

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Archaeological Assessment of Effects: Proposed subdivision at 62 Punawaitai Road, Pouterere, Central Hawke's Bay

Proposed Subdivision

V23/8 V23/93; V23/94 and V23/114

Commissioned by James Bridge

Prepared by Elizabeth Pishief (PhD) Kate Hooper (MSc)



Figure 1: Looking east from middle of proposed subdivision at 62 Punawaitai Road, Pouterere. Source: Kate Hooper, 15 September 2022.

Executive Summary

James Bridge asked Elizabeth Pishief of Heritage Services Hawke's Bay to undertake an Archaeological Assessment of Effects for the proposed subdivision of farmland located at 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere, Central Hawke's Bay. This is the second stage of the subdivision and was the result of consultation James Bridge undertook with tangata whenua Libya Walker, Stella August, and Wikitoria Moore; no archaeological assessment of effects was undertaken for the first stage of the subdivision. The field survey was undertaken by Elizabeth Pishief, and Kate Hooper from Heritage Services and Stella August on behalf of tangata whenua.

The land is currently described as Lot 1 DP 27067 and is Stage 3A of the proposed subdivision of Lot 2 DP XXXX and Lot 22 DP XXXX not yet finalised.

The archaeological survey found no surface evidence of any archaeological features or residues within the actual lots of the proposed subdivision. But there was evidence of midden in the form of flakes of shell and charcoal along the banks of the stream which may have been deposited there during a flood event. This area of the proposed subdivision is alluvial, and consists of gravel, sand, silt, and clay which accounts for the waterlogged soil noted during the archaeological survey undertaken in September. However, it is possible that there may be some areas near the stream, which appears to be highly modified, where there may be buried cultural material. The clay substrate was not examined closely but it appeared to be at least 3-4 m deep. There is reasonable cause to suspect there may be buried subsurface features in the area particularly around the stream.

Although there were no obvious archaeological features in the immediate area of the subdivision, but there were several archaeological sites that may be or may have been affected by the recent accessway formation. A beach access road has been newly formed sometime between 2019 and December 2021, which runs parallel to the Pourerere Stream and cuts very close to newly recorded archaeological sites V23/93; V23/94 and V23/114. The road finishes beside the beach, within a few metres of previously recorded V23/8. This access road requires a site visit to determine if it has damaged these archaeological sites during formation, or if increased foot and vehicle traffic will cause further damage to these archaeological sites. A further track has been formed along the front of the hill/dune system parallel to the beach along the entire face of the hill and close to V23/96; another track branches off down to a newly built dwelling just above the beach. It reasonable to suspect that archaeology is present in this area due to the high number of archaeological sites within other areas of the property. It is recommended that:

- That an archaeological authority is applied for under s. 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for all the works associated with this subdivision
- That a field survey is undertaken of the recently formed accessways to identify whether archaeological material or features have been disturbed and to assess whether increased public use will damage the sites
- That an archaeological site management plan is prepared to ensure all the different stakeholders understand their individual responsibilities
- That the removal of topsoil, and the excavation of service trenches, roads, building or tank platforms are monitored by an archaeologist

- Any sub-surface archaeological features encountered are investigated by an archaeologist using accepted archaeological methods
- That any taonga tūturu encountered are reported to the hapū and then registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage within 28 days of completing the fieldwork
- The archaeological material including faunal material uncovered is identified and analysed by appropriate specialists
- That if material that will provide information about the approximate age of the site is encountered samples are taken and sent away for C14 analysis
- That a final report is prepared for HNZPT within twelve months of the fieldwork being completed.
- That Site Record Forms are updated or prepared for any sites encountered.

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Introduction

Dr Elizabeth Pishief was asked by James Bridge to undertake an Archaeological Assessment of Effects for the proposed subdivision of farmland located at 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere, Central Hawke’s Bay. This is the second stage of the subdivision – no archaeological assessment of effects was undertaken for the first stage of the subdivision.

The land is currently described as Lot 1 DP 27067 and is Stage 3A of the proposed subdivision of Lot 2 DP XXXX and Lot 22 DP XXXX.

A preliminary desk top review of historical aerial photographs and google earth satellite imagery was the initial research undertaken to determine whether an archaeological assessment of effects was required.

Kate Hooper undertook a review of historical aerial photographs and google earth satellite imagery in June/July 2022 and discovered numerous unrecorded archaeological sites on the property. These 22 unrecorded sites have subsequently been recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) database ArchSite.

On Thursday 15 September 2022 Dr Elizabeth Pishief and Kate Hooper (Heritage Services Hawke’s Bay) and Stella August (on behalf of tangata whenua) undertook a site visit of the area of the proposed subdivision.

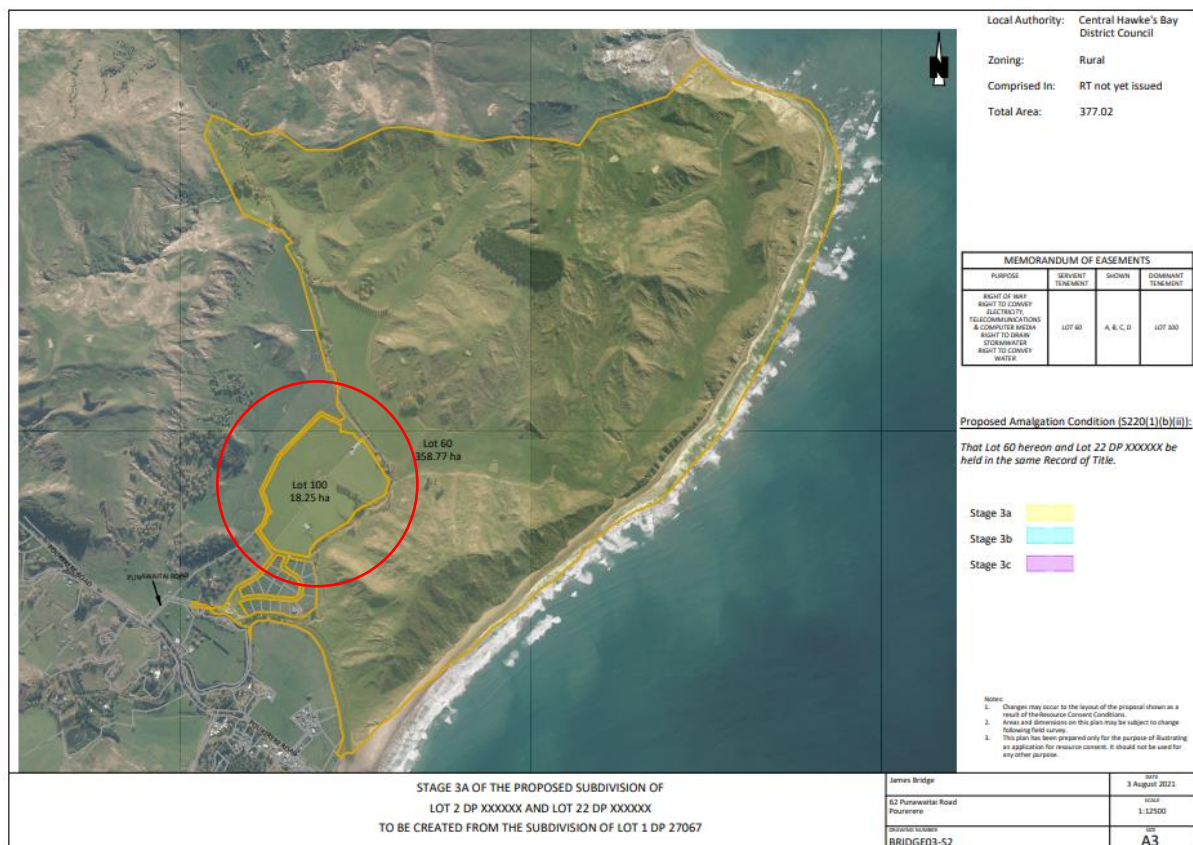


Figure 2 Location of proposed subdivision the subject of this report. Source: James Bridge.

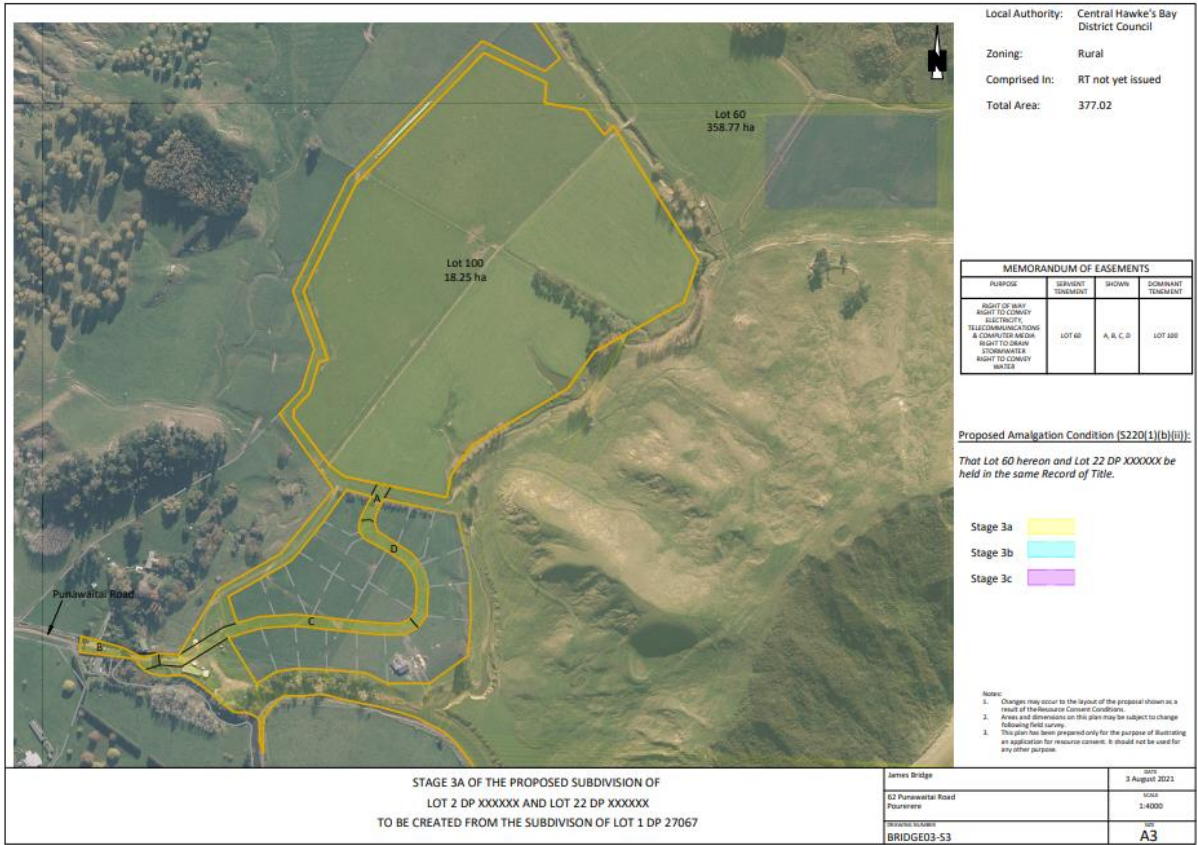


Figure 3 Plan of second subdivision and subdivision already undertaken and partly sold off.

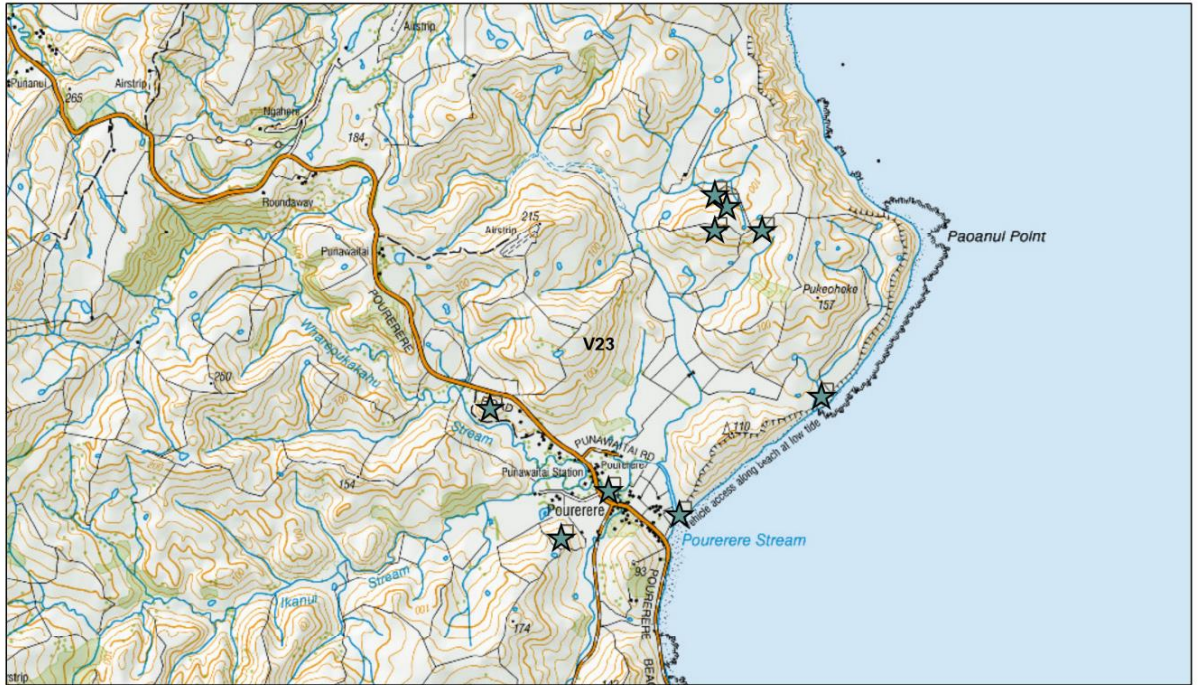


Figure 4: Recorded archaeological sites around 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere prior to desktop survey. Source: Central Hawke's Bay District Council IntraMaps <https://maps.chbdc.govt.nz/IntraMaps96/default.htm>



Figure 5 Location of Porerere along Hawke's Bay coastline from Ocean Beach to Blackhead. Map also shows Waipukurau, Waipawa Te Aute, etc. Source: Archsite

Statutory Requirements

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

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

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

- a. Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
- b. Provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- c. Includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)

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

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

- The site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or included in the Heritage New Zealand List,
- The site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance, and/ or
- The activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted.

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

Include this text (below) if the report is also being used for RMA purposes:

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 Maori, including wahi tapu
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

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

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

The heritage places under consideration in this assessment are the archaeological sites V23/8; V23/93; V23/94; V23/96 and V23/114 and any possible unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites and / or residues in the archaeological landscape around 62 Punawaitai Road, Porerere.

Methodology

This assessment is a combination of a site visit undertaken by Dr Elizabeth Pishief and Kate Hooper (Heritage Services Hawke's Bay) and Stella August (on behalf of tangata whenua) on Thursday 15 September 2022, and a desktop study by Elizabeth Pishief and Kate Hooper.

The desktop study involved examination of historical aerial photographs from Retrolens for archaeological features and comparison with google earth images. Review of literature was undertaken for historical information. The desk top review of aerial photographs was undertaken in July 2022.

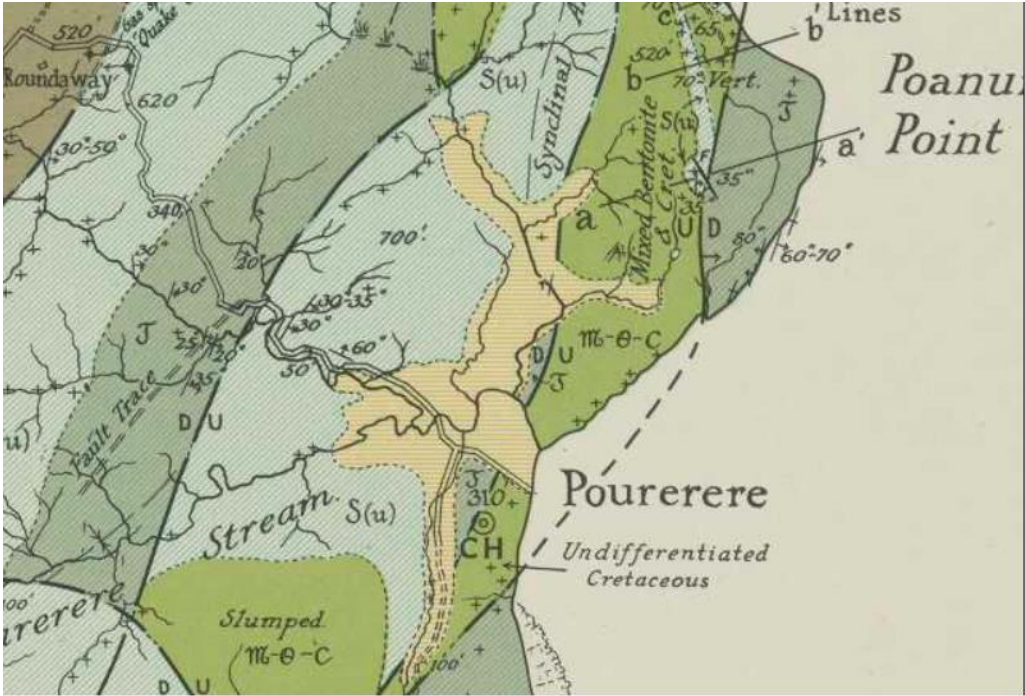
Sources of Information:

- ArchSite
- Retrolens
- Google Earth
- Central Hawke's Bay District Council
- Secondary resources including books and reports.

Physical Environment or Setting

The proposed subdivision is on low lying flat farmland surrounded by coastal hills. A tributary to the Pourerere stream borders the northern and eastern edge of the proposed subdivision and joins the Pourerere Stream at the south-eastern edge.

The land is waterlogged, and the area is prone to flooding after high rainfall events from the tributary stream that flows through the proposed subdivision area. A geological map of the Pourerere and Blackhead survey districts shows that the area of the proposed subdivision is alluvial, and consists of gravel, sand, silt and clay which accounts for the waterlogged soil.



SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	
RECENT & PLEISTOCENE	ALLUVIAL Gravel, sand, silt and clay
	MANGATARATA FORMATION
PLIOCENE	Mudstone, pumice silt, conglomerate and lignite KUMEROA FORMATION
	Mudstone, sandstone, limestone and conglomerate TE AUTE FORMATION
	Mudstone, sandstone, limestone and conglomerate
	MANGATORO FORMATION
MIOCENE	Siltstone, sandstone and thin limestone MAPIRI FORMATION
	Mudstone, pumice beds and thin conglomerate
	TUTAMOE FORMATION
	Mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate
	IHUNGIA FORMATION
Altonian	Mudstone, sandstone and conglomeratic limestone

Figure 6: 1947 Geological Map of Pourerere & Blackhead Survey Districts. Drawn by A W Hampton. Source: National Library archives <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/21232273> October 2022



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Figure 15: Beside stream looking NW towards extensive earthworks that have been carried out in the location of Lot 15. Source: Kate Hooper, 15 September 2022.

Historical Background

The following Māori history is only provided to give an indication of their lengthy occupation at Purerere and Paoanui Point and to provide some context for the archaeological findings. It has been sourced from secondary sources and is not intended to supersede or supplant the history of the tangata whenua whose cultural history is the primary source for understanding their connections with this land.

Māori history

Four major peaks stand sentinel over the Omakere and Mangakuri valleys; two are passed when travelling along the Purerere Road to the coast. On the left just past the Mangakuri turnoff is Rangitapu the sacred heavens and on the right is Omakere – descending from the heights. The other two, which can be seen on the Mangakuri Road are Papahope (the loins of the Earth mother) and Te Atua (God, supernatural being or an object of superstitious regards).¹

The earliest known people from the area were the famous ancestress Hinemahanga and her husband Patea. A famous story about Hinemahanga recalls a disastrous fishing season when the people were brought to the edge of starvation. The men led by Hinemahanga's husband, Patea, went into the bush to search for birds, even though the season for bird snaring had finished. The women continued to cast their nets out and were suddenly rewarded with a bounteous catch. The fish were prepared, and everyone ate without waiting for the return of the men. When they did get back, empty-handed, they were very hungry and quickly finished off the rest of the women's catch. Patea, particularly, was resentful of the women's success especially as the women had apparently taunted them.² Later while taking a clifftop walk with Patea, Hinemahanga plunged to her death. Her people suspected treachery and Patea fled to Taihape where the name Inland Patea commemorates him. At the base of the cliff where she fell to her death the flax bushes were splattered with her blood and although the exact location is unknown, they are said to still be flecked with red.³

About four generations after Hinemahanga the high priest Ruawharo and his brother Tupai sailed the Takatimu waka down the East Coast. Ruawharo stayed in Mahia but Tupai guardian of the sacred symbols of the gods of the earth and heavens and four other important priests: Tuterangiwetewetea, Tunui, Tuaithe and Taewha (Taewa) came on to Waimarama where the four priests disembarked. A whare wananga was set up at Maungawharau where students were taught the black arts, with unfortunate results for some people.⁴ Among the most successful students was Rongokako the son of Tamatea and Paoa the ancestor of the Ngati Paoa of the Hauraki Plains. Rongokako excelled at the incantations that enabled him to take giant strides. When the course ended, he declined Paoa's offer of a ride in his canoe and instead let him get ahead of him before catching up with one enormous stride. Paoa was

¹ Parsons, Patrick. 2008, in *The Purerere Road: A History of the Omakere and Tamumu Districts* by Pam and Jeremy Ballantyne, p. 2.

² Parsons, Patrick. 1999. *Māori Interests in the Te Apiti-Ouepoto Coast*, report prepared for the Kairakau Lands Trust, p. 2

³ Parsons, 1999. p. 3

⁴ Parsons, 1999. p. 4

surprised to see him walking along the beach; later steps took Rongokako to Mahia and Whangara.

Parsons suggests that the first footprint was just south of Paoanui Point. This is based on information from a man called Woody Collins who as a boy was taken in a boat off Pourerere to see the giant's footprint which he described as a dark blue patch in the water just south of Paoanui Point. He was not sure who it commemorated but thought it may have been Maui, "However, the location of the footprint between the Wairarapa and Cape Kidnappers and the naming of the point after Paoa make a persuasive case for the footprint belonging to Rongokako."⁵

The tangata whenua can trace their origins back to most of the ancestors mentioned so far but it was mainly the descendants of Whatonga who occupied the coast from Kidnappers to Cape Palliser before the invasion of Ngāti Kahungunu in the 1500s. Whatonga was the ancestor of both Ngai Tara and Ngati Rangitane and arrived at Mahia on board the Kurahaupo canoe. sixteen or seventeen generations before the Māori people living in the nineteenth century, much of central and southern Hawke's Bay was inhabited by descendants of Toi and Whātonga, whose descendants were later known as Ngāi Tara and Rangitāne. An ancestor of Whātonga may have been Te Porangahau, who gave his name to that region. Other descent groups in Central Hawke's Bay included the descendants of Kupe's ancestor Awanui-ā-rangi or of Whatumāmoa, a descendant of Te Ha.⁶

Later migrants were the descendants of Kahungunu, Tahu and Ira. About 1550 the peace was broken by Ngati Kahungunu led by Taraia invading Heretaunga. Taraia's final conquest was the taking of the pa Ikatiere at Aramoana. Rangitane lost mana in the Heretaunga district when the land was vested in Taraia and his general Te Aomatarahi. These two then divided the land between them and all the land on the coastal and southern side of the Tukituki River became under the mana of Te Aomatarahi.⁷

During the wars between Ngati Kahungunu and Rangitane and Tara a chieftainess Hinengatiira was captured and married to Rongomaipureora, Te Aomatarahi's son, as part of the peace keeping.⁸ Her grandsons were Tumapuhia and Te Angiangi who had a boundary separating their interests which began at Aramoana and continued up the Ouepoto Stream to Oteka, a high promontory to the south of Omakere Hill currently called Frenchman's Cap. The boundary continued across to the headwaters of the Waiwhero stream down it to the junction with the Mangamahaki ending where the Mangamahaki flows into the Tukituki River at Tamumu.⁹

Pourerere is within Tumapuhia's lands to the north of the Ouepoto Stream. Te Angiangi's lands were to the south of the boundary; he later lost most of his lands to Te Whatuiapiti in a series of competitive feasts, although he retained lands between Aramoana and Parimahu point. Two of his significant descendants were Tuanui and Morena Hawea.¹⁰

⁵ Parsons 2008, in Ballantyne, p. 3

⁶ Parsons, Patrick 1999. *Waipukurau: The History of a Country Town* CHB Print. pp. 19-22

⁷ Parsons, 1999. pp. 19-22

⁸ Parsons, 1999. pp. 19-22

⁹ Parsons 2008, in Ballantyne, p.5

¹⁰ Parsons 2008, in Ballantyne, p.5

On Captain Cook's first visit in October 1769, he sailed down the coast from Cape Kidnappers on the seaward side of Bare Island (Motu o Kura) where he noted "many houses, boats and people". By Tuesday he was opposite Cape Turnagain and as he could see no harbour he turned northwards again, and the following day was "abreast the Peninsula within Portland Island called Terekako." He described the country between Cape Kidnappers and Cape Turnagain as:

The land between them is of very unequal height, in some places it is lofty next the sea with white cliffs, in others low with sandy beaches: the face of the country is not so well clothed with wood as it is about Hawke's Bay, but it looks more like our high downs in England; it is however, to all appearances, well inhabited, for as we stood along the shore we saw several villages, not only in the vallies, but on the tops and sides of the hills, and smoke in other places.¹¹

Wilson comments that it is evident from Cook's description:

that the native population at was very numerous. The remains of the pas which were then probably occupied may still be seen at Black Head Point, at an ancient, palisaded pa on a conical hill, half a mile south of Blackhead Homestead, at Pourerere two pas, at Kairakau, at Waimarama and at other points on hills overlooking the sea.¹²

Captain Cook hauled into Te Matau a Maui (Hawke Bay) on 21 October 1773 where he was planning to leave pigs, chickens, roots crops and seeds, but the wind was blowing off the land and no one came out to the ship, although fires and people could be seen on the hills. George Forster said:

The shores were white and steep towards the sea, and we could perceive the huts and strongholds of the natives, like eagle airies on top of the cliffs. A great number of Natives ran along the rocks in order to gaze at us, as we passed by them, and many seated themselves on the point which extends to the southward but did not care to come off to us in their canoes.¹³

The following day three canoes came out from Cape Kidnappers at the southern end of Te Matau a Maui (Hawke's Bay). The first canoe had fishermen in it who exchanged their fish for cloth and nails. But the second canoe was richly carved and had on board two chiefs who were invited onto the *Resolution* by Captain Cook. According to William Colenso the principal chief was Tuanui, an ancestor of Henare Matua from Porangahau. Tuanui was sketched by William Hodges and Cook gave him several large spike nails, a mirror and a piece of red baize cloth. Tuanui was delighted with the gifts, most particularly the nails, but not very interested in the two boars, two sows, two roosters, four hens and the roots and seeds Cook gave him. Despite his apparent disinterest, he promised not to kill the animals and carefully counted them before he left the ship.¹⁴

¹¹ Wilson, 1939, p. 122, citing Captain Cook.

¹² Wilson, 1939, p. 122

¹³ George Forster, cited in Salmond, Anne 1997. *Between Worlds: Early Exchanges between Maori and Europeans 1773-1815*, p. 86

¹⁴ Salmond, 1997, p. 87



Figure 16 Tuanui, a Chief from Te Matau a Maui (Hawke's Bay) by William Hodges. Source: Anne Salmond. 1997, p. 88

Tuanui is strongly associated with Porangahau, but Patrick Parsons locates the place where Cook met him as being off Pourerere, while Anne Salmond describes the meeting place as being off Cape Kidnappers. It indicates that the people of the coast moved up and down from place to place regularly seeking food, meeting people, building alliances, and guarding their lands and resources.

Morena Hawea was born at Te Apiti in the early 1800s; his father was Te Arahuri of Ngāti Hikatoa and his mother was Hinekawakura of Ngāti Whatuiapiti. He was the most influential chief on the coast between Te Apiti and Aramoana. He had spent time in exile at Mahia with Te Pareihe and other refugees from the Waikato raids. He signed the Treaty of Waitangi and returned to Hawke's Bay where he lived at Kairakau for three years before shifting to Pourerere where he lived until his death at Pourerere on 9 May 1886; he was buried at Tuingara. He left no issue although Che had had a least one child, but Colenso recorded meeting him in great bitterness of spirit on 2 October 1847 just after the death of his wife and child in an epidemic. Although he married again, he had no more children.¹⁵

Most of Morena Hawea's reputation stems from his reputation as a tohunga; he may have trained at the same school as Tuanui, who earlier had met Captain Cook. On one occasion when he was in a whaleboat north of Pourerere the boat was blown out to sea and when the prayers of the European whalers had no effect, he ordered them to lie flat in the boat and recited an incantation which summoned the whale Paikea which nudged the boat to shore and landed at Pakaraka up the coast from Kairakau.¹⁶

He showed his appreciation to Charles Nairn for assisting one of the young men of the tribe, who got into trouble in Hastings, by giving him a greenstone mere as a token of his gratitude.

¹⁵ Parsons, in Ballantyne, p. 7

¹⁶ Parsons, in Ballantyne, p. 7



Figure 17 Morena Hawea a chief of the Pourerere area wearing his cap reputedly made from the pubic hair of a number of virgins. Source: Parsons, in Ballantyne, p. 6

Arrival of Europeans

J.G. Wilson in *History of Hawke's Bay* provided the first documented European account of the area. Two men, Harrison, and Thomas left Wellington on 9 October 1844 to walk up the East Coast to Mahia. They camped at Ouepoto one night and in the morning (26 October) walked to Tuingara where they met Morena pushing off his canoe with a load of crayfish for Manawarakau. He offered them seats in the canoe and they arrived at the Manawarakau creek in the middle of the afternoon. Morena took them up the creek to see his pā situated on a high hill (Manawarakau) where he had successfully defended himself and his hapū against a raiding party from Manawatu led by the chief Whatanui.¹⁸ William Colenso travelled up and down the coastline from Hawke's Bay to Wellington from his arrival in December 1844 until he was removed from his position in 1852.

According to Wilson there was a whaling station at Pourerere at Tuingara Point. Wilson does not identify when whaling began at this place, but says the late Charles Nairn showed him (1939 or earlier) the spot where two sheds for whalers' boats stood about 1880. This was at the back of the two south end cottages. Wilson himself admitted to digging up scores of small pigs' vertebrae and fragments of cups and plates of old-fashioned pattern. There was a lookout on the hill top above the cottages and if a whale was spotted the whalers quickly laid wooden skids for the boats across the sand and the boats would be launched in pursuit of the whale.¹⁹ Prickett could find no evidence of this site when he looked in 1990 and said that there was the remains of a lookout on the top of the hill, but that Peter Wilson of Netherby told him they were dug by him and his brothers during World War 2 in case of a landing by Japanese.²⁰

¹⁷ Parsons, in Ballantyne, p. 7

¹⁸ Wilson, J.G 1939. *History of Hawke's Bay*. p. 156

¹⁹ Wilson 1939, *The History of Hawke's Bay*, p. 138

²⁰ Nigel Prickett, 1990 *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*, p. 108-9

Informal leases

Charles Nairn arrived in New Zealand aboard the *Tory*, one of the New Zealand Company's ships that left England in May 1839. Nairn had run away from home and signed on as the Captain's cabin boy, aged about 15. He rapidly learnt Māori and joined Carrington's surveyors as a chain boy when they were laying out New Plymouth. Nairn with Captain James Northwood were early visitors to Hawke's Bay being mentioned by Colenso in his diary of 4 October 1847. Colenso said they visited him about a lease from Te Hapuku who had accompanied them to visit Colenso. (However, Colenso would not allow Nairn into the house on account of a letter he had written to the government about him).

Although Colenso was opposed to the lease, they succeeded in leasing a block of about 50,000 acres known as Pourerere from Morena. They returned to Wellington; Northwood bought 3000 merino ewes from Sydney, and these were driven up the coast to Pourerere by Fred Tiffen and Edward Davis, arriving there on 30 January 1849. There was very little grass on the coastal hills so most of the sheep were grazed on the area known as Omakere. They were shorn at Pourerere in 1849 and 1850, then Fred Tiffen moved inland, and H S Tiffen dissolved the partnership with Northwood who appears to have taken Nairn on in Tiffen's place.²¹

The Waipukurau Block Purchase

The informal leases between Maori and settler resulted in resistance to Donald McLean, the Government Purchase officer's offers to purchase land. The Maori were able to compare the sale offers with the profits from the leases, which were more advantageous to them. In September 1848 Governor Gray wrote to the chiefs of Hawke's Bay asking about their willingness to see land. Initially their response was favourable so long as the settlers were "Men of high principle or Gentlemen, not people of the lower order..." McLean worked through the leading chiefs but dealt with them individually if he foresaw difficulties. He understood that this was the correct protocol, and the people were unlikely to challenge their decisions. Te Hapuku had wide tribal connections and was closely related to Pareihe the great fighting chief of the previous generation. When the meeting at Waipukurau was held on 11 December 1850 any opposition was swiftly dealt with. The only person who did oppose the sale of the Waipukurau Block was Colenso's Maori teacher at Waipukurau, Matiu Meke. The chiefs conclusively voted in favour of having English settlers among them. The leaseholders were also an annoyance to McLean. He wrote to Tiffen telling him that "... these unauthorised arrangements entail various evils, besides operating against purchase of the land by the government." This communication cancelled the leasehold arrangements until Government negotiations were completed.²²

A grand meeting was held at Waipukurau on 17 April 1851 when McLean was forced to name the price of £3000 for the 179,000-acre block which was not well received. Te Hapuku was severely criticised by the tribes. The following day he pointed out that the chiefs of the Wairarapa got £1000 per year in rents for their land and he and his people were being offered only £3000 for the purchase of theirs, which was not enough. Te Hapuku asked for £20,000,

²¹ Wilson, 1939, pp 247-8

²² Parsons, in Ballantyne, pp 7-8.

but eventually the Waipukurau Block was sold for £4,800 – less than a quarter Te Hapuku had wanted. On 30 September 1851 McLean left Wellington with £3000 in gold sovereigns spread between various saddlebags to lessen the risk as the first payment for the Waipukurau Block.

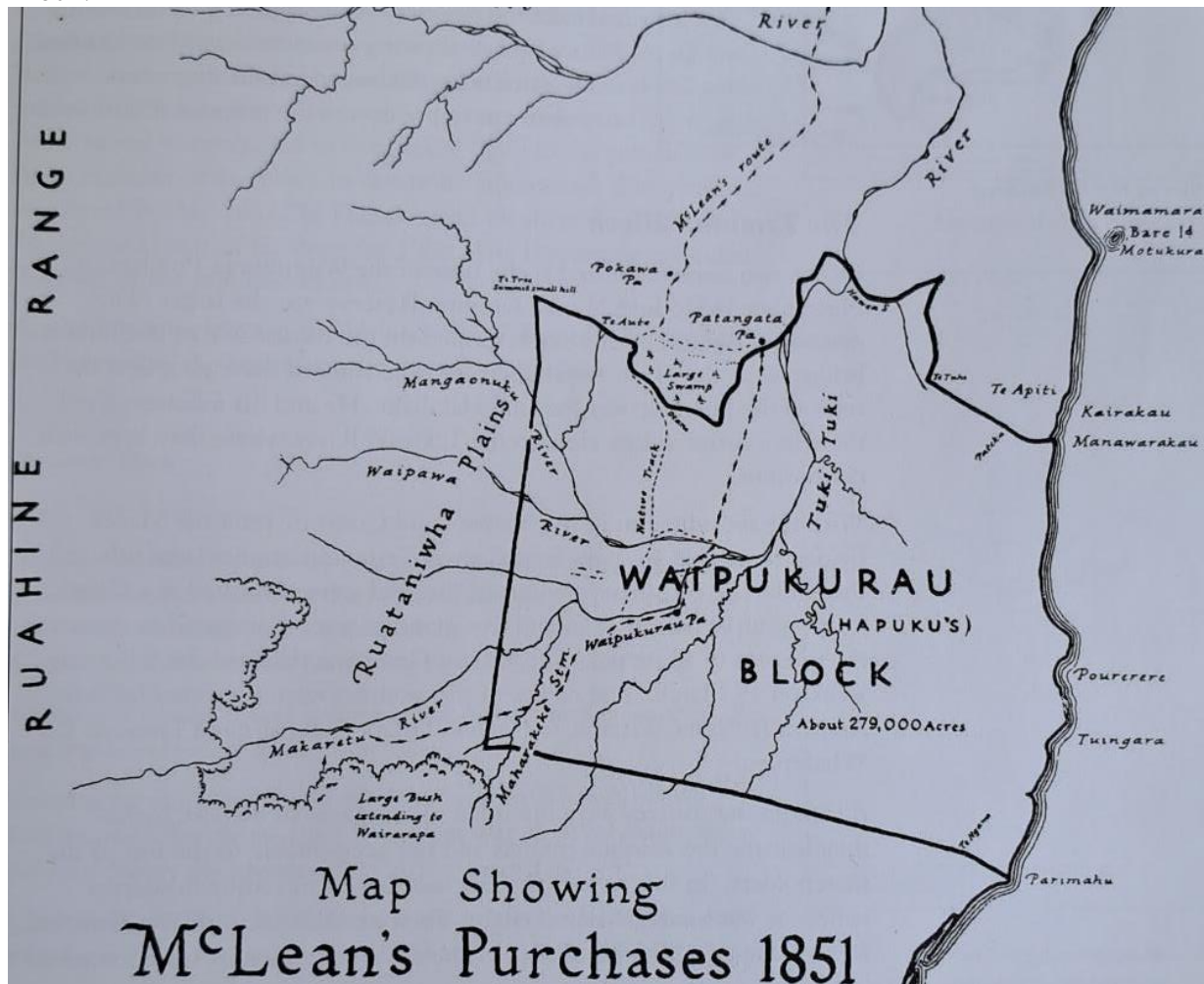


Figure 18 Map of the Waipukurau Block of 290,000 acres. Source: Parson in Ballantyne, p. 9

Several blocks of land were retained out of the Waipukurau Block for their ongoing needs. Two of the blocks are closely associated with Pouterere: the Pouterere Native Reserve and the Tuingara Native Reserve at the southern end of the beach.

Pouterere Block

The Pouterere Reserve contained 448 acres and included access to the sea. It is shown in figure 16 and described as wahi tapu. It was vested in Te Hapuku and Morena Hawea who appear to have functioned as trustees. Morena was resident at Pouterere and had taken an active role in retaining a reserve for his people there; he was not afraid to stand up to Te Hapuku to achieve his objective.

But at the time the land was already being leased by Northwood, whose homestead was within its boundaries. The homestead caused friction with the Native owners who threatened to resume possession unless an annual rental was paid. Then in 1854 Northwood acquired part of the homestead block for horses and goods to the value of £90. Te Hapuku claimed an extension of the boundary south to Tuingara. In 1862 some of the horses were returned and McLean became involved with the dispute. He told Samuel Locke the Land Commissioner to mark off and define on the ground the boundaries of a burial ground and some cultivations

belonging to Morena who was living on the reserve. Northwood was required to pay £100 to purchase the remainder of the block to secure his homestead. The purchase was dated 15 May 1862. Te Hapuku sold his share for £280 and Morena sold part of his for £100. The government funded the bulk of the purchase money. The schedule in the *Hawke's Bay Times* 4 September 1863 defines the boundaries:

Pourerere Block Area 378a 3r 0p
 Bounded towards the north by land granted to JH Northwood and by the Pourerere Stream; towards the east by the Pourerere Station n by the sea; towards the south by a Government Reserve, by land belonging to JH Northwood, and by Crown land being part of the Hapuku Block. Excepting apportion of land reserved by the Natives, containing about 70 acres, the boundaries of which are as follows:
 Commencing at the junction of the Ikanui and Wharepukakahu Streams, and following the latter Stream upwards about 20 chains; thence along the Survey lines bearing 280° 6,700 links, 127°45' 2,100 links, 110°45' 3,560 links; thence up the Ikanui Stream about 8 chains to a Survey line bearing 74°10' 1,100 links and following that line to the Ikanui Stream; and thence along the Ikanui Stream to the point of commencement.
 Excepting also a portion of Government Reserve at Tuingara. The restriction regarding Warlike Stores not to apply to Friendly Natives.
 Colonial Secretary's office,
 Auckland 19th August 1863.

Only 78 acres of the original Pourerere Reserve remain in Māori ownership, with the owners being descendants of Hori Kiokio, a brother of Morena Hawea's mother.



Figure 19 Waipukurau or Te Hapuku's Block, 1851. Source: National Archives

Most of the Maori residents abandoned their ancestral dwelling places many years ago and moved into the interior where there were greater work opportunities. A foster daughter of Morena's Tima used to visit Punawaitai in the 1920s and sit on the verandah watching the Nation twin playing. She died in the 1930s and is buried with her husband on the small knoll between the Punawaitai homestead and Pah Flat. Her adopted daughter Tima shared her time between Porerere and Kairakau. The last surviving person raised on the coast is Hariata Baker who was brought up by Wiki Mahima and still lives at Ocean beach.

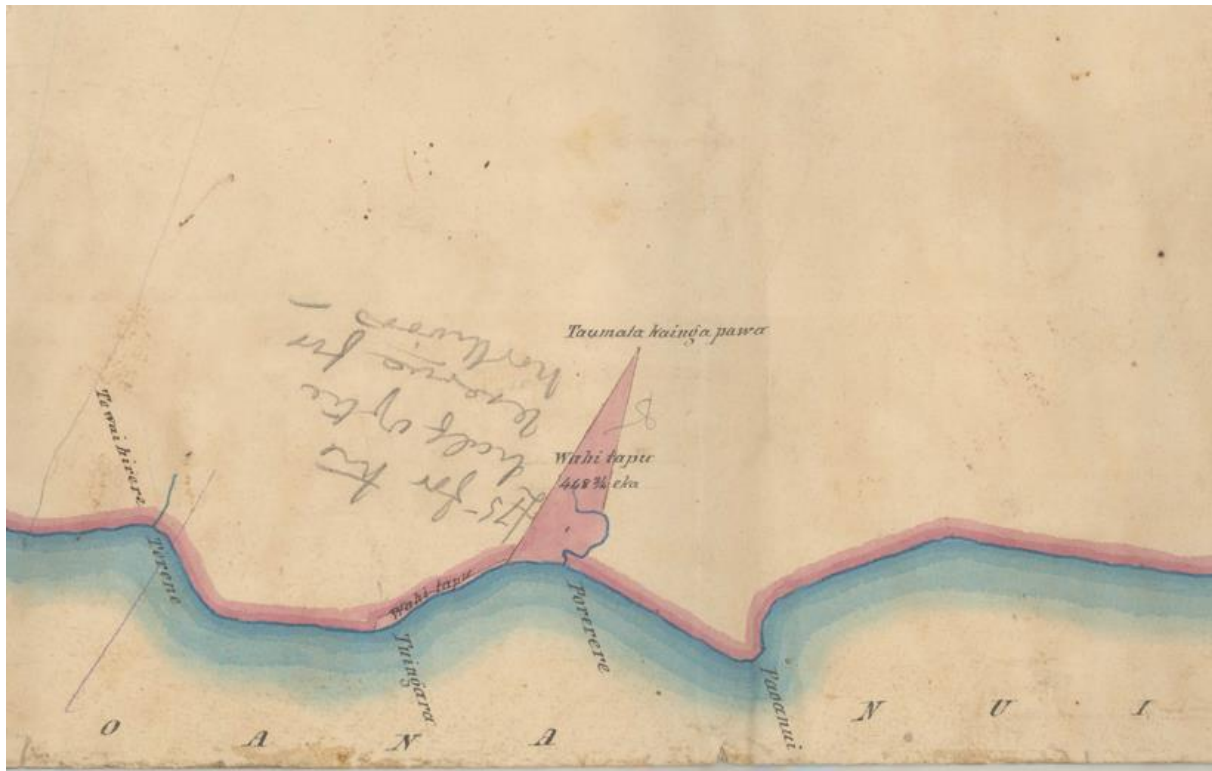


Figure 20 Close-up of part of Waipukurau Purchase 1851 showing Porerere and Paoanui

Tuingara Native Reserve

The Government reserve at Tuingara was a more complex matter. Charles Heaphy prepared a report on Native Reserves in Hawke's Bay in 1870 with a set of location maps. The Tuingara Reserve was 28 acres, and it corresponds with the present Department of Conservation holding which includes the Porerere Beach Settlement. The in 1888 it is described as a Landing Place in the New Zealand Gazette in a list of lands permanently reserved for the Crown. It retained the status of a landing reserve until 1927 when the Commissioner of Crown Lands J D Thomson used the Public Reserves and Domains Act 1908 to declare part of the reserve, a public domain with the rest being subdivided into 23 sections which were advertised for lease as Porerere Beach Cottage-sites on 22 November 1927 for 21 years with right of renewal for a further 21 years. Just before the leases were due to expire on 31 December 1974, they were reviewed by the Commissioner for Crown Lands who ruled that leases could be issued and could be perpetually renewed, but with no right of freehold. The Public Domain is administered by the Department of Conservation.

The Settlers

The Nairn Cemetery is built on the original Porerere Pa. Charles Nairn appears to have been at Porerere from 1847 although a sign that he was staking his claim can be seen on a rock

near the old Pa at the foot of the Wharepokakahu track on Punawaitai that leads up to Omakere and Roundaway that says CJN 1848. By the early 1860s the Nairn brothers had acquired Northwood's interest in Pourerere for £4000. In the first sheep returns in 1856 C Nairn had 6071 sheep and by 1872 there were 22,300 on Pourerere. The Nairn brothers Charles, Frank Henry and John moved their parents John and Eliza from Whanganui to live with them in 1859. The first building at Pourerere was a three-roomed raupo and toetoe hut; the next was of wattle and daub with a split shingle roof. By 1857 there was a sawn timber cottage with five rooms and a garden beside the creek. The whole family lived here until 1873 when Charles built the big house. Everything that was needed had to come by sea on coastal traders which were unloaded onto lighters; most of the goods were packed in barrels so they could be tossed overboard to float ashore. In 1877 the tiny church was built on the old Pourerere Pā in memory of the Nairn parents who are buried at its eastern end, under a yew tree.

In 1873 the Nairn brothers sold the Blackhead part of Pourerere (22,000 acres) to J H Coleman and A McHardy for £2 10/- per acre. The 28,000 acres of Pourerere they retained was now clear of debt. By 1878 Charles had bought out his brothers Henry and John for £10,000 each. He gave his nephew Dan Ramsden 1,000 acres at Ouepoto for the peppercorn rental of 1/- a year.

During the early 1870s Charles Nairn had employed a Maori housekeeper, who became pregnant to him. She was a member of Ngati Hikatoa, a local hapu. When he announced that he was returning to England to find an English wife she became distraught and was later found hanged further up the valley in a stand of native trees called Luke's Garden. The house was constructed while Charles was away. When he returned, he found Morena Hawea waiting for him. Morena laid a curse on the house declaring that no one who lived in it would know peace. Over the years there were stories about apparitions, footsteps and a general sense of an unseen presence. Charles and his family spent very little time at Pourerere after 1877, living either in Clive at a rented property called The Lawn before returning to England in 1881 and the house was occupied by a series of managers, and family members none of whom stayed long. John and Frank Nairn assisted with running the station, then when John went to England in 1887 Pourerere was leased to William Busby for seven years but when Charles died in 1894 it was extended until 1903.

When Charles' sons returned to New Zealand in 1905 James Rochfort subdivided Pourerere on their behalf: Charles took Pourerere 6656 acres; Eric took Omakere 6000 acres and Jack had Te Manuiri 6000 acres.²³ Charles returned to England to live in 1912, then, in 1917 Pourerere was subdivided into twelve blocks because Charles Nairn was an absentee landlord, but Jack exchanged Te Manuiri for portions of Pourerere after selling Te Manuiri to Lachlin McKenzie. Jack retained the homestead block of Pourerere, but EC Nation bought Punawaitai, and other land was bought by P McHardy.²⁴ Punawaitai was a block of 1700 acres. Farmed by three generations of the Nations.²⁵

²³ Ballantyne, 2008, pp 23-26

²⁴ Ballantyne, 2008, pp 26-27

²⁵ Ballantyne, 2008, p. 32



Figure 21 Pourerere east of Waipawa. Barry Paton's old Morris Cowley nicknamed Gertie on the beach. Photographer Dave Williams, 1940s. Source: Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, W230 (a)

Previous Archaeological Work

There had been very little previous archaeological work done in the vicinity of Punawaitai Road, Pourerere, prior to the desk top aerial review of historical aerial photographs and google earth satellite images undertaken as part of this assessment. It is important to note that all previously recorded sites except for V23/8; V23/41, and V23/42 were recorded from aerial photographs and have not been visited in person, so the current condition of the sites is unknown. All of the sites recorded in 1999 were part of an aerial survey conducted by Kevin Jones and Vanessa Tanner, and were recorded in Archsite by Elizabeth Pishief who was the NZAA filekeeper for Hawke’s Bay at the time.

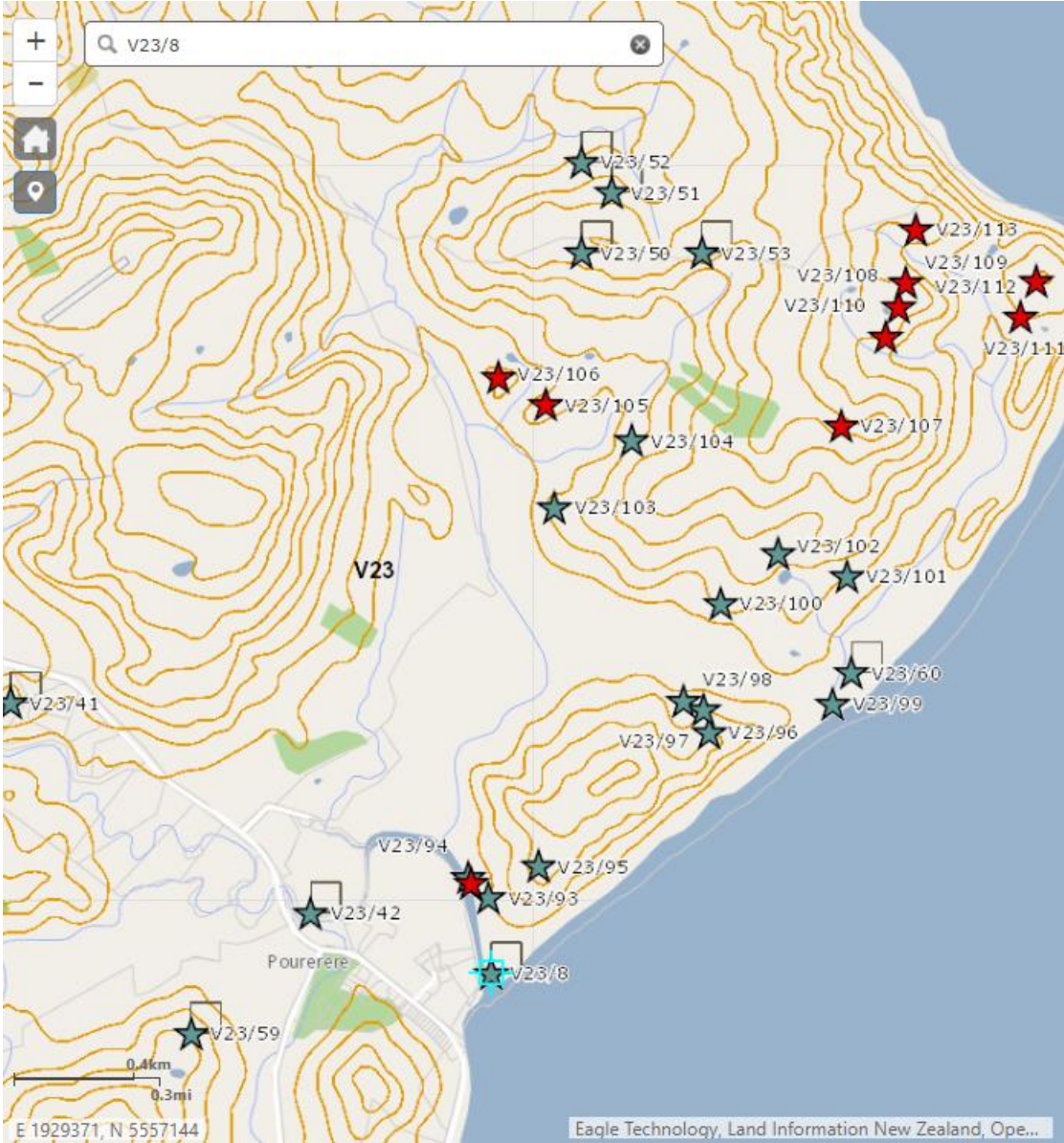


Figure 22: Archaeological sites in the vicinity of 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere. Source: ArchSite, October 2022.

Within the farm associated with the proposed subdivision Sites V23/8; V23/50; V23/51; and V23/60 are all sites that had been previously recorded. Subsequently a further 22 new sites have

been recorded following the desktop review of historical aerial photographs and satellite imagery during June and July 2022. These newly recorded sites are all Māori in origin and have been recorded as sites V23/93 – V23/114.

Outside of the farm associated with the proposed subdivision are V23/52; V23/53 which are located just to the north of the northern boundary of the farm at 62 Punawaitai Road, and V23/41 and V23/42 which are located to the south and south-west of the proposed subdivision.

Further south at Tuingara Point are two sites V23/9 and V23/11 which were recorded by Nigel Prickett during his survey of the coastline for whaling station sites. These sites are both middens of Maori origin.

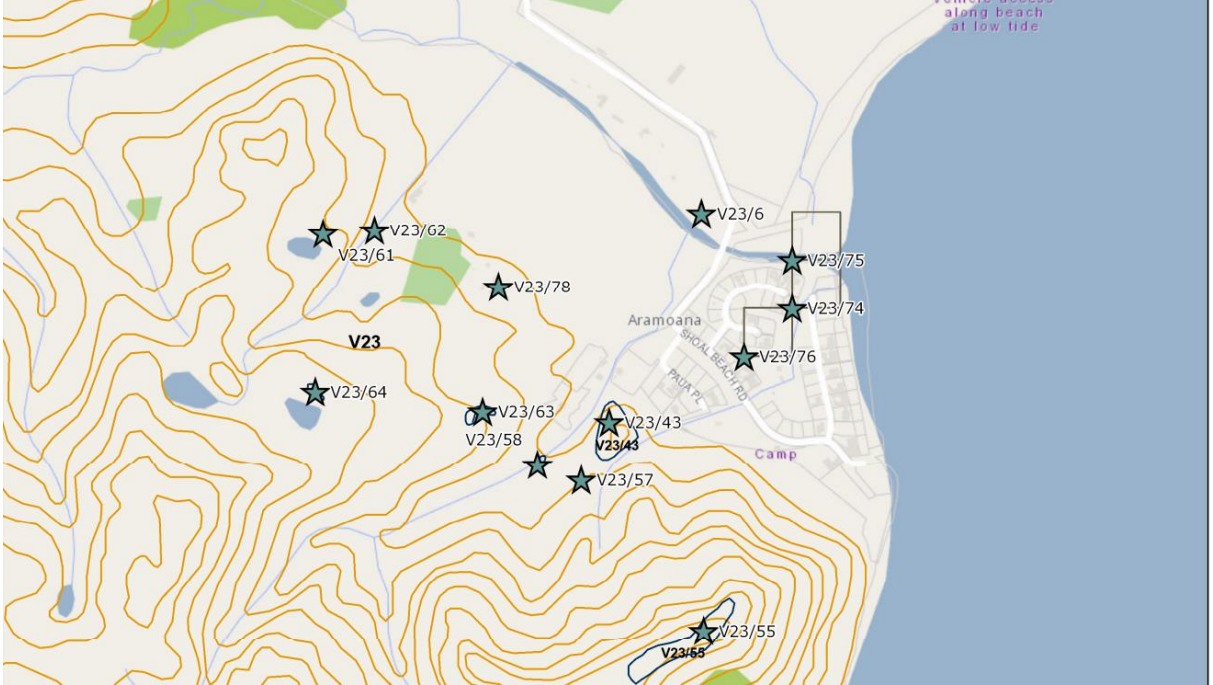


Figure 23 Recorded archaeological sites at Aramoana. Source: Archsite

At Aramoana south of Tuingara are several archaeological sites with the first being recorded in 1981 by Mary Jeal which consisted of burials identified when a trench was being dug. Jeal provided a sketch map of the site which shows the remains were part of an occupation area. She retrieved several artefacts as well as the human remains and animal bones. The artefacts included a necklace comprising of 220 tusk shells (*Dentalium nanum*), the mid-section of a greyish white stone tool, a possible tool blank – a square cut rim of a shield shell (*Scutus breviculus*) three pieces of greenish obsidian and one chert tool plus a large greywacke river boulder, a chunk of kokowai, one fish vertebra, charcoal, shattered hangi stone, three large cats eye shells, large pieces of paua, three cooks turban shells and a large amount of pumice piece.

The bones were sent to Philip Houghton at Otago Museum, and he reported that they comprised the remains of two adults, a child, a fur seal and elephant seal and a dog. Most of the remains were of a Polynesian woman aged between 25-30 years who was about 5' 5" tall robust and well-nourished. Houghton said she had borne children perhaps about three. He found no evidence of any injury or disease that could identify the cause of death. She had had a fairly harsh diet because her first molars were worn to the roots and would have been lost within a year because of infection. The tooth wear was consistent with a rough gritty diet from

consuming a lot of shellfish; it was not the sort of wear that arose from chewing fern root. The other adult was an older man aged about 40 but represented only by a foot and a few vertebrae. He was robust with quite advanced degeneration of the spine. The child was aged between 4-6 months and there was no evidence of the cause of death. It is possible this was a mother and child.²⁶

In 2000 an archaeological survey for a proposed subdivision was undertaken by Warren and Gumbley and Elizabeth Pishief. A total of 96 test pits were dug and human remains were encountered in sand below a cap of 250mm of clay overlay. These remains were not investigated but reburied the following day under the cultural guidance of Nick Kupa from Ngati Whatuiapiti. The report (draft) says:

A burial was exposed in one of the test pits. The skeleton was excavated sufficiently to positively identify it as human before reporting it to Mr McHardy who informed representatives of Ngati Kere and Ngati Whatuiapiti and covered the grave until Nick Kupa of Ngati Whatuiapiti arrived at 3 pm to discuss the protocols to be followed. After karakia it was decided to excavate the head.

The skeleton had been buried in sand beneath an intact clay cap 250mm thick. It is important to note that there was no evidence of clay material in the grave fill placing the date of interment to a time prior to the deposition of the clay over the old dune surface. The top of the pelvis was 490mm below the surface with the tibia being 550mm from the surface. The head of the femur had an oval fovea in contrast with the usual round fovea of most of mankind.²⁷ This and its 'rocker' style jaw, a distinctive feature of Polynesian skeletons confirmed its Maori origin.²⁸ The skeleton had been trussed and buried with the head towards the coast. It was laid on its right side with the face tilted slightly to the north-west. Only the left side limbs were able to be observed and those incompletely. This burial fits within the descriptions given by Dr Simcox of the methods of interment practised by the early Polynesian people who settled in this region.²⁹

The burial contained no grave goods which would clarify the interpretation that it belongs within the early settlement period of this region. But the style of burial is consistent with Dr Simcox's analysis of burial practices on the east coast between Cape Kidnappers and Otui. He concluded that trussed burials laid on their side were from the early 'Moa hunter' period. Burials which were trussed and in a sitting position are thought to belong to the later period of settlement. The three partial skeletons recovered by Mary Jeal in 1981 were associated with fur seal and elephant seal remains and a *dentalium nanum* 'necklace'. Although the use of *dentalium nanum* for ornamentation is more often reported from early sites it was still being used in the late eighteenth century and has been reported from some late archaeological sites.³⁰ Thus the approximate age of the burial remains problematic.

Three new archaeological sites were identified by the field work undertaken for this archaeological assessment. They have been recorded as V23/74: GR 374 105, an Archaic burial; V23/75: GR 374 106 cultural soil; and V23/76: GR 373 104 cultural soil/midden

²⁶ SRF V23/6 in Archsite

²⁷ Philip Houghton, *The First New Zealanders*, Auckland: Hodder & Stoughton, 1980, p.34.

²⁸ Ibid, pp.43-50.

²⁹ Pishief, E D & W. Gumbley Assessment report.

³⁰ Davidson, 1984, p.81.

scatter. These sites lie within the area known as the ‘tip’ paddock, although the evidence of buried topsoil indicates that it is possible that V23/76 extends south into the camping ground along its present western fenceline.

It is well-known anecdotally that there are many burials along the coast of Southern Hawke’s Bay, but few have been documented. Further south at Parimahu at the northern end of Porangahau beach A.C. Verry recorded in 1964 that Mr E. Lee had found five human skeletons in the area subsequently recorded as V23/3. He says, confusingly, that:

Four were lying, with two pointing west and three pointing south. One in a crouched position facing west. Three lying had their skulls intact. Two lying were buried without skulls. The police were notified, and the skeletons reburied immediately.³¹

Site number	Site Type	Site Description	Date recorded	Condition	Grid Reference
V23/8	Midden	Black soil and shell midden revealed with installation of a stock trough. On old dunes beneath rising hill slope.	1990 N. Prickett	Unknown – appeared to be in reasonable condition when recorded in 1990	E 1930045 N 5554315
V23/41	Pā	Three pits on top of a mound. Terraces running down ridge to SW. Small scatter of midden in the cut face of the rear of the house site – below intact top. The centre pit was 3 sided with the open side facing north.	1995 E.D Pishief	A house site had been bulldozed close to the top section of the site (1995)	E 1928444 N 5555216
V23/42	Pā & Cemetery	Pā with 3 defensive banks and ditches on eastern end. Terracing within Pā. Overlaid by European graves including John Nairn (1876) and his wife Eliza (1883). Still being used as a cemetery today.	1995 E.D Pishief	Still being used as a cemetery. Condition of Pā unknown.	E 1929445 N 5554516
V23/50	Pit/Terrace	Large site extending W-E along narrow ridge for 185m and then extending NE	1999 E.D Pishief	Fence has destroyed some of the pits. Long	E 1930345 N 5556717

³¹ A.C. Verry Notes in V23/3, NZAA File, Napier.

		down ridgeline. Consists of raised rim pits and terraces.		term grazing has reduced the relief of individual features.	
V23/51	Pit/Terrace	Two pits on the southern end of a narrow ridgeline that runs northwest/southeast above a steep stream gully. The pits cover an area of 10m long.	1999 E.D Pishief	Long term grazing has reduced the relief of individual features. Pits are barely distinguishable	E 1930446 N 5556918
V23/52	Pit/Terrace	2 pits on the eastern end of a steep narrow ridge that runs west/east above a small stream. The pits are well defined and measure approximately 6m x 2m.	1999 E.D Pishief	Long term grazing has reduced relief of individual features.	E 1930345 N 5557018
V23/53	Pit/Terrace	Consists of a number of pits running along edge of ridge that has a very steep southern side. The site covers an area 115m long running S to NE. At the southern end are a series of 5 evenly spaced raised rim pits measuring approx. 5m x 1.5m. A further 8 pits are located along the edge of the ridge 33m to the NE – covering a distance of 62m. On the northern side are 3 more pits which are barely visible due to stock damage and a fence running through them. 100m to the east side of the site is a large pit measuring 7m x 3m.	1999 E.D Pishief	Long term grazing has reduced relief of individual features. Stock trails and a fence traverse the northern side of the site and have destroyed part of it.	E 1930746 N 5556717
V23/59	Pit/Terrace	5 or 6 pits on a small	1999 by	In 1999 the	E 1929044

		ridge. The upper pits are open to the side of the ridge.	E.D. Pishief	condition was described as being in grass, lightly stocked, with clear features.	N 5554115
V23/60	Pit/Terrace	5 pits aligned end to end on the crest of a ridge. One pit off set. To the north of the pits below a knoll are 2 terraces, one may have palisade post holes at its edge. On the slope to the west and just above stream bed are 2 pairs of more or less parallel stone rows about 15m long.	1999 E.D. Pishief	1999 described as being eroded by stock	E 1931246 N 5555316

Research Results

A desk top review of historical aerial photographs and Google Earth satellite images was undertaken in July 2022, and from this review 22 unrecorded archaeological sites were identified within the property boundary of 62 Punawaitai Road. These sites have subsequently been recorded as V23/93-V23/114 in ArchSite. The following table gives a brief description of each site and provides the name each site was provided with in the desk-top review, and the Site record number that has now been allocated to each site. This review is attached as Appendix 1.

Site Name	Previous	Description	Coordinates
V23/93	Unrecorded #1	1-2 pits on rise above stream	E1930038 N5554566
V23/94	Unrecorded #3	Pit beside stream	E1929967 N5554636
V23/95	Unrecorded #4	Pit	E1930203 N5554672
V23/96	Unrecorded #5	2-3 pits	E1930772 N5555120
V23/97	Unrecorded #6	2-3 pits	E1930751 N5555196
V23/98	Unrecorded #7	Terraces	E1930685 N5555224
V23/99	Unrecorded #8	Raised rim pit	E1931184 N5555214
V23/100	Unrecorded #9	1-2 pits	E1930810 N5555547
V23/101	Unrecorded #10	2 pits	E1931228 N5555640
V23/102	Unrecorded #11	Appear to be 5 pits cut through by farm track	E1931000 N5555714
V23/103	Unrecorded #12	Pit	E1930257 N5555870
V23/104	Unrecorded #13	Terraces	E1930514 N5556090
V23/105	Unrecorded #14	Pit	E1930226 N5556210
V23/106	Unrecorded #15	Row of pits	E1930070 N5556303
V23/107	Unrecorded #16	Series of pits on rocky outcrop (may be Puke o Heke Pā)	E1931210 N5556142
V23/108	Unrecorded #17	At least 4-5 pits	E1931403 N5556537
V23/109	Unrecorded #21	Terraces	E1931425 N5556616
V23/110	Unrecorded #22	Pit	E1931359 N5556436
V23/111	Unrecorded #19	At least 3 pits	E1931861 N5556621
V23/112	Unrecorded #18	Pits & terraces	E1931809 N5556505
V23/113	Unrecorded #20	Pits and terraces	E1931461 N5556794
V23/114	Unrecorded #2	2 pits beside stream	E1929977 N5554617

Table 1: Brief description of 22 newly recorded archaeological sites at 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere.

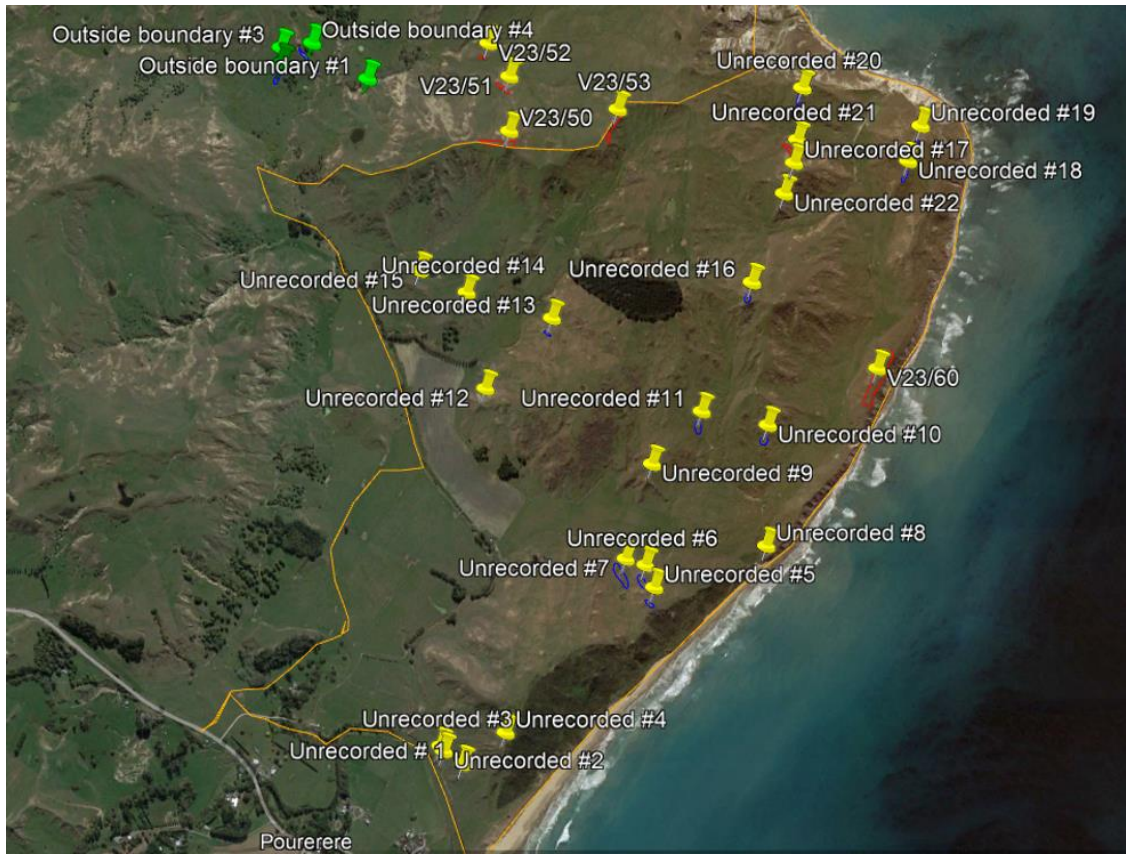


Figure 24: Snip from Google Earth (2018 satellite imagery) showing locations of previously unrecorded sites. Source: Google Earth Pro

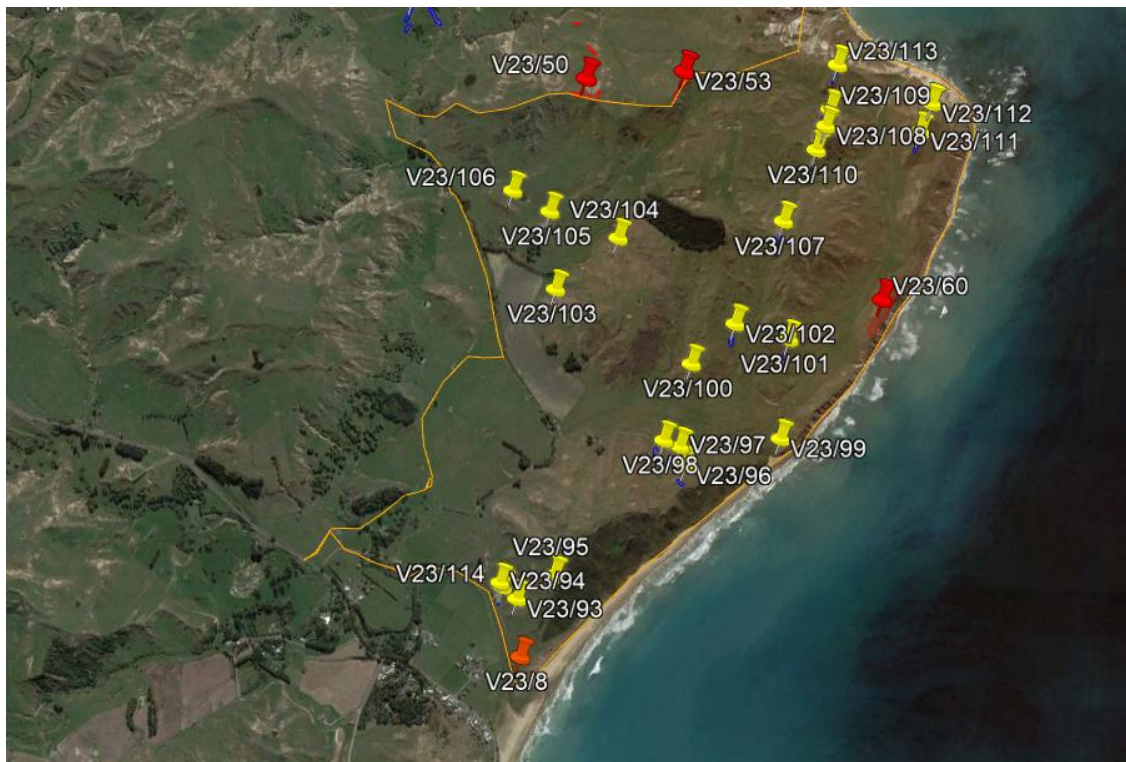


Figure 25: Snip from Google earth showing names each site has been recorded as in ArchSite. Source: Google Earth Pro

No archaeological sites were identified during the site visit undertaken on 15 September 2022. Only the land identified for stage 2 of the proposed subdivision was visited, and it was not possible to walk over the entire area due to extremely water-logged, muddy ground and bulls in the paddocks.

Shell midden was found in several locations along the western bank of the tributary stream that flows into the Pourerere Stream. It is most likely that this midden has been eroded from an unknown archaeological site further upstream during recent weather events and has been deposited on the stream bank during flooding of the stream.

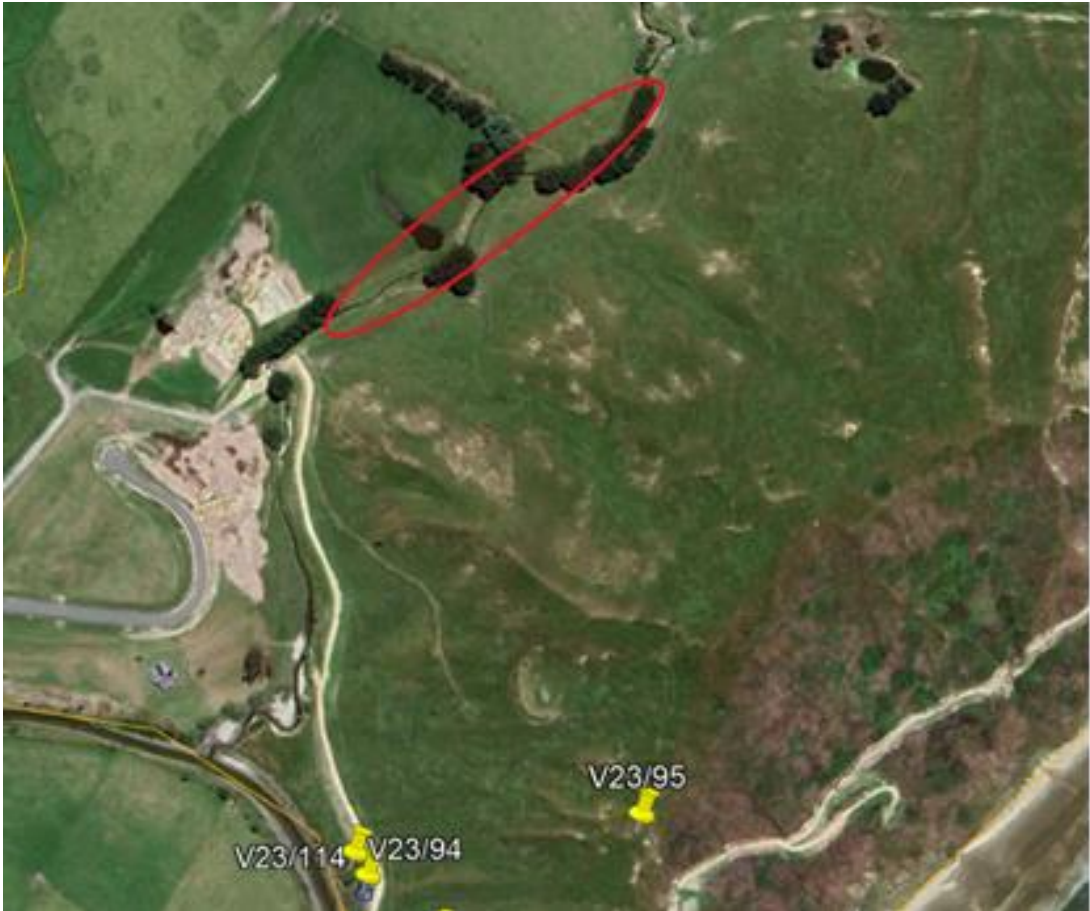


Figure 26: Section of stream where midden was found along western bank. Source: Adapted from Google Earth Pro



Figure 27: Shell midden in situ on the bank of tributary stream that flows into the Pourerere Stream. Source: Kate Hooper, 15 September 2022.



Figure 28: Midden from along the bank of the tributary stream. Source: Kate Hooper, 15 September 2022.



Figure 29: Shell midden found along the bank of the tributary stream. Source: Kate Hooper, 15 September 2022.

During the research phase of this report, the promotional material for the initial stage of the subdivision was reviewed on the Paoanui Point website. It was noted that the map showed a beach access road. When viewed on the most recent Google Earth Pro satellite imagery it can be seen that a beach access road has been newly formed sometime between 2019 and December 2021. This access road runs parallel to the Pourerere Stream and cuts very close to newly recorded archaeological sites V23/93; V23/94 and V23/114. The road finishes beside the beach, within a few metres of previously recorded V23/8. This access road requires a site visit to determine if it has damaged these archaeological sites during formation, or if increased foot and vehicle traffic will cause further damage to these archaeological sites.

It needs to also be noted that a further track has been formed along the front of the hill/dune system parallel to the beach along the entire face of the hill with another track branching off down to a newly built dwelling just above the beach. It is unknown what archaeology may have been present in this area as all previously viewed historical aerial photographs and satellite imagery show this area covered in vegetation. It is likely that archaeology is present in this area due to the high number of archaeological sites within other areas of the property. This new access road that runs along the face of the hill/dune area runs along beside newly recorded archaeological site V23/96 and it is possible that this site has been damaged during the road formation.

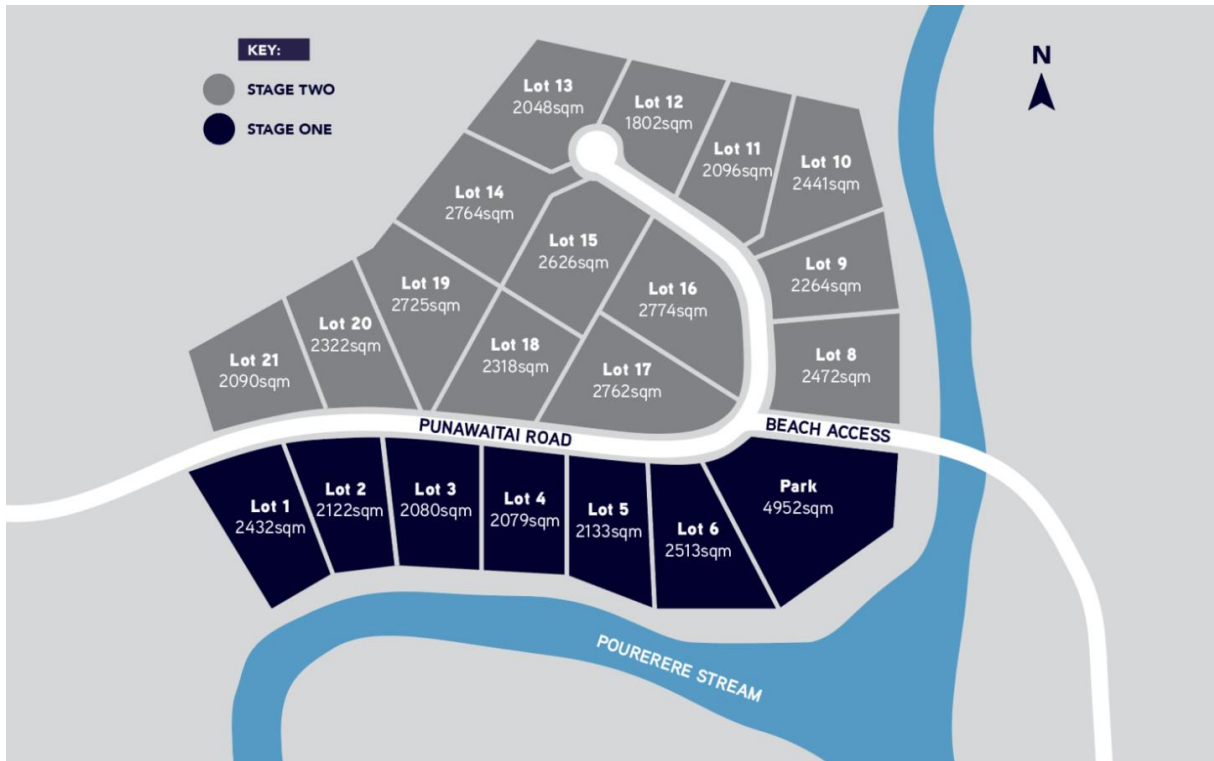


Figure 30: Map of Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the subdivision. Source: Paoanui Point website <https://www.paoanuipoint.co.nz/> October 2022.

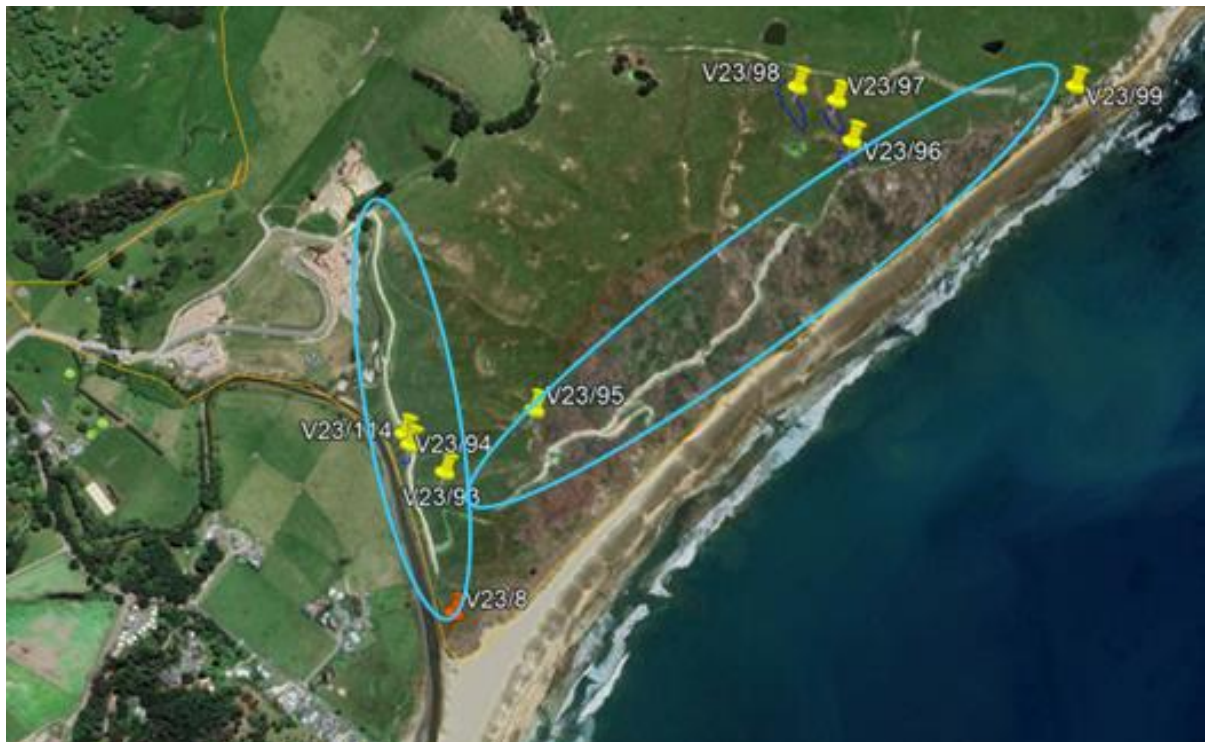


Figure 31: Google Earth snip from December 2021 showing newly formed beach access road and road across the front of the sand dunes (circled in blue) which is not visible on previous google earth satellite imagery.



Figure 32: Snip from December 2021 Google Earth Pro showing new building on terrace above beach and the associated access track. Source: Google Earth Pro.

Constraints and Limitations

- Deep mud made site access extremely difficult
- Very high-water table
- Bulls in paddock we were trying to survey during site visit
- A large area of the subdivision had been previously undergone extensive earthworks to form a very large rubbish pit.
- Ground littered with debris including broken concrete, piles of vegetation.
- Bridge down and stream uncrossable to access the access track to beach.

Archaeological and Other Values

Archaeological Values

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/8 Midden	Condition	Unknown
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Very little archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the area. This site is one of 22 new sites identified within a farm during a desk-top review for a subdivision.
	Contextual Value	The site has contextual value as an element of early Māori occupation in the coastal area.
	Information Potential	There is potential for scientific information to be recovered by archaeological means. However, as the intention is to avoid any visible features and sub-surface archaeology if encountered on this site, information recovery may be limited.
	Amenity Value	Although currently located within a private farm where access and amenity values are limited, a beach access track from a new subdivision has recently been formed which has the potential to change this.
	Cultural Associations	Early Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/93 1-2 pits on rise above stream	Condition	Unknown
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Very little archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the area. This site is one of 22 new sites identified within farm during a desk-top review for a subdivision.
	Contextual Value	The site has contextual value as an element of early Māori occupation in the coastal area.
	Information Potential	There is potential for scientific information to be recovered by archaeological means. However, as the intention is to avoid any visible features and sub-surface archaeology if encountered on this site, information recovery may be limited.
	Amenity Value	Although currently located within a private farm where access and amenity values are limited, a beach access track from a new subdivision has recently been formed which has the potential to change this.
	Cultural Associations	Early Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/94 Pit beside stream	Condition	Unknown
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Very little archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the area. This site is one of 22 new sites identified within a farm during a desk-top review for a subdivision.
	Contextual Value	The site has contextual value as an element of early Māori occupation in the coastal area.
	Information Potential	There is potential for scientific information to be recovered by archaeological means. However, as the intention is to avoid any visible features and sub-surface archaeology if encountered on this site, information recovery may be limited.
	Amenity Value	Although currently located within a private farm where access and amenity values are limited, a beach access track from a new subdivision has recently been formed which has the potential to change this.
	Cultural Associations	Early Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/96 2-3 Pits	Condition	Unknown
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Very little archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the area. This site is one of 22 new sites identified within a farm during a desk-top review for a subdivision.
	Contextual Value	The site has contextual value as an element of early Māori occupation in the coastal area.
	Information Potential	There is potential for scientific information to be recovered by archaeological means. However, as the intention is to avoid any visible features and sub-surface archaeology if encountered on this site, information recovery may be limited.
	Amenity Value	Although currently located within a private farm where access and amenity value are limited, a beach access track from a new subdivision has recently been formed which has the potential to change this.
	Cultural Associations	Early Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/114	Condition	Unknown

Site	Value	Assessment
2x Pits beside Stream	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Very little archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the area. This site is one of 22 new sites identified within a farm during a desk-top review for a subdivision.
	Contextual Value	The site has contextual value as an element of early Māori occupation in the coastal area.
	Information Potential	There is potential for scientific information to be recovered by archaeological means. However, as the intention is to avoid any visible features and sub-surface archaeology if encountered on this site, information recovery may be limited.
	Amenity Value	Although currently located within a private farm where access and amenity value are limited, a beach access track from a new subdivision has recently been formed which has the potential to change this.
	Cultural Associations	Early Māori

Other Values

The area has historic, cultural, aesthetic and landscape values associated with this important cultural landscape along the coastline of Central Hawke's Bay.

This is not an assessment of those values as only tangata whenua can provide an assessment of the cultural values of the area to them.

Assessment of Effects

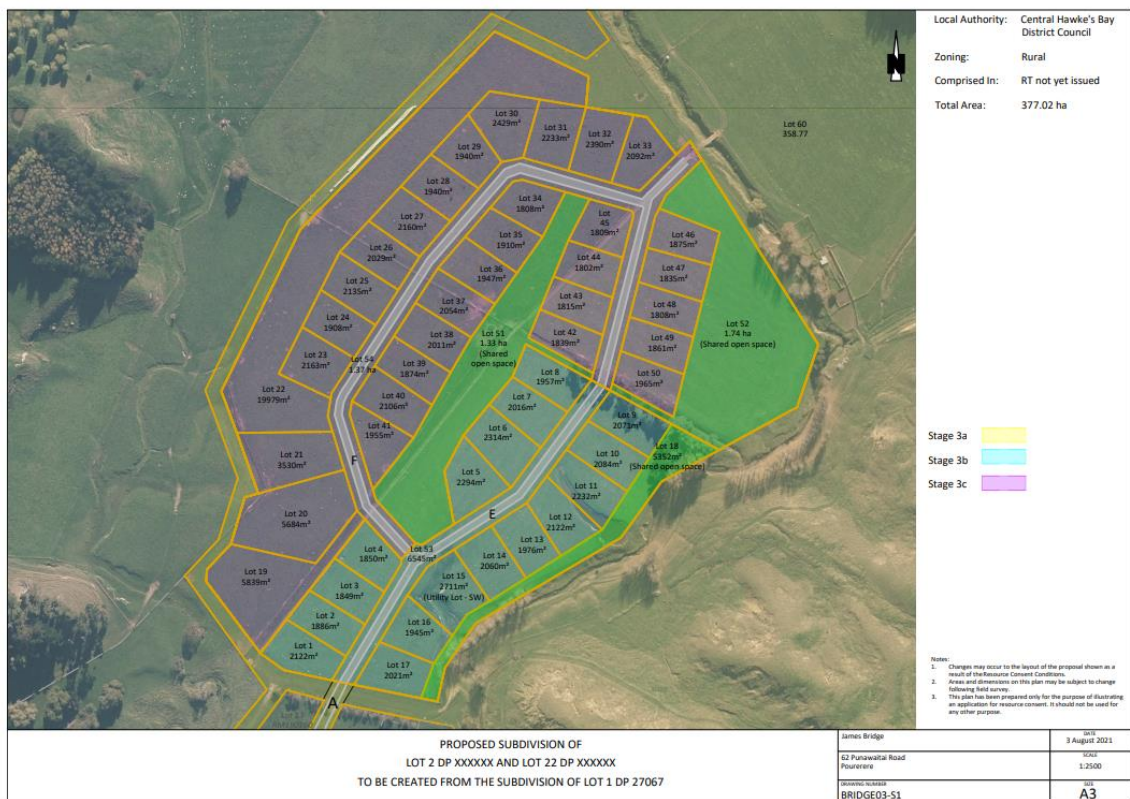


Figure 33 Proposed second subdivision of land at 62 Punawaitai Road. Source: James Bridge.

The archaeological survey found no surface evidence of any archaeological features or residues within the actual lots of the proposed subdivision. But there was evidence of midden in the form of flakes of shell and charcoal along the banks of the stream which may have been deposited there during a flood event. This area of the proposed subdivision is alluvial, and consists of gravel, sand, silt, and clay which accounts for the waterlogged soil noted during the archaeological survey undertaken in September.

However, it is possible that there may be some areas near the stream, which appears to be highly modified, where there may be buried cultural material. The clay substrate was not examined closely but it appeared to be at least 3-4 m deep. The survey at Aramoana noted that:

all the cultural sites lay beneath the intact clay soil which overlays the old dune sand which indicates the occupation layer pre-dates the deposition of the clay silt loam. The absence of any cultural material from the top western paddock probably relates to the considerable depth of the clay silt overlaying the original soil. None of the test pits in this area breached the clay overlay and penetrated into the sub-soil.³²

³² Pishief & Gumbley Assessment Report.

This and the numerous sites in the area that comprise the cultural landscape indicate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any earthworks may affect unknown, subsurface archaeological features.

Moreover, the recent tracks formed for the beach access, which is part of the subdivision, may have affected the newly recorded archaeological sites. An assessment of these areas should be undertaken as part of the archaeological work required for the subdivision.

Any other proposed tracks, excavations for services or general earthmoving should be identified and included in the list of activities which need to be done as part of the subdivision. All proposed earthworks, not just those associated with the lots, but any other accessways et cetera must be included in the authority application.

Further Considerations

Site Management

A desk top survey of the wider landscape surrounding the proposed subdivision was undertaken which identified twenty-two new archaeological sites. These sites are those that appear on aerial photographs and google earth. But more sites that cannot be seen from the air will be identified by a field survey.

As part of the wider site management a field survey should be undertaken of the remainder of the farm so that all the archaeological sites are identified to ensure that any proposed land use changes such as forestry or further subdivision can be planned avoid the areas of archaeological and cultural significance.

Secondly an assessment of the effects of the recent accessways on the newly recorded archaeological sites is required.

Analysis, Collections Management and Report Writing

It is possible that archaeological material will be uncovered during the excavation for the house sites and for development of the roads and other associated infrastructure. If it is, it will be managed following best practice archaeological methods during the analysis.

- Any midden samples will be reburied in an appropriate place on the site and their position noted on the Site Record Form after they have been analysed and researched and when the report is completed.
- Taonga tūturu will be managed in accordance with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage's "Guidelines for Taonga Tūturu" (2010):

<http://www.mch.govt.nz/files/Taonga%20Tuturu%20Guidelines%2018%20May%202011.pdf>

- Archaeological material will be analysed by the appropriate specialists and their reports will form part of the final report.
- It is anticipated the final report will take between 6-12 months to complete once the monitoring of the site has been finished. The time taken will depend on the amount of material that requires analysis and the availability of suitable specialists.

Conclusion and Recommendations

James Bridge asked Elizabeth Pishief of Heritage Services Hawke's Bay to undertake an Archaeological Assessment of Effects for the proposed subdivision of farmland located at 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere, Central Hawke's Bay. This is the second stage of the subdivision and was the result of consultation James Bridge undertook with tangata whenua Libya Walker, Stella August, and Wikitoria Moore; no archaeological assessment of effects was undertaken for the first stage of the subdivision. The field survey was undertaken by Elizabeth Pishief, and Kate Hooper from Heritage Services and Stella August on behalf of tangata whenua.

The land is currently described as Lot 1 DP 27067 and is Stage 3A of the proposed subdivision of Lot 2 DP XXXX and Lot 22 DP XXXX not yet finalised.

The archaeological survey found no surface evidence of any archaeological features or residues within the actual lots of the proposed subdivision. But there was evidence of midden in the form of flakes of shell and charcoal along the banks of the stream which may have been deposited there during a flood event. This area of the proposed subdivision is alluvial, and consists of gravel, sand, silt, and clay which accounts for the waterlogged soil noted during the archaeological survey undertaken in September. However, it is possible that there may be some areas near the stream, which appears to be highly modified, where there may be buried cultural material. The clay substrate was not examined closely but it appeared to be at least 3-4 m deep. There is reasonable cause to suspect there may be buried subsurface features in the area particularly around the stream.

Although there were no obvious archaeological features in the immediate area of the subdivision, but there were several archaeological sites that may be or may have been affected by the recent accessway formation. A beach access road has been newly formed sometime between 2019 and December 2021, which runs parallel to the Pourerere Stream and cuts very close to newly recorded archaeological sites V23/93; V23/94 and V23/114. The road finishes beside the beach, within a few metres of previously recorded V23/8. This access road requires a site visit to determine if it has damaged these archaeological sites during formation, or if increased foot and vehicle traffic will cause further damage to these archaeological sites. A further track has been formed along the front of the hill/dune system parallel to the beach along the entire face of the hill and close to V23/96; another track branches off down to a newly built dwelling just above the beach. It reasonable to suspect that archaeology is present in this area due to the high number of archaeological sites within other areas of the property. It is recommended that:

- That an archaeological authority is applied for under s. 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for all the works associated with this subdivision
- That a field survey is undertaken of the recently formed accessways to identify whether archaeological material or features have been disturbed and to assess whether increased public use will damage the sites
- That an archaeological site management plan is prepared to ensure all the different stakeholders understand their individual responsibilities
- That the removal of topsoil, and the excavation of service trenches, roads, building or tank platforms are monitored by an archaeologist
- Any sub-surface archaeological features encountered are investigated by an archaeologist using accepted archaeological methods

- That any taonga tūturu encountered are reported to the hapū and then registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage within 28 days of completing the fieldwork
- The archaeological material including faunal material uncovered is identified and analysed by appropriate specialists
- That if material that will provide information about the approximate age of the site is encountered samples are taken and sent away for C14 analysis
- That a final report is prepared for HNZPT within twelve months of the fieldwork being completed.
- That Site Record Forms are updated or prepared for any sites encountered.

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Google Earth Pro

National Library archives

https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE1269107

Retrolens <https://retrolens.co.nz/>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Desk Top review for 62 Punawaitai Road, Pourerere

Appendix 2: SRFs

- V23/8
- V23/93
- V23/94
- V23/96
- V23/114