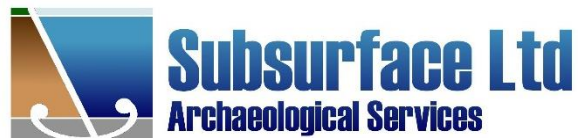


ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

KĀPITI ROAD IHAKARA STREET CONNECTION

PREPARED FOR KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL



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Review		Bell/ Monacci (Jacobs)
Final		

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INTRODUCTION

Kāpiti Coast District Council have requested an archaeological assessment for land adjacent to the Kāpiti Road interchange on the M2PP expressway at Paraparaumu, on the Kāpiti Coast.

The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and advise on statutory requirements under the archaeological provisions of the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act* 2014 for earthworks within that area.

Subsurface Ltd was contracted by Terri Bell, Principal Transport Planner, Jacobs on behalf of Kāpiti Coast District Council to prepare this archaeological assessment report.

METHODOLOGY

The history of the Paraparaumu area is covered in a number of published secondary sources (Carkeek 1967; Baldwin 1988), and by research undertaken to inform the Waitangi Tribunal (Walghan Partners 2018). Other information for this report has been compiled from previous assessment work undertaken by the author in the wider Kāpiti Coast District (Dodd 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021). What follows below is a summary of the main themes drawn from those histories and other sources, as they relate to the archaeological potential of the subject property.

Additional research has been carried out with reference to the files held in the Heritage New Zealand digital library,¹ Paekākāriki Museum and Kāpiti Coast District Library. Online sources including the NZAA Archsite,² the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi Kōrero³ and the Kāpiti Coast District Council online GIS were reviewed to identify local heritage listings, and historic research was carried out using Retrolens,⁴ Digital NZ,⁵ Land-on-line⁶ and archival plans available through Quickmap.

The author conducted a walkover inspection of the property on 24 August 2022. This visit focused particularly on the area of the dune ridge which bisects the property on an east-west axis. Particular attention was given to areas where the underlying dune was exposed in scars from earthworks, erosion, discing and animal burrowing. Where likely features were observed on the ground, they were surveyed using handheld GPS.

¹ <https://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/digital-library>

² <https://nzarchaeology.org/archsite>

³ <https://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list>

⁴ <https://retrolens.co.nz/>

⁵ <https://digitalnz.org/>

⁶ <https://www.linz.govt.nz/land/landonline>

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The northern half of the property is low-lying land which has been subject to earthworks (including reticulation works of the M2PP expressway) and restoration planting. It is likely that this area has low potential for unrecorded archaeological finds, but it has not been closely inspected.

This assessment combines visual inspection, along with review of archival sources, and past research and topographical GIS information to inform the potential for archaeological deposits. The archaeological monitoring of construction works for the adjacent M2PP expressway in the southwestern corner of the property has been used as a proxy to inform what is likely to be encountered further along the dune within the subject property.

While this assessment covers aspects of the Māori history in the wider area, and assesses archaeological values associated with Māori sites, cultural values have not been assessed. The effects of the proposed activity on Māori cultural values can only be provided by iwi and should be obtained independently from this assessment.

STATUTORY CONTEXT

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:

- (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)

Any person who intends carrying out work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate a site using invasive archaeological techniques, 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 sites that fit the HNZPTA definition, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or registered by Heritage New Zealand,
- 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 a list of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tūpuna, Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu Areas. The New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi Kōrero can include archaeological sites, and its purpose is to inform members of the public about such places and to be a source of information for the purposes of the *Resource Management Act*.

The 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 safeguarding the options of 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 wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna;
- 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. There are a number of scheduled heritage places or sites of significance to Māori included in the Kāpiti Coast District Plan in the Paraparaumu area.

Policy SASM-P17 in the Operative Kāpiti Coast District Plan 2021 states that:

Waahi tapu and other places and areas of significance to Māori and their surroundings will be protected from inappropriate subdivision, development, land disturbance or change in land use, which may affect the physical features and non-physical values of the place or area.

The Council will work in partnership with the relevant iwi authority for the ongoing and long term management and protection of waahi tapu. Relevant iwi authorities will be consulted on all resource consent applications affecting waahi tapu and other places and areas of significance to Māori identified in the Schedule of Historic Heritage.

Historic Heritage generally including archaeological sites is addressed in the 2021 Operative District Plan, which includes reference to unrecorded sites and discovery protocols.⁸

Statutory acknowledgements are outlined in various Claims Settlement Acts and may apply when consents or archaeological authorities are being sought for activities in certain areas. The purpose of a statutory acknowledgement is to formally acknowledge statements of association between iwi and specific areas of land or coastal waters. They also to require the notification of resource consent applications affecting those places to the relevant iwi authority.

Statutory acknowledgements in the Kāpiti Coast District apply under the *Ngāti Toa Rangātira Claims Settlement Act* 2014, but at the time of writing have not yet been formalized for Te Ātiawa.

⁷ <https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/media/39839/sitesandareasofsignificancetom%C4%81ori> 188 29-jun-2021.pdf

⁸ <https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/media/39837/historicalheritage> 190 29-jun-2021.pdf

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

The subject property comprises just under 30 hectares of land east of the M2PP expressway (SH1) between Kapiti Road and the Wharemauku stream diversion at Paraparaumu, on the Kāpiti Coast (Figures 1 and 2). The topography can be characterised as remnant parabolic dune, and drained swampland converted to rough pasture (Figures 3-6). It is 1.2 kilometres from the coast at the Wharemauku stream mouth. The highest point of the dune ridge is 20 metres ASL.

The land is subject to a sale and purchase agreement between the current owner, St Helliers Capital Ltd and the Kāpiti Coast District Council. The legal description is Secs 3 & 4 SO 501569; Sec 10 SO 505430 Wellington Land District.



Figure 1: Location of project area, boundary in red. See Figure 2 for detail.



Figure 2: 2012/2017 aerial photography showing project area in red



Figure 3: Looking west along the northern face of the remnant dune (24.08.2022)



Figure 4: Looking across swampy ground to the north of the remnant dune ridge (24.08.2022)



Figure 5: Looking west along the top and southern face of the remnant dune (24.08.2022)



Figure 6: Looking across swampy ground to the south of the remnant dune ridge (24.08.2022)

VEGETATION COVER

Vegetation cover is predominantly rough pasture established in coastal dune and drained wetland in the southern part of the property and cleared scrub in the northern part of the property (Figures 2 -6).



Figure 7: Google Earth aerial 2016. Shows M2PP under construction through the former dune ridge. Kapiti airport in the background upper left of frame and Paraparumu town centre bottom right.

GEOLOGY AND PEDOLOGY

The geology has been characterised as Aeolian dune overlying Rakaia terrane (Wellington belt) greywacke (Q1d/Tt). These are described as “Grey sandstone-mudstone sequences and poorly bedded sandstone” overlaid with Aeolian dune deposits (Begg and Johnston 2000:20).

The soils which formed on these dune ridges are classified as recent soils and are sandy textured and well drained (Page 1995:51, 84; Hewitt et al 2020:215-230). Foxton dune soils are typically a ‘more developed’ grey-brown ‘A’ horizon over a yellow-brown to olive brown subsoil (Molloy 1988:108-111).

The Paraparumu peat (Pp) deposits started to form during the last glacial period when swamps formed in the depressions left during sea level retreat (Stevens 1988:25). These form organic soils with >40cm thick peat deposits overlying sand (Page 1995:54, 98) and remained as more extensive wetlands and inland waterways until drained for farming in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The project area is shown in relation to the NZ soils series data which gives some information on dune phases (Figure 8) and McFadgen’s 1997 mapping of the dune phases (Figure 9).

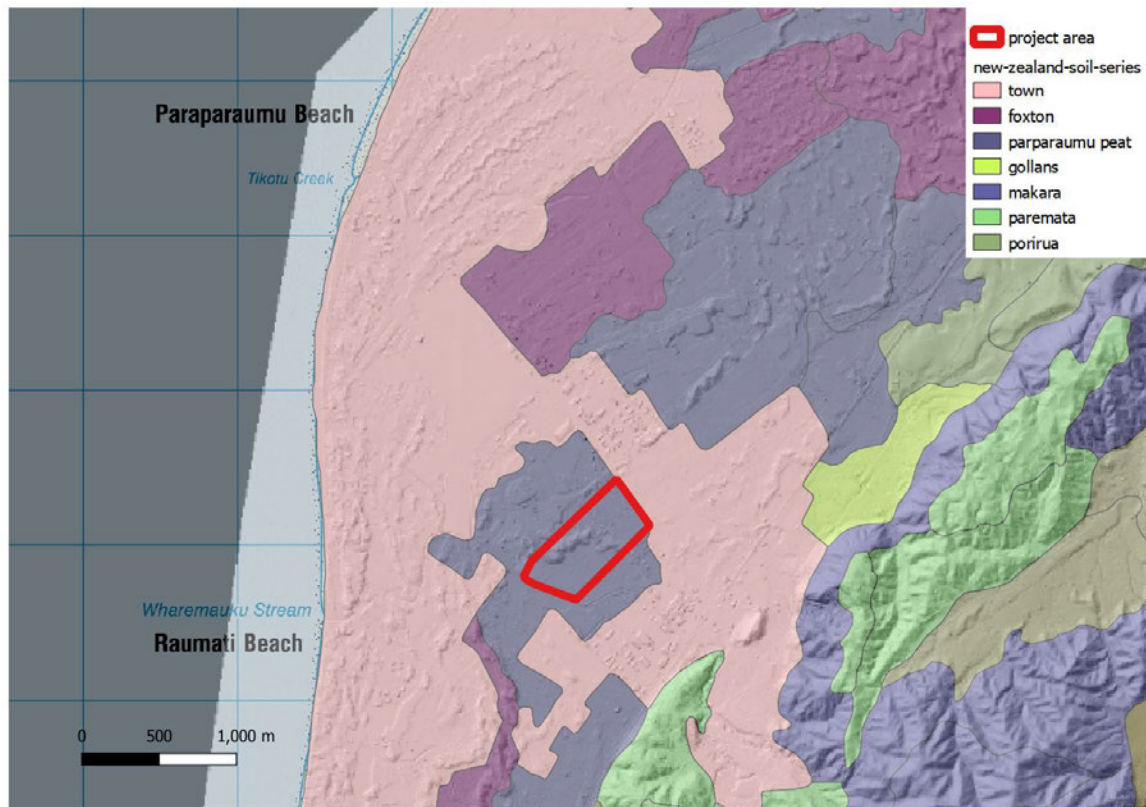


Figure 8: NZ soil series map data overlaid on 2013 1m LiDAR

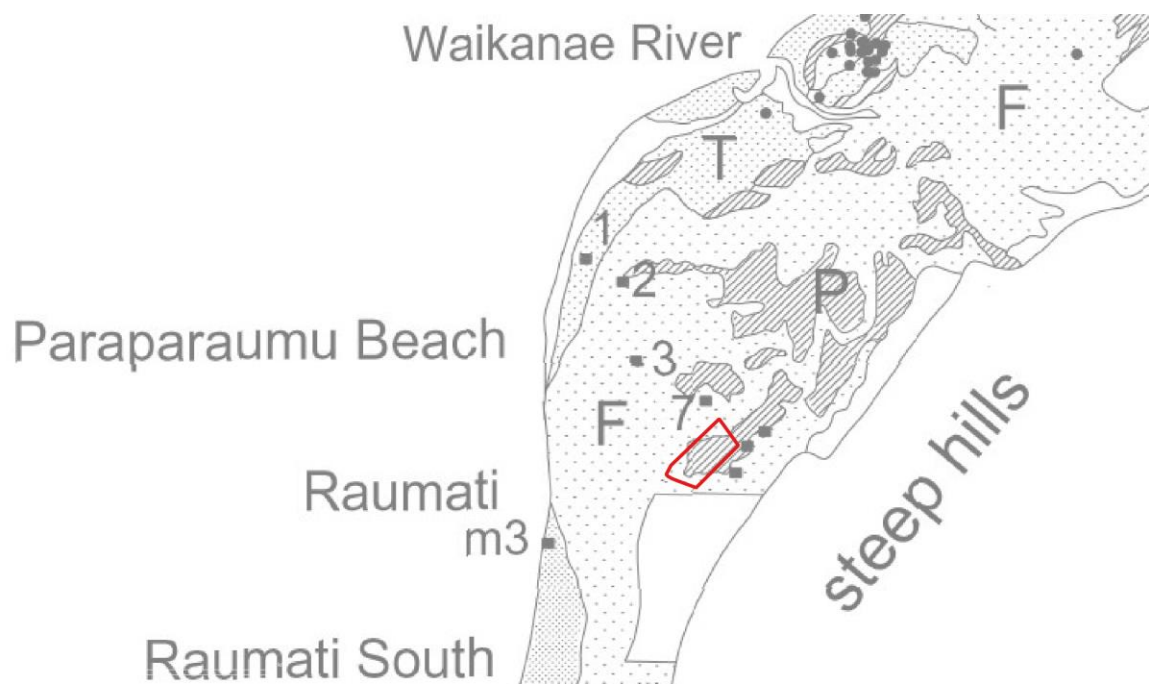


Figure 9: Location of project area in relation to dune phases as described in McFadgen 1997. Shows the area as Foxton dune (F) and Paraparaumu peat swamp (P)

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

MĀORI OCCUPATION

The initial settlement of New Zealand from East Polynesia is widely believed to have occurred by AD1250-1300 (c.800 BP/750 cal. BP) (Higham and Jones 2004:232). This is largely supported by environmental studies which show widespread forest clearance and establishment of fern species around AD1200-1400 (McGlone and Wilmshurst 1999:12). It is also supported by research into commensal species such as the Pacific rat (Wilmshurst et. al. 2008:7679) and by length-frequency studies of whakapapa (Anderson et. al. 2015:56).

Early radiocarbon dates in the wider Kāpiti District include thirteenth century dates from samples recovered during earthworks for the Mackays to Peka Peka expressway at Ngārara (Brooks Jacomb and Walter 2016:117-120). These dates have extended the previously reported chronological span for human settlement of the Kāpiti Coast (McFadgen 1997; Walton 2006), and suggest that like many parts of New Zealand, it was explored shortly after the first people arrived.

The settlement pattern prevalent on the Kāpiti Coast as described by archaeologist, Janet Davidson in 1988, has been largely supported by more recent archaeological work:

There were some actual settlements along the foreshore, particularly at the river and stream mouths, while others were situated on knolls and spurs in the swamps. These were probably the main focus of settlement... ..Shellfish collecting was dramatically illustrated by the countless middens that once lined the foredunes. Many middens were rubbish dumps left by people who went there just to gather shellfish to dry and take back to permanent villages a little further inland. It was only when the middens contained a range of artefacts and bones as well as shellfish that they marked the site of more permanent settlements. (Davidson 1988:35).

Coastal erosion processes combined with the dynamic nature of stream mouths in sand dunes, may mean that fewer early sites survive archaeologically, except for in places where there has been a prograding coastline. The presence of moa bone, which is often associated with earlier sites has been reported in sites at Waikanae, Raumati and Paekākāriki (Field 1891; Beckett 1957; McFadgen 1997).

The draining of wetlands farmland and rechanneling of waterways has also had considerable impact on archaeological site preservation, both through physical landscaping and through the loss of organic remains due to changes in soil chemistry.

More stable soils further inland were often better suited to more permanent settlements such as pā, kainga and cultivations were often located around areas of alluvial soils and stream valleys.

PRE-CONTACT SETTLEMENT

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Kāpiti area was settled by Muaūpoko and Ngāti Apa, who occupied much of the area between the Horowhenua and Porirua. These people had shared ancestral ties with the Rangitāne of the Manawatū, and the Ngāti Ira and Ngāi Tara who settled around Wellington and Porirua harbours. The division of Muaūpoko that occupied the Paekākāriki and Paraparaumu area were Ngāti Rangi (Carkeek 1967:6).

Many of the names of earlier origin in the Kāpiti District, including Waikanae and Paraparaumu, are said to have been bestowed by their common ancestor Hau, who travelled through the area in search of his wife, Wairaka (Davidson 1988:32).

NINETEENTH CENTURY MIGRATION

From 1822, the Kāpiti Coast was the focus of a large-scale migration by people from the Taranaki and Waikato areas. Having seen the lower North Island during an earlier expedition in 1819-20, and facing mounting pressure to leave Kawhia, Te Rauparaha determined to settle Ngāti Toa there (Ballara 2003:303). The initial migration was made up of Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Koata (Calman ed. 2020:175). As they travelled south Te Rauparaha enlisted north Taranaki allies including Ngāti Mutunga and Ngāti Tama.

An uneasy peace between the migrant and incumbent iwi followed the arrival of the first migration. But Muaūpoko were wary on account of past experience with armed musket taua, and a failed preemptive attempt to ambush and assassinate Te Rauparaha and his family at Te Wi near Lake Papaitonga led to war. The possession of muskets afforded Ngāti Toa and their allies significant advantage and Muaūpoko were forced to withdraw to refuge sites in the Tararua foothills (Carkeek 1967:14).

After the initial engagements, the Ngāti Toa chief, Te Pēhi Kupe is said to have been given the area from Waikanae to Paekākāriki (Carkeek 1967:15). It was at this time, c.1832-33, that Te Rangihaeata occupied Te Uruhi pā at Paraparaumu Beach (Carkeek 1967:149). The capture of Kāpiti Island by Te Pēhi and a Ngāti Toa force occurred in 1822, and both Ngāti Toa and Te Ātiawa soon settled there because it was less exposed to attack than positions on the mainland (Collins 2010:66).

The decisive engagement occurred in 1824 at Waiorua on Kāpiti Island. A large force of Muaūpoko, Ngāti Ira, Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne gathered to attack Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Koata and a small number of Te Ātiawa (Collins 2010:68-71). The attack was repelled and migration of more of Ngāti Toa's Taranaki allies to the Kāpiti area followed soon after their victory at Waiorua.

The numbers of Taranaki iwi grew considerably with the arrival of Nihoputa and Whirinui heke between 1824 and 1827 (Carkeek 1967:33, Collins 2010:71). These people were apportioned land formerly occupied by Ngāti Apa and Muaūpoko. The land between Te Uruhi (Paraparaumu Beach) and Paekākāriki, known as Ngapaipurua was allocated to Te Ātiawa and Puketapu (GWRC 2008:4; Calman ed 2020:175).

Also from Kawhia, Ngāti Raukawa arrived in a series of migrations between 1826 and 1828. These migrations comprised several Ngāti Raukawa heke including Te Heke Whirinui led by Te Ahukaramu in 1826, Te Heke Kariri-tahi led by Nepia Taratoa in 1827 and Te Heke Mairaro led by Te Whatanui in 1828. A contingent of the Ngāti Whakaterere hapū of Ngāti Raukawa is reported to have been resident at Wharemauku and Mataihuka for a brief period (Carkeek 1967:124).

One of the largest migrations of Te Ātiawa to the Kāpiti led by Te Wharepouri and Te Puni was known as Tama te Uaua and occurred in 1833 in the aftermath of the fighting at Pukerangiora (Calman ed 2020:233). A number of Ngāti Maru also arrived with this heke of around 2,000 people and settled at Whareroa and Tipapa including chiefs Haeretukiterangi, Te Rangihuatua, Te Whita, Rakuraku and Pukere (Smith 1910:489). Ngāti Maru had pā at Tipapa, and Whareroa in what is now Queen Elizabeth Park.

HAOWHENUA AND KUITITANGA (1834-39)

The influx of people into the Kāpiti district led to competition for land and resources. Relations between Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Raukawa became strained and in 1834 they erupted into open hostilities. The first engagement was at Haowhenua, near Ōtaki (Calman 2020:235-239). After the fighting there was some reallocation of tribal territory, Ihakara te Ngarara and Puketapu remained at Te Uruhi, Ropata Hurumutu and Ngāti Haumia settled at Wainui, and Aperahama Mitikakau relocated from Titahi Bay to settle at Whareroa with a contingent of Ngāti Maru (Carkeek 1967:42, 149; Smith 1910:489; GWRC 2008:5).

The last of the musket war battles on the Kāpiti Coast was at Kuititanga. This was fought between Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Raukawa in October 1839, and largely determined the present day rohe boundaries. Ngāti Raukawa attacked Te Ātiawa at Waimeha pā on the north side of the Waikanae River and the resulting conflict resulted in heavy losses on both sides and Ngāti Raukawa forced to withdraw back to Ōtaki (Maclean 2010:29).

PAKEHA ARRIVAL

The earliest European arrivals on the Kāpiti Coast were most likely the whaling ships, which on account of the secretive nature around protecting their fishing grounds, there are fewer archival records. One of these visits was the *Urania* which anchored off Kāpiti Island in 1824 (Carkeek 1967:44). By the 1830s there were a number of shore whaling stations, along the coast and one of these was located at Wharemauku (Carkeek 1967:46; Prickett 2002:99).

The New Zealand Company ship *Tory* arrived on the Kāpiti Coast in 1839 during the aftermath of Kuititanga. A boat from the *Tory* landed at Te Uruhi, and it was during this visit that the Kāpiti Deed of purchase was negotiated at Kenakena between William Wakefield on behalf of the New Zealand Company and a number of Ngāti Toa chiefs. The British Parliamentary Report Census for 1839 estimated 400 people living at Paraparaumu Beach (Baldwin 1993:8). The validity and extent of this purchase was later a matter of dispute, and in 1841 the British Crown passed the *Land Claims Ordinance Act* and set up an enquiry to investigate private land purchases. Much of the New Zealand Company claim was subsequently deemed inadequate and renegotiated under Crown Purchase.

By the time of Kemp's census in 1850 Te Uruhi was reported to have been largely deserted. Only a few people remained there in residence, the others having returned to Waitara in Taranaki with Wiremu Kingi in April 1848 (Carkeek 1967:149). Those that remained eventually removed further inland to Tuku-rakau and Kaitoenga and Kawe-wai (Carkeek 1967:88-89).

NATIVE LAND COURT – NGARARA HEARINGS

Ownership of the 42,250-acre Ngarara Block was the subject of Native Land Court hearings from May 1873. The eastern 15,750 acres was purchased by the Crown in January 1874, and proclaimed Waste Lands in November 1881. The remaining 29,500 acres became Ngarara West and was partitioned in 1887, and again following a rehearing in 1890 (Walghan Partners 2018: WAI2200 A203:71). Ngarara West B was subdivided into ten titles in October 1901 with B3 awarded to Hemi Te Karoro.

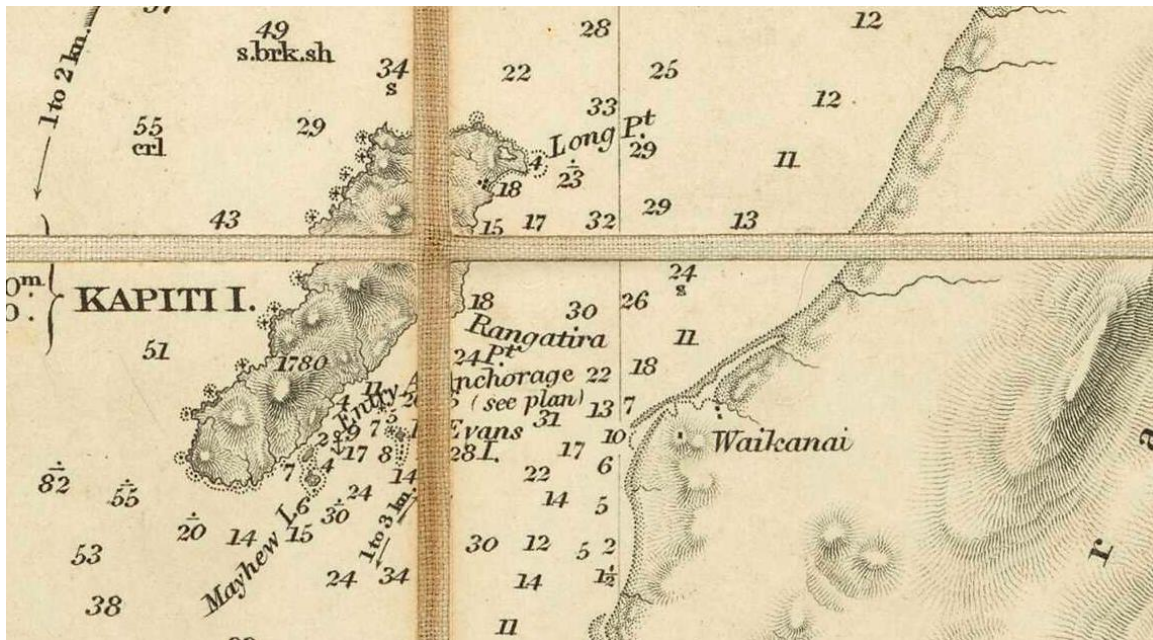
In August 1912 Ngarara B3 was further subdivided into three small titles. B3A was allocated to Irihapeti Retimana Patoi (f), Pirihiara Te Uru (f), Takiri Akihata Erueni (f). Ngarara B3B was allocated to Teira (Teira Ihakara) Te Ngarara (m) (Walghan Partners 2018: WAI2200 A203:82). Teira (Teira Ihakara) te Ngarara (c.1838-1920) was the son of Ihakara te Ngarara and Hemi te Wairauheke Karoro. He married Taripa Rawhitu, they had one daughter Te Newhenga Metapere Taiaki. Teira farmed sheep at Paraparaumu. Pirihiara te Uru was also known as Harimate Epiha. She had no biological children, but whangai-ed a number of children

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Paraparaumu township had been established on the Wellington and Manawatū Railway line in 1886. It was initially land-locked with no way in or out except for the railway or pedestrian access across private land. Connecting roads south to Whareroa and north to Waikanae were completed in the 1890s but until the early twentieth century there was no road linking Paraparaumu township with the beach. Initially a rough track extended along the alignment of what would become Kāpiti Road (*Evening Post*

05.01.1894, p.3). The formation of the connecting road was eventually completed in April 1905, and was known as the 'Paraparaumu Beach Road', and was metalled in 1907, and tar sealed and widened in 1937 (*New Zealand Times* 10.05.1905, p.7; 15.05.1907, p.9; *Manawatu Standard* 23.08.1937, p.6). With the introduction of motorized traffic and electricity peat fires were common along the Paraparaumu Beach Road in the 1930s (*Horowhenua Chronicle* 18.03.1931, p.6; *Ōtaki Mail* 15.01.1934, p.3).

RECENT YEARS



⁹ New Zealand, North and Middle Island. / Sheet 5, Cook Strait and the coast to Cape Egmont surveyed by Captn. J.L. Stokes ... [et al.], HMS Acheron, 1849-51 ; engraved by J. & C. Walker. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/40262594>

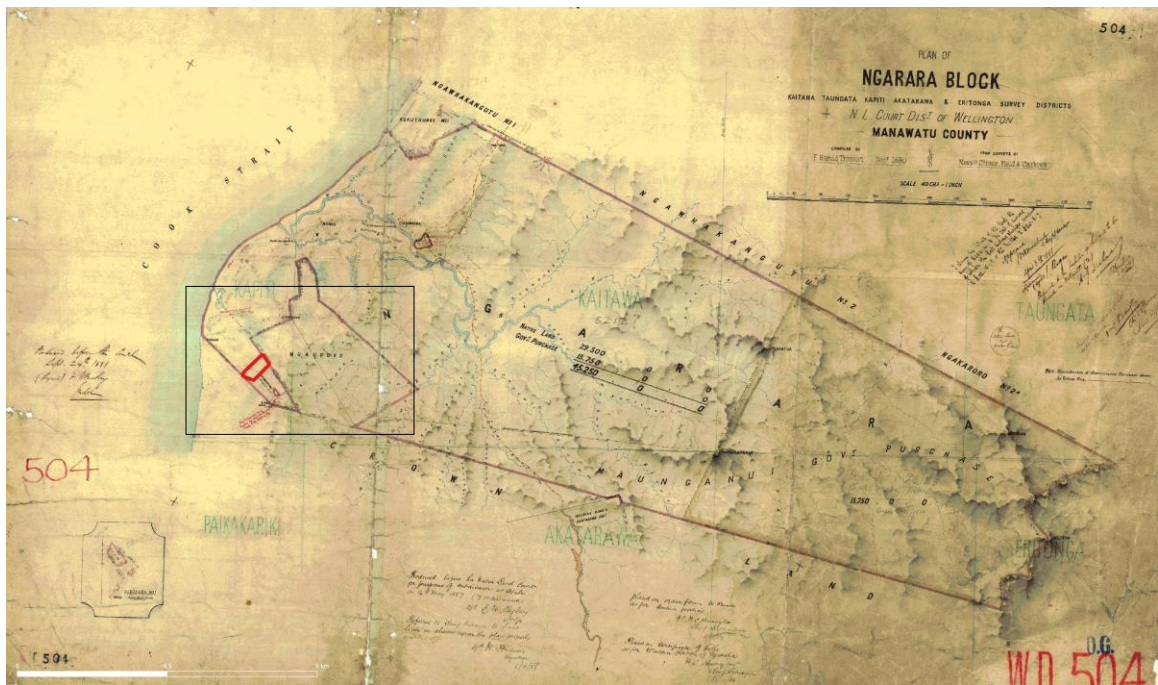
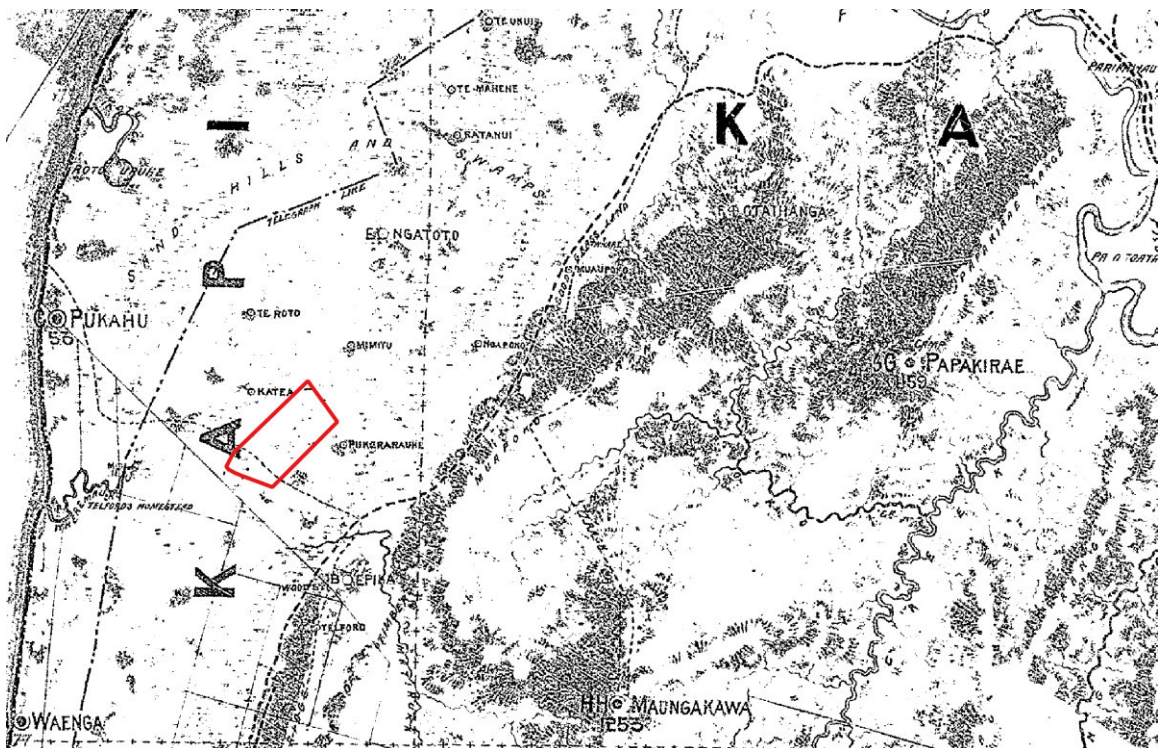
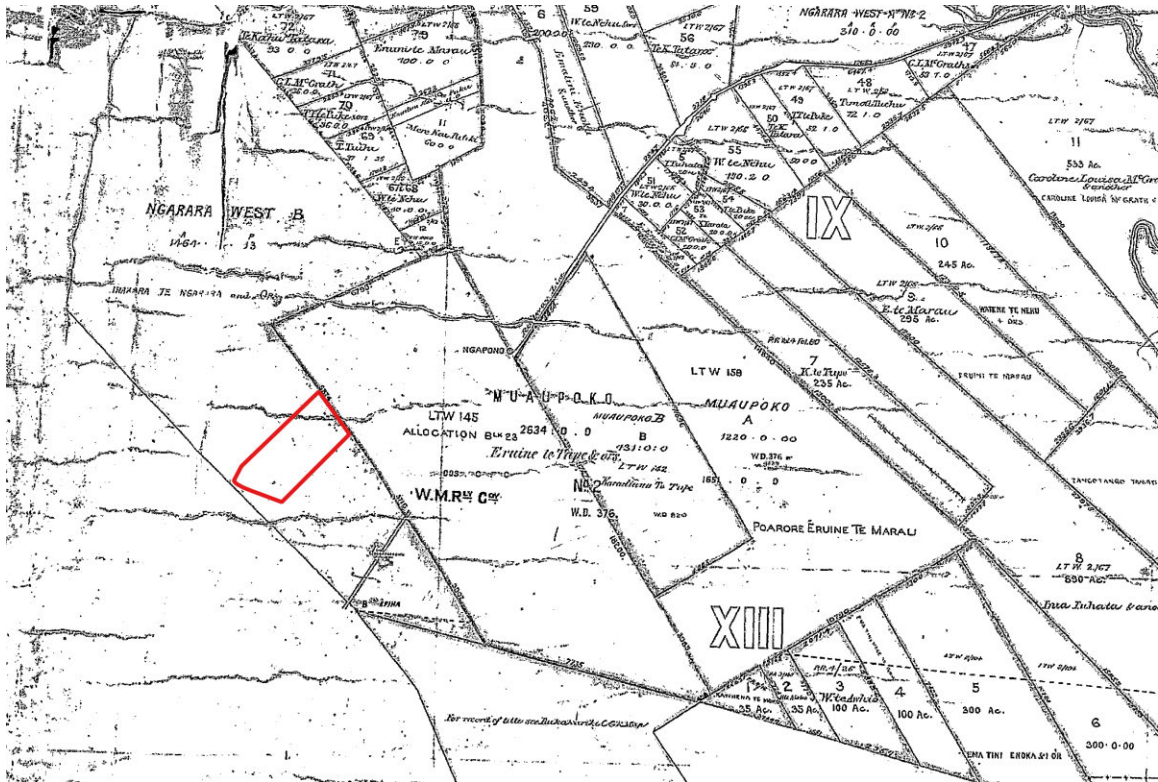


Figure 11: Detail of ML504 (1873) (insert shown in Figure 8 below)



Figure 12: Detail of insert from Figure 7, subject property in red





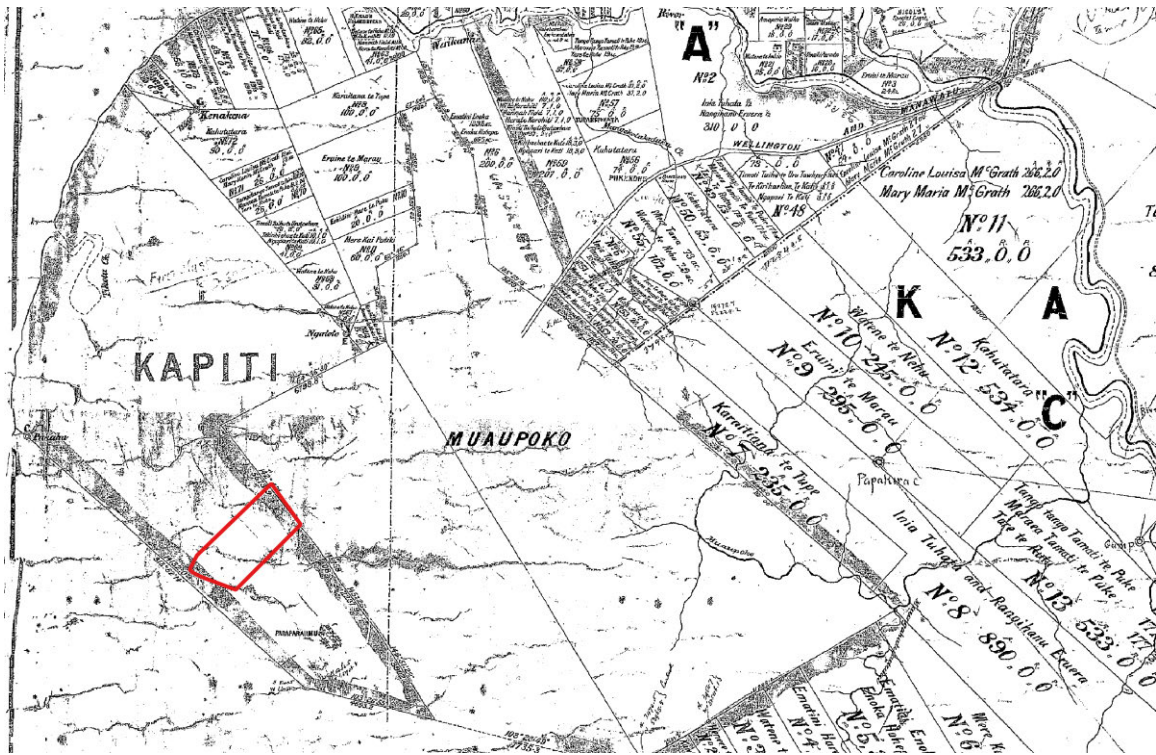


Figure 17: Detail of SO13444 (1892).



Figure 18: Detail of sn198 324G (1942) shows alignments of drains and dune topography



Figure 19: Detail of SN1847 4085 2 (1966)

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Archaeological observation and recording in the Kāpiti Coast District started in the late nineteenth century with the work of Henry Claylands Field at Waikanae (1891). Since that time and prior to formal archaeological recording observations made by other researchers included Elsdon Best (1918) Peter Beckett (1957) and Leslie Adkin (1960).

Most relevant to the subject area was the description made by Peter Beckett:

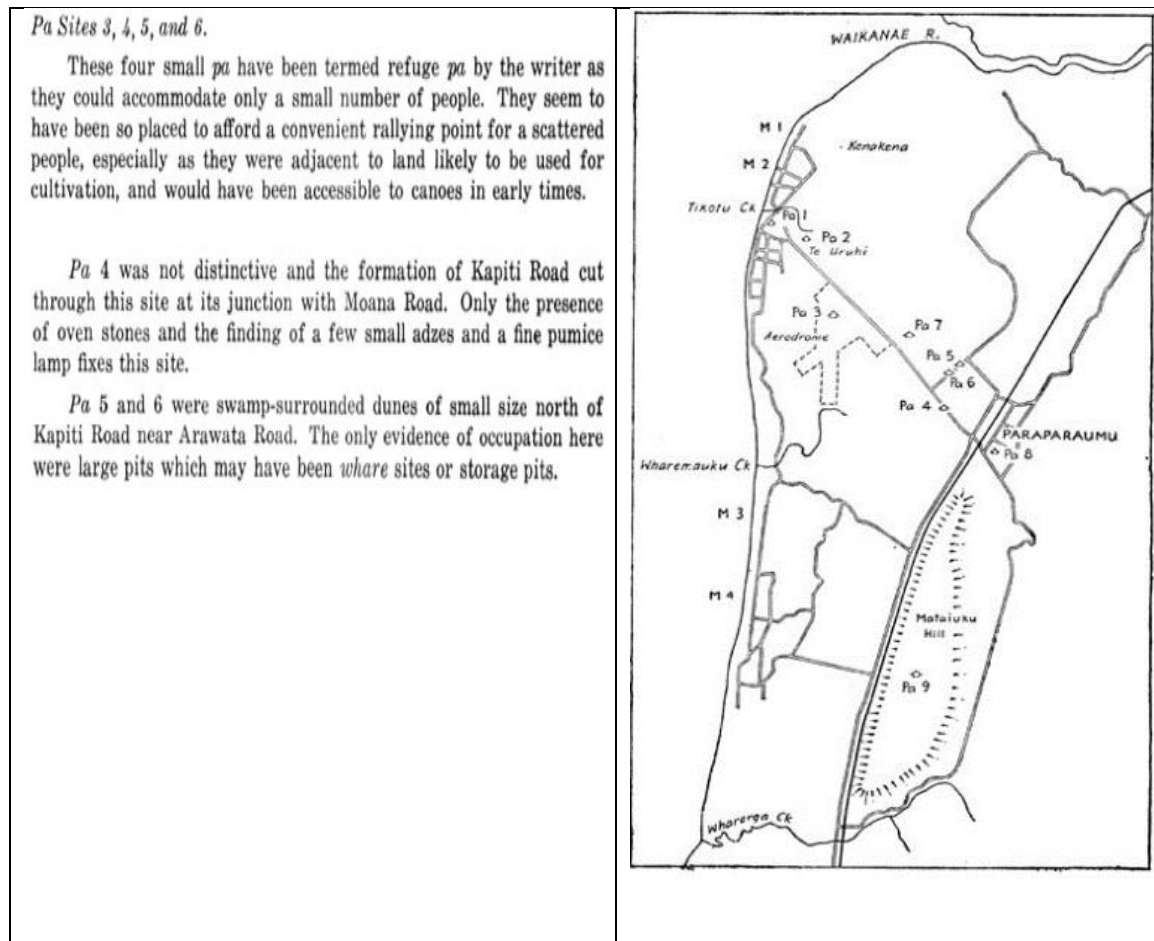


Figure 20: Description of *pā* and map from Beckett 1957 (see Figure 21 for detail and overlay)

Beckett mentioned several *pā* sites in the vicinity of the Kāpiti Road which he interpreted as refuge sites on account of their small size (Beckett 1957:363). *Pā 4* (figure 16) was the closest to the project area at the intersection of Kāpiti and Moana Road, identified on the basis of artefacts and oven stones found in the immediate area.

Adkins made brief notes about the Paraparaumu/Waikanae area in his field notebooks, but his principal area of study at this time was the Horowhenua and Wellington areas.



Figure 21: Detail of Beckett overlaid on 2017 aerial

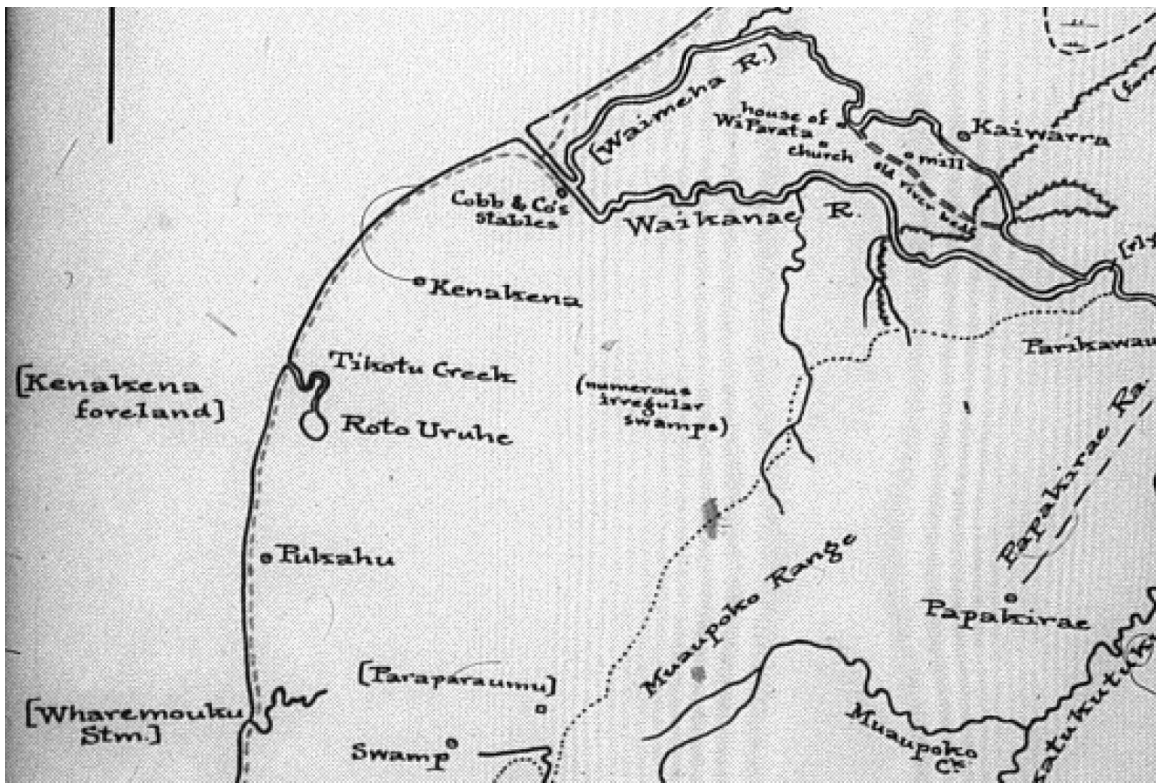


Figure 22: Adkin FB2, p.4 (mentions little in this area except the Wharemauku stm and Paraparaumu town centre)

A few years later Wakahuia Carkeek undertook to extend Leslie Adkin's survey of the Horowhenua by publishing an account of place names further south from the Ōtaki River to Paekākāriki (Carkeek 1967:108). Carkeek's publication, *The Kapiti Coast: Maori Place Names of the Paekākāriki-Otaki District*, contains a synthesis of field observations, oral histories, Māori Land Court records and information compiled by early recorders, and details much of what is known today about the history and place names of the coast. It contains detailed information on many archaeological sites throughout the district.



Figure 23: Detail of Carkeek's map V overlaid on 2017 aerial with reserve boundary in red

Carkeek's entry for Pukerarauhe contains limited detail, mostly information sourced from Beckett:

Pukerarauhe (1) *This is the name of a trig station close to the main Paraparaumu township situated near the junction of Kapiti and Moana roads. It coincides with Beckett's Pa No. 4 which is described as "not distinctive and the formation of Kapiti road cuts through this site at its junction with Moana road. Only the presence of oven stones and the finding of a few small adzes and a fine pumice lamp fixes the site." The name Pukerarauhe, which means "fern-covered hill" was not necessarily applied to the settlement there but could have been of more recent origin. (Carkeek 1967:137-138).*

It was around this time that the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) began its nationwide site recording scheme. One of the more active amateur groups formed as the Wellington Archaeological Society which started recording archaeological sites in 1959. Recording focused on coastal areas and the society was particularly active in working with Carkeek and the Wellington Teachers College to record sites in the Waikanae Beach area (Smart 1962).

In 1998 the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) initiated the Site Recording Scheme Upgrade Project. This was carried out in the Kāpiti Coast District in 2005-2006 (Greig and Molloy 2007).

In 2000 Susan Forbes reported on archaeological monitoring for stage 6 of the ‘Midlands’ subdivision now located on the opposite side of the M2PP expressway (Forbes 2000). She described the recording and analysis of five discrete midden features filed in the NZAA site recording scheme as R26/290. A sample of tuatua shell was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a conventional age result of 730 ± 50 BP (Wk-8331), which was calibrated to AD1450-1670 at the two-sigma range (around the mid-sixteenth century).

Earthworks in the vicinity of Paraparaumu airport have been subject to archaeological monitoring and geophysical investigation in 2010-2011 (O’Keeffe 2009; Bader 2010; Campbell 2011; O’Keeffe 2011) but no intact archaeological features have been reported and it has been assumed that if any in situ remains had been present they were removed during the construction of the airport in 1939-1942.

In 2015 Mary O’Keeffe carried out archaeological monitoring of the construction works for the M2PP expressway which resulted in several more sites being recorded in the vicinity of the Wharemauku stream. The expressway truncated the central dune ridge running through the subject property and a number of small deposits of shell midden were exposed (O’Keeffe 2019:65-69). In all samples the midden was predominantly tuatua, although triangle shell accounted for 42% of shell from R26/698, some of the samples contained a small amount of fishbone and/or rat bone (Vogel 2018:158-166).

The author was asked to inspect a reported find of tuatua shell near the reported location for R26/264 in a service trench in 2020. No report was filed for this inspection, but the site record was updated.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES AND LISTED PLACES

The recorded sites in the vicinity of the subject property are all midden/oven sites. The figures below show the distribution of recorded sites and summary information (Figure 24).

NZAA	Site type	Location	Recorded by
R26/264	Midden/oven	Kapiti and Moana Road intersection	Walton, 1994
R26/290	Midden/oven	47 Quadrant Heights	Forbes, 1999
R26/526	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2014
R26/690	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/695	Midden/ovens	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/696	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/697	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/698	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/699	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/700	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015
R26/701	Midden/oven	M2PP alignment	O’Keeffe, 2015

Summary information for recorded archaeological sites

The Kāpiti Coast Operative District Plan 2021 has a Heritage Schedule which lists buildings, sites of cultural significance, archaeological sites and notable trees. There are no scheduled historic places, waahi tapu, or heritage trees in the subject area (Figure 25).

The remnant dunes within the subject property have been identified as ‘strong visual features’ in the KCDC Paraparaumu Town Centre Structure Plan, and that document notes the District Plan requirement for the ‘protection of the District’s outstanding natural landscapes, including the sand dunes, from the adverse environmental effects of subdivision, use and development’ (2012:29).

The closest place recorded on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero is the Paraparaumu airport control tower (former) on Kapiti Road (List No 7532; KCDC B99).

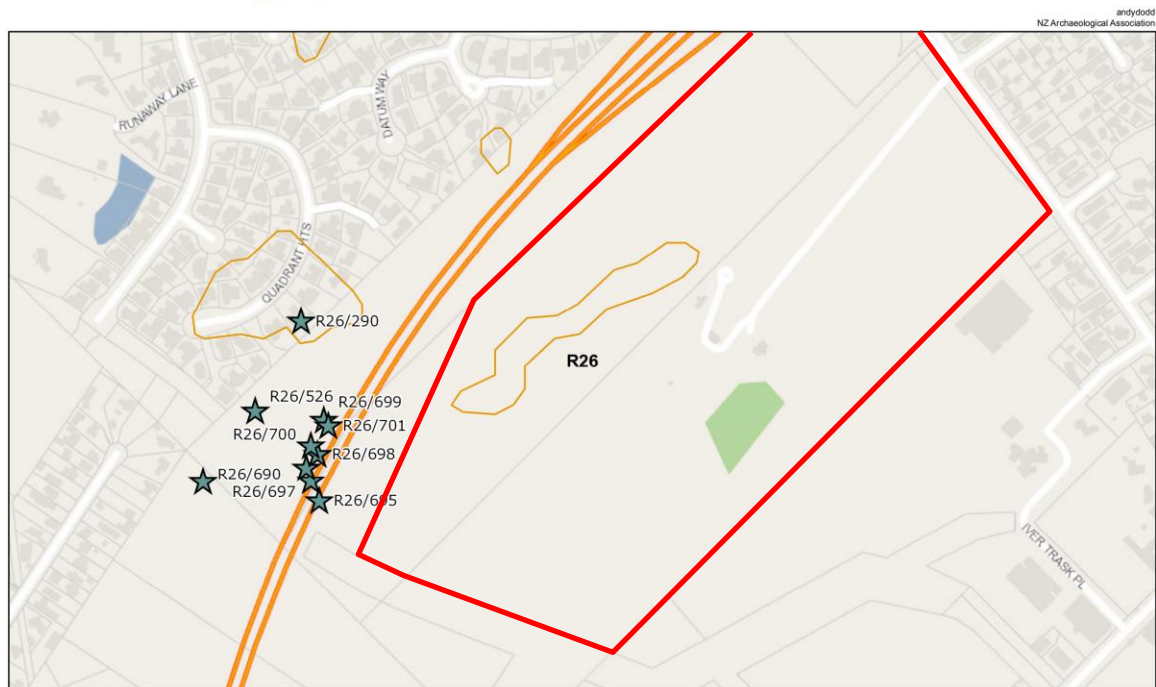
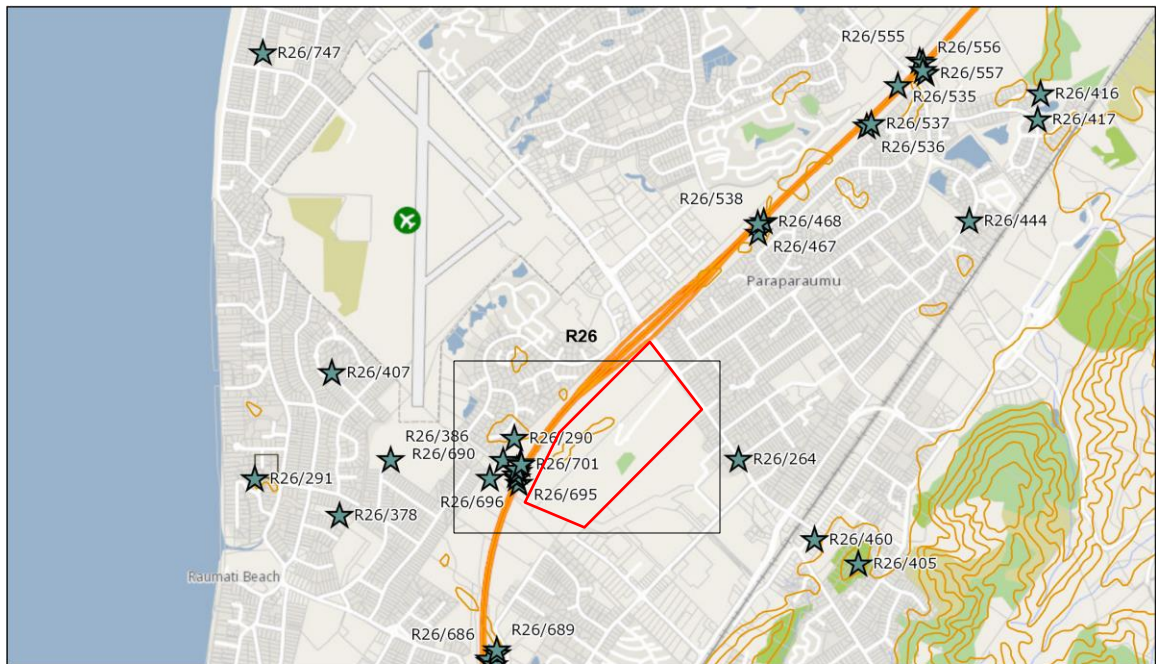


Figure 24: Archsite map generated 01.08.2022 showing locations of recorded archaeological sites.

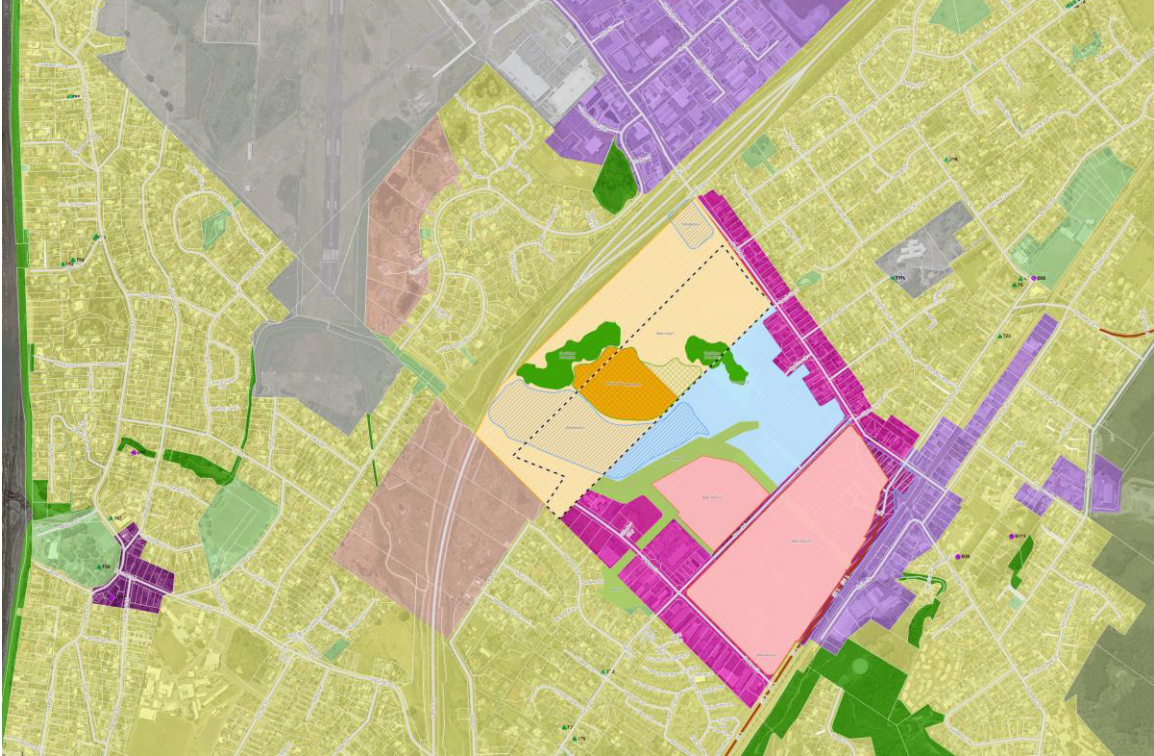


Figure 25: screen grab from KCDC 2021 operative ePlan. See Figure 22 for Structure plan detail

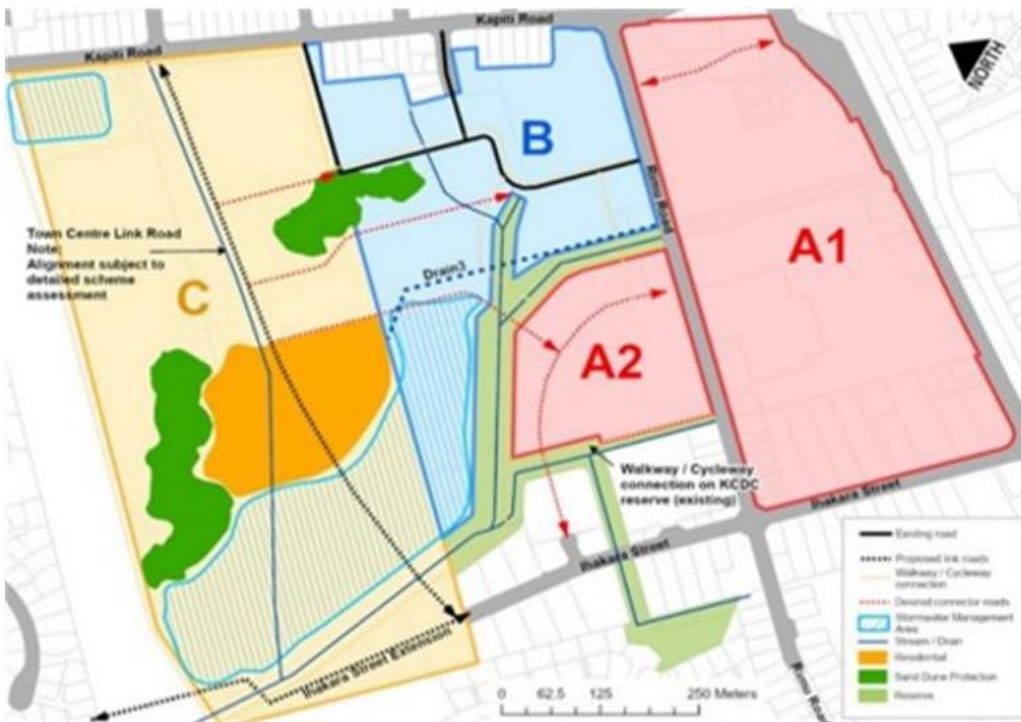


Figure 26: Screen grab from the 2012 Structure Plan showing the subject property as area C

SURVEY

One additional site was recorded as a result of the site inspection on 24 August 2022:

R26/829 Midden/oven

E1768460 5469030

This was observed as scattered tuatua, triangle shell and fire cracked rock visible over an area approximately 6 x 10 metres evidently dispersed and brought to the surface by recent discing. No intact deposit was observed, but maybe present below the surface below the plough horizon. This site is shown in Figures 27-29 below.

Two additional locations have been noted because of there being marine shell present, albeit in very sparse quantity. They may be indicative of subsurface archaeological deposits but have not been formally recorded. These are:

A few scattered fragments of dosinia, tuatua and fire-cracked rock

E1768425 N5469060

A few scattered fragments of dosinia and tuatua

E1768021 N5468935

The former house site was also visited during the inspection. The house site is presently marked by a pile of burnt timber, iron and concrete piles. No further indications of archaeological deposits were observed, but it is noted that there was scattered animal bone present. This is not uncommon at such places, but is mentioned here to disambiguate from archaeological bone, and kōiwi tangata.



Figure 27: Site location on north face of dune – scale in 200mm increments (24.08.2022)



Figure 28: Shell exposed on ground surface – scale in 200mm increments (24.08.2022)



Figure 29: Closeup of shell exposed on ground surface – scale in 200mm increments (24.08.2022)



Figure 30: Location of R26/829 and

ASSESSMENT

The following sites are outside the project area but are still in relatively close proximity. None of the below would be affected by earthworks on the subject property, but they give some indication of what might be anticipated to be present in the remnant dune.

R26/264 Pa – Pukerarauhe (Beckett No.4) E1768822 N5468920

This site was recorded in 1994 on the basis of the description by Peter Beckett in 1957. It is positioned near the intersection of Kāpiti and Moana Roads, and it is unclear what if anything survives at this location.

R26/290 Midden/oven E1767844 N5469012

This site was recorded in 1999 after it was exposed in earthworks for subdivision. It was located at 47 Quadrant Heights, and comprised a deposit of tuatua, dosinia and triangle shell. A sample (Wk 8331) was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a result of 730 ± 50 BP (calibrated to AD 1450-1670 at 2-sigma). Nothing remains of this site at the reported location.

R26/526 Midden/oven E1767794 N5468914

This site was reported in 2014 following mulching of the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as 2 patches of scattered tuatua shell, each about one square metre, a metre apart (no insitu lens visible). In 2016 it was reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/690 Midden/oven E1767737 N5468837

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as a dense area of shell, 0.6 x 0.4 metres in area 250 mm thick. A 10-lt sample from this site was included in the faunal analysis. It comprised almost exclusively tuatua with other spp accounting for marginally over 1%. Rat bone was present in the sample (Vogel 2018:158-160). It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/695 Midden/oven E1767864 N5468816

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as a deposit of oven rake out material including shell and occasional oven stones covering an area 2.3m x 0.8m, up to 300 mm deep. A 7-lt sample from this site was included in the faunal analysis. It comprised almost exclusively tuatua with other spp accounting for marginally over 1% (Vogel 2018:166). It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/696 Midden/oven E1767855 N5468838

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as an area of charcoal-stained soil and midden over an area 7.8m x 6.2m. Predominantly tuatua and dosinia. It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/697 Midden/oven E1767850 N5468852

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as an area of charcoal-stained soil and midden over an area 5.2m x 5.7m. Two 22-lt samples from this site were included in the faunal analysis. It comprised almost exclusively tuatua with other spp accounting for marginally over 1%. Fishbone included kahawai, red cod and snapper, bird and rat bone were present in the sample (Vogel 2018:161-163). It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/698 Midden/oven**E1767862 N5468867**

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as a small area of densely packed midden 0.64m x0.66m 140mm deep. A 22-lt sample from this site was included in the faunal analysis. It comprised almost predominantly triangle shell (58%) and tuatua (41%) with other spp accounting for <1%. Identified fishbone included blue cod (Vogel 2018:163-164). It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/699 Midden/oven**E1767869 N5468904**

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as a small midden comprised of tuatua and triangle shell over an area 0.77m x0.56m 160mm deep. It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/700 Midden/oven**E1767855 N5468876**

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as a small area of midden over an area 0.76m x0.98m. Predominantly tuatua, dosinia and triangle shell. It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

R26/701 Midden/oven**E1767874 N5468898**

This site was reported in 2015 after it was exposed in construction earthworks for the M2PP expressway alignment. It was described as an area of dense midden over an area 1.62m x0.91m. A 22-lt sample from this site was included in the faunal analysis. It comprised almost exclusively tuatua with other spp accounting for <1%. Rat bone was present in the sample (Vogel 2018:164-165). It was subsequently reported as destroyed during M2PP earthworks.

From these above mentioned records it can be surmised that additional midden deposits are likely to be present further along the remnant dune extending into the subject property. The midden deposits appear to be heavily dominated by tuatua, and a few contain fish bone. Such sites are common in the Kāpiti dunes. Only one of the above sites has been the subject of radiocarbon dating (R26/290).



Figure 31: Location of recorded archaeological sites, c14 dated sites indicated with yellow triangles

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following statements of significance have been prepared tentatively for the commonly encountered types of unrecorded sites. Significance has been assessed according to accepted archaeological guidelines (Gumbley 1995, Walton 1999; NZHPT 2006, NZHPT 2013).

Site	Value	Assessment
Midden/oven (R26/829 and unrecorded)	Condition	Variable, although in intact dune midden deposits can be well preserved.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Midden are the most commonly recorded archaeological site in the Kapiti dunes, but this category does not differentiate between early period/archaic sites (<i>rare</i>) and sites from the classical period of NZ prehistory (<i>common</i>).
	Contextual Value	The Kāpiti district has been occupied by people since the late thirteenth century. From the fifteenth century the area between Paraparaumu and Pukerua Bay was settled by the Ngāti Rangī of Muaūpoko, and from the nineteenth century the Te Atiawa Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Raukawa.
	Information Potential	Midden features are good sources of information about prehistory. They typically contain readily datable material and their composition provides information related to subsistence and past environment.
	Amenity Value	Limited. The dune ridges have been identified as landscape features, but shell midden deposits typically have limited landscape presence and are typically not subject of onsite interpretation
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Site	Value	Assessment
Kōiwi (unrecorded)	Condition	The ridgeline has been modified by the creation of tracks and roads, and the high point was chosen for a trig site. In 1969 excavations for the Kapuni pipeline traversed close to the site. The ridgeline is divided by a fence line and part of the site appears to lie in the neighbouring property. It is presently under high grass and difficult to read the ground surface with any certainty.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Discoveries of human remains are moderately common in the Kapiti dunes
	Contextual Value	The Kāpiti district has been occupied by people since the late thirteenth century. From the fifteenth century the area between Paraparaumu and Pukerua Bay was settled by the Ngāti Rangī of Muaūpoko, and from the nineteenth century the Te Atiawa Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Raukawa. Mataihuka was occupied during the 1820s-1850s.
	Information Potential	Human remains are an excellent source of information about past lives. Field observations may be able to determine sex, race and approximate age and stature, and lab analyses may be able to provide information on past diet, pathology and dNA. Whether or not these analyses are considered appropriate is a matter for descendant communities and mana whenua
	Amenity Value	Limited. Generally not a site type that is appropriate to draw attention to, or one with significant landscape presence
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Site	Value	Assessment
Artefact finds (unrecorded)	Condition	Variable. Artefacts are often found broken, hence their being discarded. The condition of organic finds in former wetland is often affected by the degree to which surrounding soils have been allowed to dry out, and it is rarer for wooden artefacts to be found in swamps that have been drained for a long period of time as this changes the soil chemistry and stability of any formerly anaerobic environment

	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Moderately uncommon, many artefact finds go unreported on account of their being unrecognised as such, or finders being unaware of their obligations under the Protected Objects Act
	Contextual Value	The Kāpiti district has been occupied by people since the late thirteenth century. From the fifteenth century the area between Paraparaumu and Pukerua Bay was settled by the Ngāti Rangi of Muaupoko, and from the nineteenth century the Te Atiawa Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Raukawa.
	Information Potential	Limited, but can be enhanced if found in association with datable material. Lithic analysis involving XRF may be able to identify the geological source
	Amenity Value	Limited. Typically not left on site but maybe suitable for whare taonga or museum display
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

CONCLUSION

The subject property is made up of remnant Foxton dune and low-lying drained swampland. There is reasonable potential for encountering archaeological midden/oven features on the elevated dune ridge as evidenced by previous archaeological monitoring for subdivision, development and road construction nearby. One archaeological shell midden site (R26/829) was recorded as a result of the field inspection on 24 August 2022.

Archaeological deposits are protected under the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act* 2013 and earthworks for road construction and development should be undertaken in accordance with an archaeological authority that includes specific protocols for the discovery of kōiwi tangata.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- That this assessment be shared with mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand.
- Earthworks for road construction through the subject property has a reasonable likelihood of encountering archaeological midden deposits, especially in the areas of intact dune.
- An archaeological authority should be sought from Heritage New Zealand prior to commencing road construction works on the subject property.
- Reducing the amount of earthworks affecting the remnant dune ridge will reduce the potential for encountering unrecorded archaeological sites.

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Hannah McCashin

From: Andy Dodd s 9(2)(a)
Sent: Wednesday, 4 October 2023 6:13 pm
To: Steve McColl
Cc: Hannah McCashin
Subject: Re: 77 Kapiti Road
Attachments: image002.jpg

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Kia ora Steve

The additional area does not significantly affect the outcome of my archaeological assessment for KCDC. Which is that, recontouring of the dune will impact on at least one recorded archaeological midden site, and that additional below ground archaeological features are likely to be present as well. Because there is reasonable cause to expect that archaeological features will be impacted an archaeological authority from Heritage NZ will be required prior to commencing earthworks
Hope this is sufficient for your requirements in relation to the resource consent

Andy

Subsurface Ltd
PO Box 31
Paekakariki 5258
s 9(2)(a)

On Tue, Oct 3, 2023 at 6:14 PM Steve McColl s 9(2)(a) wrote:

Kia ora Andy,

As discussed we) are looking to lodge for the consent for the 77-103 Kapiti Road Development shortly. The diagram below outlines the extent of the Development Site covered by your original Archaeological report (outlined solid red line) and the additional earthworks area (outlined dashed red line). Our assumption was that we would be required to complete the full Archaeological report covering the full extent of the earthworks area prior to applying for the archaeological authority.

Would you be able to outline what would be required to update the report to cover off on those areas not covered by the original report.

Happy to discuss.

Kind regards



Steve McColl

Development Manager



M. s 9(2)(a) , E s 9(2)(a) W. www.thewellingtoncompany.co.nz

Ground Floor, Todd Building, 93 Customhouse Quay, Wellington