



APPENDIX H

Archaeological Assessment

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

T4 GROWTH CELL

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

MITCHELL DAYSH LTD.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mitchell Daysh Ltd., on behalf of Lyn Cudby and LY&NZ Investment Ltd., commissioned Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd (SKA) to provide this archaeological assessment of the proposed private plan change for the T4 Growth Cell in Te Awamutu. This assessment identifies areas of archaeological risk which can be used to inform the detailed planning of the growth cell, and support the plan change application.

This assessment has involved a review of historic documents including aerial photographs, historic maps, and archaeological data including the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) national database (ArchSite), and consultant's reports for the wider area. A review of the relevant council plans has been undertaken, and a field visit to the project site has been made.

The growth cell partially intersects with the recorded extent of Ōtāwhao Pā (S15/332). There is a terrace stated to be associated with this pā within the subject site. There is no further evidence for archaeological sites, features, or deposits within the T4 Growth Cell footprint. However the close proximity of the footprint to Ōtāwhao Pā heightens the risk of there being unrecorded subsurface archaeological evidence, this is most likely to include horticultural and domestic activity.

It is recommended that:

- the terrace associated with S15/332 at the northern extent of the growth cell be excluded from future development. This is based on an understanding that this feature represents a residual portion of the pā site.
- As it has been identified that there is an archaeological risk across the subject site, that the future development be covered by an archaeological authority from HNZPT. It is recommended that the elevated ridges be the subject to test trenching to determine the presence / absence of archaeological evidence.
- Tangata whenua should be consulted regarding cultural values, this assessment and the conclusions and recommendations made.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE & SCOPE

This report is prepared in support of a Private Plan Change Request that Mitchell Daysh Ltd, on behalf of Lyn Cudby and LY&NZ Investment Limited, are making for the T4 Growth Cell, south west Te Awamutu (Figure 1 & 2). This includes Lot 2 DPS 18699 Blk VI Punui SD and Pt Lot 1 DPS 10432. The proposed private plan change to Waipā District Council is to rezone the project area from Deferred Residential Zone to Medium Density Residential Zone.

This report is an archaeological assessment of the subject site. It identifies the likely nature and probable extent of pre-1900 evidence of human occupation within the subject site. The archaeological values have been assessed in line with Waipā District Council (WDC) and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) requirements. The basis of this assessment can also be used in the future to make an application to HNZPT for an archaeological authority.

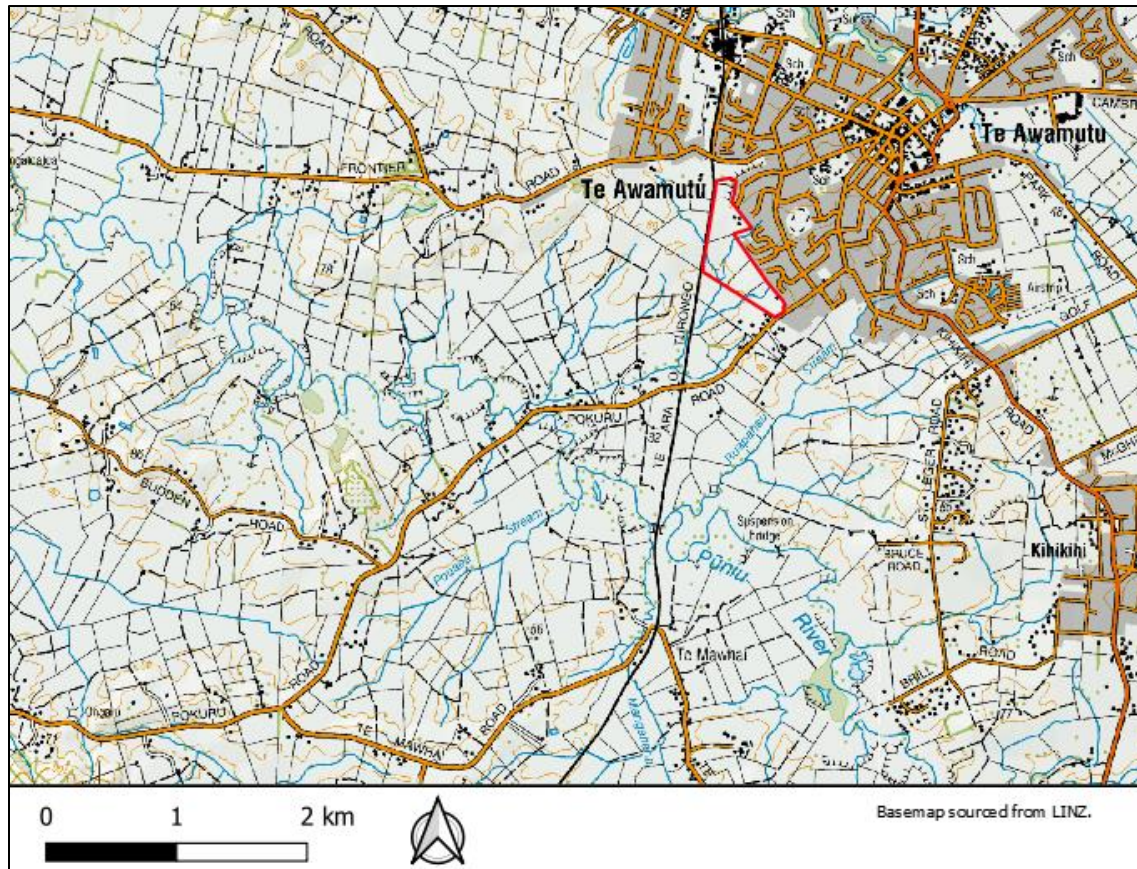


Figure 1: Map showing the location of the T4 Growth Cell (red polygon) within the wider Te Awamutu area.



Figure 2: Modern aerial image showing the extent of the growth cell (red polygon).

2. 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).

2.1. HERITAGE NZ POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

The purpose of the HNZPTA is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand (HNZPTA section 3). Emphasis is placed on avoiding effects on heritage.

The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites meeting the definition in the Act, whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of sites is managed by the archaeological authority process, administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). It is illegal to destroy or modify archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

The HNZPTA 2014 (s6) defines an archaeological site as:

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

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and

(ii) provides, or may provide through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) Includes a site for which a declaration is made under Section 43(1) of the Act¹.

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

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites that fit the HNZPTA definition regardless of whether the site is recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme or registered with HNZPT; or if 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, or the ground is subject to a designation.

The HNZPTA replaced the *Historic Places Act 1993* (HPA) in May 2014.

HNZPT also maintain the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero (The List). The List can include archaeological sites. The purpose of The List is to inform members of the public about such places, and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

It is possible that archaeological sites, as defined in the HNZPTA, may be disturbed by this project. Any archaeological sites identified during the ground works at this site will be protected under the HNZPTA, and their discovery may pose delays to works unless an archaeological authority has been issued that allows the work.

2.2. THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (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 sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources for future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

¹ Such declarations usually pertain to important post-1900 remains with archaeological values.

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- Historic sites, structures, places, and areas;
- Archaeological sites;
- Sites of significance to Māori, including 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 Māori.

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

2.3. STATUTORY PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The study area falls within the boundaries of Waipā District Council. The Waipā District Plan is relevant to the project and has policy for protection of heritage in the district.

3. METHODOLOGY

This assessment has used the following sources to provide a historical and archaeological background of the project area:

- The NZAA's online database ArchSite;
- The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero (The List);
- The Waipā District Plan;
- Historic LINZ maps using the program Quickmap;
- Historic aerial photographs;
- Historic survey maps and plans; and,
- Previous consultant's reports.

A site visit was undertaken on the 24th of January by the author and Peter Caldwell (Archaeological Services Limited).

4. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SETTING

The proposed growth cell is located immediately southwest of the existing residential development of Te Awamutu (Figure 2). The footprint is bounded by the Main Trunk Line to the west, Centennial Park to the north and Puniu Road to the south.

Soil map data shows that the elevated land within the growth cell is classified as Mairoa soil types, which are well draining clays.² Based on Landcare Research's potential historic vegetation data,³ these

² Sourced from <https://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/maps-and-tools/app/>

³ Sourced from <https://lris.scinfo.org.nz/> 'Potential Vegetation of New Zealand' layer

elevated areas would have been covered in kahikatea, pukatea and tawa forest. The low-lying areas are situated on Porchester soils which are considered to be poor draining and associated with wetland environments. These soil types are not known in the archaeological record to have been utilised by Māori for traditional horticulture practice.

The growth cell is currently almost entirely in short pasture, with a scattering of mature trees. One farm shed is located near the southern extent of the cell, and a dwelling and associated outbuildings at the end of Wallace Terrace. Farm drains and farm tracks are cut in across the property. The topography is undulating, with low ridgelines trending east-west across the growth cell (e.g., Figure 3).



Figure 3: Image looking west across the growth cell showing the scrub and Pirongia in the distance.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND⁴

The following section summarises the known history of Te Awamutu. It does not provide a detailed history of the occupation in the wider area. No attempt has been made to synthesise the rich and detailed record of Māori oral traditions and whakapapa concerning the area or the various perspectives of the tangata whenua representatives involved as this is best done by tangata whenua. A Cultural Impact Assessment (NITOW 2021) has been prepared for recent works along Wallace Terrace, immediately east of the growth cell, and this has provided detailed information with regards to the significance and cultural importance of Ōtāwhao Pā.

⁴ Summarised from Mainwaring (2020)

5.1. MĀORI ERA

Māori inhabitants of Te Awamutu whakapapa to the arrival of the Tainui canoe in the 14th century. Tangata whenua of Te Awamutu are identified as Ngāti Ruru, Ngāti Koura and Ngāti Waenganui, although an earlier claim is associated with Ngāti Apakura (Simmons, 2018).

The archaeological landscape is characterised by fortified pā and associated kāinga occupation sites and horticultural evidence. Māori occupation was concentrated around waterways because of their navigability, resources and productivity of the land adjacent to their banks. Te Awamutu means ‘the end of the navigable river,’ due to it being the last point moving inland in which the Mangaohoi Stream was navigable by waka.

Radiocarbon dates for the inland Waikato River/ Waipa River environment suggest intensive occupation from 1450 AD (Bellwood 1978 & Lawrence 2019). Current archaeological evidence indicates that Te Awamutu was not intensively settled during the early Māori era; however, was part of a route used to travel to and from Kawhia Harbor (Barber 1984: 18). It is stated that conflict over resources prevented the settlement of the area until the construction of two pā. Ōtāwhao Pā is located immediately northeast of the growth cell, and Kaipaka Pā at the confluence of the Mangapiko and Mangaohoi Streams, Figure 4 (Barber 1984; Phear & Shackles 2011).

For the current study area, Māori occupation would have been focused on the high ground of Ōtāwhao Pā and possibly the leading ridgelines and the flats associated with the Mangaohoi Stream and Pūnui River, north and south of the subject site respectively.

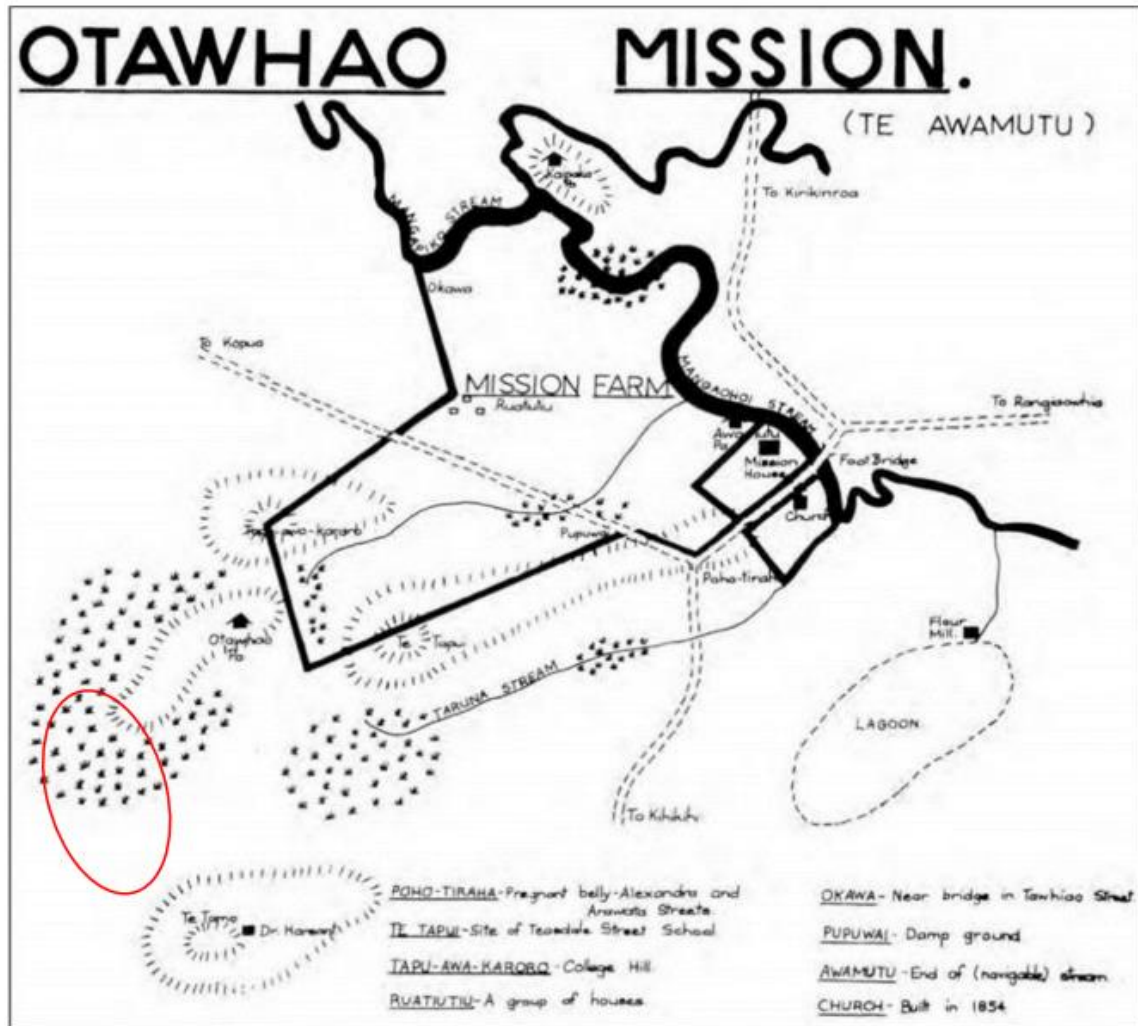


Figure 4: Sketch map of Otawhao Mission (Te Awamutu) post-1839. Otāwhao Pā is shown at the southwestern corner, with the approximate growth cell identified by a red oval. Reproduced from Barber (1984: 26).

5.2. ŌTĀWHAO PĀ

Ōtāwhao Pā is located immediately northeast of the growth cell (Figure 4). Ōtāwhao translates as the 'Place of Tāwhao' and was established by Tainui ariki Tāwhao (Phillips 1995). Kōrero describes how Ōtāwhao was used to control the movement of people through the Waipā region, particularly from Ngāti Toa at Kawhia and Ngāti Raukawa at Maungatautari and Wharepuhunga (ibid). Ōtāwhao was successfully occupied by Ngāti Waenganui, Ngāti Apakura and Ngāti Ruru. The NITOW report (2021: 11) concludes that the pā was in existence at least as early as the 18th century based on written evidence of the birth of a wahine inside of Maketū where tupuna in 1797. Further, it is identified that the surrounding slopes were the location of extensive horticultural activity (ibid). Barber (1984: 21-22) describes Ōtāwhao Pā as housing a population fluctuating between 50 and more than 1000 people relying heavily on the surrounding landscape for resources (Figure 5).

The musket trade effected Ōtāwhao Pā in the early 19th century as conflicts with Ngapuhi impacted other Waikato settlements (Phear and Shackles 2011). Following the Hongi Hika led Ngapuhi attack of Mātakitaki Pā in 1822, Ōtāwhao Pā acted as a refuge for the survivors.



Figure 5: Sketch of Otāwhao Pā by J.J. Merrett, c. 1843 looking south across the pā. Source: Alexander Turnbull Library.⁵

5.2.1. EARLY EUROPEAN CONTACT

Missionaries arrived in the Te Awamutu district in the 1840s, by which time Ōtāwhao Pā was the most populous pā in the area (Barber, 1984). European interaction with the pā increased when a mission station was established at Mangapouri in 1834 (ibid). Five years later, Reverend Benjamin Ashwell led a group of 200 Ngāti Ruri from Ōtāwhao Pā to “build a pā for Christ,” and established Awamutu Pā on the current location of Selwyn Park (Ashwell 1878 in Tagg 2003:5).

Visitors to Ōtāwhao in the early 19th century describe increasing influence of Europeans at the pā, and the eventual downfall of the site. European visitors over the early 19th century describe the pā, including G. F. Agnes in 1839 describing the construction of a series of chapels and a watercolour of the Maketū meeting house in 1844.⁶ At this time, Ōtāwhao was described as being in near ruins, with Maketū being the only building of significance still remaining as most of the residents had moved to Awamutu Pā (the Otāwhao Mission Station).

Following the establishment of Otāwhao Mission Station, there is very little published information about the pā. Dieffenbach and Angas described the pā as being almost uninhabited in the 1840s, and on an 1860s map of the Waikato it is described as being ‘one of the strongest Native fortifications in the country. Not inhabited’ (NZAA ArchSite SRF S15/332). Ōtāwhao Pā appears in sketch maps drawn by the British military forces in the 1860s (Figure 6); however, no evidence has been found to suggest that Ōtāwhao played a role in the Waikato Campaign during the NZ Land Wars. These plans do not identify any potential archaeological features associated with the pā or surrounding landscape within the subject site.

⁵ Accessed from <https://tiaki.natlib.govt.nz/#details=ecatalogue.144668>

⁶ <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/23056652>

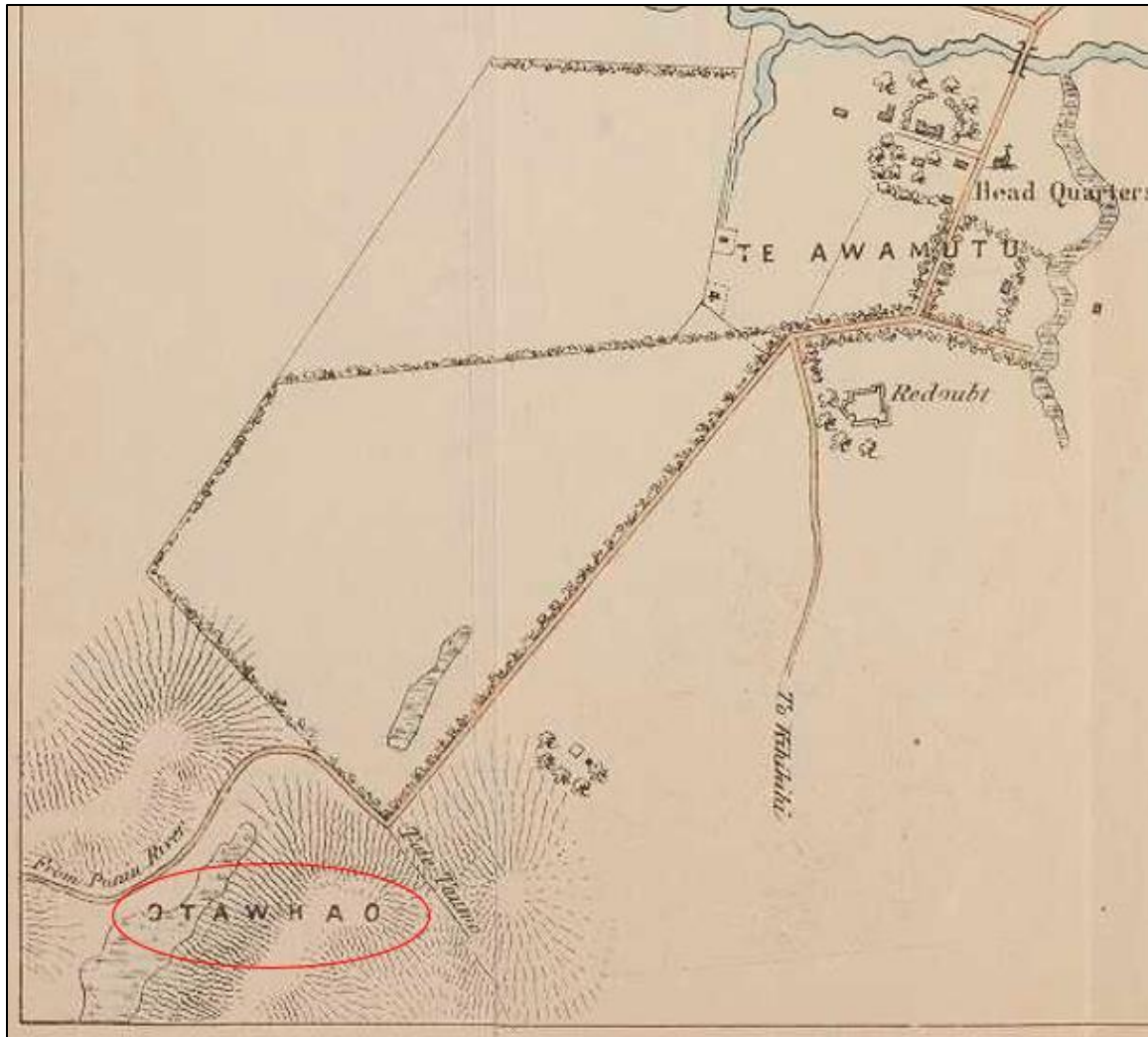


Figure 6: Section of Captain G.R. Greaves c. 1864 sketch map of Te Awamutu and Rangiaowhia. Red oval denotes the pā, the subject site it to the southwest.⁷

5.3. 19TH CENTURY TE AWAMUTU

The town was initially focused on infrastructure within the mission station which extended to include most of the present-day central township (Figure 4). Due to rising hostilities between Māori and the Crown, Reverend Morgan – the founder of the Mission Station – left the region to be replaced by Magistrate John Gorst in 1863 (Simmons 2001). When the war drew to a close in 1864, the mission station then provided a base for General Cameron as he led British forces in an attack against Rangiaowhia (Simmons 2001).

At this time, Te Awamutu became the base for 4000 British soldiers and three redoubts were constructed– the 40th Redoubt, the 65th Redoubt and the 57th Redoubt (Cowan 1983). The military population dropped to 100 by 1867 and the township developed as a rural farming community. By the

⁷ https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE65251610

mid-1880s, the main trunk line immediately west of the growth cell was constructed, connecting Te Awamutu to other centres.

6. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

6.1. RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

6.1.1. NZAA ARCHSITE

Archaeological sites in Te Awamutu are clustered in the central township and along the Puniu River (1.7km south) and the Mangaohoi (1.3km north) and Mangapiko Streams. These sites include evidence of pre-European Māori settlement along the waterways including pā and pit sites, as well as historic settlement of the township dating from the mid-1800s (Figure 7).

There is currently one recorded archaeological site immediately adjacent to the project area – S15/332– which is Ōtāwhao Pā. While this site is currently represented by a single location point in NZAA ArchSite, based on historical records, the pā would have spanned the ridgeline which encompasses the entirety of present day Wallace Terrace. A description of the history of Ōtāwhao Pā has been summarised in Section 5 above.

The site has been heavily damaged through farming practices and residential development. Articles in the Te Awamutu Courier state that mid-20th century homeowners on Wallace Terrace regularly found material such as hei tiki, firecracked rocks, charcoal and kōiwi tangata across the landscape. Furthermore, excavations along Wallace Terrace for the installation of the original sewer network exposed kōiwi tangata.

In 2014, Mat Campbell visited the site and noted that only a small terrace (10 x 8m) on the western flank of the site, remained. The terrace was relocated in 2020 (Figure 8), and it is sited within the T4 Growth Cell. Campbell also noted a small amount of midden eroding from the bank.

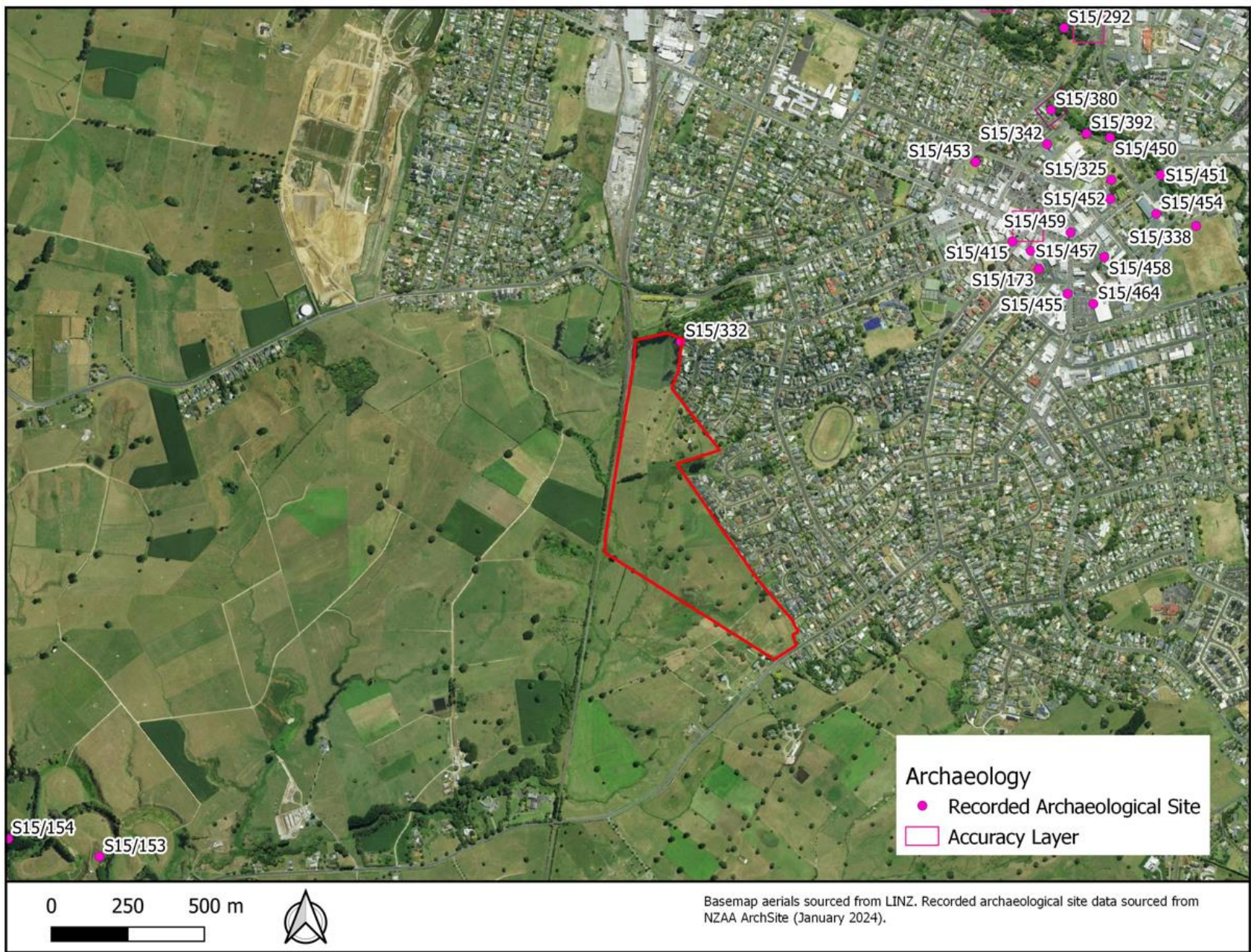


Figure 7: Map showing the distribution of recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity of the growth cell.



Figure 8: Image looking up the western ridge at the location of the terrace recorded in 2014. Source: Mainwaring (2020: 20).

6.1.2. RĀRANGI KŌRERO/THE LIST

There are currently no items on the Rārangi Kōrero/The List maintained by HNZPT within the growth cell or within the immediate vicinity.⁸ The nearest item is the former Te Awamutu School, approximately 1km east of the growth cell.

6.1.3. WAIPĀ DISTRICT PLAN

There are no additional heritage sites identified on the Waipā District Plan within the growth cell. Recorded archaeological site S15/332 is noted within the Wallace Terrace road reserve on the planning maps.⁹

6.2. INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological investigations that have been undertaken within the central Te Awamutu township have primarily identified historic-era sites associated with the mission station and military occupation.

The closest archaeological work to the current proposal was undertaken on Wallace Terrace under authorities 2021/107 and 2021/738. The works included the installation of a new pipeline via directional drilling and the removal of the redundant pipework. The archaeological results suggest that Wallace Terrace, and as such Ōtāwhao Pā, have been modified as a result of the residential development (Keith 2022). Despite this, there were areas of intact topsoil encountered, and four

⁸ Sourced from <https://www.heritage.org.nz/places>

⁹ Sourced from <https://eplan.waipadc.govt.nz/eplan/property/1865599/1743911/5823610/5760244/0/52>

probable pits, three fire features, one posthole and a possible defensive ditch were encountered (Figure 9).

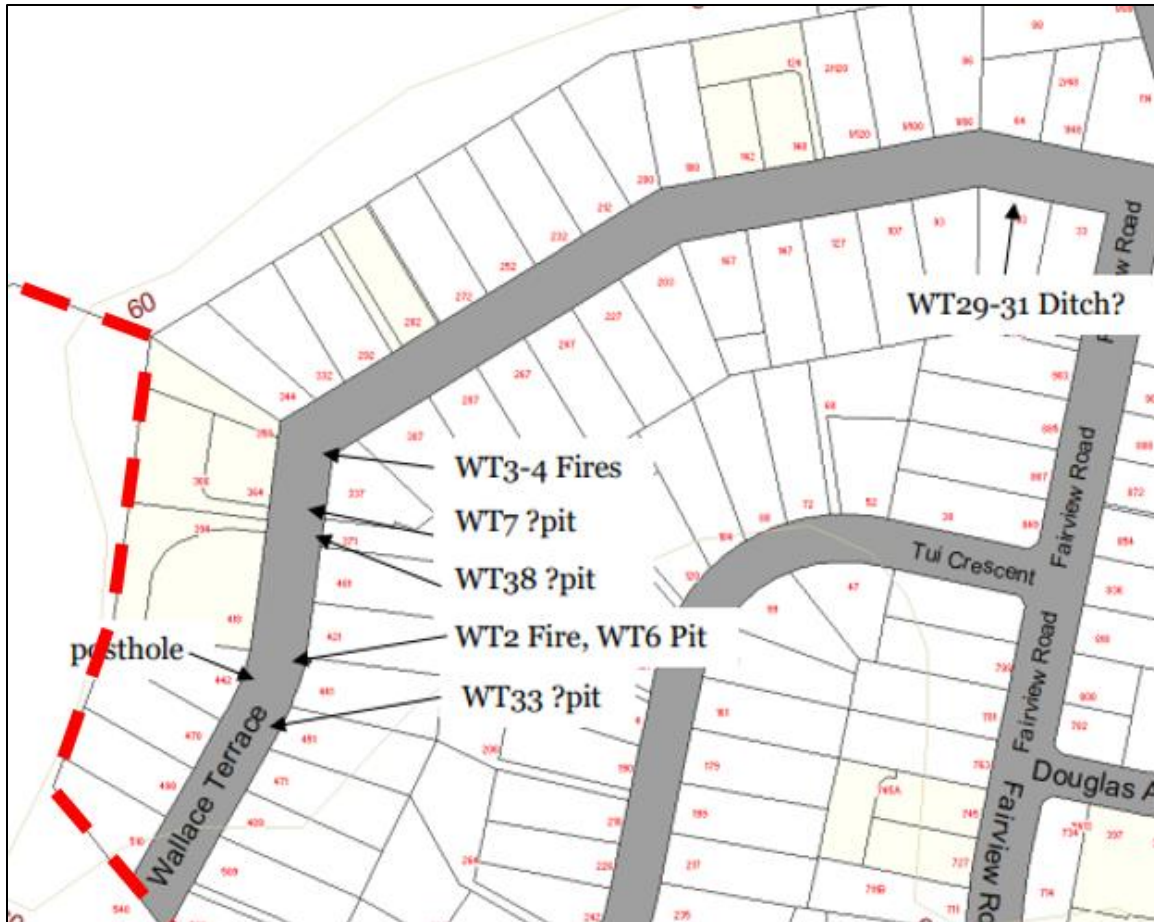


Figure 9: Plan showing the features encountered during the watermain replacement works. Source: Keith (2022: 4).

7. DESKTOP RESEARCH

7.1. HISTORIC PLANS

Historic survey plans were reviewed to identify any potential unrecorded archaeological or heritage items within the growth cell. Survey plans show the division of land blocks within the wider area and track the residential development immediately east of the growth cell. Pre-1900 plans reviewed show the survey of the railway to the west (SO 3908 p1; not reproduced here). These plans portray the western side of the growth cell as primarily in low-lying swamp land. They do not show any detail of the project area that may relate to previously unrecorded archaeological or heritage sites.

7.2. HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The 1944 image shows the subject site in short pasture (Figure 10). A boundary hedge has been planted along the western scarp of S15/332, and the terrace recorded in 2014 by Campbell is not detectable. With the exception of fences, accessways, and drains, the subject site is undeveloped.

T4 Growth Cell

There is limited change within the T4 growth cell from this image to the present day. There is localised land modification from farm tracks and drains, but no evidence of extensive earthworks.



Figure 10: Historic aerial image dated to 1944, showing the approximate extent of the growth cell (red polygon). Yellow oval denotes terrace location.

7.3. LIDAR

LiDAR data from CoLAB Waikato Data Portal has been reviewed to identify any potential areas of ground disturbance or anomalies consistent with subsurface archaeological features. The LiDAR data shows a 1m DEM which is not fine-grained enough to clearly identify potential subsurface archaeological features (Figure 11). There are no visible anomalies that may be indicative of archaeological features such as terraces or pits. Only a small section of flat land associated with the main pā – where the terrace is identified, is within the project area (Figure 11; orange arrow). The remaining of the west facing scarp is steep.

The LiDAR imagery shows that the ridgeline associated with Ōtāwhao Pā falls in a north-east/south-west aspect into the project area. The western and southern portions of the growth cell are low-lying and have a stream traversing the central portion of the cell. Sections of this stream and the surrounding low-lying swamp area have cut drains.

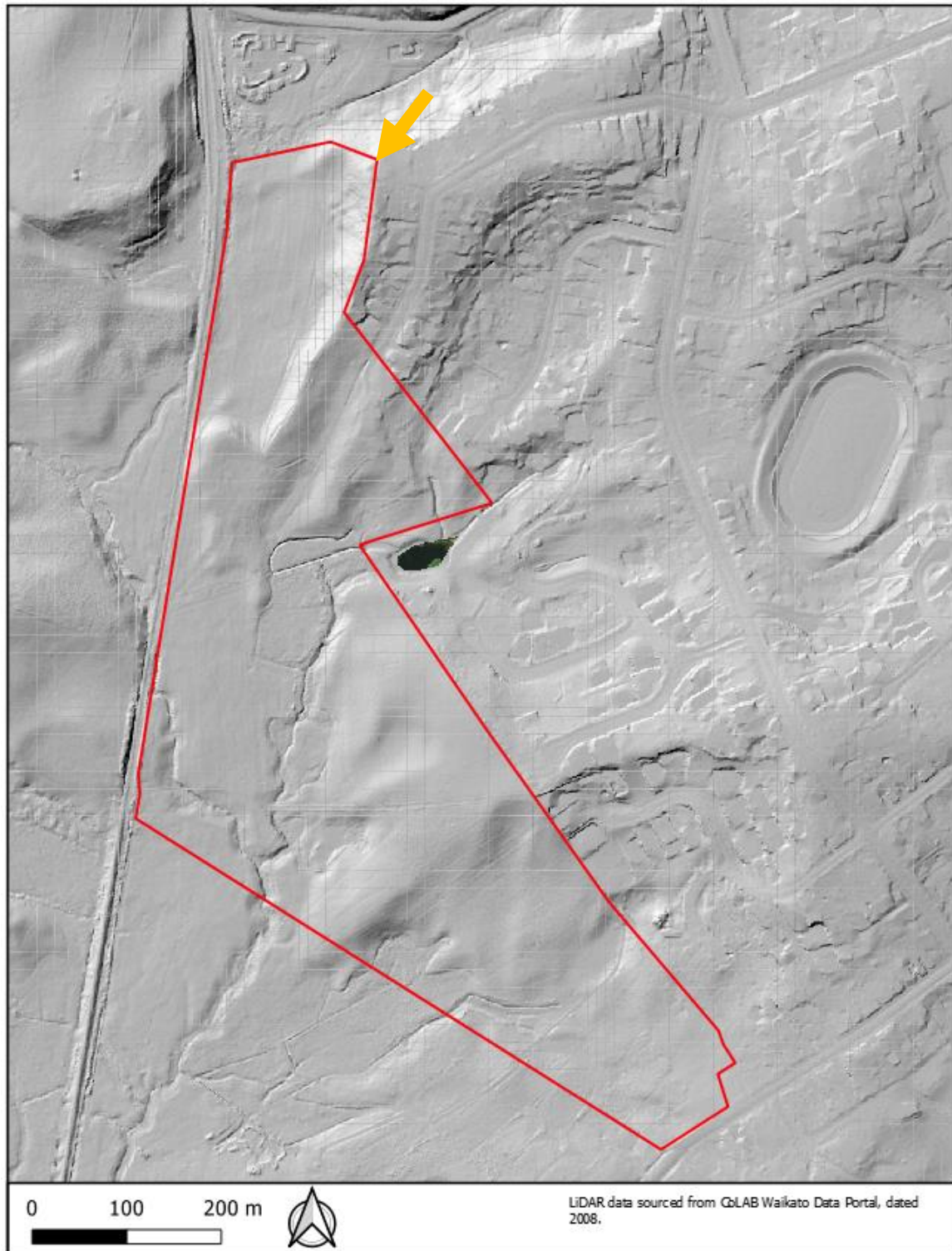


Figure 11: Image showing the LiDAR imagery for the growth cell (red polygon). Orange arrow denotes terrace.



Figure 12: Map showing the location of hand augers excavated across the growth cell footprint.

8. SITE VISIT

A site visit was undertaken on 24th of January 2024 by the author and Peter Caldwell. During the site visit, a series of hand augers were excavated across the growth cell footprint to identify the soil profiles (Figure 12).

It was confirmed that the terrace associated with Ōtāwhao Pā has not changed since its last survey by Mainwaring (2020). The west facing scarp of Ōtāwhao Pā is very steep and there are intermittent pine tree stumps and upstanding trees (Figure 13). A track has been benched into the base of the scarp at the northern extent of the subject site. There was no obvious archaeological material visible in this cutting. The land at the base of the scarp is flat and shows evidence of ploughing (Figure 13).

The ridgeline falling southwest from the end of Wallace Terrace was closely inspected for potential archaeological terracing or pit features and a series of hand augers were excavated along this elevation (Figure 12). The locations of augers 1-3 targeted areas that appeared to be flattened, which may indicate terraces (Figure 14). The exposed soil profiles did not contain any material indicative of archaeological activity.

The ridgeline running parallel to this was also inspected (Figure 12, augers 6 & 7). A large portion of this ridgeline within the growth cell has been impacted by the construction of a house and outbuildings – this area was not closely inspected. In the remaining portion of the ridgeline the grass was too long to confidently identify archaeological features (Figure 15). The soil profiles encountered in the hand augers exhibited less than 10cm of topsoil overlying the natural. No potential archaeological material such as charcoal or fill deposits were noted. A partially drained wetland area is present along the southern side of the ridgeline (Figure 16).



Figure 13: Image looking east towards Ōtāwhao Pā. Arrow denotes area where terrace is recorded.



Figure 14: Image looking northeast from Auger 2 showing the flattened area tested for a potential terrace (red oval - Auger 1).



Figure 15: Image looking northeast across the ridgeline towards Wallace Terrace. Gully noted to the LHS.

The elevated land across the balance of the property was visually inspected and hand augers were inserted. The exposed soil profiles consistently exposed a topsoil layer which was devoid of any charcoal or other materials indicative of archaeological activity. This overlay the natural subsoil. The topsoil varied in thickness between 5 – 20cm. The low-lying areas were not closely inspected. There are several cut tracks across the growth cell, these were examined and no potential archaeological features or deposits were noted in the exposed soil profiles.



Figure 16: Image looking southwest towards the partially drained wetland.

9. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

One terrace recorded as part of archaeological site S15/332 (Ōtāwhao Pā) is recorded within the northeastern extent of the subject site. This is one feature of Ōtāwhao Pā, a site that is considered to extend across the elevated ridge now occupied by Wallace Terrace.

In the course of research for the T4 Growth Cell proposal, no additional evidence for archaeological activity has been detected across the balance of land. No material, such as charcoal or fire-cracked rock or modified soils, that are indicative of archaeological activity within the wider area was noted in any of the hand augers placed across the proposed growth cell.

The flattened areas on the ridgeline southwest of the end of Wallace Terrace correlate to locations on historic aerial imagery where large pine trees once stood. These flattened areas are possibly associated with the former trees rather than archaeological activity.

However it must be noted that absence of evidence is not evidence of absence for archaeological activity. The subject site intersects with a small portion of the recorded extent of Ōtāwhao Pā, and based on this proximity it would be reasonable to anticipate evidence for associated activities such as horticulture.

10. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

This report is an assessment of the potential impacts of any future development within the growth cell on archaeological values. There are no statements on the cultural significance of the project area nor are the views of tangata whenua represented in this report.

Statements are made as to the location and nature of recorded archaeological sites and their archaeological values. The archaeological information is derived from both published materials including the HNZPT Digital Archaeological Report Library and New Zealand Archaeological

Association (NZAA) ArchSite Database as well as information from archaeologists who have undertaken research and HNZPT authority work in this part of Te Awamutu.

Archaeological site location data should be regarded as a guide only as the locational accuracy of archaeological sites recorded in ArchSite is variable. Accuracy for some recorded sites is only to 100 m grid squares and many of these have been recalculated from earlier 100-yard coordinates which can increase the location error. Those sites that have not been recorded accurately are indicated on the ArchSite maps with a square and are only accurate to within, at best, 100 m of the actual site location. Archaeological sites that have been visited since the advent of GPS may have more accurate recorded locations. The full extent of recorded sites is often not known, and the single point coordinate provided by ArchSite is often based on only the visible surface archaeological remains. This does not necessarily represent the true subsurface extent of archaeological sites as defined in the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA), as most archaeological remains lie below the ground surface.

11. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER VALUES

11.1. DISCUSSION OF VALUES

The proposed growth cell partially intersects with the recorded extent of S15/332 Ōtāwhao Pā, of which there is one recorded feature of this site extending into the subject site. This feature is a terrace which is recorded at the northeastern corner of the growth cell, it was recorded by Mathew Campbell in 2014. The terrace has not been subject to invasive testing for archaeological veracity, and it has been assumed that the initial recording is an accurate interpretation.

There are no further known archaeological values within the subject site, but based on its proximity to Ōtāwhao Pā it is anticipated that subsurface evidence will exist, very likely this will be related to horticultural activity.

HNZPT has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites and the Waipā District Plan identify criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places. These sets of criteria have been used to evaluate the T4 Growth Cell.

11.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES - HNZPT

The following is an assessment of the archaeological values, based on the criteria required by HNZPT, associated with a terrace recorded as part of Ōtāwhao Pā site S15/332 and any previously unrecorded material that may be encountered.

- *Condition:* The terrace recorded in the north-east corner of the subject site is considered to be intact.

There is no evidence of extensive ground disturbance works within the subject site, indicating that should additional archaeological material be present, it will likely be in good condition.

- *Rarity:* Terraces are common features associated with pā, kāinga and garden sites. The purpose of this terrace is not known but, accepting that it is probably archaeological, it is likely to have been used for either gardening or a living terrace.

- *Contextual Value:* The terrace may be related to horticultural or domestic activity, sited just outside of the likely defences of the pā. Should any further evidence be uncovered within the subject site it will probably also be related to the occupation of the pā.
- *Information Potential:* The T4 Growth Cell is situated outside of the considered defended portion of Ōtāwhao Pā. Should intact archaeological material be present, it could provide information on how this wider landscape was used.
- *Amenity Value:* There are no known amenity values currently associated with the subject site.
- *Cultural Associations:* This is left to tangata whenua to determine.

11.3. HISTORIC HERITAGE VALUES

There are no known historic sites, structures, places or areas on the Waipā District Plan within the proposed growth cell. Archaeological site S12/332 is noted on the plan; however, there is no further significance attributed to this site in the plan. The following is an assessment of historic heritage values based on the RMA definitions. Should there be heritage material present, the following statements on their values may be considered:

- *Archaeological:* Refer to Section 11.2.
- *Architectural:* There are no heritage buildings or structures present.
- *Cultural:* This is for tangata whenua to determine.
- *Historic:* Ōtāwhao Pā is considered to be a significant pā site for Te Awamutu and its history is well documented. The subject site intersects with one probable terrace.
- *Scientific:* There are no known historical scientific values associated with this land.
- *Technological:* There are no known historical technological values associated with this land.

12. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

This assessment has been commissioned to support a private plan change. This will allow future residential development of the land, there are no formal development plans to assess.

There is a terrace located at the northeastern extent of the growth cell which is recorded to be a feature related to Ōtāwhao Pā, S15/332. At the design phase for future development all effort should be made to avoid affecting this feature. It is recommended that this be preserved insitu within any future development.

Both desktop research and the site visit did not identify any further potential archaeological features within the growth cell, and there are no further areas which would warrant avoidance at this stage. There are no known effects on any other archaeological site, feature or deposit.

However, due to the proximity of the subject site to Ōtāwhao Pā, there is considered to be potential for peripheral archaeological activity to be present and currently concealed below the topsoil. It is anticipated that any evidence will be focused on the elevated ridgelines.

However, the actual effects on unrecorded and currently undetected archaeological evidence cannot be confirmed without invasive archaeological testing.

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

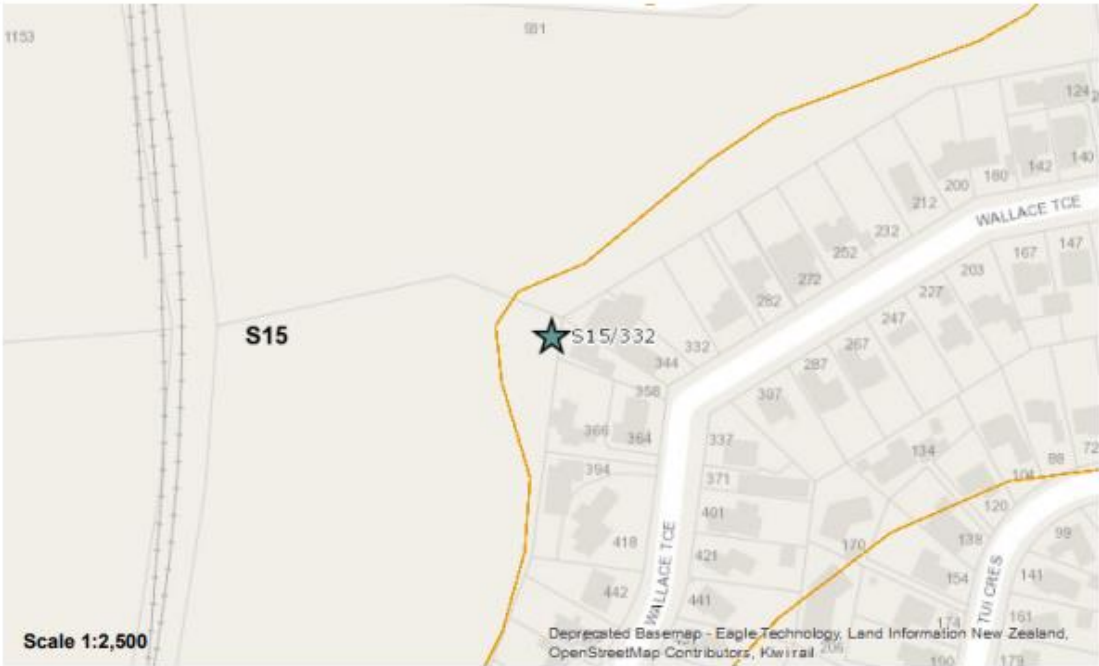
- the terrace associated with S15/332 at the northern extent of the growth cell be excluded from future development. This is based on an understanding that this feature represents a residual portion of Ōtāwhao Pā, S15/332.
- As it has been identified that there is an archaeological risk across the subject site, that the future development be covered by an archaeological authority from HNZPT. It is recommended that the elevated ridges be the subject to test trenching to determine the presence / absence of archaeological evidence.
- Tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the cultural values of the T4 Growth Cell, this assessment and the conclusions reached and recommendations made.

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APPENDIX – S15/332 SRF

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 ARCH SITE archaeological site recording scheme Site Record Form	NZAA SITE NUMBER: S15/332 SITE TYPE: Pa SITE NAME(s): Otawhao DATE RECORDED:
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1802909 Northing: 5790193 Source: Handheld GPS	
IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: S15/332	
 Scale 1:2,500 Deposited Basemap - Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, OpenStreetMap Contributors, Kowiriaki	
Finding aids to the location of the site In paddock behind Wallace Terrace. Terrace directly behind boundary fence of house (Street number unknown).	
Brief description Pa with terraces and pits; historic and Maori artefacts	
Recorded features Artefact - historic, Midden, Skeletal remains - human, Terrace, Artefact - ornament, Artefact - patu/ mere, Unclassified	
Other sites associated with this site S15/325	

Printed by: siankeith

24/01/2024

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: S15/332
Site description Updated 02/11/2022 (Field visit), submitted by siankeith , visited 16/09/2021 by Keith, Sian Grid reference (E1802909 / N5790193) Wallace Terrace road reserve investigations (authorities 2021/107 and 2021/738) led to the identification of four possible storage pits and three fire features on the higher ground, and a deep fill deposit possible representing later farming/ recontouring/ or a defensive ditch at the east end of the road and down the hill. The soil profiles encountered across the area indicate that there are high levels of modification within some areas of the road reserve relating both to road construction and service installation and maintenance. There are areas where the original topsoil was buried below imported fill, and areas where the ground had been reduced to below original topsoil levels. See Sian Keith (2022) Final Report 2021/107 and 2021/738. Updated: 06/05/2014, Visited: 14/03/2014 by Campbell, Mat Grid reference (E1802909 / N5790193) This site was reported by Owen Wilkes in 1996. The site itself has been well documented since the arrival of European Missionaries in the region in the mid 19th century. It was occupied right up until 1839 when the inhabitants were convinced to build the CMS Mission nearby (S15/325) and relocated to it. Although no longer occupied, Otawhao was noted in a British Army survey in the 1860's as "one of the strongest native fortifications in the country" (Phillips, 1995:78), with the sentiment being that it may be reoccupied to resist the British advance through the Waikato. Condition of the site Updated 02/11/2022 (Field visit), submitted by siankeith , visited 16/09/2021 by Keith, Sian Features in the road reserve have been impacted by modern services and road building, but are still readily identifiable. It is likely that these continue across this landscape. Updated: 06/05/2014, Visited: 14/03/2014 - The site has been extensively damaged through ploughing and urban development, and during these works a vast range of both pre-European and historic artefacts have been discovered, including a brass cannon associated with the Waikato wars, patu aruhe, toki, heitiki and koiwi. As of 1963 the terraces on the western flank were still visible, but nothing is identifiable through satellite imagery provided by Google Earth. Upon visiting the site, only a small terrace (10 X 8 metres) was visible, and a small amount of midden visible eroding down the bank. Statement of condition Updated: 08/11/2022 - Below surface - Surface evidence has been obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present. Note that this is different from a destroyed site. Updated: 01/11/2014, Visited: 14/03/2014 - Poor - Visible features are incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way Current land use: Threats:	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: S15/332

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

TE AWAMUTU COURIER, MONDAY, 26th JULY, 1963

OTAWHIAO 258



Wallace Terrace View Was Where Otawhao Pa Once Stood

For generations before the coming of the pakeha and for about thirty years after this, this district was known as Otawhao. The name was derived from the great pa built by an ancient Chief Tawhao on the ridge in the south-west of the town where Wallace Terrace now stands.

Looking from Teahale Street, this does not seem to be a very formidable location for a pa, but viewed from the north-west or especially from a distance to the south, it is seen to be a very considerable elevation well adapted to defence in the days before firearms.

As time went on, many small buildings were built on the ridge, and the railway line was laid through the area. The ridge is now a level, and the buildings are mostly of brick and stone. The ridge is now a level, and the buildings are mostly of brick and stone.

The pa was built on a ridge, and the buildings were mostly of brick and stone. The ridge is now a level, and the buildings are mostly of brick and stone.

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This is the celebrated Otawhao Pa which stood on the crest of what is now known as Wallace Terrace. The path leading down the terrace is the same as the path which led to the pa. The path is now a level, and the buildings are mostly of brick and stone.

The pa was built on a ridge, and the buildings were mostly of brick and stone. The ridge is now a level, and the buildings are mostly of brick and stone.

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Correspondence Perspective Of Otawhao Pa Sketch

Sir,—With regard to the sketch of Otawhao Pa which appeared in the Te Awamutu Courier of Monday, July 22nd, may I respectfully offer a suggestion in correction of the statement that the sketch was taken from Teahale Street on the eastern side of the Pa.

In my opinion it was obviously taken from the north-western side on or about New Street very near the corner railway bridge leading to Fraser Road. By studying the picture and imagining the present railway line running straight through the clump of cabbage trees visible in the distance, one can see the entire landscape almost as it appears today. The Te Kawa and Kapehu Mountains and even the beginning of the sharp rise on the western side of the railway line can be plainly seen in their true perspective. The few houses in the foreground, now assembled on the flat land just off New Street, show the situation of the old rifle range used by the Territorial Forces about forty years ago—just after the First World War.

During my school days at the Hades Street School—the only school then in Te Awamutu—I have carried home many flags, etc., from the site of the old Pa which we then knew as Wallace Hill.

Years later, about the early 1920s, when Wallace Terrace was first opened, I was employed with the Te Awamutu Borough Council excavating for the present sewerage serving this locality and personally unearthed a deeply buried Maori skull and several skeleton bones which lay almost unaltered for some time on the side of the trench and around very little material except for a few bones in the local and general culture of the Waipa Pa. These bones were found on the northern side of Wallace Terrace about half way between Teahale Street and Wharewaka.

If my memory serves me correctly, Teahale Street which now leads from Alexandra Street to Rancour Road, once ran right through to Teahale Street and Wallace Terrace and was named after King Tawhao, some descendants of whom are still living in the Waipa district and still bear the same name—I am, etc.

J. K. MILLER.

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24/01/2024

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human skull and several skeleton bones.... These bones were found on the northern side of Wallace terrace about half way between Teasdale St and Wharenoho.

After subdivision householders found more "relics" including 2 heitikis and a human skeleton. According to the Courier in 1963 ... constantly the enthusiastic gardener finds his spade charred by a mass of fire-blackened stones which are the remains of Maori Hangi. At the west end of Wallace terrace on the edge of the steep escarpment overlooking the valley through which now runs the Main Trunk Railway may be seen the last remnants of the [fortification] trenches...

Sources, nature of information

Documentation of all the above sources is filed with the Waikato District file. Site was inspected c 2000, with no field evidence of any sort being found. No search has been made of TAMS records. See below.

Further research

The Te Awamutu Historical Society only began taking an interest in Otawhao after Merrett's [picture was reproduced in Mrs Hobson's Album. They then launched, through the 1963 Courier article, an appeal to residents of Wallace terrace to provide information about any finds they had made in their gardens. This information would be plotted on a plan of the house sections to build up a picture of what the old pah was like. It would be worth searching the TAMS archives to see what info turned up.

Summary & Conclusions

Otawhao was a large pah with a large population which played an important role in middle Waikato history. In the 1830s and 1840s it was renowned for its Maketu meeting house, illustrated by Angas and Merrett. Its "obscene" carvings were abhorred by the missionaries. It is probably better documented historically than any other pah in the Waikato. It may be a very old pah, going back to 7 generations after the Tainui arrival.

There is some confusion about how strong a pah it was. The location is not inherently a strong one, with relatively gentle peripheral slopes to the east and south. From early illustrations it appears to have had a single line of palisade, but no earthworks. There are ambiguous references in early writings to very strong earthworks. A map prepared for the British Army described it as one of the strongest pahas in NZ, but this may be more an expression of British paranoia than of reality. A remnant of a lateral ditch on the west side was said to be still visible in 1963.

Sadly, there was no attempt to preserve Otawhao, or even to record its decay and decline. It came under the plough about 1900, and was developed for suburban housing about 1920. Otawhao is today one of the most thoroughly destroyed of all important Waikato pahas.

By all accounts it has yielded large quantities of artefactual material, something unusual for a late, inland Waikato site. As far as is known, all this material has been irretrievably dispersed.

Despite its importance, Otawhao has suffered archaeological neglect. It was ignored by the very active Te Awamutu Historical Society. It was not recorded in the NZAA scheme until 1994, long after most significant Waikato pahas had been recorded.

REPORTED BY	Owen Wilkes PDC Kawhia	FILEKEEPER
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OW Feb 2005

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

N.Z. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RE-VISIT/ADDITIONAL INFO

DATE	2005	SITE NUM	S15/332
REVISED GRID REF	--	NAME	Otawhao

This historically important pah is known only from early documentation. There is nothing visible at the site itself, which appears to be entirely destroyed by suburban development. There seems to be confusion about the name. According to some the pah was called Otawhao, and the meeting house was called Maketu, according to others the pah was called Maketu, and the location was called Otawhao. The first alternative seems the more probable.

According to Fin Phillips (Landmarks of Tainui vol 2 p 78 it was first built by Tawhao, 7 generations after Hoturoa (skipper of the Tainui). It was later occupied by N'Maniapoto, N'Apakura and others. It was important in blocking traffic between N'Toa on the coast and their N'Raukawa allies at Maungatautari in the years prior to the expulsion of N'Toa and the departure of the N'Raukawa.

If a pah was built here by Tawhao it would have been a very different pah from that seen by early Pakeha travellers etc. According to a witness in Waikato Land Court minutebook 12, p 316, Otawhao was built and occupied at the time of Kaipaka. This was a reference to the battle at Kaipaka, S15/327 in the early C19th.

According to Alan Clarke (JTAHS 10(1) 3], apparently relying on the 1834 Brown & Hamlin Journal, in 1834 Otawhao pah was the most populous settlement in the Te Awamutu district. Other historians have noted that it was the big population in and around Otawhao that influenced Rev Morgan to establish his CMS mission nearby.

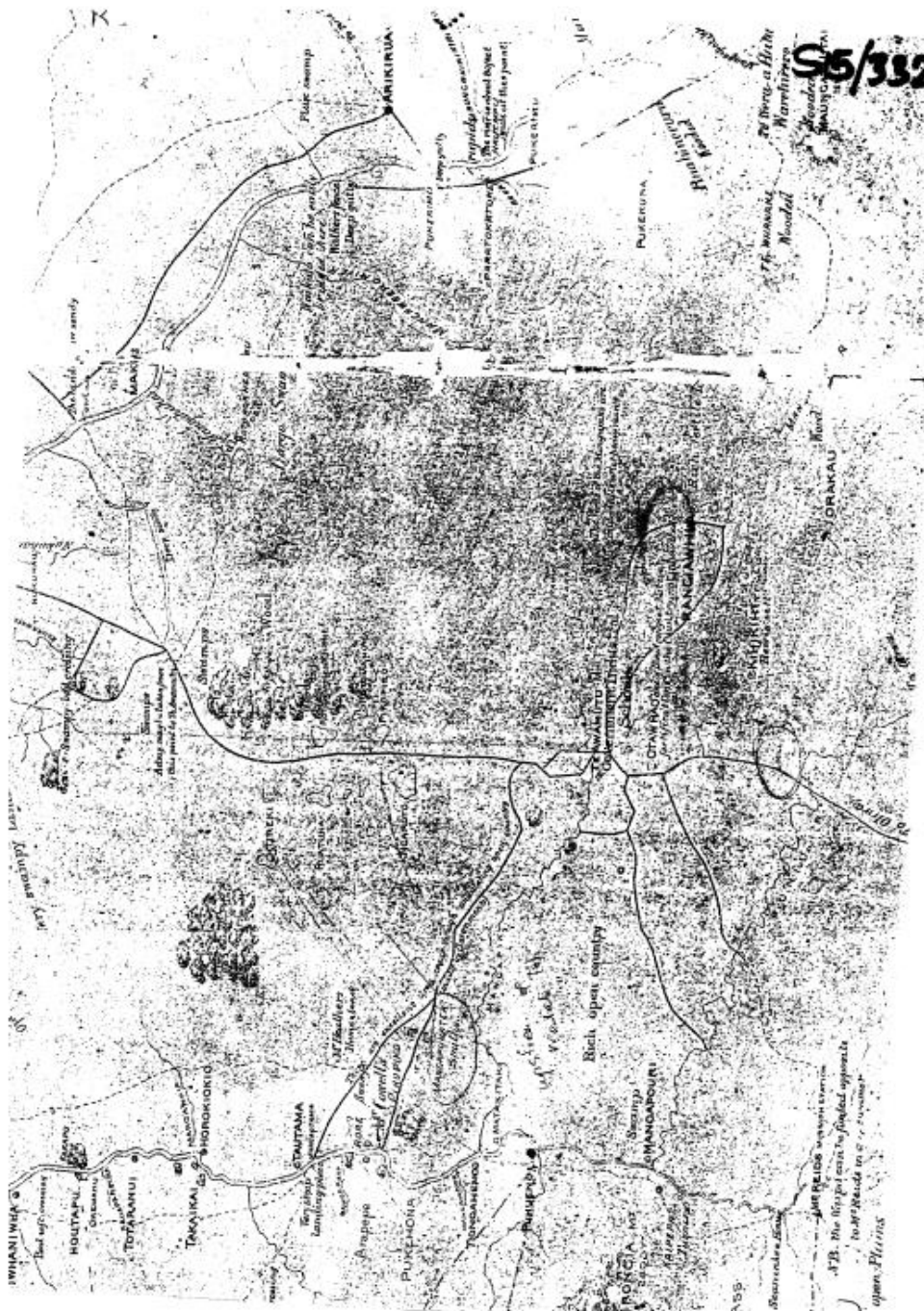
Canon J W Stack visited Otawhao in 1835 and found that "all or nearly all were busily engaged in putting up a storming fence" as they were expecting a war party from Rotorua. Within the pah was a "long house" capable of holding 70 people. John Morgan also recalled that about that time Christian services went unattended because the people "were busily engaged in felling and dragging timber out of the woods; building their fortifications with double and treble fences, and surrounding the whole with ditches and embankments." Whether Stack and Morgan were referring specifically to pah S15/332 or to the district in general is not clear, but no later observer seems to have noted earthworks at S15/332, with the one exception of a 1963 newspaper article cited below.

The missionary A N Brown visited Maketu in 1839, and noted the meeting house. He had "never seen a building so fully and elaborately carved with huge indecent figures". It was built he said, to keep alive a spirit of revenge against Rotorua. In 1839 missionary B Y Ashwell found 200 Christians living at Otawhao. He led them away to build a pah for Christ near the mission station.

Shortland visited Otawhao in 1842. He recorded that the steep slopes of the hill formed a natural defence for the settlement

"Muketu" pah was visited by Dieffenbach in April 1842. He found it almost uninhabited due to the Christian converts all having shifted to a new Christian settlement nearer the mission [S15/325]]. He wrote that "the native houses in it were by far the best [he] had yet seen in New Zealand,

¹ According to Waikato Land Court minutebook 2 evidence on p 67 Kaipaka fell in 1825.



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and the carvings on them were executed with much ingenuity."

"Maketu" pah at "Otawhao" was sketched by Joseph Merrett in 1842. His ink & wash sketch appended, shows Te Kawa & Kakepuku in the background, indicating that the view was toward the southwest. The path running up to the pah more or less follows the line taken by Wallace terrace today. The pah is shown on a scrub or fern-covered hill, set in an almost treeless landscape. The pah is surrounded by a single line of palisade, perhaps 3-4 m high² with no apparent earthworks. There is a single narrow entrance, only about 1 m high. Numerous buildings can be seen inside, all with barge-boarded gables. Maketu meetinghouse is immediately behind the entrance. There are 3 patakas.

There is another Merrett drawing of Otawhao pah, reproduced in the Grey album. It shows Pirongia mountain behind and left of the pah, and is thus a view toward the WNW. A more distant view, it shows little detail of the pah, but it does show the relatively gentle topography on the east and south sides of the pah.

Merritt also did an end-elevation drawing of "Native House at the pah Maketu" which appears to be more carefully and accurately done than the better-known Angas perspective view.

George French Angas visited Otawhao in 1846 and sketched the same carved meeting house called Maketu (in commemoration of an attack on the East Coast settlement of that name in 1836). According to Angas the house was surrounded by ruin and decay. The interior rafters were painted with "spiral arabesques" (ie kowhaiwhai) etc. He recorded the identities and significance of the various carved figures. Unfortunately neither Angas nor Merrett included any human figures in their sketches, so we have no idea of the dimensions of the house.

The building of Maketu meeting house is described in Otorohanga Land Court minutebook no 1, evidence of Hauauru Poutama, 15 Sep 1896. There is a mention of one successful attack on Otawhao: on p 73 "we drove them out of Otawhao, near Kihikihi".

According to evidence given in the Waikato Land Court [minutebook 12 p 182] Otawhao was occupied up to the time of the Waikato war. This is probably a reference to the district rather than the pah. An early 1860s map of the Waikato prepared for and in advance of the British invasion shows OTAWHAO as "one of the strongest Native fortifications in the Country. Not inhabited". This suggests a certain apprehension on the part of the British that Otawhao might be re-occupied to resist the British invasion. In the event there is no evidence of it playing any role in the conflict.

The land was taken up for farming by A S Wallace about the turn of the century. When the hill was ploughed many "Maori relics" were found, according to a long article in the Te Awamutu Courier 29 July 1963. A visitor to the Te Awamutu Museum in 1968 recalled 40 years earlier finding many exciting things after the hill had been ploughed, including a short brass cannon [JTAHS 3(2) 85] A newspaper correspondent [Courier 2 Aug 1963] recalled that as a child he had carried home many Maori relics such as stone axes, chisels and flax beaters etc from the site of the old Pa which we then knew as Wallace Hill. Years later, about the early 1920s, when Wallace Terrace was first opened, I was employed with the Te Awamutu Borough Council excavating [sewer lines] and personally unearthed a deeply buried

²The height is hard to estimate because of the unknown degree of vertical exaggeration. Merrett has exaggerated the height of the background hills and the steepness of the foreground. He appears to have exaggerated the height of the interior buildings, so presumably he also exaggerated the height of the palisade.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



N Z ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
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SITE RECORD FORM (Metric)
=====

<u>MAP NO</u>	S 15	<u>SITE NO</u>	332
<u>MAP NAME</u>	Te Awamutu	<u>VISIT DATE</u>	Jan 94
<u>EDITION</u>	1	<u>SITE TYPE</u>	Pa
<u>GRID REF</u>	131 517	<u>NAME</u>	Otawhao / Mahetu.

1. LOCATION Te Awamutu
On Wallace tce
with S15/380 See location map filed

2. STATE OF SITE Largely destroyed by suburban housing.

3. DESCRIPTION Pa
Known on basis of traditions only. See reference below

Location confirmed by Capt. Greaves' "Sketch of Te Awamutu + Rangiawhia" filed with S15/375

Were there 2 sites? See Hockett's

4. OWNER Various, including road reserve **TENANT**

5. SOURCE OF INFO Brief visit during course of tour led by F L Phillips. [Field notes # 500, p. 661.] See his "Landmarks of Tainui", vol 2, p. 78.

PHOTOS: Enclosed.

6. REPORTED BY Owen Wilkes
210 River Rd
Hamilton **FILEKEEPER** *GW.*

7. NZ Register

<u> </u>	Type	<u> </u>	Condition, future danger
<u> </u>	Local envmt	<u> </u>	Local body
<u> </u>	Land clasfn		

S15/332.

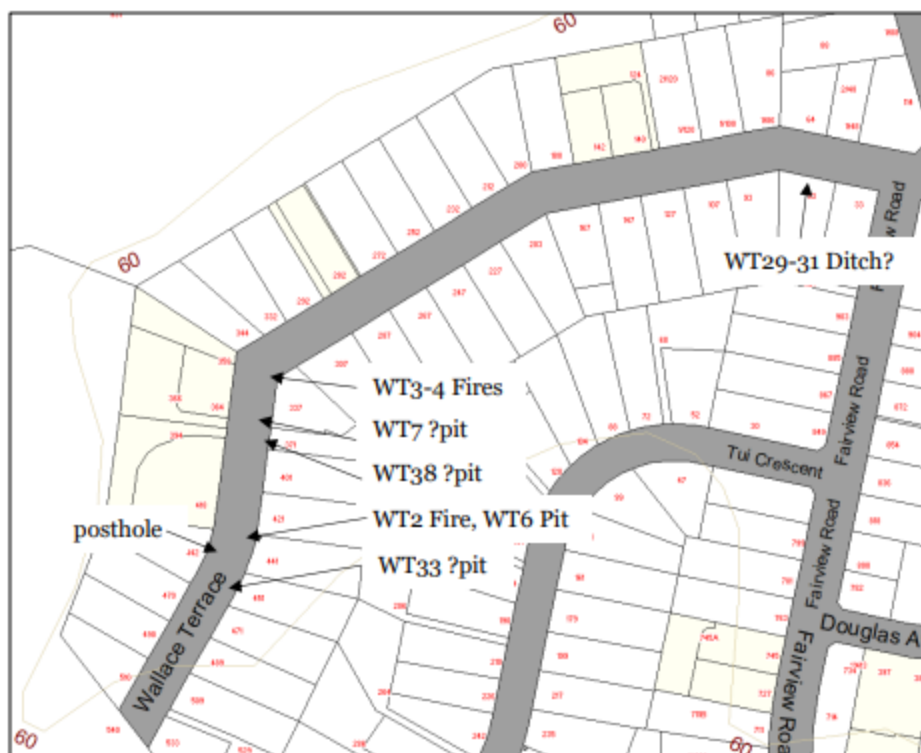


Figure 1: Feature location Plan.

Table 1: List of Features

No.	Type	Description
WT2	Fire	Circular in plan with vertical-steep sides and concave base. Fill of dark-brown/black tephra with charcoal and FCR. Below buried topsoil and cut into natural. 46 x 12cm.
WT3	Fire	40 x 15cm. noted in trench profile. Steep sides and concave base. Fill of charcoal stained silt with FCR, cut into natural, overlying ash layer, below buried topsoil.
WT4	Fire	>10 x 33 x 19cm. Circular with concave base. Fill of charcoal stained silt with FCR, cut into natural, below buried topsoil.
WT6	?pit	? x 140 x 40cm. Plan shape unknown, sloping edges and flat base. Fill of firm mid-brown/ orange mottled silt with infrequent charcoal fragments. Cuts natural and is below roading metal. Possible pit.
WT7	?pit	13cm topsoil over 30cm modern fill, over mid-soft brown fill, natural not encountered. Not clear if fill represents archaeology - i.e. pit?
WT29	Ditch or Pit?	20cm topsoil over mottled disturbed fill for >86cm below ground surface. Unclear if fill is modern. Close to WT28 which had natural subsoil near surface, so WT29 results could indicate archaeology such as a ditch or pit.
WT30	As WT29	20cm topsoil over soft and well-mixed mottled fill >95cm deep. Similar to WT29.
WT31	As WT29	20cm topsoil over fill similar to WT30, fill is >90cm.

T4 Growth Cell

WT33	?pit	56cm of modern fill over 9cm of buried topsoil over mottled mid-brown silt with charcoal inclusions over natural. Possible pit fill, base of test pit to top of natural shows possible compact floor.
WT38	?pit	40cm disturbed topsoil over 20cm buried topsoil over 19cm of mid-brown silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks over natural. Possible pit fill.