

Archaeological Assessment of Effects: Proposed Subdivision; Mangakuri Station, 42 Okura Road, Mangakuri Beach, Central Hawkes Bay

Proposed Subdivision of Mangakuri Station to develop eleven sections on farmland behind the existing baches on Okura Road at Mangakuri Beach.

V23/72; V23/86; V23/87; V23/88; V23/89; V23/92

Commissioned by Lawrence Yule on behalf of SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust.

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Figure 1: V23/72 showing Pit 1 and Pit 2 with the drain in the middle looking northeast along the ridge. Source: S August 2022.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to assess the effects of the proposed subdivision of LOT 2 PT LOTS 1 3 DP 4588 LOTS 2 3 DP 481291 LOTS 1 2 DP 25804 into eleven new lots on the archaeological sites within the land. The land is part of Mangakuri Station located at 42 Okura Road, Mangakuri Beach, Central Hawke's Bay. Heritage Services Hawke's Bay was asked by Lawrence Yule, trustee for SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust to undertake this work.

The original subdivision plan was modified following the identification of six new sites in the area by Stella August and Wikitoria Moore who undertook the archaeological field survey on 15 June 2022. The new subdivision has avoided all the known sites, but extent of the subsurface features surrounding these sites is unknown. The number of recorded sites indicates this is a complex cultural landscape and more subsurface sites may be encountered during the development of the subdivision. It is recommended:

- That an archaeological authority is applied for under s. 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- That the removal of topsoil, and the excavation of service trenches, building or tank platforms are monitored by an archaeologist
- Any sub-surface archaeological features encountered are investigated by an archaeologist using accepted archaeological method
- 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 management plan including a planting guide is prepared for the sites within the subdivision and immediate vicinity
- That a final report is prepared for HNZPT within 6-12 months of the fieldwork being completed.

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Introduction

In February 2022 Dr Elizabeth Pishief, Stella August and Wikitoria Moore (Hawke's Bay Heritage Services) met with Lawrence Yule and Peter Tod (Trustees for SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust) to discuss subdivision of the Mangakuri Homestead located at 481 Mangakuri Road and the location of an associated pā and burial place of koiwi tangata.

During this site visit, Elizabeth said that it would be advisable to survey all Mangakuri Station as there are several proposed land-use changes for the station, and it would be best practice to have an overview of all the archaeological features located within the cultural landscape that the station sits within.

In May 2022, Lawrence Yule contacted Elizabeth with the proposal to subdivide Mangakuri Station and develop eight or nine residential sections on farmland between the existing baches on Okura Road and Williams Road at Mangakuri Beach. It was agreed that both a desktop study and a physical site survey would be conducted to locate the recorded archaeological sites V23/71 and V23/72 that sit within the proposed subdivision boundary, and V23/73 that is situated in a forestry block on the north side of Williams Road in a forestry block due for harvest. This report does not cover site V23/73 as it is outside the proposed subdivision boundary. A separate archaeological assessment of effects will need to be undertaken for that site at a later stage to apply for an archaeological authority to harvest the forestry block.

In June 2022, Kate Hooper-Pishief (Heritage Services Hawke's Bay) did a desktop survey of the proposed subdivision area using historical aerial photographs and satellite images from google earth pro. GPS coordinates for each of the previously recorded archaeological sites, and a possible unrecorded archaeological site were provided to Stella August and Wikitoria Moore.

Stella August and Wikitoria Moore undertook the field survey on Wednesday 15 June 2022. Site V23/72 was located and photographed within the subdivision boundary, and six new archaeological sites were found and subsequently recorded in ArchSite. V23/71 and V23/73 (which is the site not being included in this report) were unable to be found during the site survey. It is likely that their surficial features have been damaged and/or destroyed by farming practices but subsurface features are likely to remain.



Figure 2: View of the area showing topographical features and recorded archaeological features. The archaeological sites under consideration in this report have been circled (red). Source: Archsite, 18 July 2022.

Mangakuri Station is a 1300-hectare property located south of Kairakau Beach in Central Hawke’s Bay. The current primary land use comprises of sheep and beef farming and commercial forestry.

The proposed subdivision of eight or nine lots for residential sections and one lot under a recreational covenant are proposed from 42 Okura Road an area totalling approximately 4.8 hectares (check). Figure 3 shows the property boundary for the proposed subdivision. The legal description is LOT 2 PT LOTS 1 3 DP 4588 LOTS 2 3 DP 481291 LOTS 1 2 DP 25804 - FARM PORTION RATEABLE



Figure 3: Property boundary of 42 Okura Road, Mangakuri Beach where the proposed subdivision is located. Source: Central Hawke's Bay District Council Intramaps <https://maps.chbdc.govt.nz/IntraMaps90/default.htm>

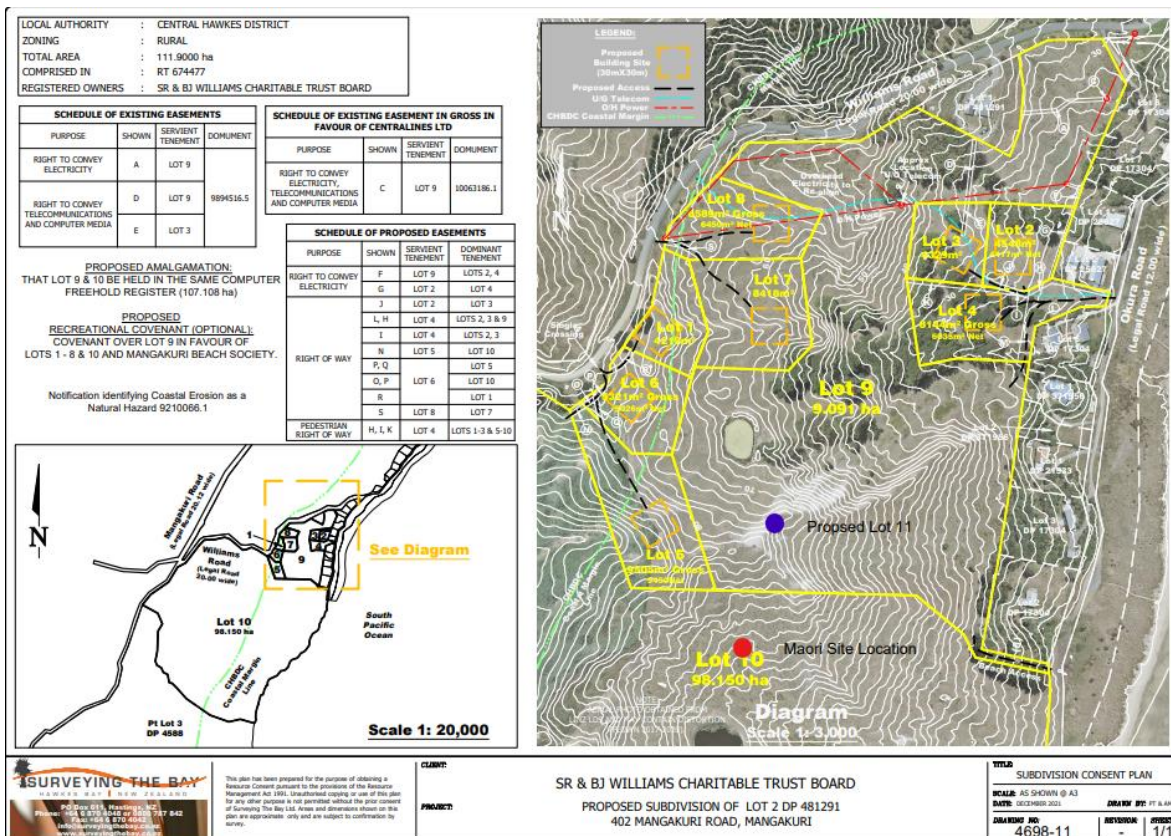


Figure 4 Original survey plan showing location of proposed subdivision in relation to the rest of Mangakuri Station. Source: Lawrence Yule.

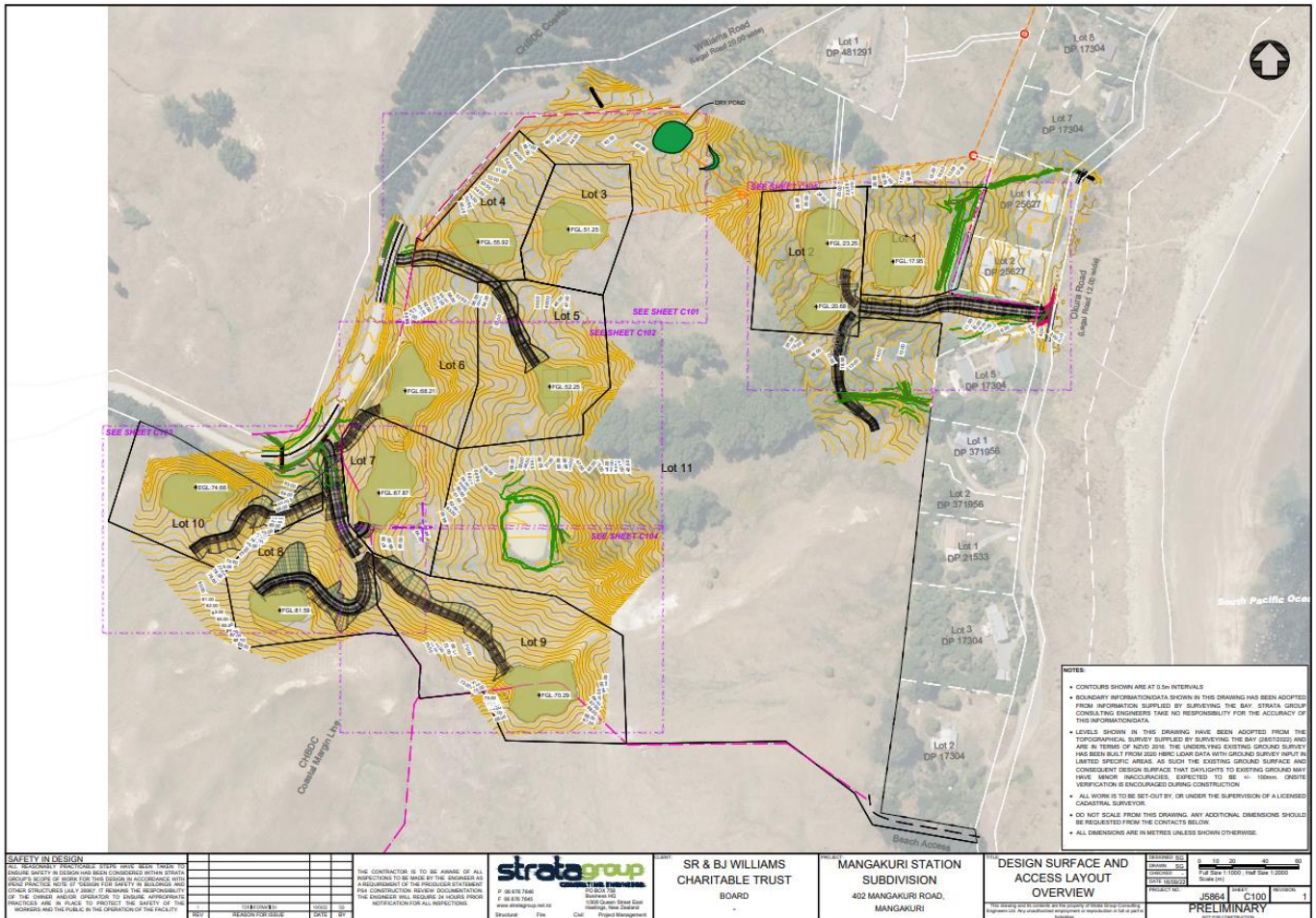


Figure 5: Most recent plan of the subdivision showing ten lots plus Lot 11 and alterations resulting from archaeological survey and other matters cf. figure 4. Source: Lawrence Yule

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 in the archaeological landscape between Williams Road and Okura Road at Mangakuri Beach. These include the archaeological sites V23/72; V23/86; V23/89; and V23/92, and any other possible unrecorded subsurface archaeological features and/or material within the proposed subdivision boundary. The sites in proximity to the subdivision are: V23/71; V23/87; V23/88; and V23/91, which is in a gateway across the road from the entrance to Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6. V23/90 is further away but still shows on the annotated map in figure 25.

Methodology

This assessment is a combination of a site visit in May 2022 involving Dr Elizabeth Pishief, Stella August and Wikitoria Moore (Heritage Services Hawke's Bay); Lawrence Yule and John Springford (Trustees for SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust); and Jeremy Crosse (Mangakuri Station Manager); desktop review of historical aerial photographs undertaken by Kate Hooper (Heritage Services Hawke's Bay) in June 2022, a site survey undertaken by Stella August and Wikitoria Moore on 15 June 2022, and an onsite meeting between Dr Elizabeth Pishief, Stella August, Kate Hooper (Hawke's Bay Heritage Services), Lawrence Yule (Trustee for SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust), Shannon Bray and Megan McBain (Landscape Architects) and Simon Gabrielle (Engineer) on Thursday 14 July 2022.

The desktop review involved examination of historical aerial photographs from Retrolens for archaeological features and comparison with google earth images and ArchSite.

The historical section has been based on the information provided by John Springford from a manuscript prepared by Patrick Parsons for a history of the station. Other sources of Information:

- ArchSite
- Retrolens
- Google Earth
- Secondary resources including books and reports.

Physical Environment or Setting

The area of the proposed subdivision is currently in farmland. It is moderate to steep hill country, dropping off steeply on the eastern boundary down towards the Pacific Ocean.



Figure 6: Looking north-east along the eastern arm of the ridge where the features of V23/71 should be. Source: Stella August, 2022.



Figure 7: Looking south showing the location on the ridge of V23/86 and V23/87. Source: Stella August, 2022



Figure 8: Looking west from the top of the ridge down the western arm where V23/90 had been identified. Source: Stella August 2022.



Figure 9: Looking northeast along the ridge towards the Pacific Ocean from V23/72. Source: Stella August 2022.

Historical Background

This is an overview history to give some context to the archaeological sites identified in this subdivision. It does not profess to be more than a brief review of some of the secondary material available in the public domain and certainly does not replace or purport to supplant the history held by tangata whenua. The main source has been a manuscript by Patrick Parsons prepared for the owner of Mangakuri Station and provided to me Elizabeth Pishief by John Springford one of the trustees for SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust.

Māori History

Parsons begins his history of Mangakuri Station by referring to important landmarks called the Pillars of Heaven that guard the landscape: Papahope, Rangitapu, Atua, Hinerangi and Omakere. These refer to the separation of the Sky Father Rangi and the Earth Mother Papa and their function is to pop up the sky and stop it from falling onto the earth. The legendary ancestress Hinemahanga who is commemorated by several names in the district is said to belong to the Kupe people and one genealogy shows she was a contemporary of Whatonga and the grandmother of Aparangi wife of Kupe. Another genealogy claims she is the grandchild of Ngahue. These genealogies indicate that she lived about 1250-1275, four generations before the Takitimu canoe arrived in 1350 AD. Parsons says:

Her legendary status relies on an event which had dire consequences for both her and her people, namely the failure of a fishing season. There was insufficient food and the situation was getting desperate. Finally, the menfolk led by her husband Patea, set off inland in a vain quest for anything edible.

During their absence Hinemahanga ordered her women to keep putting out the nets. What else was there to do? imagine their surprise and relief when they made a totally unpredicted catch. Their own needs were too great to wait for the men and a hangi was hastily prepared. When the forlorn hunting party returned one or two of the women misjudged their mood and mocked them.

This stung Patea to the quick. Soon after when he was taking a walk with Hinemahanga she plunged to her death and her people smelt treachery. When they descended on him to call him to account, he saw them coming and fled into the interior. Hinemahanga's blood splashed on the flax bushes at the base of the cliff. To this day the red-flecked variety is known as Hinemahanga's flax. The floats of their nets petrified into rocks and they can still be seen today off the Kairakau beach where they are known as Hinemahanga's floats.¹

During the next eight or nine generations Hinemahanga's descendants intermarried with Ngai Tara, Rangitane, Ngai Tahu and Kahungunu. When Ngati Kahungunu occupied Heretaunga in the mid-1500s the Hawke's Bay Coast was still sparsely settled which contributed to the ease with which Taraia and his generals' overcame the residents. Additionally, the people were not warlike and their military strategy was inferior to Ngati Kahungunu's.²

¹ Parsons, manuscript, chapter 1, p. 2

² Parsons, manuscript, chapter 1, p. 2

There was a series of fights after Taraia and Ngāti Kahungunu arrived in Hawke's Bay that ended with Tuteremoana and Rangitane leaving the area and going to Kapiti. Prior to this exile, an uneasy peace after several of these fights was established by marriages of the original inhabitants' daughters with members of the invading party.³ Although many Rangitane left the area, Henare Matua said when he was giving evidence in the Waikopiro hearing that: "Some of Rangitane, the former owners, who were related to Te Aomatarahi remained on the land and became more clearly defined as a tribe when Angiangi gave away the land as payment for Te Whatuiapiti's food."⁴ He repeated this at the rehearing in 1891: "Many of the Rangitane women came back and married in[to] Te Aomatarahi's people—men and women."⁵

Peace making marriages were an important part of Maori custom. Te Aomatarahi was given the responsibility for the lands and people from the Tukituki River east towards the coast. One of his first tasks was to arrange the marriage of his son Rongomaipureora with Hinengatiira a major chieftainess of Waimarama who descended from Tara, Rangitane and Tunui the high priest of the Takitimu canoe. Their son was Te Ikaraeroa who in time married Rakaitekura and they had two sons Tumapuhia and Te Angiangi.⁶

Te Aomatarahi's lands stretched from Waimarama, right down the coast to Akitio including Kairākau and Mangakuri. In time these lands passed to Te Aomatarahi's great grandsons Tumapuhia and Te Angiangi who divided the land between themselves. Their coastal boundary was at the Ouepoto stream just north of Aramoana. The northern portion, which included Kairākau and Mangakuri, was Tumapuhia's, while Te Angiangi had the southern lands, which he subsequently lost to Te Whatuiapiti after the great competitive feasts. Tumapuhia was the elder brother and although he seems to have lived mainly at Waimarama, he also had a pā, Te Unuunu, on the Wairarapa coast near Flat Point on a steep-sided ridge.⁷ It was mainly Tumapuhia's descendants who settled the Mangakuri district. The three principal hapu of the Mangakuri district are Ngati Hikatoa, Ngati Tamatera and Ngati Oatua. All three hapu are descendants of Tumapuhia whose lands extended from Cape Kidnappers to Ouepoto, the stream at Aramoana which marks the boundary between his block and his brother Te Angiangi's, which went south to Akitio.⁸

The three hapu identified above (Tamatera, Hikatoa and Oatua) lived on the land together but may have occupied different pa and kainga. The people of those times were very dependent on reliable food sources as the story of Hinemahanga illustrates. Good sources of food were key to successful occupation of areas. Kairakau and Mangakuri both had reputations for their seafood and the swamps and streams of the interior provided plentiful sources of eels and other freshwater foods. The forests provided birds and berries.⁹

³ Parsons, 1999, *Māori Customary Interests in the Te Apiti- Ouepoto Coastline* p.9.

⁴ Parsons, 1999, p. 10, citing Evidence of Henare Matua. Waikopiro Hearing, 1889, Napier Minute Book 18, p. 219.

⁵ Parsons, 1999, p.19, citing Evidence of Henare Matua. Waikopiro Rehearing, 1891, Napier Minute Book 22A (I).

⁶ Parsons, manuscript, chapter 1, p. 3

⁷ Parsons, 1999, pp.9-11

⁸ Parsons' manuscript chapter 1, p. 4

⁹ Parsons' manuscript chapter 1, p. 4

Tumupuhia's grandson Te Oatua inherited the land and six generations later in 1869 his descendant Hoani Kangaiho (Te Rangikangaiho), who was Ngāti Tamatera, and lived at Kairākau, provided evidence about the occupation of the Kairākau block. The title to Kairākau was awarded principally to the descendants of Te Oatua, which no one challenged, confirming that Te Oatua had ancestral and occupation rights to the Kairākau block. Moreover, these rights extended to Mangakuri, where his descendants were still living undisturbed in 1869.¹⁰

Colenso visited Manawarākau frequently in the 1840s and 1850s, but otherwise little Maori history is known because the land was within the huge Waipukurau Block purchased by Donald McLean on behalf of the Crown in 1851. Parsons says that:

Only by casting the net wide can a convincing pattern of occupation be established. Some of the early traditions are fragmented and only survive in oral form. A major Government purchase in 1851 denied much of the land under examination the process of the Native Land Court which documented the history of such areas after the Native Land Act of 1865. After the purchase the tangata whenua had to abandon the land or relocate on small reserves retained at the time. Once the occupation ceased, the significance of many of the natural features was soon forgotten as the elders passed on and took the knowledge to the grave with them.¹¹

Despite the absence of history originating from the Māori Land Court regarding the Mangakuri area there is some limited information from hearings concerning blocks near the Waipukurau Purchase. The Kairākau block was heard in 1869, the day after the Te Apiti block was heard. The first witness was Hoani Kangaiho (Te Rangikangaiho) who said that he belonged to Ngāti Tamatera and lived at Kairākau. Other people who had a claim on the land were: Irihapeti Paewai, Heni Whawhanga, Eria Kuhukuhu, Erihina Te Kiritako, Te Manihera Te Pia, Hanita Te Whitu, Hori Kio[kio], Rapaea Te Auru and Meri Horo, who were all descended from the ancestor Te Oatua who owned the block in former times and was the grandson of Tumapuhia. Te Oatua was six generations earlier than Hoani Kangaiho.¹²

Hoani Kangaiho pointed out that Te Oatua's interests extended further south down the coast before the land was bought by the government as part of the Waipukurau purchase. "[I] have houses and 18 cultivations on it now. My cultivations are near Mangakuri. All the persons I have named live and cultivate on this block. No one ever interfered with us since I have lived on the land."¹³

¹⁰ Parsons, 1999, p. 25

¹¹ Patrick Parsons, 1999, *Māori Customary Interests in the Te Apiti- Ouepoto Coastline* p. 1

¹² Parsons, 1999, p.21

¹³ Parsons, 1999, pp. 21-22, citing evidence of Hoani Te Rangikangaiho. Kairākau Hearing, 1869. Napier Minute Book 2, p. 115.

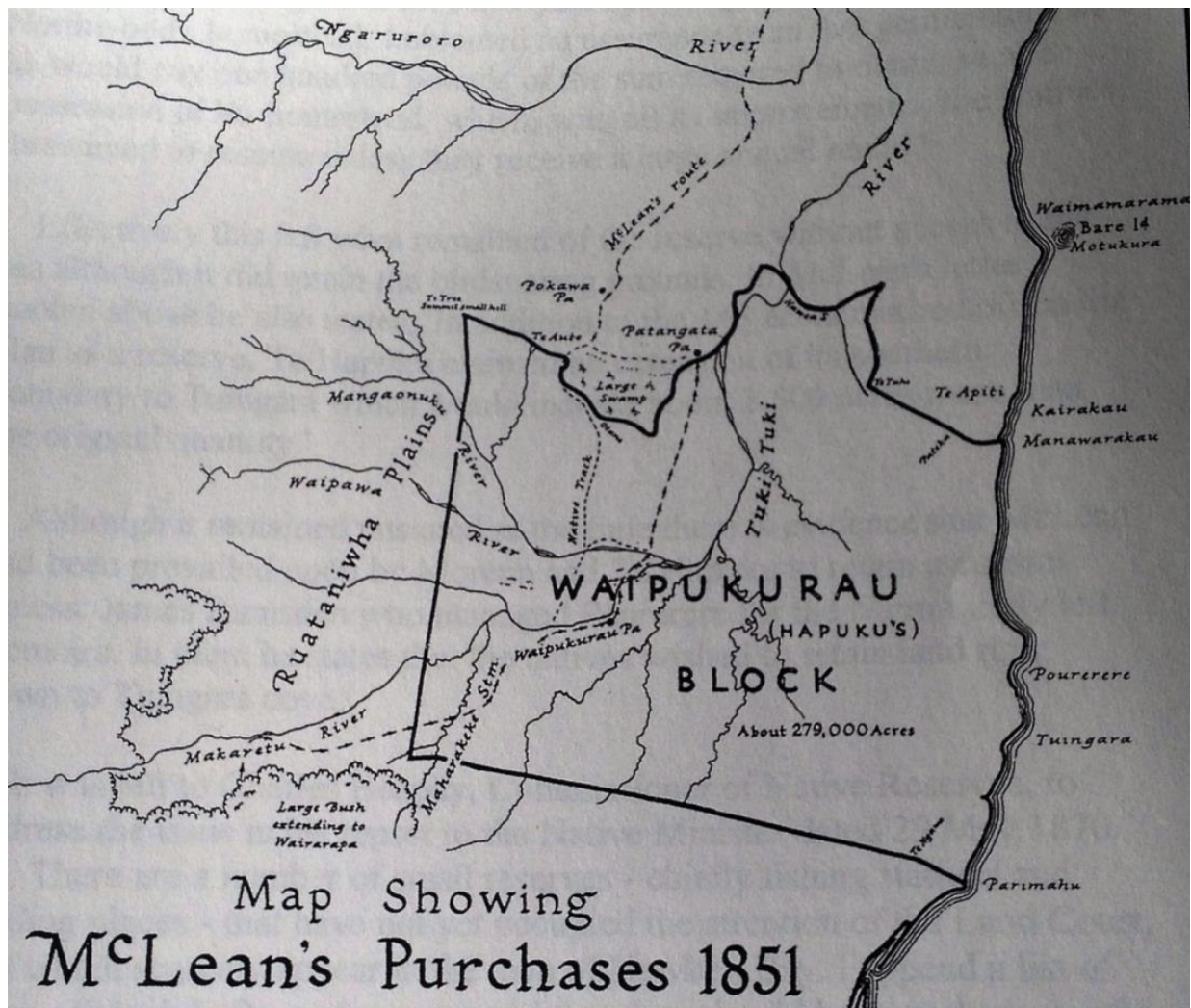


Figure 10 Map showing Waipukurau Block 1851. Source: Parsons, 2001, Central Hawke's Bay District Council Aramoana Beach Historical and Archaeological Report. Unpublished report. Map between pp 19-20

Arrival of Europeans

The first documented European account of the area is provided by J.G. Wilson in *History of Hawke's Bay*. 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 pa situated on a high hill (Manawarakau) where he had successfully defended himself and his hapu against a raiding party from Manawatu led by the chief Whatanui.¹⁴

William Colenso, the Church Missionary Society missionary, arrived in Hawke's Bay in late December 1844 and set up his station at Waitangi near Clive. He visited Manawarakau as Kairakau was called at that time many times providing information about the activities there

¹⁴ Wilson, J.G 1939. *History of Hawke's Bay*. p. 156

from a missionary's perspective. In March 1845 he first visited Manawarakau and was greeted warmly by Harawira Tatere, who was the chief.

The Waipukurau Block of 279,000 acres was purchased in 1851 with Hapuku doing the negotiating with the other chiefs for large blocks of land. McLean noted in his journal on 16 January 1851 that the Christianisation of the Māori by the missionaries was one of the main reasons why New Zealand had been so easily conquered and retained by the British.¹⁵ Colenso wished to have a reserve of about 1000 acres for a mission station and so that Maori would always have somewhere to resort to. Mclean may have had this in mind when Te Apiti and Kairakau were excluded from the Waipukurau Purchase. The northern boundary of this block was the Mangakuri River. Mangakuri lies within the block.

The original runholders of the Mangakuri Block were Frederick Hargraves and Peter Couper who took up Mangakuri in 1851 under a depasturing license and stocked it with 1300 sheep. Following the purchase of the Waipukurau Block in February 1852 the depasturing licenses were cancelled, readjusted and re-issued. They were confirmed in the first official government gazette of 7 July 1854. In the 1856 sheep returns the Hargraves brothers were carrying 1628 sheep on the Mangakuri run of 20,843 acres. The country was described as fern and rough native grass.¹⁶

Mangakuri was taken up by Colonel Andrew Hamilton Russell in 1859 when he purchased 3000 sheep a woolshed, homestead and 150 acres freehold, as well as the license, for £3000. His eldest son Hamilton came to New Zealand in 1861 to manage Tunanui Station and he was expected to check on Mangakuri once a month while it was being managed by a man named Perrot. His younger brother came out from England the following year to manage Mangakuri. Arthur Russell was 17 at the time and he described the conditions when he arrived in 1862.

There were no tracks in those days and one had to go up and down every hill until one was sick of them. Mangakuri then had a small raupō whare with a centre room and two small end rooms. The door was about 5 feet high, the floor and chimney mud. There were glass windows. There was a cook house, also raupō with a division in which there were a few bunks for the men. The fleas and mosquitos were awful. I used to get up and walk about outside to get a little respite.¹⁷

The first whare was destroyed by fire in 1860 and the second in 1866. They were in the Mangakuri Valley on the 150-acre freehold block. A water colour from 1872 shows the third homestead close to the Mangakuri Stream, on the western side, with two peaks rising in the background that may be Papahope and Rangitapu.¹⁸

In February 1862 the Colonel purchased the freehold of 2000 acres of the run, which is likely to have been land in the fertile valley close to the 150 acres. He probably purchased the 42-acre peninsula block (at the mouth of the Mangakuri River) from William Couper in 1865.

Couper had been granted this in 1858 and this is where the wool was shipped from in lighters to waiting ships.

¹⁵ Parsons 1999, p. 26, citing McLean's Journal entry for 16 January 1851.

¹⁶ Parsons, manuscript chapter 3

¹⁷ Parsons, manuscript chapter 3

¹⁸ Parsons, manuscript chapter 3

Grant N^o 2657
from 29-4-1858
to William Couper of Ahuriri, settler
Block 4, Mangakuri
Area: - 4.2 acres
Subject to right of roads
100 links wide, hereby reserved

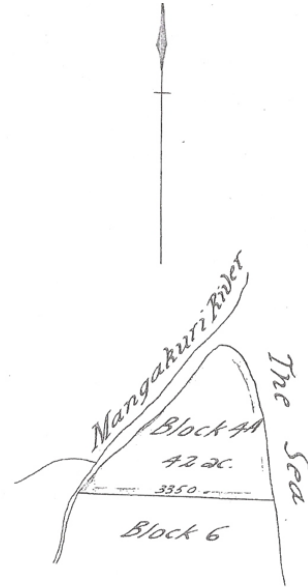


Figure 11 Crown Grant no 2657 to William Couper of Ahuriri, Settler on 29 April 1859. Source: Patrick Parsons.

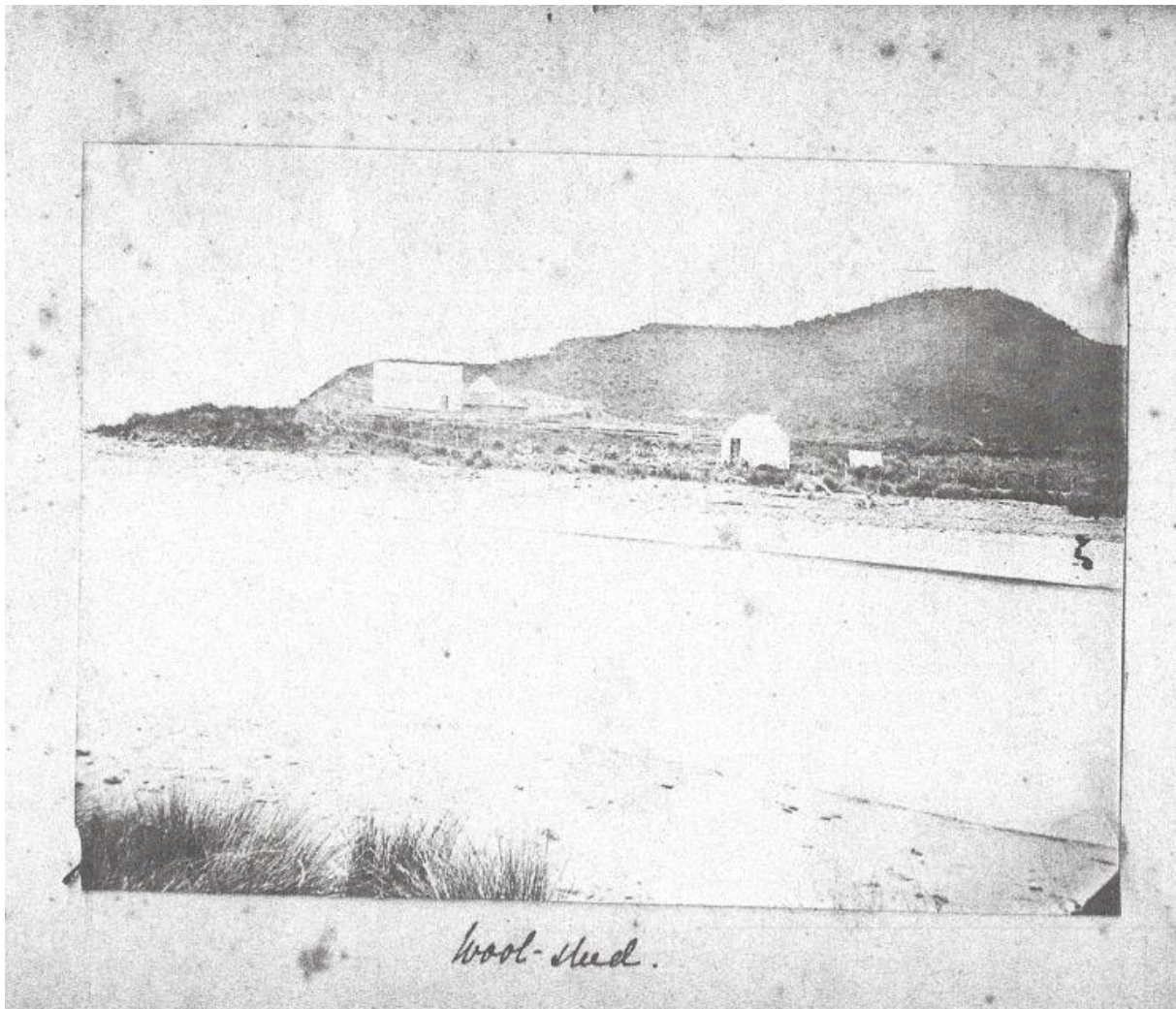


Figure 12 The wool shed and other buildings at the Mangakuri river mouth, c. 1860s Source: Patrick Parsons, from Russell family album

Then he began to freehold the pastoral lease, which was possibly achieved by 1865 because he took out a mortgage in March 1865. The Crown granted block of 20,843 acres was gazetted on 15 January 1868. There was a further mortgage on it in 1869. The two mortgages were paid off on 26 and 27 May 1876 and the property was sold to James Nelson Williams for £50,000 net.¹⁹ In 1879 JN Williams sold Mangakuri to the Rev. Samuel Williams.²⁰

The Lands for Settlement Act 1894 began the break-up of the large pastoral runs. But Mangakuri stayed intact for another ten years. Then in 1905 in anticipation of the Closer Settlement Policy Samuel Williams set about breaking it up for members of his family.

1. 5000 acres or possibly 5,400 acres of the Homestead Block went to his only son William Temple Williams.
2. 5,200 acres (consisting of what is today Clareinch, Pawanui and Ngahere) to his nephew Allen Williams, also of Te Aute who had two sons Gordon and Douglas Williams.
3. Approximately 2,700 acres of the Rangitapu block including what is now Stoney Creek, with a small portion of Te Kaihi went to his nephew George Coldham Williams.
4. 5225 acres went to his daughter Lucy Frances Warren and is now Waipari and Pukerangi.
5. 2,700 acres of the old West End [Whenuahou] of Mangakuri was sold in 1906 to Sir Francis Dillon Bell of Wellington for £8 an acre.²¹

¹⁹ Parsons, manuscript chapter 3.

²⁰ Parsons, manuscript, chapter 3.

²¹ Parsons, manuscript, chapter 4.

Previous Archaeological Work

While there has been some archaeological work undertaken around Mangakuri, it has been somewhat sporadic, and very little physical site survey has been undertaken. This section of the report discusses the previous archaeological work that has been taken on the southern and eastern side of the Mangakuri River, with the boundary being the mouth of the Mangakuri River to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the east, and the western boundary the Mangakuri River. The southern boundary is just to the south of Mangakuri Homestead.



Figure 13: Map showing previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of Mangakuri Beach. The red circle indicates the sites that are shown in the following table. Source: Adapted from ArchSite, July 2022.

In 1990, American doctoral student Mark Allen investigated the formation of Māori political systems in the 16th and 17th centuries in Hawkes Bay and mapped two nearby pā. V22/272 is on Mangakuri Station and Manawarakau pā (V22/267; V22/268 and V22/271) is nearby at the start of Mangakuri Road, closer to Kairākau. Manawarakau pā is located outside of the area discussed in the table as it is located on the northern side of the Mangakuri River. Mark Allen also mapped and recorded several other sites in the area. Mark defined this area as within as the Manawarākau Polity in his 1994 PhD thesis: “Warfare and Economic Power in Simple Chiefdoms: The Development of Fortified Villages and Polities in Mid-Hawke’s Bay, New Zealand.” Regarding Manawarākau Allen says:

About ten kilometres to the south of Waimarama is Kairākau Beach, associated with a polity known as Manawarākau the nineteenth century place name. This beach, though smaller than Waimarama, possesses a small river called Mangakuri.²² Along either side of it are five pā. Manawarākau refers to a complex of three adjacent sites which contained the bulk of the population. Site V22/268 and V22/271 contain several large house sites or other public spaces and had fairly large populations. Site V22/267 is adjoined to V22/268 and may represent a separate residential area for elites. The other two sites are close by but are further down the [Mangakuri] river. One of them V22/272, probably served a fairly large group, but V22/274 is quite limited in size and labor investment. The total population for the polity was smaller than Waimarama, but considerably denser and more integrated.²³

There are several nearby pā in this polity including V22/27; V22/268; V22/271; V22/274 and V22/267. In the traditional history this polity did not figure prominently in regional events in mid-Hawke's Bay. Three radiocarbon dates from V22/167 and V22/268 provide an aggregated median age of 1670, which is rather later than the dates from the larger polities around Heretaunga. No marae exists in the vicinity today.²⁴

Mark Allen says that few sites in Mid-Hawke's Bay were fortified before 1550, but from then until about 1700 was the time when Māori were most concerned with defence, and this appears to be when most pā were built. The oral history indicates that regional organisations were developed through use of force and alliance formation, which were then disrupted by internal fissions. Following this unstable period, the 18th century appears to have been peaceful, but warfare became endemic again about 1820 when firearms altered the forms of warfare and combat.²⁵

Allen notes that although most of the pā appear to be roughly contemporaneous, it would be erroneous to assume that all of them were simultaneously built and occupied— sites were undoubtedly abandoned for months or years and re-occupied as necessary. He suggests that when some pā were used the majority were occupied, because: "Stressed people, on the defensive, can quickly generate wariness in others nearby."²⁶ He also warns that the relatively short time of pā construction and the inevitable of standard deviations for radiocarbon dates makes any attempt to delineate construction or occupation periods on a case-by-case basis extremely difficult. This would be very tentative without large scale excavations of numerous sites, which would be prohibitively expensive and completely contrary to local Māori sentiment, therefore totally unlikely to occur. In Allen's opinion traditional history is probably the most likely method of dating individual sites.²⁷

Allen identifies clusters of pā in his study region. These include, as well as the two large polities called by Allen Te Ika a Ruarahanga and Te Ika a Papauma, four smaller coastal concentrations. One of the latter clusters which he named Manawarākau is centred around Kairākau and Mangakuri. The other three polities were at Te Awanga, on the Hawke Bay side

²² The Mangakuri River meets the Ponui Stream and becomes the Manawarākau River, which debouches into the sea at Kairākau.

²³ Allen, 1994, p. 179

²⁴ Allen, 1994, p. 179

²⁵ Allen, 1994, p. 90

²⁶ Allen, 1994, p. 91

²⁷ Allen, 1994, p. 92

of Cape Kidnappers; the other side of Cape Kidnappers at the northern end of Ocean Beach; and at Waimarama. Allen thinks that each of the four coastal polities was an independent group consisting of five to eleven pā associated with permanent rivers or streams and sandy beaches.²⁸

In 1999 Vanessa Tanner recorded several sites from historical aerial photographs (1952) and aerial photographs that were taken by Kevin Jones in 1998. Many of these sites are still visible on Google Earth Pro satellite imagery; they are most visible on the imagery taken in March 2018.

A damage report was prepared by Elizabeth Pishief in June 2016 because of severe damage to the pa V22/272 by the forestry company John Turkington Forestry when harvesting trees planted on it. Subsequently an authority from HNZPT for the removal of the remaining trees was obtained by John Turkington. The trees have since been removed but the conditions of the authority have not been fulfilled.

A survey of two forestry blocks on Mangakuri Station was undertaken by Elizabeth Pishief, Stella August and Wikitoria Moore in 2017 prior to the harvesting of the pines. No sites were identified, and it was recommended that the work should be undertaken under an Archaeological Discovery Protocol.

In 2019 the University of Otago conducted a summer field school for 4th year archaeology students. The site (V23/80) which consists of a large storage area for kumara with defensive ditches and banks is located on Mangakuri Station. This site is located on the western side of the Mangakuri River and therefore is not discussed in the previous table.

Archaeological survey in Central Hawkes Bay has tended to focus on coastal settlements or communities and around development and has resulted in many tracts of land remaining un-surveyed, although an archaeological assessment carried out by Jessie Hurford in 2019 saw several more sites recorded in the area.

Site number	Site Type	Site Description	Date recorded	Condition	Grid Reference
V22/265	Midden/oven	The site was excavated as permitted under HNZPT Archaeological Authority 2018/075. Two distinct cultural layers were evident in the site stratigraphy; they relate to nineteenth-century pastoral activities	1990 by Nigel Prickett	Poor The coastline has been exposed to increased frequency and severity of storms over the last few decades. The midden is actively eroding and depositing material on	E 1935627 N 5570686

²⁸ Allen, 1994, p. 155

		(Layer 1) and an earlier period of pre-contact Maori occupation (Layer 2). Several small fire features were identified from the site, as well as a group of clustered stones thought to be associated with a historic period structure.		the beach. Following the salvage excavation of material, the SPAR team piled up driftwood against the beach section to provide some protection to the eroding dune (2018).	
V22/266	Midden	10m length of 15-20cm deep black cultural soil contains rare charcoal and a thin discontinuous band of shell midden.	1990 by Nigel Prickett	Eroding into sea	E 1935649 N 5569929
V22/272	Pā	Pā defended by steep slopes on north, east and west.	Mark Allen, 1990 Updated by E Pishief July 2022	Severely damaged by forestry company constructing logging track to remove pines	E1933748 N5568828
V22/277	Pit/Terrace	Group of 4 pits and 1 likely house platform on hill with steep north slope	Mark Allen, 1990 Vanessa Tanner, 1999	Good (1990)	E1934248 N5569729
V22/284	Pit/Terrace	15 pits along east-west ridge above Mangakuri River	Mark Allen, 1990	Fair – in stock	E 1934949 N 5570029
V22/557	Pits	2 possibly 3 pits that run east/west along a narrow rise on the hills east of the Mangakuri river.	Vanessa Tanner, 1999	Unknown, mapped from aerial photographs	E1934148 N5569529
V22/558	Pit/Terrace	At least 5 small pits clustered on a knoll	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1933648 N 5568528
V22/559	Pit/Terrace	2-3 pits on same	Vanessa	Appears to be	E 1933704

		ridgeline as pā	Tanner, 1999 from aerial photographs Updated by E Pishief July 2022	in reasonable condition on Google Earth	N 5568654
V22/565	Pit/Terrace	2 pits on a small knoll above coastline	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1934548 N 5569128
V22/566	Pit/Terrace	1 raised rim pit on knoll. Possibly more surrounding but difficult to tell from aerial	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E1934448 N5569629
V22/567	Pit/Terrace	Series of terraces running down a northwest facing slope. Approx 35m in length	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1934548 N 5569429
V22/568	Pit/Terrace	2 pits on a small steep sided knoll above beach	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E1935049 N 5569128
V22/569	Pit/Terrace	Minimum of 5 pits on a narrow sinuous ridge in west/east direction near the coast.	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E1935449 N 5569729
V22/570	Pit/Terrace	3-6 pits on a knoll above the coast	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1935449 N 5569929
V22/571	Pit/Terrace	Several groups of pits on hilly land above the coast. At the northern end are a cluster of 5 small pits. To the east, on a separate knoll are 2 further pits, and 50m south of the main group is 1 possible pit on a narrow knoll.	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1935349 N 5569929
V22/572	Pit/Terrace	6-8 pits on top of a small knoll.	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1935349 N 5570029

V22/574	Pit/Terrace	The site is located atop a ridgeline that is being eroded by the ocean. On the remainder of the site are 2 possible pits running northeast/southwest on a small knoll at the northern end of the ridge.	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph but comment was made on site record form that it may no longer exist as was badly eroded in the 1952 aerial photo	E 1935649 N 5570530
V22/575	Pit/Terrace	Minimum of 3 pits on the western end of a small hill – may be more pits on the north-eastern end of the hill.	Vanessa Tanner 1999	Unknown – mapped by aerial photograph	E 1935349 N 5570330
V22/619	Pit/Terrace	Series of defined pits and terraces run downslope. At least eight pits and five terraces observed.	J Hurford 2019	Good	E 1934482 N 5569881
V22/621	Midden	Small shell midden (1.5 m length) eroding down the eastern face of the ridgeline. The contents of the midden mostly fragmentary shell, although paua and tuatua were observed	J Hurford 2019	Poor	E 1934537 N 5569788
V22/622	Midden	Large eroding shell midden extending downslope for ca. 10 metres. The midden includes coaks turban, paua and limpet, as well as scattered chert flakes, chert cores, stone abraders and	2019 by J. Hurford	Poor – site showing significant signs of erosion	E 1934143 N 5569654

		worked whale bone			
V23/65	Pā	Pā with 8 pits forming a semi-circle around a central flat area.	1999 by Vanessa Tanner mapped from historical 1952 aerial photographs	Unknown – mapped from aerial photographs. Does not appear to have been visited.	E1932947 N5566326
V23/66	Pit/Terrace	Pits, shell midden, terraces, drains, koiwi	1999 by Vanessa Tanner mapped from historical 1952 aerial photographs. Updated by E. Pishief in 2019 following discovery of koiwi tangata in eroding bank. Further updated in 2022 by S. August & W. Moore who mapped the site.	The surface features of this site are in fair condition. They are at risk from weeds, grazing and agricultural activities.	E1932347 N5566626
V23/67	Pit/Terrace	4 pits running north/south down a narrow ridge	1999 by Vanessa Tanner mapped from aerial photographs	Unknown	E1933047 N5566526
V23/73	Pit/Terrace	1 large pit and possibly 3 smaller pits on knoll above	1999 by Vanessa Tanner from aerial photographs. Updated by S. August & W. Moore in June 2022	Site not found when visited in June 2022.	E 1933948 N 5568228

Research Results

The following provides the results for both the desktop review of historical aerial photographs undertaken by Kate Hooper, and the field survey undertaken by Stella August and Wikitoria Moore.

Desk top survey

The 1952 historical aerial photograph Crown_541_1723_74 clearly showed the extent of both V23/71 and V23/72. An additional possible archaeological site was also identified. This previously unidentified site has now been recorded as V23/90.

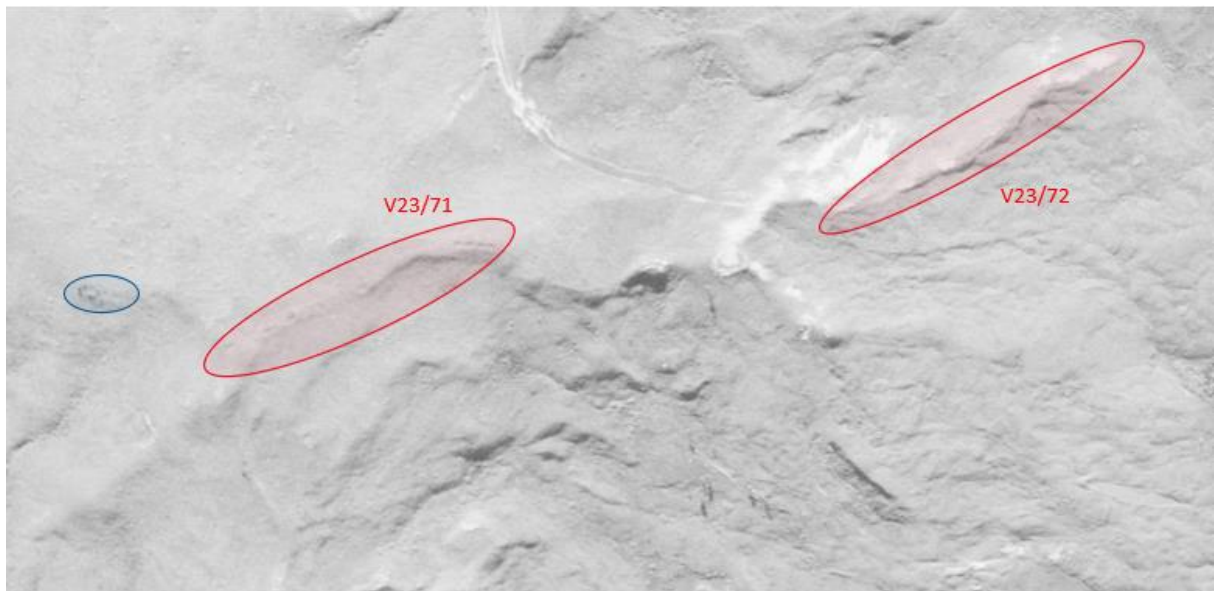


Figure 14: V23/71 and V23/72 (red) and possible unrecorded features (blue) on Crown 541 1723 74 (1952)

Physical site survey

Stella August and Wikitoria Moore undertook the site survey on Wednesday 15th June 2022. The extent of the site of the proposed subdivision was walked and GPS coordinates for the previously recorded sites and additional new sites were taken. The site survey relocated the position of site V23/72, which was photographed, and the site record form updated. An additional 6 archaeological sites were found within the area of the proposed subdivision and recorded in ArchSite. These newly recorded sites are V23/86, V23/87, V23/88, V23/89, V23/90, and V23/92. Site V23/71 was unable to be located during the site survey and is presumed damaged and/or destroyed, although subsurface archaeology is likely to still be present. The site record form for V23/71 has been updated to reflect this.

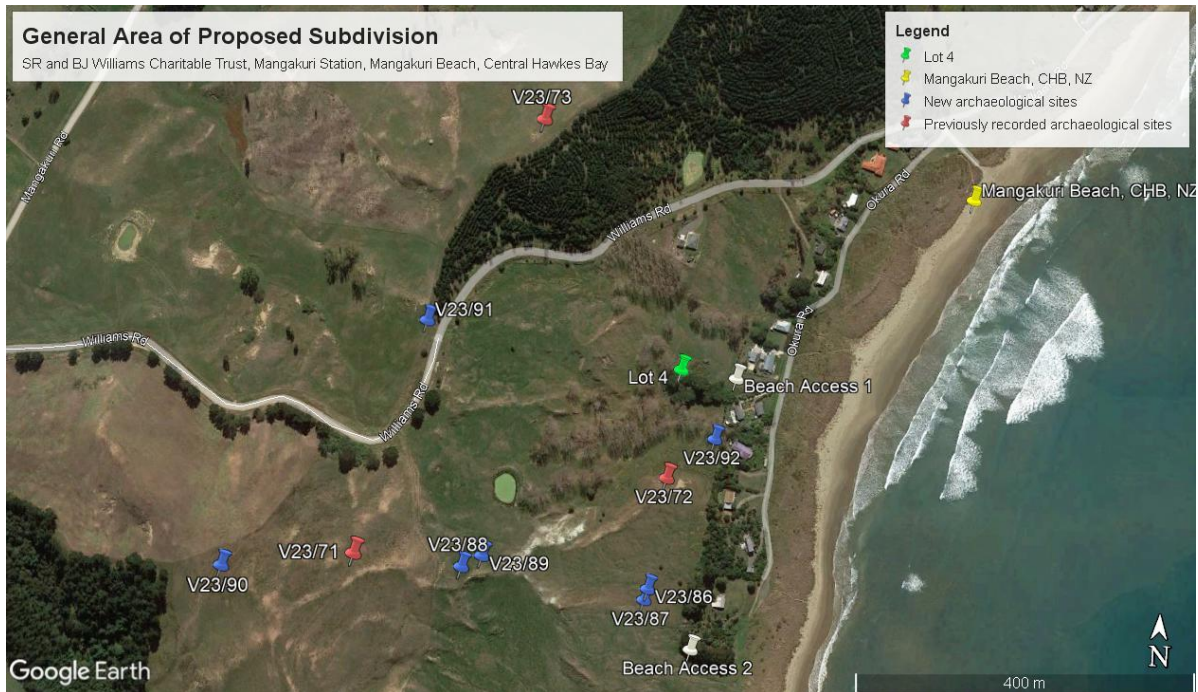


Figure 15: Google Earth image of findings from the archaeological survey, locations indicative only. Source: Adapted from Google Earth by Stella August, 2022.

Lot 4, Beach Access 1 and new site V23/92

Lot 4 and proposed access (Beach Access 1) from the subdivision to the beach is provided near the central region at the bottom of the subdivision. Mature macrocarpa trees are growing there presently, and old tree stumps and historical imagery attest to the fact that they were growing there before 1952. The mature trees and thick undergrowth made it very hard to see the ground surface around Lot 4. Midden in the form of shell fragments on the ground surface was located on a small knoll 50 m south of this area. Recorded as V23/92, with trees growing near here for more than 70 years, some that have been harvested, and other activities associated with residential development having occurred here in the past, there is a high probability there could be subsurface archaeology in this area.

V23/86, V23/87 and Beach Access 2

On the northern side of the ridge, just below an angle post in the fence, a small slump had exposed a section of midden approximately 4-5 m long.



Figure 16: Section of exposed midden (V23/86) on the northern slope of ridge. Source: Stella August 2022.

The midden included Cook's Turban (*Cookia sulcata*), Spotted Top Shell (*Melagraphia aethiops*), Cat's eye (*Turbo smaragdus*), limpet and sandstone (Figure 13). It is probable that the area of midden is much greater than what is currently visible.



Figure 17: V23/86, found within the area proposed for subdivision, an exposed section of midden. Source: Stella August 2022.

V23/87 was also recorded on the other side of the fence, not far from V23/86. A large, flat terrace with superior views to the north and south, it is likely associated with the midden.



Figure 18: View to the south showing the location on the ridge of V23/86 and V23/87. Source: Stella August 2022.

The extent of these two sites is unknown and could be larger than what is evident on the surface.

V23/72

Site V23/72 was relocated and the SRF was updated. The site consists of two pits (P1 and P2) with a drain in the middle, and three terraces (T1, T2 and T3) descending 60 m of the narrow ridge. The condition is described as good.

What is evident from locating this site is the inaccuracy of its location in ArchSite. Showing as outside the area proposed for subdivision, it is clearly within the subdivision and reiterates how important pedestrian archaeological surveys are.

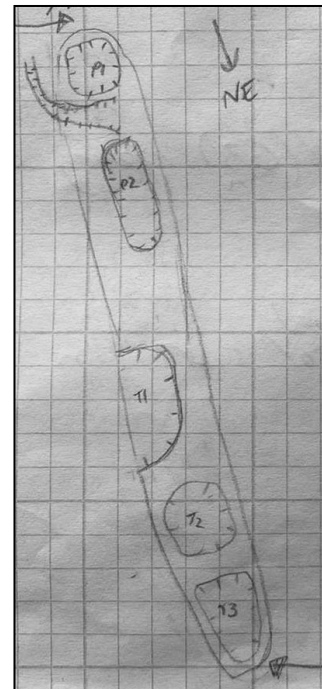


Figure 19: Sketch of V23/72, not to scale. Source: Stella August 2022.



Figure 20: Pit 1 and Pit 2 with the drain in the middle of NZAA site V23/72, looking northeast along the ridge. Source: Stella August 2022.



Figure 21: Terrace 2 in the foreground and Terrace 3 beyond that, of NZAA site V23.72 looking northeast along the ridge. Source: Stella August 2022.

V23/88 and V23/89

Further up but part of the same ridgeline as site V23/72, are two flat terraces adjacent to the fence. The physical evidence is supported by its proximity to other archaeological sites.



Figure 22: V23/88, a medium sized, flat terrace. Source: Stella August, 2022.

V23/89, a medium sized flat terrace. A fence line dissects this site, and a tower of some sort is close by.



Figure 23: Google Earth image of V23/89, a medium sized terrace dissected by a fence.

V23/71 and V23/90

Despite having GPS coordinates, aerial images and covering a large area of ground, we were unable to locate site V23/71 and V23/90.



Figure 24. Google Earth image showing locations of V23/90 and V23/71 which were unable to be found during the site visit.

V23/71 and V23/90 were both visible on Google Earth satellite imagery taken in March 2018 but were not visible during the site survey in June 2022.



Figure 25: Looking west from the top of the ridge down the western arm where V23/90 had been identified on historical aerial images and google earth satellite imagery from March 2018. Source: Stella August 2022.



Figure 26: Looking north-east along the eastern arm of the ridge where the features of V23/71 should be. Source: Stella August 2022.

Constraints and Limitations

- The pedestrian archaeological survey was constrained by poor visibility at times. Long vegetation, thick undergrowth and densely growing macrocarpa trees made the ground topography hard to see.
- The survey proceeded in adverse weather conditions, extreme wind and gusts were relentless throughout the day.
- Prior activities associated with buildings houses and residential development are acknowledged as having had an impact on surface and sub-surface archaeology.
- Prior activities associated with farming, agriculture and horticulture are acknowledged as having had an impact on surface and sub-surface archaeology.
- Prior activities associated with commercial forestry and harvest are acknowledged as having had an impact on surface and sub-surface archaeology.
- The original survey plan was used for the survey; the latest survey plan includes an area that was not traversed therefore the robustness of the survey in this area is limited

Archaeological and Other Values

Archaeological Values

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/71	Condition	Poor. The site has been modified (maybe damaged or destroyed) by agricultural activities in the past decade.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Pit groups and terraces are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the nearby Mangakuri pā, NZAA site V22/272.
	Information Potential	There is the potential for some subsurface archaeology to be intact.
	Amenity Value	N/A
	Cultural Associations	Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/72	Condition	Usual evidence of grazing by stock but in good condition overall. Site includes two pits, one drain and three terraces.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Pit groups and terraces are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site relates to Māori occupation in coastal Central Hawkes Bay.
	Information Potential	There is information potential but damage to surrounding sites increases the importance of retaining and protecting the surface features of this site long term
	Amenity Value	N/A
	Cultural Associations	Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/86	Condition	Poor. The hillside has slumped about 20 cm exposing a lens of midden.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Midden is not common in the area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the other nearby sites.
	Information Potential	High.
	Amenity Value	N/A.
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/87	Condition	Good. The site appears to be intact.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Terraces are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the other nearby sites.
	Information Potential	Medium.
	Amenity Value	N/A.
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/88	Condition	Good. The site appears to be intact.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Terraces are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the other nearby sites.
	Information Potential	Medium.
	Amenity Value	N/A.
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/89	Condition	Fair. The site may have been modified in the past.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Terraces are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the other nearby sites.
	Information Potential	Medium.
	Amenity Value	N/A.
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Site	Value	Assessment
V23/90	Condition	Poor. The site has been modified (maybe damaged or destroyed) by agricultural activities in the past decade.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Pit groups are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the other nearby sites.
	Information Potential	There is the potential for some subsurface archaeology to be intact.
	Amenity Value	N/A.
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

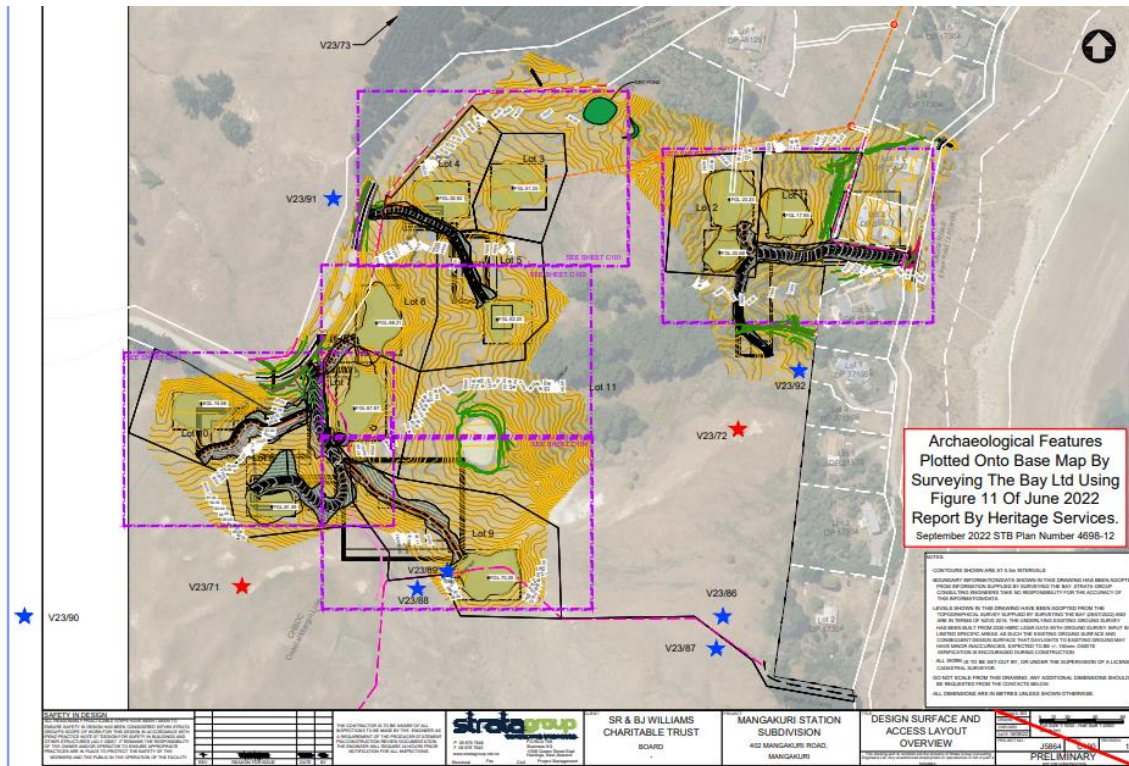
Site	Value	Assessment
V23/92	Condition	Unknown. The site may have been modified (maybe damaged or destroyed) by rural residential activities in the past.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Pit groups and terraces are common in this area.
	Contextual Value	Site probably related to the other nearby sites.
	Information Potential	There is the potential for some subsurface archaeology to be intact.
	Amenity Value	N/A.
	Cultural Associations	Māori.

Other Values

This area has significant historic, cultural, traditional, aesthetic and landscape values. It has high Māori values, but this is not an assessment of those values which can only be provided by the appropriate tangata whenua.

Assessment of Effects

It is proposed to subdivide a portion of Mangakuri Station into 11 lots and sell ten of them. This will require the construction of house platforms, accessways, service trenches and water/wastewater tanks and piping. The area is within a cultural landscape and there are four known sites within the subdivision and five outside but close. There may be subsurface features within the area that are either part of the recorded sites or associated with them as part of the complex of archaeological sites providing physical evidence of the cultural landscape.



ANNOTATED

Figure 27 Archaeological features overlaid onto base map. Red – original sites; blue newly recorded site. Source: Surveying the Bay. For larger version see appendices.

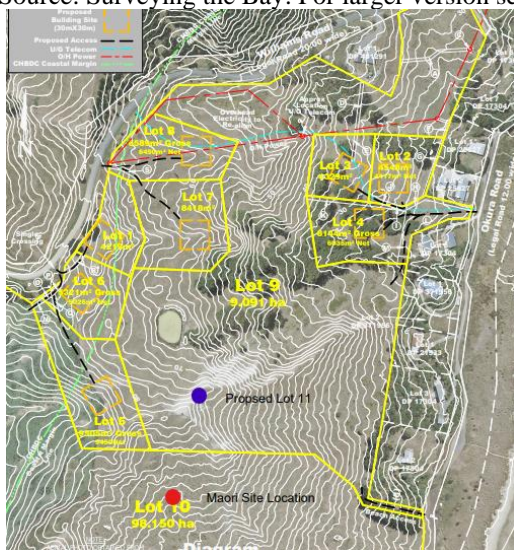


Figure 28 Original subdivision plan showing changes in design following archaeological survey report. Source: Lawrence Yule.

The new design has avoided all but one of the recorded sites within the subdivision.

The subsurface extent of the site V23/89 is unknown. This site is located in Lot 9 and is the one closest to a house platform. It may be affected by the construction of the platform, roadway, services etc. It is described as being “Medium sized flat terrace dissected by a fence line that descends down the ridge. Adjacent to a tower/ repeater/ aerial of some sort.”

This site may not be of Māori cultural origin; it may have been formed for the repeater station/aerial/tower. However, it may have been a convenient archaeological terrace that has been reused for the purpose.

The other site V23/88 is a large flat terrace adjacent to a gateway in the fence running down the ridge. It is relatively close to Lot 9 but unlikely to be affected by the earthworks for the house platform etc.

The site V23/92 is within Lot 11. It is a midden comprised of shell scatter, close to the end of an access track but at some distance from the nearest lots, which are Lots 1 & 2, although it is adjacent to one of the baches along the foreshore and midden scatter was observed in the garden.

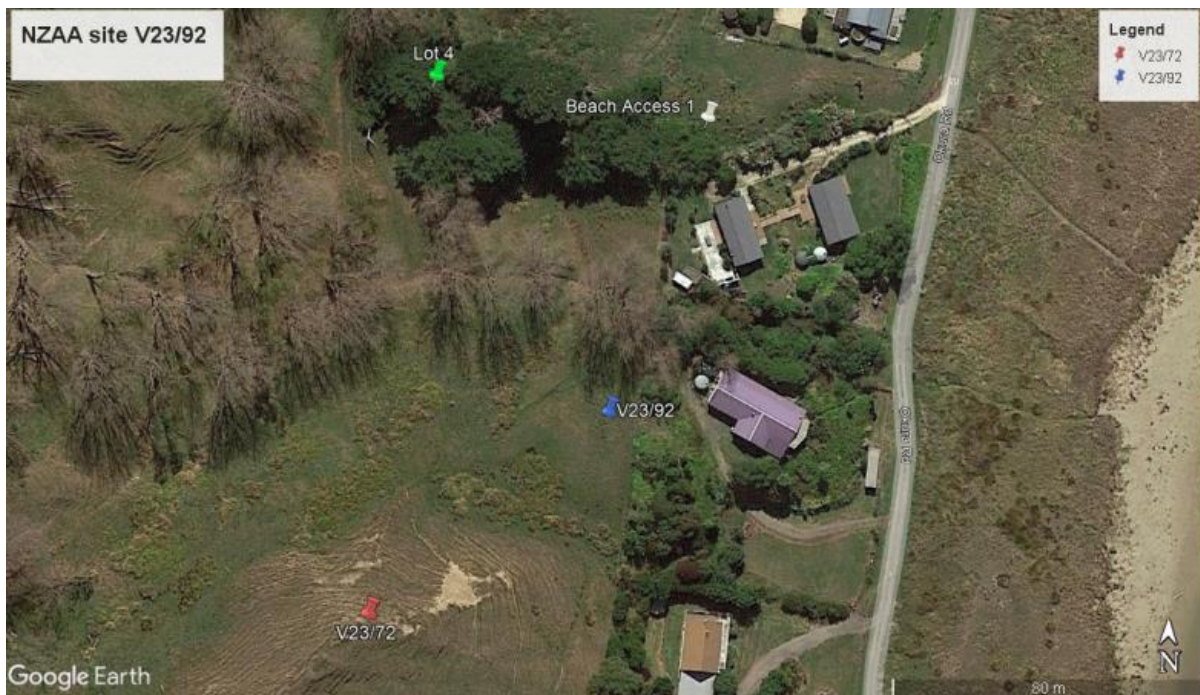


Figure 29 Google earth view of V23/92 and V23/72. Source: Archsite V23/93 google earth photograph annotated by Stella August.

V23/72 is within Lot 11. The site was recently updated by Stella August as a result of the survey she and Wikitoria Moore undertook as part of the planning for the subdivision. It consists of two pits with a drain in the middle and three terraces descending 60 m of the low, narrow ridge.

- Pit one (southern-most) 3m wide by 3.5m long by 0.5m deep.
- Pit two 1m wide by 7m long by 0.3m deep Between pits, drains to eastern side of ridge.
- Terrace one (southern-most) 2m wide by 3m long, rectangular in shape.
- Terrace two (middle terrace) 2.5m wide by 2.5m long, rectangular in shape.

- Terrace three 2m wide by 2m long, semi-circular in shape.

It is likely the proximity of more people will affect the long-term preservation of these features, but the current activities on a pastoral farm (cattle and sheep grazing; ploughing) also affect the preservation of features. Erosion compounds the problem of how best to manage these fragile markers of the former use and occupation of the coastal zone by pre-European era Māori.

There is reasonable cause to suspect that archaeological sites were damaged or destroyed during the construction of the row of baches along the foreshore. Further development of these lots should require an archaeological assessment of effects prior to any subsequent work to ensure the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is being compiled with.

Further Considerations

Site Management

It is recommended the terraces in or adjacent to Lot 9 are managed by being left in grass and maintained by mowing with a high blade to assist with conservation of the features. Pits and other features that are mown too closely get the edges damaged and erode and deteriorate more quickly.

The sites within Lot 11 should be grazed with sheep or light cattle and efforts should be made to ensure that the ground cover over midden V23/92 is not broken so that the midden does not erode further.

A management plan including a planting guide should be prepared for the sites within and in the vicinity of the subdivision to assist with their long-term care and preservation.

Analysis, Collections Management and Report Writing

It is possible due to the historical significance of the area, that subdivision works may uncover archaeological material. If any archaeological material is uncovered, it will be managed according to best practice archaeological methods during excavation and 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): [Taonga Tuturu Guidelines Feb 2018 \(D-0760408\).PDF \(mch.govt.nz\)](#)
- 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 site has been inspected by the archaeologist following the completion of the subdivision. The time taken will depend on the amount of material that requires analysis and the availability of suitable specialists.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The purpose of this report is to assess the effects of the proposed subdivision of LOT 2 PT LOTS 1 3 DP 4588 LOTS 2 3 DP 481291 LOTS 1 2 DP 25804 into eleven new lots on the archaeological sites within the land. The land is part of Mangakuri Station located at 42 Okura Road, Mangakuri Beach, Central Hawke's Bay. Heritage Services Hawke's Bay was asked by Lawrence Yule, trustee for SR and BJ Williams Charitable Trust to undertake this work.

The original subdivision plan was modified following the identification of six new sites in the area by Stella August and Wikitoria Moore who undertook the archaeological field survey on 15 June 2022. The new subdivision has avoided all the known sites, but extent of the subsurface features surrounding these sites is unknown. The number of recorded sites indicates this is a complex cultural landscape and more subsurface sites may be encountered during the development of the subdivision. It is recommended:

- That an archaeological authority is applied for under s. 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- That the removal of topsoil, and the excavation of service trenches, building or tank platforms are monitored by an archaeologist
- Any sub-surface archaeological features encountered are investigated by an archaeologist using accepted archaeological method
- 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 management plan including a planting guide is prepared for the sites within the subdivision and immediate vicinity
- That a final report is prepared for HNZPT within 6-12 months of the fieldwork being completed.

References

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Appendices

1. Subdivision Plan
2. Site Record Forms V23/71; V23/72; V23/86; V23/87; V23/88; V23/89; V23/92