Archaeological Assessment:
Harakeke 2015 Ltd Property, Tasman

Report Prepared for Harakeke 2015 Ltd
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by
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1.0 Introduction

Harakeke 2015 Ltd owns a large property in Tasman contained within a large number of separate titles. The property is either side of Aporo Road (previously the Coastal Highway) in western Tasman Bay. It is currently in pasture.

![Figure 1: Location of Harakeke 2015 Ltd Property.](image)

Harakeke 2015 Ltd has asked for an assessment of the property’s archaeological values and consideration of the impact of a subdivision on those values. This report provides such an assessment. The report deals only with archaeological values. It does not consider places of significance to Maori besides these. Cultural issues are the province of Maori. Consultation with Maori regarding cultural places and values is recommended. I understand this is occurring.
2.0 General Context of the Property

The Harakeke 2015 Ltd property is situated in western Tasman Bay with Ruby Bay to the south and Tasman to the north. It is situated either side of Aporo Road. The larger portion of the property is on the west side of the road between Horton Road and Marriages Road. A smaller section is between Aporo Road and the Moutere Bluffs.

The property consists of slight to rolling hills of Moutere Gravel (clay-bound gravels) covered with a thin layer of topsoil (Mapua sandy loam). This has been described as “Shallow, sandy, easily erodible loam with deep, heavy, leached clay subsoil and impeded drainage. Derived from underlying strongly weathered sedimentary gravels. Low fertility but good moisture-holding ability. Not drought-prone.”¹ There is a narrow strip of fluvial deposits along the Aporo Stream² valley.

Aporo Stream runs alongside Marriages Road and then down the west side of Aporo Road. There is a flat, swampy area next to Marriages Road (south of the intersection with Mamaku Road). A small side stream enters from Permin Road. To the west of Aporo Road small spurs lead from the stream valley towards the interior.

The Moutere Bluffs are high, steep and crumbly. The section along the front of the property has no natural access to the beach below. A large part was re-contoured in ca.2002 to form a gentler slope down to the beach.

The pre-European vegetation of the area was podocarp - mixed beech forest, coastal shrublands, and swamp forest in gullies and hollows and on gentle toe-slopes.³

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² No formal name was found for the stream. Various names have been used in historical sources including Aporo and Tasman.
The Harakeke 2015 Ltd property has had over 100 years of land modification. The land east of Aporo Road has been disked (except for the south west corner) and some re-contouring has also occurred. It is in pasture with small isolated vegetation patches, particularly along the Bluffs. Previously the land was in orchard and *Pinus radiata* (pine). There are still buildings, farm tracks and irrigation ponds. The area west of Aporo Road has more a mixture of use. There are a number of houses and workers baches, irrigation ponds, tracks and pasture. Some of the area has been disked and re-contoured (i.e. along the side of Aporo Road). New planting has been carried out either side of Aporo stream.

3.0 Archaeological Context

There is one archaeological site recorded on the property, N27/75 Pa (Te Pa Pa) that is on the edge of the Moutere Bluffs. There are other recorded sites nearby.

The land adjacent to the Moutere Bluffs was included in an intensive archaeological study of the Motueka region by Aidan Challis in the mid 1970s. The Moutere Bluff sites on the NZ Archaeological Association site record file were initially recorded by Challis. Challis also recorded a large number of sites around the Moutere Inlet and along the Kina Peninsula, and to the south in Ruby Bay and Mapua. Athol Anderson also recorded and investigated sites in the wider area for his MA thesis on back-beach deposits around Tasman Bay. Steve Bagley included Moutere Bluffs in the Tasman Bay Coastal Archaeological Survey and Site Registration project in 1984/85. Moutere Bluffs was re-examined to a limited extent by Debbie Foster and Reg Nichol in 1991 as part of a survey of the Motueka Coast. Foster has also more recently carried out an archaeological

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4 Personal Comment M. Dwyer, Farm Manager, 23/9/2014.
5 New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record Number
6 Challis 1978.
7 Anderson 1966.
8 Bagley 1985.
9 Nichol & Foster 1991.
assessment of the Baigent Memorial Domain, Kina Peninsula for a subdivision proposal\textsuperscript{10}.

Moira Jackson has recently completed a thesis on early historic Maori settlement patterns Te Tau Ihu o te Waka a Maui (Top of the South)\textsuperscript{11}. She studied where people were recorded as residing and how they used the landscape during the period 1770 to 1860. Jackson used historical maps and charts augmented with archaeological, historical and ethnographic information such as reports commissioned by iwi. This work includes the Moutere district and provides an excellent summary of all the historical data.

I have carried out three archaeological assessments of the Moutere Bluffs since 2000\textsubscript{2}, covering the coast from just north of the subject property to the golf course. I have carried out further work at Kina Peninsula to the north, around the Moutere Inlet, for the Ruby Bay Bypass and south at McKee Domain and Ruby Bay. I checked many of the sites in the area for the 2003 NZ Archaeological Association site upgrade project.

The Harakeke 2015 Ltd property has been the subject of two previous pieces of archaeological work. In 2002 Amos Stafford, iwi monitor, and I monitored the removal of pine from Te Pa Pa (N27/74) under NZHPT authority 2002/170. The pa was undamaged by the work. In 2009 10.64 ha to the immediate south of the property was subdivided into five residential allotments (the Cherry Hill subdivision). These are between the cliffs and Aporo Road and adjacent to Te Pa Pa. The Harakeke 2015 Ltd property was partly included in the subdivision initial site assessment. Significant earthmoving for the subdivision had already occurred on the property prior to the site visit. No archaeological material was found within the disturbed areas or elsewhere within the subdivision or in the near vicinity. It is my understanding that an iwi monitor monitored further earthworks. The iwi monitor also examined spoil heaps for taonga. It is believed that the iwi monitor found no archaeological or cultural material.

\textsuperscript{10} Foster 2010.
\textsuperscript{11} Jackson 2014.
Previous archaeological and historical research suggests that Maori settlement in the Moutere sub-region, with its infertile Moutere clay soil, was generally sparse. The interior region was used primarily as a resource gathering area, a through route, and a refuge in times of trouble. Recorded sites are generally associated with transitory activity, for example, isolated artefact / taonga findspots, or refuges. Interesting, a Tasman resident, Barry James, told me in 2007 about a promontory surrounded by swamp on the old family farm at Williams Road (to the north of the subject property). A number of adzes have been found on the promontory over the years. I have found no other reference to this site.

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12 Telephone conversation with Barry James 1/7/2007 as part of the Ruby Bay Bypass project (Young 2007).
Maori settlement was concentrated along the coast. The Moutere Inlet, Kina Peninsula, Ruby Bay and Mapua all have evidence of relatively dense and long-standing Maori occupation. These places have sheltered canoe routes, landings and campsites. There was easy access to various estuarine, river and marine resources as well as to wetlands, different forest zones and land able to be cultivated.

Aporo Stream was likely to have been used to access the interior from the Moutere Inlet. It would have allowed access to forest resources such as mature trees and food as well as providing the start of a through route. Tom Kroos, ecologist, believes that the stream would have been navigable as far as about the Jester Café, downstream of the subject property.\(^\text{13}\)

The Moutere Bluffs lie between the more favourable settlement areas of Moutere Inlet / Kina Peninsula and Mapua / Ruby Bay. The land at the top of the Moutere Bluffs has restricted access to the sea or to the estuary. The soil is infertile. It was a far less appealing settlement area and consequently archaeological evidence is relatively sparse. At the northern end of the cliffs near the Moutere Inlet, and where the cliffs are lower (about 26 m high), is N27/71 midden, which is recorded at the top and base of the cliffs. N27/161 is a possible modified soil (at a low point of the cliffs). To the south next to the Tasman Memorial Domain is N27/72, a greenstone adze findspot possibly associated with a burial, and the adjacent N27/73 pa / ovens / artefacts. Again the cliffs are lower here.

The pa N27/73 is situated on a natural promontory. It is known locally, by Challis and on the site record form as Te Mamaku Pa. It is also called that by Taylor (2012) and Tiakina te Taiao (2007). The pa is associated with Ngati Tumatakokiri and Ngati Apa.\(^\text{14}\) A large number of Ngati Tumatakokiri and Ngati Apa were gathered at the pa for a

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\(^\text{13}\) Personal comment 17/12/2014.

\(^\text{14}\) Mitchell 2008:71; Taylor 2012.
fishing expedition when it was attacked by Ngati Rarua, Ngati Tama and Te Atiawa\textsuperscript{15}. Taylor clarifies that this was during the 1829 migration known as Te Heke Niho Mango (the migration of the shark tooth)\textsuperscript{16}. A running fight extended from Te Mamaku into Lower Moutere and along the shores of the Moutere Inlet\textsuperscript{17}. Associated artefacts also suggest that Te Mamaku was occupied in later prehistory\textsuperscript{18}.

N27/74 Pa is recorded over 2 km to the south of N27/73. N27/74 is within the subject property. Both Taylor (2012) and Tiakina te Taiao (2007) name this pa as Te Pa Pa. The pa is registered by Heritage NZ (#5864) and scheduled on the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TDC13005). The pa was originally recorded as an archaeological site by Challis in 1976. It is on a natural promontory edged by steep ravines and approximately 60 m high cliffs. A small area is defended by a transverse ditch (0.7 m deep by 4 m wide in 1976) and bank (0.6 m high by 5 m wide). Challis noted a narrow causeway across the ditch and a break in the bank at the extreme western end, which would have allowed entry into the pa. Challis saw the start of a very steep track from the eastern end of the ditch down the cliff face to the beach. This was not seen in 2002 or 2014. The defended area contains a number of terraces, presumably for houses and cooking shelters, as well as possible bin pits (up to 2 m across). The larger terraces were 7 m to 8 m long and the smaller ones 4 m to 5 m long. There were also some larger levelled areas 10 m to 14 m long. No features have been recorded outside the defences. Challis found water in the western ditch terminal and saw running water down the western ravine.

\textsuperscript{15} Jackson 2014:239; Taylor 2012.
\textsuperscript{16} Taylor 2012.
\textsuperscript{17} Tiakina te Taiao 2007:35.
\textsuperscript{18} Challis 1978:23; NZAA Site Record Form N27/74 Pa.
Figure 3: Te Pa Pa. Challis 1978:11.

Features marked “1” were interpreted by Challis as bin pits; “2” house terraces; and “3” possible cooking shelters \(^{19}\). The other terraces were thought to also be house terraces. These descriptions are based on surface evidence and remain unproven.

Approximately 500 m to the south of Te Pa Pa, and about 400 m south of the subject property, is N27/75 midden / ovens. The site was recorded by Challis from hearsay. It appears from the site record form that oven stones and pipi shells were found at the base of the cliffs. Not far away is N27/76, which records the site of burials, and associated artefacts found in a gully, perhaps in caves. Again the site was recorded from hearsay. Challis could find no trace of either site in 1976. Access to these two sites was refused by the landowner during the NZ Archaeological Association site upgrade project in 2003.

\(^{19}\) Challis 1978: 35, 39.
The last site along the cliffs is N27/77 ovens that Challis recorded from hearsay as being above the McKee Domain just north of the look out. This is right at the southern end of the Moutere Bluffs. No evidence was found in the area when in 2002 I monitored work for a new water tank.

4.0 Historical Context

Tasman was first called Moutere Bluffs then White Bluffs. It became Aporo in 1912 before finally becoming Tasman in 1916. It is unclear when the first settlement occurred at Tasman, perhaps from the 1850s – 1860s, perhaps slightly later. Titles to land in Tasman changed frequently with many absentee owners. Initially land was cleared for sheep but as this proved generally unsuccessful much of the land reverted back to manuka, bracken, fern and gorse. A deep drain was said to been dug through the grassy flats of Tasman Valley in the late nineteenth century. The drain is shown on a ca.1911-1915 plan of the third Tasman Fruit Lands subdivision.

In 1908 the appearance of Tasman changed dramatically with the establishment of the first apple orchards. The Tasman district and township grew at a rapid rate and the hills were soon covered in orchards. By 1911 there was a road between Motueka and Tasman. Prior to this the state of the roads in the Moutere Hills was such that coastal transport was much easier. Much of the change was at the instigation of the landowner and orchardist Arthur McKee and his orchard supervisor Fred Nottage. After buying up large blocks of land in Moutere Hills – Tasman, McKee (as part of Tasman Fruit Lands Ltd) subdivided the land into orchards, which he sold off in three stages between 1910 and ca.1916. Although the emphasis of the subdivided land was on growing apples, tobacco and berries were also planted. McKee also promoted the planting of pine on the land unsuitable for orchards (in some cases after unsuccessful blocks were ripped up). The trees supplied the wood needed for apple boxes.

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21 Wells 1990:22.
The subject property was part of the Tasman Fuit Lands subdivisions. The plan of the third subdivision shows that much of the property had been part of the first (or perhaps second) subdivision and was already in orchard. On the corner of Horton and Aporo Road was Mr T. Horton’s Orchard with his experimental orchard next to Aporo Road. Mr Kirks next to Mamaku Road is shown among unlabelled sections. Between Mamaku and Marriages Roads were the orchards of His Honour Mr Justice Chapman, Mr Hallam, Mr Harris and Mr Andrews. On the east side of Aporo Road were three sections and the orchards of Mr Decks and Mr Cleland. Some of these owners would have been absentee investors. The current roads (with the exception of the very recent ones) are also shown on the plan although many were not formed until slightly later.

The plan of the third subdivision also shows historic drains. One of these channelled water from the Mamaku Road wetlands. It flowed along Mamaku Road then north across the Tasman Fruitland Subdivision lots until it joined the Aporo Stream forming an “Arterial Drain” along the west side of the main road. The ditches were originally dug in the mid to late nineteenth century to drain swampy land.
Figure 4: Plan of the Tasman Fuit Lands Subdivision (reproduced from Mackay 2008:26 & courtesy of Rush family). Approximate property boundaries overlaid in red.
Forestry, grazing and lifestyle blocks gradually replaced the orchards. Certainly by 1976, when Challis visited the eastern side of the subject property, it was still orchard with a strip of pines along the cliff edge. Google Earth images from 2003 show the extensive changes to the landscape that was occurring at that time. Among the remnant orchards and pasture are large areas of recent re-contouring and surface clearing. This is particularly noticeable along the Moutere Bluff edge, on the eastern side of Aporo Road and next to Horton Road. The pines have been removed.

Figure 5: The eastern part of the subject property.

Figure 6: The western part of the subject property.
5.0 Site Visit

The property was visited on 23 September 2014. The farm manager Mark Dwyer was available to assist with the visit and provide information about recent site history. The first part of the site visit was attended by an iwi monitor, John Katene, who then had to leave to attend a tangi. Mr Katene was able to participate in the initial discussion, inspection of part of the Aporo Stream edge and the upper edge of the bluffs, and a visit to Te Pa Pa. He was showed the property boundaries on the plans and had them pointed out from Aporo Road and from the Bluffs.

Figure 7: The edge of the Moutere Bluffs (looking south; taken from just north of Te Pa Pa).
Figure 8: The edge of the Moutere Bluffs (looking north).

The archaeological assessment concentrated on the areas of most sensitivity, namely the pa, the coastal edge (the top of the Bluffs and the beach below) and the stream margins. These areas were all inspected by foot. Visibility was generally good as the areas had been recently disked or cleared of vegetation. The cliff section was viewed from above and below (in case erosion had revealed archaeological material). The crumbling face of the Bluffs was partly covered in vegetation. The remainder of the property was visited by car. The boundaries were driven with excursions by vehicle and foot to points of interest in the interior. This approach was justified for the western part of the property and the eastern section adjacent to Aporo Road due to the reduced likelihood of surface features or material, the size of the property, the degree of modification (particularly to the eastern side), the grass cover and presence of buildings and associated gardens.
Figure 9: Aporo Stream next to Aporo Road (2014).
Figure 10: Panorama of the western part of the Harakeke 2015 Ltd property from the eastern side of Aporo Road. The first photographs show the earthworked land on the eastern side of the property in the foreground. The last section has the line of the historic drain crossing mid photograph from left to right (shown in red).
Two subsequent visits were made to the property to look for remains of the nineteenth century drainage system and inspect the area adjacent to the stream. These visits were made 5 & 9 March 2015.

6.0 Results

No archaeological material was found on the Harakeke 2015 Ltd property other than the already recorded features of Te Pa Pa. The historic drains were also located.

Te Pa Pa was inspected. It is a beautifully preserved small, cliff top defence. Contrary to local gossip, the pa was not damaged during the 2002 removal of pines from within the defences nor by the recent Cherry Hills subdivision. The defensive ditch is still as recorded by Challis in the 1970s with some additional natural infilling and erosion. The internal features are no longer visible due to the ground cover but it is expected that they are also the same as recorded. There has been recent hand clearance of vegetation including the removal of wilding pines. Mr Dwyer confirmed that no machinery has been on the site. He is aware of that prohibition and has made it clear to his staff and contractors.

Living and gardening areas are well documented as often extending outside the defended area of a pa. The large flat area immediately outside the pa defences was walked over in 2002, 2009 and again in 2014. The area has been disked and partly earthworked. No archaeological evidence was found during any of the visits.
Figure 11: Te Pa Pa from the beach (2014).

Figure 12: The interior of Te Pa Pa (2014).
Figure 13: The ditch and bank from the southern side of the pa (2014).

The historic drainage system that flows across the Harakeke 2015 Ltd property is still predominantly intact as a functional watercourse. The Mamaku Stream / Drain flows alongside Mamaku Road. A tributary diverts north following the route of the historic drain. The drain has a “U” shaped profile and is about 1 m wide at the base and 1.5 m to 2 m deep. It flows along the toe of the hill and to the east of the farm buildings. The historic plan shows the Mamaku Drain joining up with Aporo Stream before becoming one channel called the Arterial Drain. This area has been recently been re-contoured and root raked. The channels have been reconfigured and the area has no resemblance to the historic plan.
Figure 14: The drain to the north of Mamaku Road (looking north). March 2015.

Figure 15: The Mamaku Drain north of the farm buildings and south of the confluence with Aporo Stream. March 2015.
Figure 17: 2013 image with the approximate line of the historic drains superimposed. The solid line signifies drain is present (although in a modified form), and the dotted line is where the drain is missing.

www.topofthesouthmaps.co.nz
Figure 16: Aporo Stream in the area where the Arterial Drain used to flow.

The recently root raked and re-contoured area next to Aporo Stream was briefly walked through. The stream banks were checked (some areas were obscured by vegetation). No archaeological material was found.

7.0 Assessment of Values

There is one recorded archaeological site on the property, N27/74 Te Pa Pa. There is also evidence of a nineteenth century drainage system.

N27/74 Te Pa Pa is on the edge of the steep cliffs in the southeast corner of the property. It is likely that Te Pa Pa was used as a defended retreat in times of war or invasion. It is believed unlikely that there was long term occupation of the area centred on the pa, or that it was part of a seasonal round. As outlined above, the conditions would have been unfavourable for that kind of use. However, during this and previous site visits settlement outside the pa defences was not ruled out. No evidence of any archaeological
material was found along the cliffs in the vicinity of the pa or immediately inland. This is suggestive but not definitive.

There is no definite evidence of an occupation period for Te Pa Pa. Jackson found mention of the pa in Armstrong\(^{23}\) which states that the pa was the site of a battle between Kurahapo iwi and the Tainui – Taranaki taua (who were the victors)\(^{24}\). No reference to the pa was found in other accounts of the taua such as Mitchell 2004 and Taylor 2012, or in Clark 1999\(^{25}\) and Gillingham 2000\(^{26}\). Challis had a clear surface view of the internal features in 1976. He suggests that the proximity of two terraces suggests two phases of building\(^{27}\). It is likely that the pa was used sporadically over a long period of time.

Te Pa Pa is very well preserved notwithstanding at least two efforts at removing pine trees from the site (pre-1976 and 2002). It is one of only two recorded pa in the Moutere District. The other pa, Te Mamaku, is partly damaged by residential development. Te Pa Pa is an excellent example of a fortified promontory pa and regionally significant for archaeological and cultural reasons.

The nineteenth century drains were originally dug mid to late 1800s. The Arterial Drain no longer exists in the nineteenth century form. The location of that drain has been modified and the stream course altered. The Mamaku Drain between Mamaku Road and Aporo Road appears to be in the same location as originally dug. The drain is not believed to have archaeological value - it would have been re-dug and cleared out many


\(^{27}\) Challis 1978:20-21.
times. However, the line and form of the drain has historical merit. There are few remaining nineteenth century structures in the Tasman region. The on-going and extensive changing land use is gradually removing all evidence of traditional farming and orchards.

The property has been extensively used, modified and re-contoured. This includes the land either side of Aporo Stream. Previous land uses include orcharding and forestry. The location is mostly not conducive to long term settlement or occupation. There is only a small part of the sensitive coastal edge within the property and that has been extensively modified and eroded.

There is the possibility of isolated koiwi tangata and taonga / findspots across the property especially as a result of Kurahaupo iwi (Ngati Apa, Ngati Tumatakokiri and Ngati Kuia) fleeing inland from the invading Taranaki – Tainui taua(s)28. This risk is no more or less than any other property in the district.

Besides the above considerations, it is believed that most of the eastern part of the property has generally low archaeological value. This opinion is mostly based on the extensive and recent modifications that have occurred to the land. It is also based on a review of environmental factors, archival sources and archaeological data. The Moutere Bluffs has evidence of pre-European Maori occupation in the form of two pa, a greenstone adze, midden / oven stones, a possible made soil, and a burial. Most of these sites are recorded at low points in the cliffs, at the margins or below the cliff edge. The unfavourable living conditions on top of the high portion of the cliffs (limited water supply, unfertile soil and restricted access) suggest only limited and sporadic occupation of the area. The subject property is within this zone. However, nearby areas, such as Kina Peninsula, were important places of settlement. Taylor also explains that Te

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Mamaku Pa, where the cliffs are much lower, was part of a larger landscape of gardens, food gathering places and waterways²⁹.

Figure 17: Damage from diskling along the top of the Moutere Bluffs (2014).

Figure 18: The area of Moutere Bluffs that have been lowered in ca.2002.

²⁹ Taylor 2012.
Although the western side of the Harakeke 2015 Ltd property has not been comprehensively surveyed, its archaeological values are believed to be low. The Moutere Hills were generally unfavourable for Maori settlement. They were used for food gathering, transitory activity and places of refuge – all activities unlikely to show in the archaeological record. No signs of pits, terraces or other earthworks denoting a refuge pa or storage area were found during the site inspection. Evidence of transitory occupation cannot be ruled out, for example, taonga / findspots and camps, but are unlikely to be easily found. The areas of most probability are the stream valley, in the drained wetlands or on the main ridge. The stream valley has been recently root raked, re-contoured and modified. There are no known pre-1900 residences in the area; however, there may be remnant structures such as drains, building foundations and fences.

8.0 Potential Affects of the Proposed Subdivision

Harakeke 2015 Ltd is in the process of finalising a subdivision proposal for the property. I was provided with preliminary subdivision plans dated 17 December 2014. The plans have been designed by Canopy, Landscape Architects, with the input from a number of experts and feedback from Tasman District Council staff.

The design has three clusters of small residential sections - on the hills to the west of Aporo Road, the southern side of Mamaku Road and the eastern side of Aporo Road. Orchards, pasture and landscaped amenity areas surround the residential sections. The edge of the cliffs is one such amenity area. There is a commercial / residential centre between the toe of the hill and Aporo Road. Roads, walking and cycling paths will cross the property.

Te Pa Pa will be preserved in the design. The intention is also to maintain it. The design creates a public walking path inland from the cliff edge. It has been purposely positioned some distance from Te Pa Pa. The area outside the pa, although usually an
area of archaeological sensitively, has been disked and modified. Shallow excavation for
a path is unlikely to damage any archaeological values. Heritage NZ has confirmed that
if the path is confined to areas already damaged, and excavation occurs within the
damage zone (ca. 100 to 200 mm deep), then an archaeological authority is not needed
for the work to commence\textsuperscript{30}.

The commercial / residential center is positioned across the route of the Mamaku Drain.
The preservation of the drain has been discussed and considered by the design team.
Relocating buildings away from the drain is not an option. There are enhanced
ecological values associated with stopping water flowing into the drain so the flow of
Aporo Stream is increased. The plan shows this is the preferred option rather than
keeping the drain as a watercourse, the best outcome from an historical perspective.
There may be the possibility to use part of the drain for stormwater disposal or to
preserve the visual line of the two end sections. This is encouraged. The drain’s value is
believed to be historical not archaeological. Planting, partial infilling and other
modifications are therefore acceptable. Heritage NZ has confirmed that an
archaeological authority is not needed for modification of the historic drains\textsuperscript{31}.

Stream restoration work includes planting the watercourse alongside Mamaku Road.
This will not harm any archaeological or historic evidence. The Aporo catchment will
also be enhanced with planting and stream bank work. The area has already been so
modified it is not expected that any further work will damage archaeological or historic
features.

The possibility of inadvertent uncovering of koiwi tangata and taonga / findspots can be
mitigated by a robust inadvertent discovery protocol and thorough briefing of
contractors before work commences.

\textsuperscript{30} A. Young and D. Rudd (Heritage NZ): Telephone conversation and email confirmation 21 May 2015.
\textsuperscript{31} A. Young and D. Rudd (Heritage NZ): Telephone conversation and email confirmation 21 May 2015.
9.0 Conclusion & Recommendations

The archaeological values of the subject property are believed to be generally low with the exception of the regionally important Te Pa Pa (N27/74). There are also historic values associated with the nineteenth century drain.

1. Te Pa Pa

The future of Te Pa Pa needs to be considered to ensure that it is protected and preserved into the future.

• A management plan should be developed to guide future care, including ongoing vegetation control and erosion prevention;
• No vehicles should enter the site;
• A protective margin should be reserved in front of Te Pa Pa to protect the site, the view, and any external sub-surface evidence if it exists. No paths or landscaping should occur within this buffer zone;
• Any paths or landscaping immediately outside the pa and its buffer zone should not involve excavation unless confined to 100 mm or less in areas already disked to that depth;
• Formal protective mechanisms should be explored to provide for the pa’s ongoing preservation. This should include extensive consultation with iwi. Options include covenanting; joint management; use as a reserve contribution; or outright gifting to an appropriate organisation.
• Interpretation of the site is encouraged. This should be developed in conjunction with iwi.

2. Mamaku Drain

• Minimise damage to the drain with emphasis placed on preserving the visual line of the feature (if the watercourse cannot be maintained);
• Photographs have been taken of the drain. Measured drawings are not believed to be necessary due to the continual modification of the feature.
3. Monitoring and Accidental Discovery Protocols

The general archaeological values of the property are low. Archaeological monitoring of earthworks should only be required for work in the vicinity of Te Pa Pa (such as the paths and any further earthworks for the nearby residential lots). Iwi monitoring requirements are decided by iwi.

The possibility of accidental discovery of archaeological sites or taonga can be covered by:

- Pre-earthworks briefing of contractors regarding archaeological and cultural values and protocols;
- Development and widespread dispersal of Accidental Discovery Protocols.

For example:

If koiwi, taonga or an archaeological site, or possible / suspected archaeological site, is uncovered at any time on the property:

- Stop all work likely to damage the site;
- Do not damage or investigate the site, or allow anybody else to do so;
- Mark off the area;
- Notify all contractors on site (to avoid the risk of inadvertent damage);
- Immediately notify an archaeologist, and iwi if a Maori site, so the site can be assessed;
- Notify iwi, the police, the District Coroner and NZHPT if any koiwi are uncovered; and then be under the guidance of iwi with regards to cultural requirements;
- Do not recommence work in the area until the archaeologist and iwi, if a Maori site, have given approval to do so.

As a reminder, any pre-1900 ‘physical evidence of human activity’ on the property falls under the blanket protection given to archaeological sites in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. It is unlawful for any person to destroy, damage or modify the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of the Heritage NZ. This is the case regardless of the legal status of the land on which the site is located, whether the activity is permitted under the District or Regional Plan or whether a
resource or building consent has been granted. Tasman District Council also has specific requirements for working in the vicinity of archaeological sites.

An archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is not needed for any subdivision or landscaping works to commence on the property. If archaeological material is uncovered during site works then an archaeological authority will need to be applied for. An archaeological authority will also be needed if any work is proposed to Pa Pa that involves land modification (including tree planting). This is regardless of the owner.

The Protected Objects Act 1975 requires any finds of Maori artefacts to be notified to the Ministry of Culture and Heritage or the nearest public museum within 28 days of finding. It should be noted that pre-1900 Maori artefacts found in-situ also fall under the archaeological provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

10.0 Bibliography


New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme accessed through www.archsite.co.nz.


**Finding aids to the location of the site**
Situated on cliff edge between Permin Road and Moutere Bluff.

**Brief description**
Terraced promontory pa defended by a transverse ditch/bank.

**Recorded features**
Ditch - transverse, Terrace, Ditch - transverse, Pit, Terrace

**Other sites associated with this site**

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**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1606652  
**Northing:** 5438348  
**Source:** On Screen

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:** S14/44  
**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** N27/74

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**SITE TYPE:** Pa  
**SITE NAME(s):** Moutere Bluffs Pa  
**DATE RECORDED:** 11/03/2015
Both Taylor (2012) and Tiakina te Taiao (2007) name this pa as Te Pa Pa. The pa is registered by Heritage NZ (#5864) and scheduled on the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TDC13005). There is no definite evidence of an occupation period for Te Pa Pa. Jackson found mention of the pa in Armstrong which states that the pa was the site of a battle between Kurahapo iwi and the Tainui – Taranaki taua (who were the victors). No reference to the pa was found in other accounts of the taua such as Mitchell 2004 and Taylor 2012, or in Clark 1999 and Gillingham 2000. Challis had a clear surface view of the internal features in 1976. He suggests that the proximity of two terraces suggests two phases of building. It is likely that the pa was used sporadically over a long period of time. References are given in A. Young 2015. Archaeological Assessment of Cherry Hills Property, Tasman."

Condition of the site

Te Pa Pa was inspected in September prior to subdivision of the surrounding property. Te Pa Pa is very well preserved notwithstanding at least two efforts at removing pine trees from the site (pre-1976 and 2002). It is a beautifully preserved small, cliff top defence. The defensive ditch is still as recorded by Challis in the 1970s with some additional natural infilling and erosion. The internal features are no longer visible due to the ground cover but it is expected that they are also the same as recorded. There has been recent hand clearance of vegetation including the removal of wilding pines. No machinery has been on the site. Root raking has occurred along the edge of the cliffs. No evidence of any archaeological material was found along the cliffs in the vicinity of the pa or immediately inland.

Since the pine trees were removed from the pa in 2002 there has been substantial re-growth in wattle and bracken, also some small wilding pines. Some erosion damage to the ditch and bank (2009)."

Statement of condition

Current land use:

Updated: 06/03/2015, Visited: 23/09/2014 - Rural residential, Coastal margins

Threats:

Updated: 06/03/2015, Visited: 23/09/2014 - Subdivision, Erosion, Tree planting (other than forestry), Vegetation clearance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Area of Interest</th>
<th>Map Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N27/74</td>
<td>NZAA Site record inventory</td>
<td>A 311 241</td>
<td>E 888 217</td>
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**Supporting documentation held in ArchSite**

**Map number:** 211
**Map name:** Ratana
**Map edition:** 1st
**Grid Reference:** E 888 217
**Site Number:** N27/74

**NOTE:** This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.

**1. Aid to relocation of site:**
Evolution of an orchard in pine plantation immediately north-east of an irrigation pool. See sketch map.

**2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction:**
Two trees felled, and now under scrub.

**3. Description of site:**

**4. Owner:** R.H. Dick
**Address:** Thames
**Tenant/Manager:**
**Address:**

**Attitude:** Uncooperative

**5. Methods and equipment used:**
Sediment and staff, tape, and compass survey.

**Photographs taken:** Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)
**Date recorded:** 6.9.1976

**6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.:**
**Site shows:** Clearly/badly/not at all

**7. Reported by:** A. J. Chalke
**Address:**
**Filekeeper:** J. Y. Walls

**Date:** 16.6.1976

Printed by: amandayoung

11/03/2015
Promontory site: an elongated rectangle, internal dimensions 82 x 28 m.,
internal area 1500 square metres. Natural defences on 3 sides and transverse
break and outer ditch on the fourth side.

Situation. A gently sloping plateau, sloping down to the north and to the west,
bounded to the east by a precipitous cliff face of over 100 ft to the Tasman Sea,
sheet to the north east and slightly less so to the south east, and
bounded to the west by a sheer vertical slope of 50 to 100 ft to a narrow
stream running which reaches the coast to the north of the site and terminates
in a head-well steep to the north west. From the site there are extensive views
of Tasman Bay from Willisville Island to Separation Point. To the south and
west of the site the land level rises, so the views landward can never have
been extensive.

Defences. The cliff and ravine are effective in this respect. It was not possible
to examine the eroded sections because of unstable overhang in the loose
Makara Soil and Routere Gravel. The artificial defences are the rock of the
promontory just north of the ravine head-wall, giving maximum internal
area. The internal breach is 0.6 m. high and 5.0 m. wide. It appears to be
constructed of clean Routere Gravel-derived clay. The external face is
steep and continuous with the ditch cutting. The ditch is 0.7 metres deep and
4.0 m. wide. Its internal face is continuous with the external face of the
bank, but the external face of the ditch is gradated. The ditch presumably
supplied material for the breach. Erosion of the breach and infilling of the ditch is
evident, accelerated by pine tree growth and litter accumulation.

Access. To the east, access to the ditch can be gained from the bench by
a winding passage up the very steep slope. The bank to the east runs out to the
cliff edge. To the west there is a causeway across the ditch at its adjustment
with the ravine edge, a feature which appears ungradual. Also to the west
the bank does not run to the ravine edge but ends in an almost vertical wall
allowing a space of 30 cm. for a foot track to pass into the interior from
the ditches causeway. At the eastern north, this narrow track cuts off a
portion of bench which remains at the ravine edge, suggesting that it may have
been a passage-way between parts of the bench rather than a peripheral
feature.
<table>
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<th>Site Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>514 (4.4)</td>
<td>Terrace</td>
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**Site Name:** Other - Moutere Bluffs

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

**Water Supply:** The water table terminal built water. The source to the west has running water for most of the year.

**Internal Features:** There are a number of terraces cut back into the slightly slopes of the interior, generally on the western, more sheltered side. There are several types of features:

- a) Larger levelled terraces, rectangular, 7 to 8 m. long.
- b) Smaller levelled terraces, 4 to 5 m. long.
- c) Smaller circular or squared depressions up to 2 m. across.
- d) Larger levelled areas 10 to 14 m. long.

Types (a) and (b) are most pronounced. See plan.

**Condition:** The site does not appear to have been disturbed by earthworking of any kind. Five steps have recently been filled to minimise root damage, but regrowth of wattle, pine, and manuka is rapid and control is necessary. The landowner understands the problem.

**Other Points:** A few surface recovered shells of some age. Otherwise no evidence of artefact presence.

An extent cemmment of the highest importance.
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map number</th>
<th>S174</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map name</td>
<td>Moewaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map edition</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Reference</td>
<td>452376</td>
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1. Aids to relocation of site
   300 yards north of the southern end of the sea-coast Moutere cliffs.
   See location map with S14144.

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction
   Covered by earth slips.

3. Description of site
   (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)
   Red fired overstones and quantities of piki shells were present here but have not been visible recently. Information from D.A. Austin, landowner.
   Site visited: no evidence found. Site presumably covered by earth slips.

4. Owner | D.A. Austin  
Address | Tagman

5. Methods and equipment used | Site examined
Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)
Date recorded | 23.9.1975

6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. | Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all

7. Reported by | A.J. Challis  
Address |  
Filekeeper | J.Y. Wells |

Date | 16.6.1976  
Date | 23/7/76
### SITE RECORD FORM

**Map number**: 514
**Map name**: Motueka
**Map edition**: 2nd
**Grid Reference**: 452374

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<th>OTHER W Bluffs</th>
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<tr>
<td>914 146</td>
<td>Burials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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#### 1. Aids to relocation of site
Gully cut into the cliffs north of the McKee Memorial Domain.
See location map with 514 144.

#### 2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction
Subject to fluvial and marine erosion and cliff falls.

#### 3. Description of site
*NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.*

In this gully, artefacts have been found together with evidence of burials in the form of several skulls. These were caves here; the skulls may have been in them.
Information from Mrs. N. McPherson, Mapua.

#### 4. Owner
**Austin Orchards Ltd**
**Address**: Taaman
**Tenant/Manager**
**Address**

**Attitude**: Cooperative

#### 5. Methods and equipment used
**Site not examined.**

**Photographs taken**: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)
**Date recorded**: 17.11.1975

#### 6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.

**Site shows**: Clearly/badly/not at all

#### 7. Reported by
**A. J. Challis**
**Address**

**Filekeeper**: J. V. Walls

**Date**: 16.6.1976

**Date**: 23/7/76