

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**)

AND

IN THE MATTER of a proposed review of the Kapiti Coast District
Plan: Chapter 10 Historic Heritage (Waahi Tapu)

BETWEEN **MAYPOLE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED**

Submitter [No. 263] Further submitter [No. 125]

AND **KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Local Authority

**PRIMARY STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF KEVIN LEWIS JONES ON
CHAPTER 10 HERITAGE FOR MAYPOLE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED**

15 September 2016

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

1. My name is Kevin Lewis Jones and I am an archaeological consultant. My evidence can be summarised as addressing the following key headings and matters.

Pre-existing Recorded Archaeological Sites

2. The Waimeha development area has a number of pre-existing recorded archaeological sites within it that have been determined by South Pacific Archaeological Research (**SPAR**) of the University of Otago.
3. A number of test pits have been undertaken on site under an earlier authority, HN2015/232, and used in a report for a resource consent for the subdivision.

Monitoring 14-19 July 2016 under Heritage NZ authority 2016/316

4. Six earthwork cuts have been undertaken within the area of the proposed Waimeha development. **Annexure "A"** shows the location of cuts 1-5, while **annexure "B"** shows the location of Cut 6, north of cuts 1-5. The cuts were monitored by me for archaeological features.
5. Cut 1, Cut 2 and Cut 4 are located on elevated lobes of what may be regarded as the area of Taewapirau, while Cut 3, Cut 5 and Cut 6 are located further north and/or east of these, on low-lying areas.

Results

6. Within the Waimeha development area, scattered archaeological deposits of middens, oven bases, oven rake-outs and one proven storage pit (at Cut 1) were uncovered.

Conclusion

7. A low density of middens, ovens, oven rake-outs and pit-like features were identified in the Waimeha development area.
8. Most of the Taewapirau area within Maypole land is natural sand surface with around 15% of the area (excluding the pit-like features) occupied by areas of middens, ovens and oven rake-outs.

9. The pit-like features on the hill crest in Cut 2 have proven on excavation not to be storage pits. They appear not to be natural, however their function is unclear. One storage pit was likely identified at the site of Cut 1.
10. The excavated Taewapirau area in the Maypole subdivision is not suggestive of close settlement over a long period of time. If it had been, one could expect much deeper and more complex mixed haangi deposits, more middens and numerous storage pits sometimes backfilled and re-cut on different alignments. Also there would be more evidence of permanent structures such as the levelled surfaces of terraces, postholes of whare or palisades and other defensive features such as ditches and banks.
11. Irrespective of whether one takes a broad or a narrow view of what the definition of a fortified pa is, there is no evidence from the recent excavations that the part or parts of Taewapirau on the Waimeha land was a fortified pa or a permanent settlement. The excavations confirm in essence the view of Carkeek (1966) that it is a general area of cultivations and not noted as an area of any particular settlement.
12. If the wider area of Taewapirau was indeed a long-term settlement with many inhabitants, then the major part of any such settlement must have been elsewhere, such as the reserved area and the elevated area just north of the Waimeha subdivision boundary.

INTRODUCTION

Qualifications and experience

13. My name is Kevin Lewis Jones. I hold the qualifications of Master of Arts from the University of Otago (1973) and Master of Public Policy from Victoria University of Wellington (1993). I have 40 years' professional experience in archaeological field recording, excavation, site evaluation and practical management of sites. I am the author of Nga Tohuwhenua mai Te Rangi: A New Zealand Archaeology in Aerial Photographs (VUW 1994) and The Penguin Field Guide to New Zealand Archaeology (Penguin 2007). I currently operate my own independent archaeological consultancy Kevin L. Jones Archaeologist Ltd.
14. Prior to operating my own independent consultancy, I was an archaeologist for the Historic Places Trust (1975-1987) and for the Department of Conservation (1987-2008). I have worked throughout New Zealand on field recording and have specialisations in aerial photography and the practical management and monitoring of archaeological sites in parkland, farmland and exotic forest land. I have participated in several expert missions for ICOMOS (a branch of UNESCO devoted to the management of monuments and sites). In recent years I have worked with Ngati Whare (western Ureweras) on several aspects of their cultural redress under the Treaty settlement process.

Code of conduct

15. I confirm that I have read the 'Code of Conduct' for expert witnesses contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2014. My evidence has been prepared in compliance with that Code. In particular, unless I state otherwise, this evidence is within my sphere of expertise and I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions I express.

PRE-EXISTING RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

16. A number of pre-existing recorded archaeological sites within the Waimeha development area had been determined by SPAR of the University of Otago.
17. Test pits had been undertaken under an earlier authority HNZ 2015/232 and used in a report for a resource consent for the subdivision. Test pits were dug on the approaches to the *Taewapirau wahi tapu area* (Archsite R26/362) to determine whether there were archaeological sites there.
18. The pre-existing sites in the full area Waimeha subdivision area are summarised as follows:
 - (a) R26/362: a scatter of tuatua and *Dosinia anus* midden with a number of possible storage pits on the high sand hills; immediately north of Te Moana Road. This site is the site of *Taewapirau* which is listed in the Kapiti District Council records.
 - (b) R26/365: a tuatua and *Dosinia anus* midden with a possible terraced knoll;
 - (c) R26/371: concentration of about 20 pits and terraces as described in Archsite (on-line site recording scheme);
 - (d) R26/374, 375 and 376: tuatua middens showing as sparse exposures in the f the pine tree block (now felled).

MY APPROACH TO WAHI TAPU MATTERS

19. I am aware that Taewapirau has been provisionally determined to be a wahi tapu according to reports commissioned by the Kapiti Coast District Council.
20. As an archaeologist I would not enter on land deemed to be wahi tapu without guidance from mana whenua.
21. In the course of applying for the authority Heritage NZ 2016/316 I understand that the applicant Maypole Environmental Ltd has consulted with mana whenua Te Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai and that their advice has been relayed to Heritage NZ to assist them in the determining whether or not to issue the authority.

22. In the circumstance where an authority has been determined I believe the question of wahi tapu has been taken into account and that I was able to proceed with work under the authority that has been issued, subject to the conditions.
23. Before commencing works on the Taewapirau area appropriate karakia were recited, such as are often recited when meeting and working in an iwi context.

**MONITORING 14-19 JULY 2016 UNDER HERITAGE NZ 2016/316
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROCEDURES**

24. Six earthwork cuts have been undertaken within the area of the proposed Waimeha development. **Annexure "A"** shows the location of cuts 1-5 while **annexure "B"** shows the location of Cut 6, north of cuts 1-5. The cuts were monitored by me for archaeological features.
25. Within the Waimeha development area, Taewapirau was regarded as lying in two lobes, the south-west lobe and the north-east lobe. The north-west lobe was cut and filled (Cut 2) while the south-west lobe has been set aside as a reserve for the Waimeha settlement. Outlying lobes of Taewapirau (Cut 1 and Cut 4) have previously been test-pitted at the margins under authority HNZ 2015/232. Cut 3, Cut 5 and Cut 6 lie north and/or east of Cut 2 on low-lying areas.
26. The archaeological excavation procedure was to remove the topsoil and excavate to the surface of the sandy subsoil to reveal any features that may show there such as depressions, haangi bases or middens.

27. RESULTS

28. Within the Waimeha development area, scattered archaeological deposits of middens, oven bases, oven rake-outs and one proven storage pit were uncovered.

29. A summary of the results at each cut are as follows:

(a) Cut 1 -

- i. A rectangular pit cast 1.8 m x 2.2 m in plan and 80 cm below the surface was found on the ridge crest. Two small post holes were identified inside the southern margin of the pit along with an elongated post hole in the center of the pit. This pit was likely a roofed-over kumara storage pit, a rare occurrence on the Kapiti coastal area.
- ii. Three middens of 1-2 m² were identified in the surface of the subsoil. All middens contained high percentages (95% plus) of *Paphies subtriangulata*.
- iii. A broad trench around 12 m x 2 m in plan with a distinct upcast on the eastern side was excavated on the north-west margin of Cut 1. It is possible that the trench could have been a defensive feature of the musket-wars era or a WWII training ground.

(b) Cut 2 -

- i. Several oven bases and oven rake-outs were identified on the sandy subsoil along with three middens. The middens are between 0.2-3 m² and contain common *Dosinia anus*, *Paphies subtriangulata* (Tuatua) and *Austrofusus* sp.
- ii. Four pit-like features were recorded at Cut 2. Three of the four pit-like features had rounded rectangular outlines on the surface which changed to either irregular or circular beneath the surface. The sides of these structures were steep but not vertical and the bases were dish-shaped. One of these features contained material not of natural origin, such as rotted wood

and charcoally sand. The fourth pit-like feature contained an oven base at the bottom.

- iii. The pit-like features are not storage pits. One has been used to shelter the firing of a haangi. Otherwise, there is no unambiguous or conclusive interpretation of what these pit-like features might have been.

(c) Cut 3 -

Two areas were excavated through the principal areas of middens in previous investigations (R26/375, 376). One new midden was identified in topsoil of the eastern most trench. This midden contained a high percentage (75 %) of *Paphies subtriangulata* (Tuatua) as in Cut 1.

(d) Cut 4 -

Few archaeological features were discovered at Cut 4, despite removing topsoil over a 900 m² (approximate) area. Two middens of an area of about 2m² were sampled and had a high % of tuatua; fish bone of kahawai, barracouta and a rat tooth were recovered.

(e) Cut 5 -

Two small patches of haangi rake-out were recorded at this location.

(f) Cut 6 -

Two middens were identified in the subsoil surface between 3 – 5 m². A broad circular depression with black sandy fern soil was recorded at Cut 5, however no clear cultural features were identified. As of 5 September two additional middens were found in this immediate area.

CONCLUSION

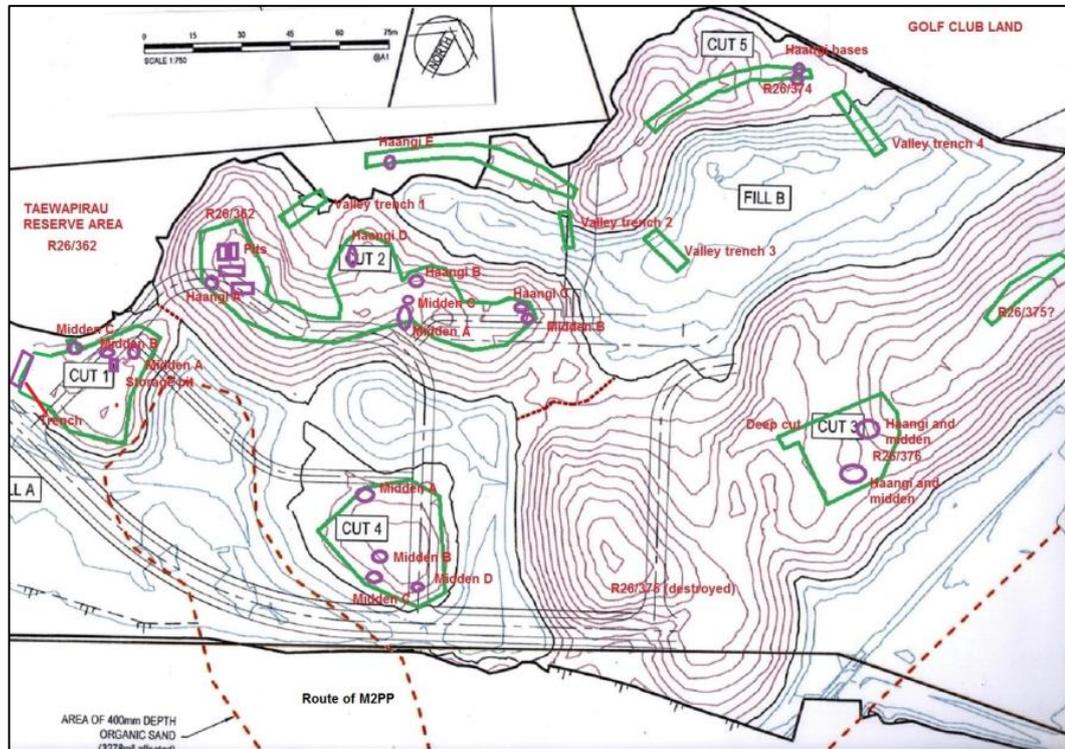
30. A low density of middens, ovens, oven rake-outs and pits-like features were identified in the Waimeha development area.
31. Most of the Taewapirua area within Maypole land is natural sand surface with around 15% of the area (excluding the pit-like features) occupied by areas of middens, ovens and oven rake-outs.
32. The pit-like features in Cut 2 have proven on excavation not to be storage pits. They appear not to be natural, however their function is unclear. One storage pit was likely identified at the site of Cut 1.
33. The excavated Taewapirau area in the Maypole subdivision is not suggestive of close settlement over a long period of time. If it had been, one could expect much deeper and more complex mixed haangi deposits, more middens and numerous storage pits sometimes backfilled and re-cut on different alignments. Also there would be more evidence of permanent structures such as the levelled surfaces of terraces, postholes of whare or palisades and other defensive features such as ditches and banks. Irrespective of whether one takes a broad or a narrow view of what a pa is, there is no evidence from the recent excavations that the part or parts of Taewapirau on the Waimeha land was a pa. The excavations confirm in essence the view of Carkeek (1966) that it is a general area of cultivations and not noted as an area of any particular settlement.
34. If the wider area of Taewapirau was indeed a long-term settlement with many inhabitants, then the major part of any such settlement was elsewhere, such as the reserved area and the elevated area just north of the Waimeha subdivision boundary across into the area of what is now the golf course.

15 September 2016

Kevin L. Jones

ANNEXURE A

CUTS 1-5 MONITORING EXCAVATIONS (GREEN OUTLINE). CUTS 1, 2, AND 4 MAY BE REGARDED AS PART OF TAEWAPIRAU.



ANNEXURE B

CUT 6 MONITORING EXCAVATIONS (RED OUTLINE) IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE WAIMEHA DEVELOPMENT AREA.

