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Archaeological Interpretation
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Research undertaken by:

Christine Barnett, Archaeologist and Heritage Researcher.
I have worked in historic, archaeological and environmental interpretation for 25 years, 15 of those years based out of Martinborough. Recently I was involved in Ngati Kahungunu Treaty Settlement Research for Sites of Significance [2014]. As a consultant archaeologist I am regularly required to determine the presence and location of archaeological and historic sites, recorded and unrecorded. In this capacity I have identified many sites of significance such as pa, kainga, cultivations etc. While investigating the presence of archaeological sites I have also had experience identifying and recording artefacts and taonga in-situ and in public and private collections.
My qualifications include a Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) in Archaeology from Otago University. I am a registered member of the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA).
Contents:

1. Archaeological site recording: Recorded and unrecorded sites.
2. Historic sites.
3. Traditional trails and artefacts.
4. The significance of all the historic and archaeological sites.
5. Archaeological site information within the five preferred scheme areas.
6. Legislation in New Zealand with regard to archaeological sites.
1. **Archaeological site recording**: Recorded and unrecorded sites.

The vast majority of recorded archaeological sites in New Zealand have been entered into ArchSite an online database that is the national inventory of archaeological sites. ArchSite uses GIS (Geographic Information System) technology to manage and display information on maps. Information from Archsite is used for research, site management and protection. There are currently over 60,000 sites in ArchSite. (http://www.archsite.org.nz/)
There are only a few recorded archaeological sites in the inland Wairarapa on Archsite. This is due to the lack of formal scientific surveys such as the survey that was undertaken in the Palliser Bay area by the University of Otago Archaeology Department in the late 1970’s. However there are many informally recorded sites to draw on, derived from the work of local amateur ethnographer Keith Cairns as well as from the work of archaeologist Bruce McFadgen. Keith Cairns was a Masterton resident with an active interest in Maori history. As McFadgen (2003:8) notes, very little of the information Cairns collected was passed to the NZAA Site Recording scheme which provided the data for Archsite. McFadgen (2003:8) notes that in the early 1960s, Cairns had written to nearly every farmer in the Wairarapa Valley asking for information about old Maori sites on their land and had received a large number of replies. Cairns had endeavoured then to visit a number of the sites and give them a location (Cairns 1961 reported by McFadgen [2003:8]). Not all sites, however, were visited and many are located according to a landowner’s name and a road or a river, so it is difficult to pinpoint their location on a map without more information (McFadgen 2003: Appendix 1, Table A1.2). About half the records would be of this sort, but even in this form they are enough to indicate Maori occupation of areas such as the district around Eketahuna and Pahiatua where few other field records currently exist.

2. Historic sites:

There are a number of historic colonial sites which are technically archaeological sites (pre-1900) such as farms and townships within the five preferred scheme areas and the Indicative Irrigable areas. The Wairarapa was settled from very early on in terms of European settlement. Even before the settlement of Masterton and Greytown in 1853/54 there were station holders who had entered into leases with local Maori, establishing homesteads etc. Most of these colonial historic sites are not recorded on Archsite, the Wairarapa Combined District Plan or on the Heritage NZ List (http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list). Therefore a true appreciation of actual number of historic sites within the five preferred scheme areas and the Indicative Irrigable areas is not actually fully known.
Example of the limited information on historic sites (Heritage NZ list) in four towns of the Wairarapa.
3. Traditional trails and artefacts:

Further information regarding archaeological sites such as traditional trails and artefacts found on them has been recorded by European trampers such as P. Barton and Leslie Adkins, a Horowhenua farmer with a passion for geology, archaeology and ethnology.

There are nine trails across the Tararua Range identified by Barton.
   i. via Turakirae Head
   ii. along Abbots and Rimutaka streams
   iii. over Mt Hector and Mt Alpha over Arete and Waiopahu
   iv. over peak ‘N’ and Taramea
   v. the Kaihinu or Tokomaru trail across Baber’s saddle
   vi. the Tirohanga trail across Awarua
   vii. Pahiatua trail.

Archaeological remains found along these trails include adzes, obsidian flakes, a sperm whale tooth, a chert or flint knife, a pigeon trough, an old whare and earth ovens.

The stream valleys in the Wairarapa often lead to trails over the Tararua Range by which iwi accessed the west coast (Kapiti/Horowhenua). And west coast iwi would also used these trails to access inland Wairarapa. Maori trails across the Tararua ranges between the Wairarapa and the west coast were used for food gathering, mahinga kai, tribal movement and probably also for trade.
Distribution of archaeological sites in the Wairarapa region, and nine tracks across or around the Tararua Ranges (from McFadgen 2003: Figure 2)
4. The significance of all the historic and archaeological sites:

A thorough assessment of the number and the significance of all the historic and archaeological sites present within the five preferred scheme areas and the Indicative Irrigation Areas [be they recorded and unrecorded] is probably of a much larger scope than the present project. However a general assessment on the known historic and archaeological information can be made but it will only reflect the current state of knowledge.

The following table provides general details and an assessment of the significance of the recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites known to the author of this report.

There may be other information on historic sites in process with the Heritage NZ List researchers that is unavailable for this report at this time. Further research time on specific areas may reveal more historic information.
### Archaeological site information within the five preferred scheme areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>Cultural Value (noted in CVA)</th>
<th>Recorded archaeological / historic sites</th>
<th>Road closest</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>MCA Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tividale</td>
<td>Tauweru River &amp; Mangapurupuru Stream</td>
<td>yes - Tauweru</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tauweru River &amp; Mangapurupuru Stream - waka transportation and mahinga kai trails</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>White Rock Rd</td>
<td>confluence of Makara/ Mangapari</td>
<td>yes - Huangarua</td>
<td>S27/43 Pit/Terrace NZTM 2000 1807616 5425268</td>
<td>north at Hautotara on White Rock Rd.</td>
<td>Location of historic European farming and Maori archaeological site. Nga waka a Kupe to the west.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Te Mara</td>
<td>Te Mara Stm</td>
<td>Ruamahanga River - yes. Very significant</td>
<td>S25 (NZMG 1949) 2729620 6040390 Keith Cairns</td>
<td>Kiriwhakapapa Rd</td>
<td>The Ruamahunga River system was a key transportation highway for Maori. The number of strategic pa and occupation sites attest to this significance. Tributaries such as the Te Mara Stream would have been used for travel by waka and gathering /hunting - mahinga kai and access to the highly significant Ruamahunga. The stream valleys in this area often lead to trails over the Tararua Range by which iwi accessed the west coast. And west coast iwi would access inland Wairarapa. Maori trails across the Tararua ranges between the Wairarapa and the west coast were used for food gathering, tribal movement and probably</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>SH2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SH2</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location (north or south)</td>
<td>Creek and Stream Beds</td>
<td>Known Archaeological Site</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Wakamoekau (northern)</td>
<td>Wakamoekau Ck &amp; Black Creek</td>
<td>Pa T26 Te Keakea (NZMG 1949) 2730430 6036890 Keith Cairns</td>
<td>The known archaeological site is north of the storage area, above the Mikimiki Stream. Creeks and stream beds were used as assess ways through to the Tararua Range and foothills to the Wairarapa valley floor. Waka transportation and mahinga kai trails.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Black Creek (southern)</td>
<td>Black Creek &amp; Wakamoekau Ck</td>
<td>Pa T26 Te Keakea (NZMG 1949) 2730430 6036890 Keith Cairns</td>
<td>The known archaeological site is north of the storage area, above the Mikimiki Stream. Creeks and stream beds were used as assess ways through to the Tararua Range and foothills to the Wairarapa valley floor. Waka transportation and mahinga kai trails.</td>
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<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Mangatarere</td>
<td>Mangatarere Stm, Waiohine</td>
<td>S26/2 Pa Punanga NZTM 2000 1808484</td>
<td>The known archaeological site is north of the storage area on the Atiwhakatu Stream. Steam valleys were used as assess ways through to the Tararua Range and foothills to the Wairarapa.</td>
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valley floor. Waka transportation and mahinga kai trails.
5. Legislation in New Zealand with regard to archaeological sites:

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).

Heritage New Zealand administers the HNZPTA. It contains a consent (authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as:

Any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:

a. Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
b. Provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

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

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or included in the Heritage New Zealand List,
- 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.

Heritage New Zealand also maintains the New Zealand Heritage List/Rarangi Korero of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tupuna, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas. The List can include archaeological sites. Its purpose is to inform members of the public about such places.