mention Piripekapeka Pā in his report, so it is unclear if he was aware of this site. Based on the research provided in this assessment it is considered that the name Whareroa has been used as a general location which includes both Piripekapeka Pā, in the hills above, and a kāinga on the south side of the Whareroa Stream.

6.2.2. THE LIST

No items have been identified on The List, either within or immediately surrounding the project area.

6.2.3. DISTRICT/ CITY PLAN

There are four 'Site of Historic Value' identified on the Taupō District Plan. None of these are recorded within proximity to the subject site.

6.3. INVESTIGATIONS

No reports are available on the HNZPT digital library detailing archaeological investigations in the south-western portion of Lake Taupō. Walton & Williams (2003) detail a number of investigations in the district including:

- Cave sites: (T18/52) on the western side of Whangamata Bay, Rua Hoata rockshelter (U17/6) situated below the Aratiatia Rapids on the Waikato River, rockshelter (T18/22) located in Waihora Bay, Whakamoenga Cave (U18/4, N94/7) at Whakamoenga Point.
- Salvage excavations undertaken at thirteen sites during the Tongariro Development Project, with most of the sites investigated dating to the mid to late 19th century.
- A pa in Halletts Bay (U18/34, N103/10) investigated in the mid-1980s (Furey 1984).
- Salvage excavation of Hapu a Wai (U18/24), a European contact period site (N. Ritchie, Department of Conservation, unpubl. data.).

As none of these investigations are directly relevant to the subject site this information is not repeated here and the reader is directed to the Williams & Walton publication for further information.

7. HISTORIC SURVEY MAPS & IMAGES

7.1. SURVEY PLANS

The earliest identified survey plans for the subject site date to the late 19th century. The selection provided in this section of the report are only those which hold most value for understanding the potential archaeological landscape. Overlain onto these plans are the subject site and the probable locations for Whareroa Kāinga and Piripekapeka Pā, the latter location taken from the written details provided above and a modern aerial image present below.

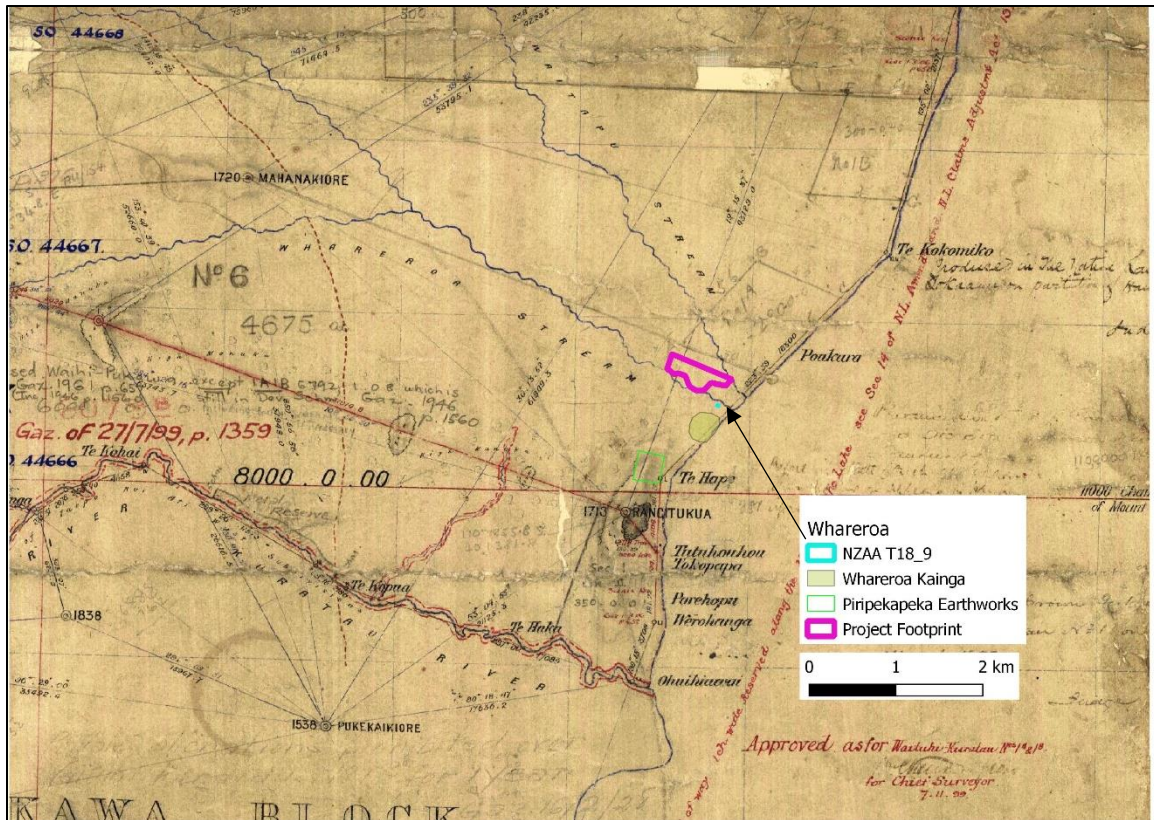


Figure 7: PART ML6079-A-1 (1896), Piripekapeka Pā and Whareroa kainga highlighted.²¹

ML6079 is dated to 1896 (Figure 7) and illustrates the main land blocks. The plan provides place names and key geographic features including the Waitapu and Whareroa Streams to the north and south of the subject site respectively. Poukura and Te Hape are annotated, however there is no place name for Whareroa or Piripekapeka. Recorded archaeological site T18/9 has been overlain onto this plan— this is the recorded location of Whareroa Pā site detailed above in Section 6.2.1. In fact this pā has not been positively identified in the field and is likely to have been located on the southern bank, approximately in the area identified on the plan as Whareroa kāinga. The green box indicates the probable location of earthworks for the main Piripekapeka Pā (based on the accounts provided in Section 5.2), and a review of modern aerial imagery (Google Earth).

²¹ Note that this survey plan does not provide accurate detail for the Whareroa Stream and due to this lack of accuracy the location of T18/9 appears to be on the south side of the river, in all other images it is shown on the northside.

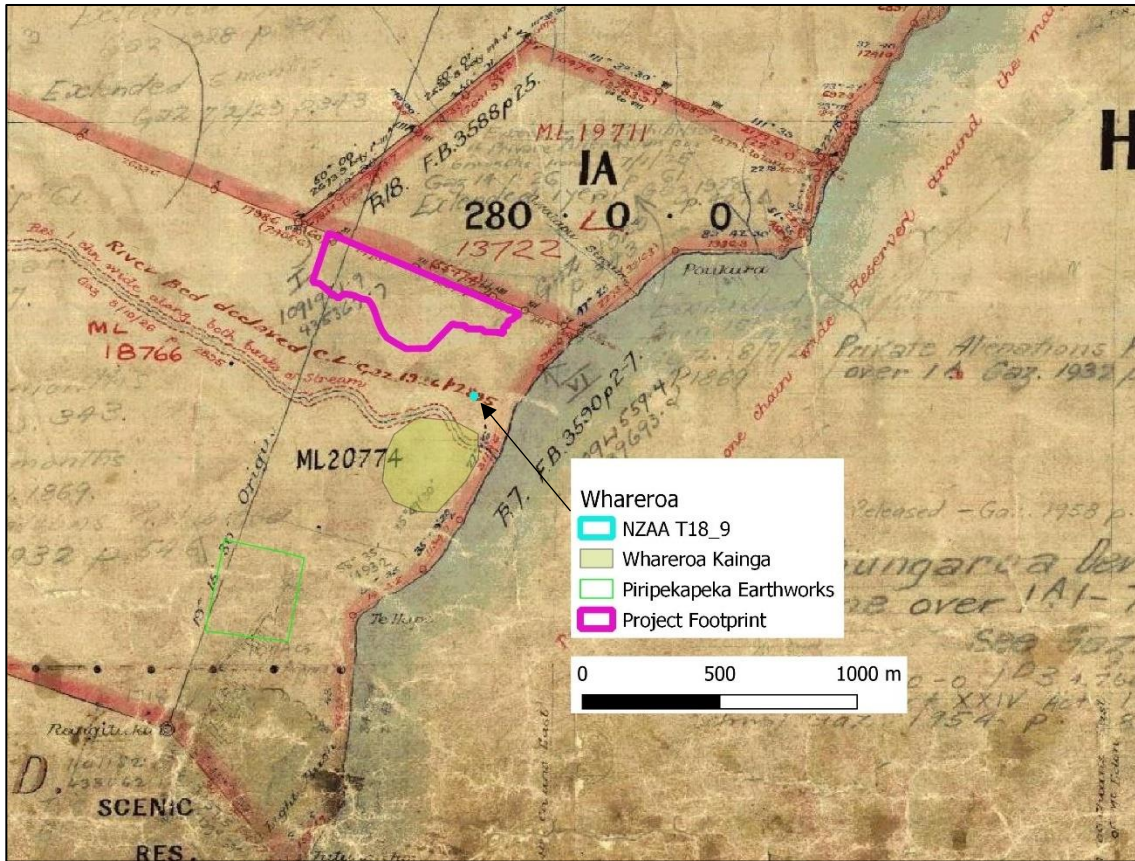


Figure 4: PART ML13440 (1923) Piripekapeka Pā and Whareroa kāinga identified.

ML13440 is dated to 1923 and is a plan of the Hauhungaroa 1A-D and 2-11 Blocks (Figure 4). The plan details the key landscape features and place names. It also identifies areas of cultivations and provides detail around the contemporary vegetation. Above the wider study area is annotated ‘Flat to undulating country covered generally with manuka and fern. Sparsely watered by few permanent streams. The pumice flats are of poor quality, while rolling hills are somewhat better’ (note that this annotation is cropped from the image provided). This annotation indicates that the bush has been cleared from this block by this time. There are no features of historic or archaeological interest identified within the subject site. In the recorded location of ‘Whareroa Pā’ T18/9 there are no features or annotations which would suggest a settlement had been located here. The shading indicates the probable and approximate location of the Whareroa kāinga, and the probable location of Piripekapeka Pā earthworks is shown.

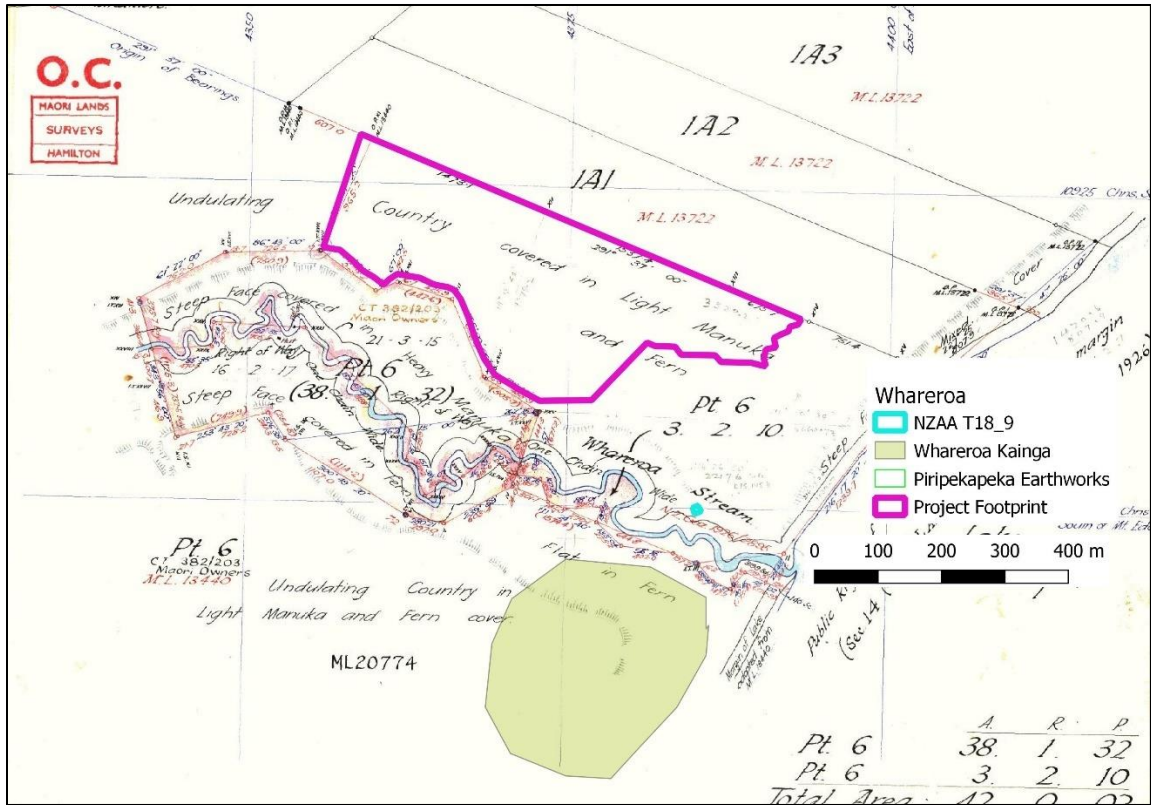


Figure 5: PART ML18766 (1961)

ML18766 is dated to 1961 and is a detailed survey of the Whareroa Stream (Figure 5). The landscape of the subject site is identified to be ‘Undulating Country covered in Light Manuka and Fern’. No features of interest to this assessment are illustrated within the subject site, or within the NZAA T18/9 area. Additionally there is no record of a settlement in the location of Whareroa Kāinga.

Figure 8 is a hand illustration by Pei Te Hurinui Jones²² from 1946. The west shore of Lake Taupō has detailed information about Māori occupation naming pā and whare sites, geographical features, settlements, references to Waka, also some names of people. In the location of the subject site are annotated Rangitukua Bluff, Piriipekapeka Pa, Parehopu (a ...), Tutuhouhou, Te Hape, and Poukura. The Whareroa Stream is annotated but no settlement site is shown at the stream mouth. This map is of interest as it is the only illustration found which annotates Piriipekapeka Pā. Within the lower terrace it identifies the location of a battle.

²² Ngāti Maniapoto leader, interpreter, land officer, writer, translator, and genealogist
<https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22358609>

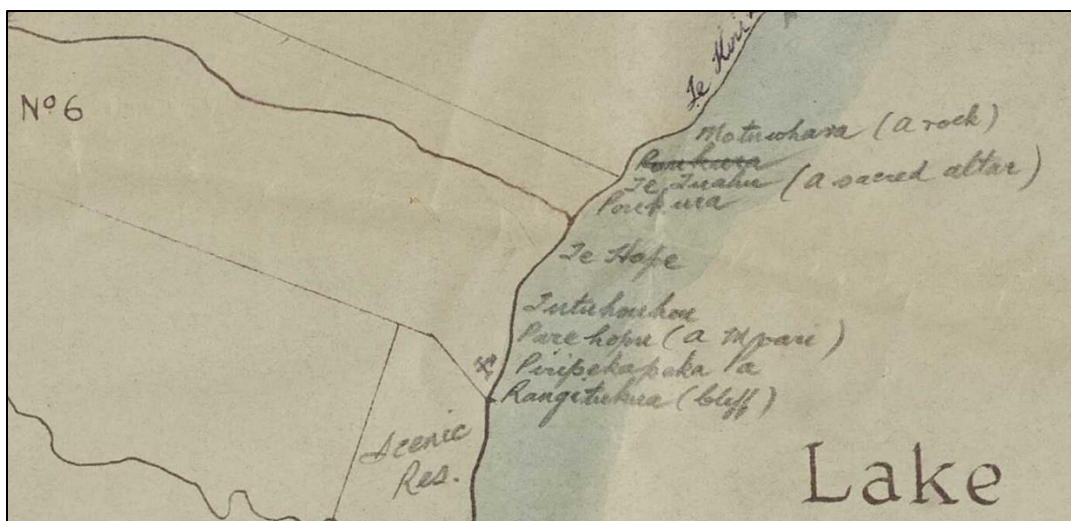
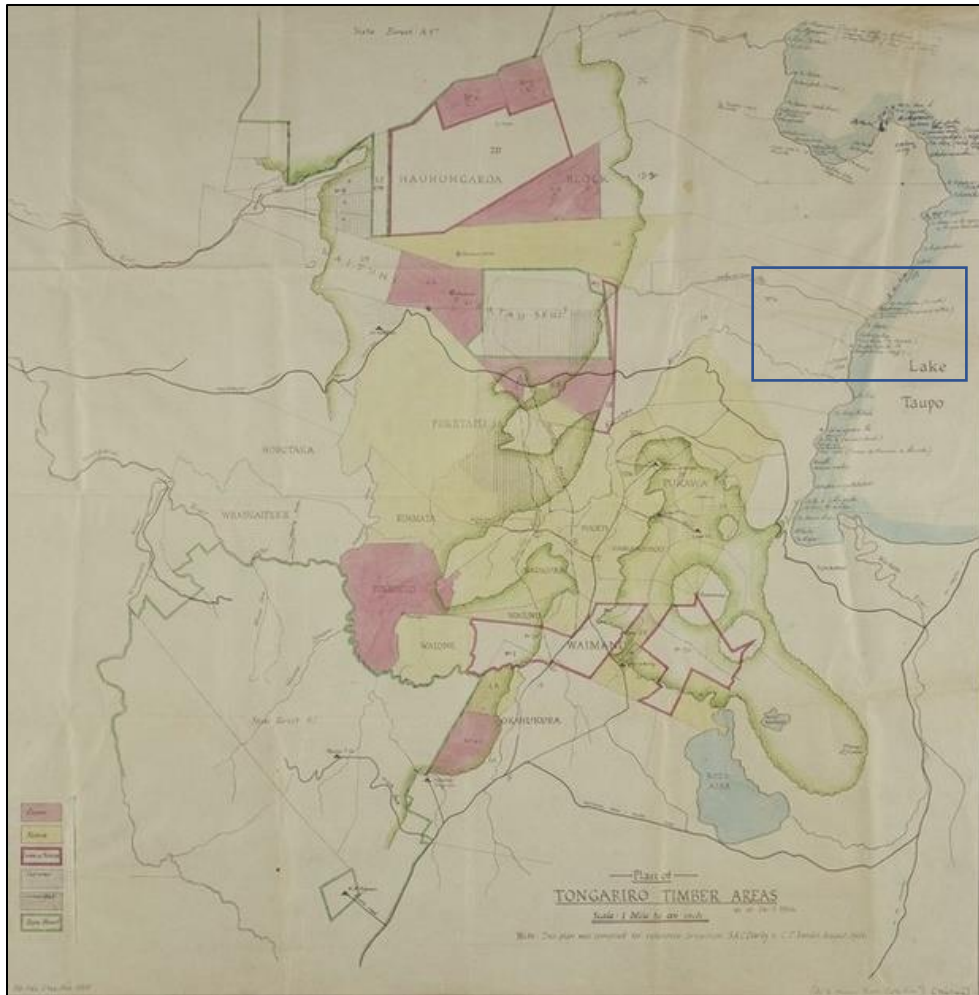


Figure 8: Forestry tracks in Tongariro timber areas and Maori historical places, Lake Taupo (lower image a close-up of the study area). Pei Te Hurinui Jones 1946.²³

²³ <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22358609>



Figure 9: Extract from Grace (1959) illustration on inside cover²⁴

Whilst it has not been possible to review Grace's book first hand²⁵, an extract was retrieved from an online source of the map which decorates the inside cover of this book in the 1959 edition (Figure 9). This has been closely inspected and it illustrates Whareroa Pā just above Te Hape Bay and at the Whareroa Stream mouth. The exact location of the settlement is not provided and Poukura is not annotated.

7.2. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Aerial imagery from the 1940s has been examined to identify any visible surface features in the project area. The images provided are a selection of the best historic views of the subject site.

An aerial image from 1965 is provided in Figure 10. The subject site is close-cropped farmland with a division between the west and east paddocks clear. To the east are young shrubs/ trees occupying the steeper riverbanks, likely an area inaccessible by the farm machinery. The Whareroa Stream is in shrub or scrub vegetation. No evidence for features of archaeological interest are apparent within the subject site, or within the current location for NZAA site T18/9. No evidence for a defended settlement is visible on the south side of the stream, and the land appears to be in short grass. Two buildings are present towards the lake edge. These are the baches mentioned in Section 5.2 as being in the location of the Whareroa Village.

An aerial image from the 1970s is provided in Figure 11. The subject site has been recently ploughed or harvested as machinery tracks can be identified across the landscape. The shrubs landscape is similar to Figure 10 to the east and within the Whareroa Stream. No evidence for features of archaeological interest are apparent within the subject site, nor within the current location for NZAA site T18/9. Similar to Figure 10 the south side of the river does not hold evidence for a former settlement, and the land appears to be grazed. The later baches are visible.

Figure 12 is an image from the 1980s looking over the recently formed subdivision. The subject site is located to the rear of the densely vegetated Whareroa Stream. In the foreground is the likely location of the Whareroa Kāinga. This image is interesting as it provides a good indication of the landscape. The southern side of the Whareroa Stream appears to be a favourable location for a settlement site. There is easy access to the stream and lake and up to the defended Piripekapeka Pā to the south. It is easy to imagine a settlement similar to that shown in Figure 4 in this landscape. The

²⁴ <https://www.renaissancebooks.co.nz/product/26233/Tuwharetoa---The-History-of-the-Maori-People-of-the-Taupo-District-Grace-John-Te-H>

²⁵ Due to COVID-19 restrictions

northern side however is set high up on a plateau with no clear access to the stream, the lake, or the defended sites of Poukura and Piripekapeka.

Modern aerial images were viewed on Google Earth. No evidence for archaeological features were recorded on the subject site. An image from 2007 shows evidence for a three sided earthwork utilising the cliff face in a location which matches closely to the description of Piripekapeka Pā (Figure 13). The probable earthworks measure c. 160m north/south and 80m east/west. This projection has been added on to the earlier images as the potential location for this pā.

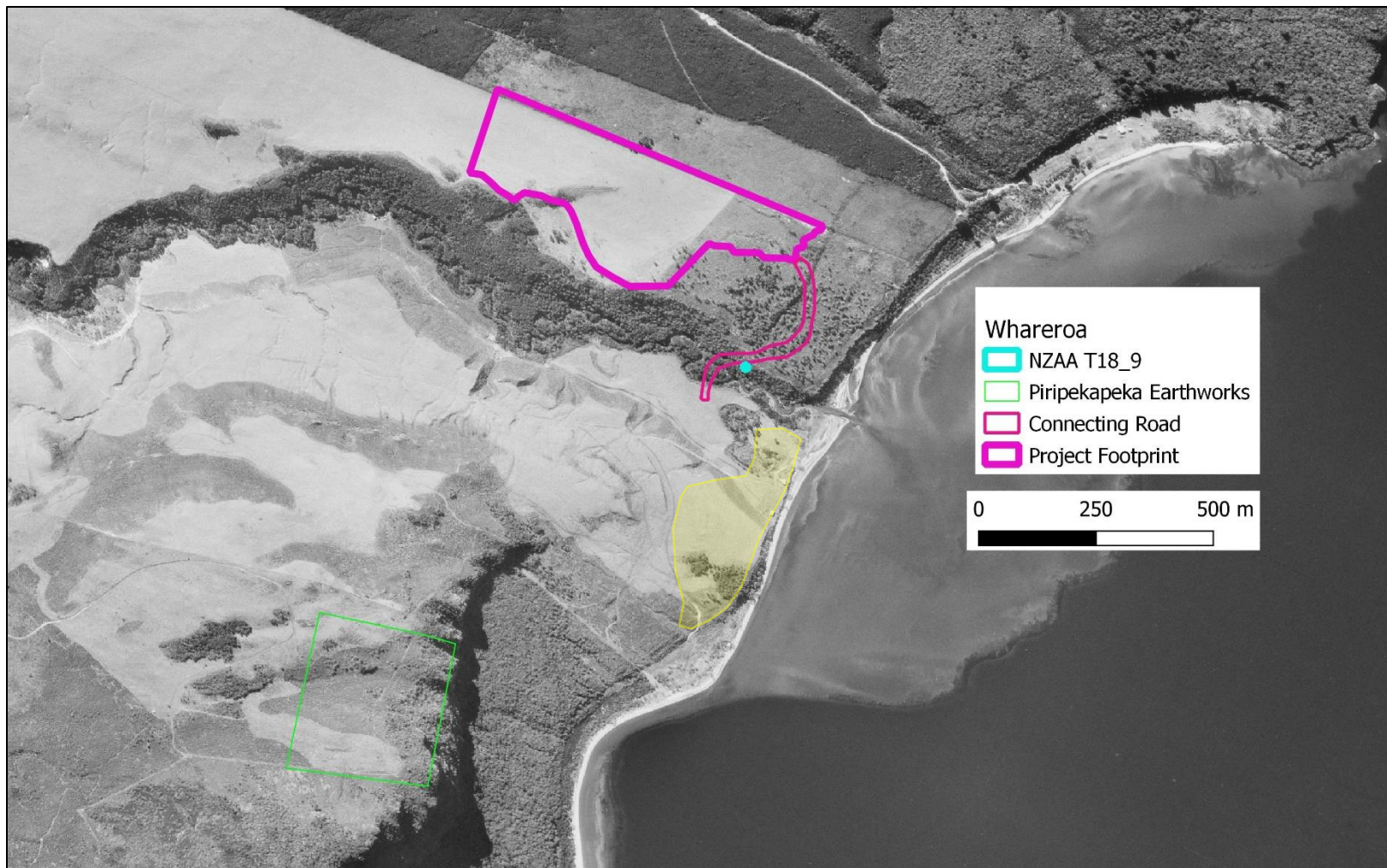


Figure 10: 1965 Aerial Image (Source: Retrolens.nz)²⁶. Probable kāinga shown in yellow.

²⁶ Crown 1770-1-7

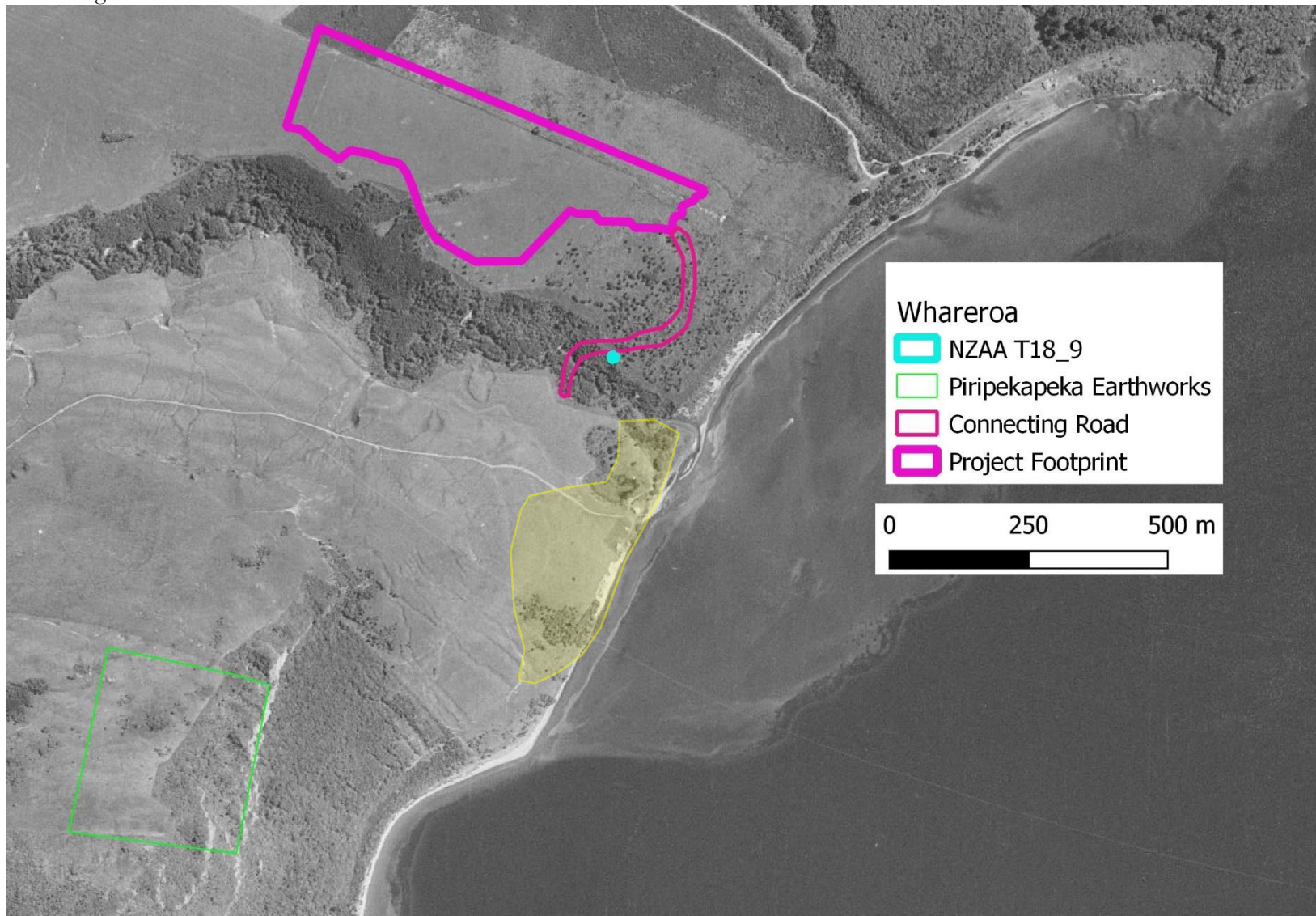


Figure 11: c.1970s Aerial Image (Source: Retrolens.nz)²⁷. Probable *kāinga* shown in yellow.

²⁷ Crown 1889-5069-27



Figure 12: 1980s oblique image of Whareroa South subdivision. Approximate subject site identified with white dashed line.²⁸



Figure 13: Google Earth image from 2007 showing possible earthworks of Piripekapeka Pā (arrowed), Whareroa South subdivision visible.

²⁸ Cover image from Report on Whareroa Village Subdivision to TDC (Philips – c.1984)

7.3. SUMMARY

A review of the historic plans and aerial imagery for the current assessment did not identify any features of archaeological interest within the subject site. In the current NZAA recorded location of site T18/9 there are no features of archaeological interest shown on any of these sources.

The formal survey plans only name the Whareroa Stream and the settlement at Poukura. These plans are all relatively late with the earliest retrieved dating from the late 1800s. It might be the case that no significant occupation was evident at the mouth of the Whareroa Stream by the time these surveys were undertaken, and furthermore Piripekapeka was no longer occupied.

The sketch maps are inconsistent. Jones' map shows Poukura, Piripekapeka, and a battle site but not Whareroa, and conversely Grace's plan only annotates Whareroa Pā.

Aerial imagery does not provide evidence for archaeological sites within the subject site. The earlier images show the current bush block to be more open and therefore they offer a reasonable opportunity for identifying significant earthworks. The stated location of Piripekapeka Pā c.500-1000m to the south was examined on all of the aerial images. Modern aerial imagery provides a convincing location for earthworks where they would be expected, and after examining the same location on the earlier aerials these also suggest earthworks are present.

8. FIELDWORK

A site visit was conducted by Sian Keith on the 28th April 2020. David Forsyth²⁹ assisted with the southern side of Whareroa Stream, and Duncan McKenzie³⁰ guided the survey on the north side.

8.1. SOUTH SIDE OF WHAREROA STREAM & BRIDGE CROSSING

The bridge crossing and access road areas were inspected on the south side of the Whareroa Stream. Here the connecting road is within the Whareroa Road road reserve. This small section is within open grass and regenerating bush (Plate 1). The grass area appears to have been landscaped probably during the formation of the current subdivision. The bush section is relatively dense but accessible. A modern service pipe with associated soak pits was identified within the footprint in the bush section.

²⁹ Registered Professional Surveyor, Cheal Consultants Ltd

³⁰ A member of the iwi Trust



Plate 1: Looking north along Whareroa Road road-reserve (image from Google Earth)

The river crossing is c.1.5m deep on the southern side of the stream, this area was accessed and the stream was crossed (Plate 2). There was a similar overgrown bush environment on the north side. Due to dense blackberry growth no attempt was made to survey the steep northern cliff face below the proposed subdivision (Plate 3). It was considered that this area, being both damp and shaded by the northern cliff face would not have been a favourable location for settlement.



Plate 2: Looking north over the stream crossing



Plate 3: Looking north towards the cliffs below the proposed subdivision

The survey included the stream mouth, stream banks, lakeside reserve and lakefront environment through to Te Hape Bay to look for evidence of the former settlement. There are undulations within the reserve which may be archaeological in nature although this remains inconclusive.

Field observations of the natural landscape do suggest that the most likely siting of a kāinga would be at or close to the mouth of the stream on one or both of the lower terraces, on the southside (Plate 4). The northside does not provide a favourable environment for a settlement (Plate 5).



Plate 4: Looking west towards the lower terraces and likely siting of the kāinga.



Plate 5: Looking north-west at the mouth of the Whareroa Stream

8.2. NORTH SIDE OF WHAREROA STREAM

Both the bush block and the open grasslands were surveyed on foot. The open farmland is currently in long grass. There is no visible field evidence of archaeological activity within this section (Plate 5).



Plate 6: Looking west over the western portion of the proposed subdivision.

The bush block was surveyed in part. It is densely vegetated and much of it is difficult to access. As noted by Prince (2005) much of the topsoil has been heavily turned over by pigs (Plate 7). No archaeological features or deposits were evident.



Plate 7: Pig rooting activity in bush block.

8.3. SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

The research for this project indicates that the south side of the stream was the location for Whareroa Kāinga. The general area was inspected including the footprint for the connecting road and bridge crossing (where accessible), and the wider stream and lakeside environment. This inspection did not lead to the identification of archaeological features or deposits. The connecting road footprint is possibly set back some 40 + metres west from the likely location of the kāinga.

The research for this assessment did not lead to the identification of any specific areas on the north side of the stream to target during the field inspection. The bush block is difficult to access but it was transacted, the open land is in long grass and therefore not easy to survey. However based on the landscape and an understanding of the settlement patterns around the lake, neither areas provide a reason to suspect extensive archaeological evidence might be encountered. No evidence for archaeological activity were noted.

9. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

This report is an assessment of the impacts of the proposed Whareroa North Plan Change proposal on archaeological values. There are no statements on the cultural significance of the project area nor are the views of tangata whenua represented in this report.

Statements are made as to the location and nature of recorded archaeological sites and their archaeological values. The archaeological information is derived from both published material including the HNZPT Digital Archaeological Report Library and New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) ArchSite Database as well as information from archaeologists who have undertaken research and HNZPT authority work in this part of Lake Taupō.

Archaeological site location data should be regarded as a guide only as the locational accuracy of archaeological sites recorded in ArchSite is variable. Accuracy for some recorded sites is only to 100 m grid squares and many of these have been recalculated from earlier 100 yard coordinates which can increase the location error. Those sites that have not been recorded accurately are indicated on the ArchSite maps with a square and are only accurate to within, at best, 100 m of the actual site location. Archaeological sites that have been visited since the advent of GPS may have more accurate recorded locations. The full extent of recorded sites is often not known and the single point coordinate provided by ArchSite is often based on only the visible surface archaeological remains. This does not necessarily represent the true subsurface extent of archaeological sites as defined in the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA), as most archaeological remains lie below the ground surface.

10. DISCUSSION

10.1. SUMMARY

The Taupō archaeological landscape is dominated by lakeside settlement, often positioned in favourable locations and close to streams and rivers and with easily defensible positions. Whilst earlier evidence maybe present, most of the sites recorded appear to date from the 1700s, with evidence for sites in 1800s dominating the record probably due to preservation and visibility.

Ngāti Parekaawa are stated to have lived at Poukura, Whareroa and Piripekapeka from c.250 years ago. They had defended pā sites at Poukura and Piripekapeka and kāinga along the lakeside at the present day Poukura Marae and Whareroa South subdivision. Their settlements were attacked in the early 19th century but there was a continuation of settlement at Poukura and Whareroa after this. The main defensive pā at Piripekapeka may have been abandoned into the later 1800s as the need to have defended living areas subsided.

10.2. WHAREROA KAINGA

The closest site recorded on the NZAA database to the study area is ‘Whareroa Pā’, but this assessment has identified that there has been some confusion between the kāinga located on the south side of the Whareroa Stream and Piripekapeka Pā located on the Rangitukua hill. Additionally there has been a lack of accurate positioning of the Whareroa Kāinga.

Jones’ map dated to 1946 (Figure 8) is the only source identified that identifies Piripekapeka Pā. Jones has provided no annotation for the Whareroa settlement, despite this having been identified in other sources as an important site. Ward’s 1956 publication located the settlement of Whareroa on a map of sites occupied in the 1840-1880 period. His map lacks an illustration for the Whareroa Stream

so it is not possible to determine exactly which side he thought the settlement was on. Ward states that this was an important settlement, but he does not however provide a location for Piripekapeka Pā. This would seem unusual based on the detailed provided from Jones, Connolly and Porou (Section 5.2), who detail the location of Piripekapeka, and describe it as the main defensive pā.³¹

The first edition of Grace's book³² from 1959 is similar to Ward, and shows the settlement located at the river mouth. The portion of the map to the south was not available and so it is unclear if Grace identified Piripekapeka on his map. In his text the location of Whareroa Pā is given in only general terms as between Poukura and Te Hape. He also writes that 'the pā situated there had possibilities as a whole fleet of canoes could be sheltered in the cove'... The southern side of the Whareroa Stream is the only location where access to a sheltered cover is possible. The north side of the stream would not provide such a favourable location being above a steep and inaccessible terrace (shown most clearly on Figure 12).

Moore's point location for Whareroa Pā on the NZAA database is within the proposed connecting road on the north side of the Whareroa Stream. This is in a similar location to that provided in the first record provided in Ward (Figure 3) and subsequently by Grace (Figure 9). Suggesting that Ward's map was the origin of the current location.

Prince (2005) believed Moore had placed the site arbitrarily and concluded that the site is probably recorded in the wrong place. He concluded that it should be located where the current Whareroa South subdivision is located. Whilst Moore was likely to have been using Ward's or Grace's location when he recorded the site, neither of these have provided a clear location, so Moore could not have determined that the pā was the northern or southern banks of the Whareroa Stream.

It is likely that the historic texts often refer to the name Whareroa to mean both the kāinga and the pā, these being occupied by the same people and accessed from the same waka landing at the mouth of the Whareroa Stream.

The historic survey plans do not display any evidence for a 'Whareroa Pā', but likewise they also do not show evidence for Piripekapeka Pā. The survey plans all date from the late 1800s and it is possible that there was no clear evidence for settlements or former settlement by the time the surveyors were present.

If the settlement was, as suggested by Prince, to be in the location of Whareroa South subdivision, it is unlikely that this site can now be relocated by modern field survey techniques, as it is suspected that the landscape has been extensively modified and recontoured.

10.3. SUBJECT SITE

The historic records do not record any settlement within the subject site. The settlements are either on the Rangitukua cliff face, or at the lower lakeside at Poukura and Whareroa. The evidence strongly suggests the Whareroa settlement to have been on the south side of the stream and at or close to the lake edge. The subject site would not be favourable for a settlement location as it has no easy access to the stream, and to retreat to Piripekapeka Pā the residents would have had to scale the deeply cut stream, or the lakeside cliff. Similarly the connecting road is probably just outside of the main kāinga on the south of the stream, and within an unfavourable landscape on the northside.

³¹ Noting also that Ward has a reference for older, presumably unoccupied sites in his key, so it seems inconsistent that he failed to include it in his comprehensive study.

³² Tuwharetoa: A History of the Maori People of the Taupo District (First Edition).

Historic aerial imagery and the survey plans do not indicate the presence of archaeological sites within the subject site. There are no features which would be suggestive of a pā in the given location on ArchSite.

Approximately 60% of the subject site was surveyed by Prince in 2005. Prince accessed the bush block to the east utilising the available tracks. It is not clear how extensive this survey was through the current footprint. Prince did not identify the presence of archaeological features or deposits during his survey. Similarly the current survey did not lead to the identification of any archaeological evidence across the proposed footprint, nor within the wider reserve and lakeside environment.

The subject site is between the known settlements of Poukura and Whareroa/ Piripekapeka. The gardens associated with settlements in the general area are recorded as below the Rangitukua hill. It is possible that gardens were once established on the subject site, and that resources were gathered here by the inhabitants of the pa and kāinga. Hochstetter described the plantations on the plains as 'scanty' observing that the lower river flats were favoured better. Gardening activities are likely to have left only minimal archaeological evidence which might include tools lost or abandoned, fire features, and possibly storage pits.

11. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER VALUES

11.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES

There are currently no known archaeological values associated with the subject site. Should archaeological evidence be present it is likely to be evidence for horticultural activity such as kumara growing and fern root harvesting, and may include features such as fire places and storage pits.

12. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

12.1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

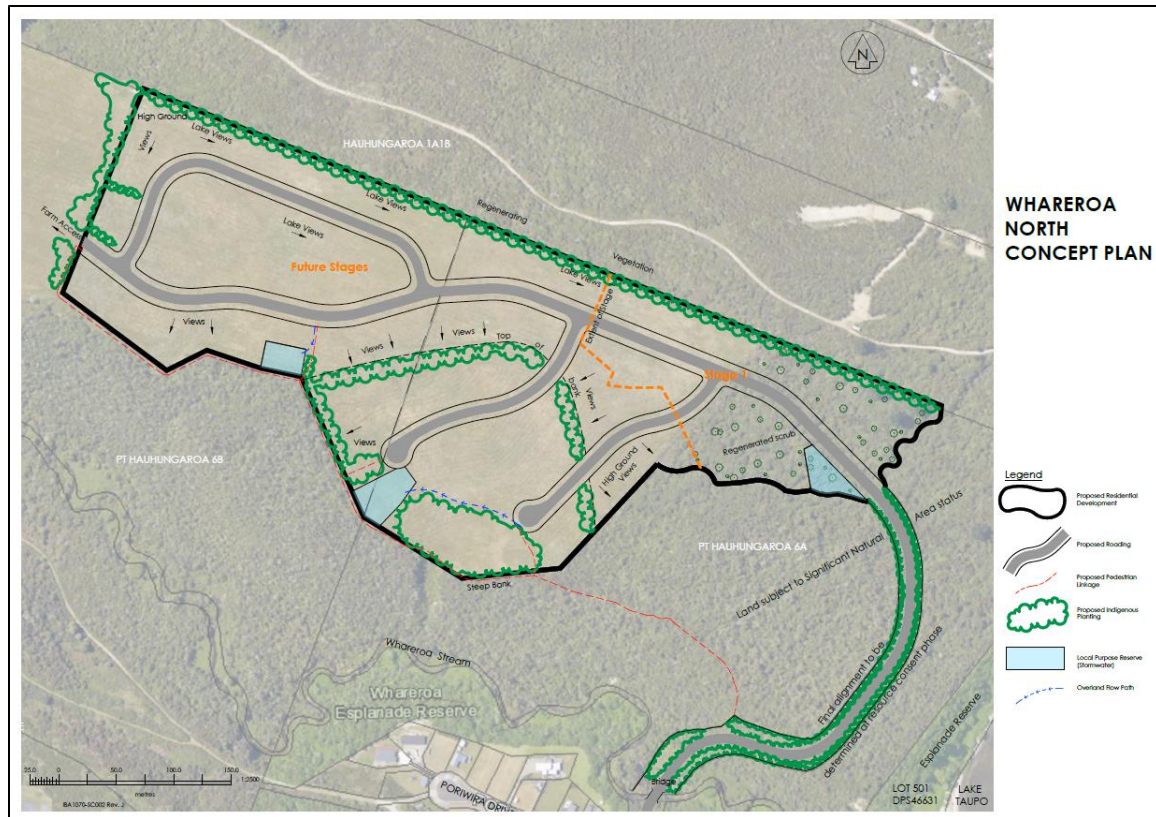


Figure 10: Outline Development Plan

The site is above the Whareroa Stream and vegetated escarpment immediately north of Whareroa Village and separated from Lake Taupō (to the east) by an Esplanade Reserve. Māori land blocks and Poukura Marae are to the immediate north, and Whareroa Station (part of which is included in the subdivision) is on Māori land to the west. The Whareroa North Concept Plan is provided in Figure 10.

The key outcomes of the subdivision design include:

- Provide pedestrian and roading connection with the existing village of Whareroa to the immediate south;
- Arrest existing erosion at low points along escarpment edge;
- Reflect the exercise of kaitiakitanga and on-going cultural connection by the landowners through approach to stormwater management, land tenure options, proximity to Poukura Marae, and the protection of indigenous values associated with the site and surrounding area;
- Form a subdivision with:
 - A maximum of 160 residential lots;

- Residential lot sizes between 500 sq m and 1,100 sq m;
- Vegetation to integrate with the surrounding landscape and reduce the visual and amenity effects when viewed from Lake Taupō and the existing Whareroa Village.

The subdivision will be developed in the following stages:

- Preliminary Stage to inform the detailed subdivision design process various site investigation and pre-design work will be undertaken.
 - This will include geotechnical, ecological, landscape, and archaeological site investigations.
 - Geotechnical site investigation work, involving on-site geotechnical drilling, testing and investigation, includes within the vegetated escarpment (necessitating vegetation removal and tracking within SNA062 for access to and clearance of the investigation sites).
 - Archaeological field inspection will be undertaken in accordance with the current report.
- Stage One: Installation of infrastructure as identified on the concept plan including;
 - bridging the Whareroa Stream,
 - construction of the access road to the elevated residential land,
 - development of the stormwater management areas.
 - Stage 1 includes land zoned “Residential Environment” (where residential lots are proposed) and “Rural Environment” (where provision of access, bridging of the Whareroa Stream, and associated earthworks and removal of indigenous vegetation is proposed).
 - Stage 1 will be the subject of a resource consent application to TDC and WRC.
- Stage Two and subsequent stages to completion.
 - The balance of the subdivision will be developed progressively in stages and will be determined by detailed design and demand.

12.2. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Based on the current evidence, there will be no known effects on archaeological values as a result of the proposal.

NZAA site T18/9 has been recorded in the wrong place, and the site record appears to combine evidence for both the kāinga on the south side of the Whareroa Stream and Piripekapeka Pā on the Rangitukua cliff.

Whareroa road reserve probably passes 40m+ to the west of the Whareroa Kāinga. There is a minor to moderate chance of identifying archaeological material associated with this settlement within the road reserve portion of the development.

The proposed subdivision site is located between the known settlements of Poukura and Whareroa/ Piripekapeka and there remains limited potential that subsurface evidence related to these settlements is present. This is likely to be evidence for horticultural activities. Prince (2005) identified no archaeological features or deposits during his inspection, and none were noted during the current field inspection.

Prince recommended that, because of the density of vegetation adjacent to the lake scarp which significantly restricted inspection of the bush block, that this area be re-inspected by an archaeologist following removal of vegetation to determine whether archaeological features/deposits exist. Prince's conclusions are supported in this assessment.

13. CONSULTATION

Section 10 of the Plan Change application explains that consultation with local hapu (Ngāti Parekaawa of Poukura Marae) and iwi (Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board) has been undertaken and both have provided supportive correspondence which is included in Appendix 9 of the application. Further, the applicant themselves are tangata whenua of this land.

14. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made by Prince (2005) are supported in this assessment and are incorporated into the following recommendations:

1. There are no alterations to the current proposal based on known archaeological values.
2. An archaeological authority be sought from Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga to manage the risk of encountering intact archaeology on the south side of the Whareroa Stream.
3. A field inspection should be undertaken of the connecting road and bush areas to the east of the development as part of the preliminary stages outlined above:
 - 3.1. Specifically following the vegetation removal and prior to earthworks (e.g. track formation).
 - 3.2. If archaeological material is identified, or there is reasonable cause to assume that archaeological material will be present, then an application to HNZPT for an archaeological authority should be submitted.
 - 3.3. If no archaeological evidence is uncovered the earthworks to install services and infrastructure and to form the subdivision should be undertaken under the provisions of an ADP. To this end: -
 - 3.3.1. if sub-surface archaeological evidence (shell midden, hangi, storage pits, etc) be unearthed during construction, work should cease in the immediate vicinity of the remains and HNZPT should be contacted.

- 3.3.2. if koiwi (human remains) be exposed during development, work should cease in the immediate vicinity and the tangata whenua and HNZPT should be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
4. Site T18/9 should be relocated to the south side of the Whareroa Stream on ArchSite
5. The formal recording on ArchSite of Piripekapeka Pā should be the subject of a discussion with tangata whenua.

15. REFERENCES

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16. APPENDIX

NZAA Site Record Form



ARCH SITE
archaeological site
recording scheme

Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: T18/9

SITE TYPE: Pa

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

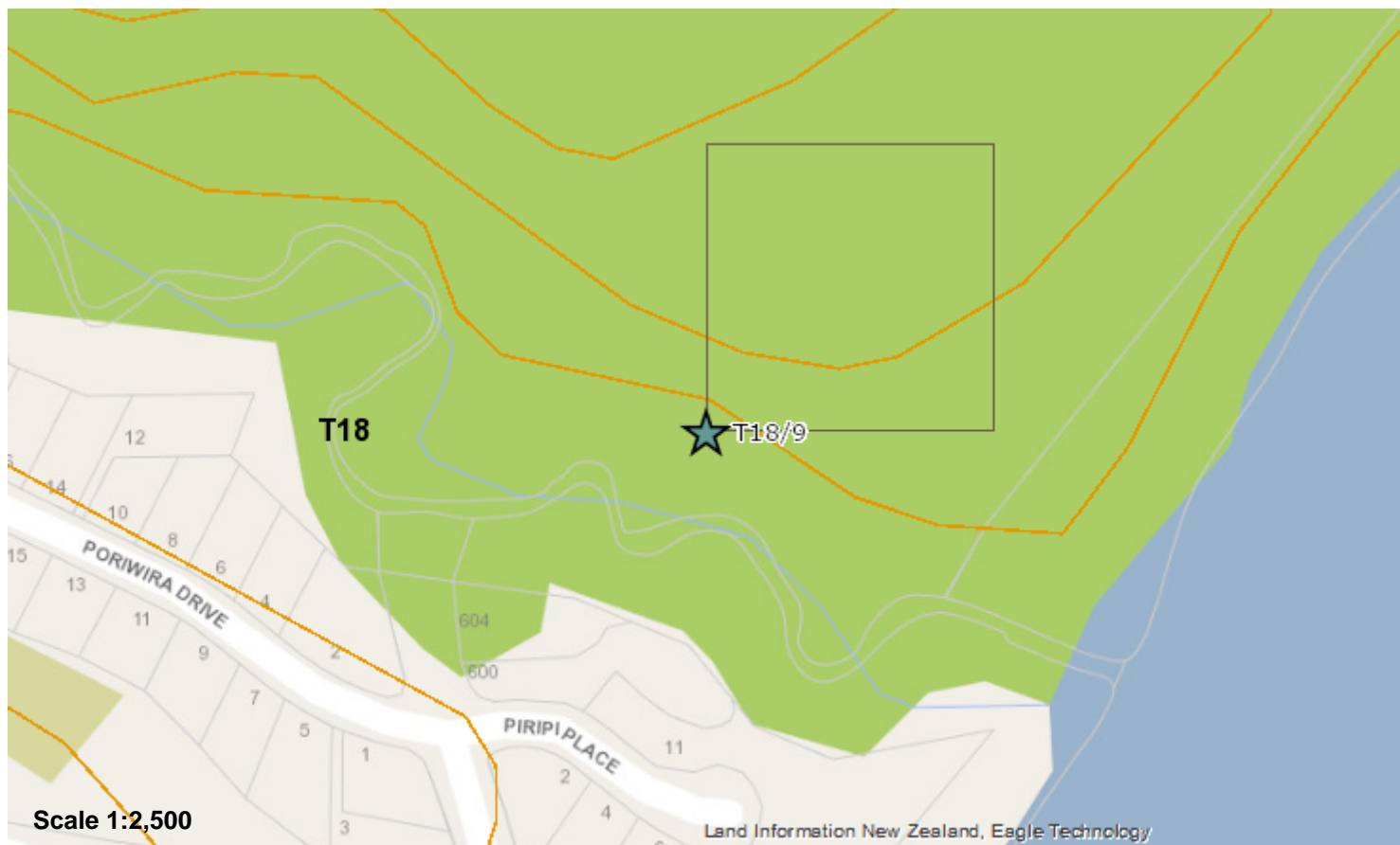
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1841318

Northing: 5695274

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N102/53

METRIC SITE NUMBER: T18/9



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PA

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: T18/9
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: T18/9
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AD AR -- DD AA 67

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number N102 Map name Tokaanu Map edition 1st Grid Reference 267 170</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N102/53 SITE NAME: MAORI WHAREROA OTHER SITE TYPE P A E326700 N417000</p>
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site On the cliff face above the shore line at S.W. end lake Taupo and between Poukura and Te Hape bay.</p>	
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Not yet known</p>	
<p>3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i></p>	
<p>4. Owner ? Address</p>	<p>Tenant/Manager Address</p>
<p>Attitude</p>	<p>Attitude</p>
<p>5. Methods and equipment used Yet to survey Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded</p>	
<p>6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.</p>	<p>Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</p>
<p>7. Reported by K.W. Moore Address</p>	<p>Filekeeper K.W. Moore</p>
<p>Date</p>	<p>Date Sept 1977</p>

