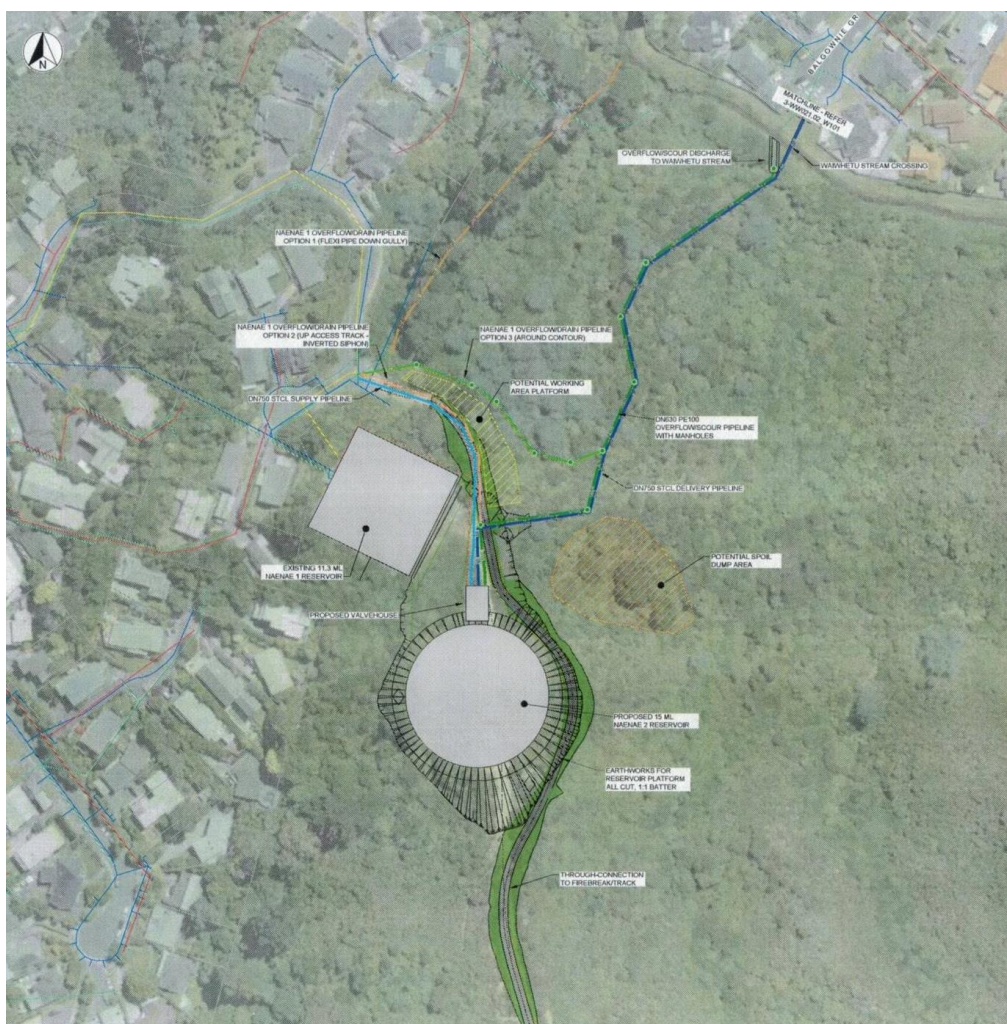




Raukura Consultants

CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT

Naenae Drinking Water Reservoir



IN ASSOCIATION WITH PORT NICHOLSON BLOCK SETTLEMENT TRUST

FEBRUARY 2023

**CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT
NAENAE DRINKING WATER RESERVOIR
Waiwerowero
HUTT CITY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT	3
CONSULTATION.....	5
MĀORI HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE SITE	7
TANGATA WHENUA IN THE HUTT VALLEY	8
MĀORI LAND INTERESTS – MCCLEVERTY BLOCKS	9
CONCLUDING COMMENTS	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	11
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	13
APPENDIX I – HUTT VALLEY HISTORICAL MAP.....	14
APPENDIX II – MCCLEVERTY BLOCKS	15
APPENDIX III – WAIWHETU RIVER AND MĀORI SITES	16
APPENDIX IV - BATTLE OF BOULCOTT FARM.....	17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT

1. Wellington Water Limited has scoped locations for a new drinking water reservoir in Hutt City. They identified a combined shortfall of around 15 megalitres of water storage. Wellington Water has reviewed 25 potential locations throughout Hutt City and from that identified three preferred reservoir locations on the Eastern Hill. Of these three a preferred location is an area off Tilbury Fairfield where there is already an existing reservoir.
2. Research confirmed that this site had the lowest Māori cultural impacts when compared to the other two preferred options. This site has no identified Māori sites of significance in its vicinity. There were no Pā, kainga, urupā or ngakinga (traditional garden clearings). The site was not located on any of what were known as the New Zealand Company Native Tenths Reserves or McCleverty Blocks identified in 1848. The nearest of these blocks was just north of the site and was known as Waiwerowero. This block was awarded to Pito-one Pā but unlike Hutt Section 19 where the Waiwhetu Marae is located today was not occupied by Māori in the 19th century. These were large rural blocks in the 1840s as shown in the Map in Appendix II. The report suggests that a suitable name for the reservoir could be Waiwerowero.
3. The other two preferred options for the locations of this water reservoir included an area in Cambridge Terrace above the Taita cemetery near the Pick a Part industrial area. The other was at Gracefield above the Callaghan Innovation site which is above the Ngāti Ira Pā site, known as Ngutu Ihe. These were not preferred options and this report will not further examine them.
4. This report is produced in association with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, and Te Rūnanganui o Te Atiawa (the Trusts). The Trusts believe some historical interpretation and cultural recognition will be of benefit to all in the suburb and more broadly in the Hutt valley in projects such as this one.

5. In the early colonial era the Naenae area was particularly associated with the large house build by Wi Tako Ngatata called Te Mako. Te Mako was said to have been built on an old Te Mako Pā site. This site was probably the closest Pā site to the preferred reservoir site.
6. In the 20th century particularly after WWII, Naenae became an area dominated by State Housing and within those subdivisions were houses funded through the Department of Māori Affairs for Māori whānau. Houses were to replace market gardens often run by Chinese immigrants. This housing activity brought many Māori whanau, particularly from the east coast into Naenae and later through State housing increased numbers of Pacific Island families. This housing required the usual services including potable water and sewerage reticulation and eventually treatment to a high level prior to discharge to the Cook Strait.
7. The Māori population of Naenae is made up of all the tribal areas of Aotearoa alongside the mana whenua tribes of Te Atiawa – Taranaki Whanui. The mana whenua Marae of the Hutt Valley for Te Atiawa and Taranaki Whānui. Te Tatau o Te Po at 437 Hutt Road was established by the hapū Pito-one Pā being Ngāti Tawhirikura and Ngāti Te Whiti. The Waiwhetu Marae at Waiwhetu which includes with Te Matehou – Ngāti Hamua, Ngāti Puketapu and others. There are now more urban Marae such as Mangungu Marae which is a church-based Marae in Naenae however some distance from this project.
8. The project is above the Waiwhetu Stream which is of high cultural significance including its water quality as it flows by the Waiwheu Marae and later past the Owhiti Urupā at Seaview.
9. The Māori history section of this report will talk of the battles were fought near this site in the colonial era and New Zealand was significantly shaped through these events in the turbulent 19th century.

10. The tangata whenua status radically changed prior to the arrival of the New Zealand Company in 1839. Prior to 1840 Māori law prevailed and established the mana whenua in 1840. At the start of the 19th century Ngāti Raku-whakairi and Ngāti Kahukura-awhiti of Ngāti Ira occupied various Pā in the upper valley. The Pā were sacked by the taua or war parties lead by Ngā Puhī and Ngāti Whatua who had muskets giving them vastly superior firepower in battle. This opened the way to the eventual occupation of the area by the Taranaki tribes of Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga and Te Atiawa. Te Atiawa/Taranaki whānui remained in occupation to the present time. In the Hutt area generally Ngāti Rangatahi from Ohura built and occupied Motutawa Pā around where Avalon Park is now situated. They were joined for a time by Ngāti Tama. All that was to change with the battle of Boulcott farm in 1846.
11. There is much written on the Battle of Boulcott farm which in brief was a contest between Ngāti Rangatahi, and Ngāti Haua from the upper Whanganui River who moved to the Hutt area between 1839 and 1846, along with Ngāti Tama and the New Zealand Company settlers in the Hutt along with the British regiments brought into the area to pacify any altercations. These tribes had sought compensation to vacate the area however matters of negotiation with the new Governor George Grey broke down. The fortified farmhouse at Boulcott farm was protected by a small force of British soldiers was attacked by Māori in 1846 with a number killed. More soldiers came from Fort Richmond in the Hutt and Wellington. They were to be reinforced by Te Atiawa from the Hutt and Wellington. That combined force of British and local Māori drove, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Haua, Ngāti Tama along with Te Rangihēata of Ngāti Toa out of Wellington through to Battle Hill with Te Rangihēata being driven to north of Levin. This allowed the peaceful settlement of the Hutt Valley.

CONSULTATION

12. This report has been considered by Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui), Wellington Tenth's Trust and Te Runanganui o Te Atiawa with comments included throughout the report.

13. Naenae was established in the 1930s as a development dominated by state housing. Prior to that Naenae was largely rural in character with various farms in the area. The state house development accelerated after the end of the Second World War. Naenae was absorbed into Lower Hutt City in 1941 with the rapidly growing population for the city. The 1942 Naenae Civic Centre Plan was considered revolutionary and was not fully developed. The 'Plischke plan' was for a 5 hectare complex at Naenae including a theatre, gym, hall, lecture and hobby rooms tavern, cafe, swimming pool and skating rink. This scheme was largely stopped by government decisions and only some parts eventuated.



Naenae market gardens, 1939 – courtesy Upper Hutt City Library this photograph includes some of the Māori land block Hutt Section 42

MĀORI HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE SITE

14. Naenae was at the upper end of the catchment of Waiwhetu Stream and has a swampy character which may have led to the name Naenae meaning mosquito. Across the times of Māori habitation in the Hutt Valley from the times that Ngāti Ira and its hapū, though to Te Atiawa – Taranaki whānui Pā and kainga were largely located close to Te Awakairangi – Hutt River. This was driven in part by the close forested nature in the valley with the tall and dense podocarp dominated forest. Also having waka access to the fishing resources of Te Whanganui a Tara – Wellington Harbour.

15. Te Mako Pā became a site for Wi Tako Ngatata's house which was called Te Mako. Not much is recorded about Te Mako Pā aside from it being located between Motutawa Pā and present Naenae.



**Te Mako in Naenae - the home of Wi Tako Ngatata and later of William Beetham and family
photo courtesy of Dowse Museum**

16. Motutawa Pā was located in the area currently known as Avalon Park, however with gardens extending southward. Motutawa was a Pā occupied by Ngāti Rangatahi from Ohura in the Upper Whanganui River. The Pā was also occupied by the Te Atiawa hapū of Ngāti Tama. The place name is the same as an island near the mouth of the Mokau River in North Taranaki. It is of note that the Ngāti Tama chief from this Pā Te Kaeaea otherwise known as Taringakuri was buried in the Te Atiawa urupā in Te Puni Street. This urupā is closely connected with both Pito One Pā and Te Tatau o te Po marae located on the Petone foreshore. Ngāti Rangatahi who were originally from Ohura in the Waikato and were a hapū of Ngāti Maniapoto. They were related to Ngāti Toa through the ancestress, Kimihia.¹ Ngāti Rangatahi were also resident at Maraenuku having been 'placed' there by Ngāti Toa in the 1830s, however they vacated the area later that decade and returned in 1841.

TANGATA WHENUA IN THE HUTT VALLEY

17. To identify who are the tangata whenua in Wellington this report relies in part on the expert knowledge of the Waitangi Tribunal who sought to clarify this matter particularly with respect to who is able to claim an interest against the Crown². Today, the descendants of the original inhabitants of Pito-one Pā are connected with Te Tatau o te Po Marae along with most being members of the Trusts.
18. The main tangata whenua groups around the northern side of the harbour today are from various hapū of Te Atiawa. They originate largely from Ngā Motu (New Plymouth) in Taranaki. At Pito-one Pā however the people were predominantly from the Ngāti Te Whiti hapū and Ngāti Tawhirikura of Te Atiawa iwi. These peoples' descendants are owners in the Wellington Tenths Trust and most are members of the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and are generally represented by the Trusts today.

¹ Hippolite, Joy, *Ngāti Rangatahi*, 1997, Wai 145, Doc H4, p4

² Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me Ōna Takiwā*: Report on the Wellington District, 2003, p 479

19. Although Ngāti Toa were said to have an interest in the Hutt through their relationship with Ngāti Rangatahi and Ngāti Haua who came from the Taumarunui area and resided for a short time around the Boulcott area. The presence of these people saw the altercation in 1846 often called the battle of Boulcott farm which saw the British troops driving the Ngāti Haua under Topene te Mamaku and Rangihaeata of Ngāti Toa. It is acknowledged that Ngāti Rangatahi had developed ahi kā through their occupation of the Motutawa Pā and the surrounding area.

MĀORI LAND INTERESTS – MCCLEVERTY BLOCKS³

20. The final allocation of lands to Māori and the New Zealand Company in the Hutt Valley was concluded in 1847 by Colonel William McCleverty resulting in the allocation of the Wellington Tenths mainly in the Town of Wellington, along with allocations to various Pā around the harbour. Around the Naenae area several large rural acres of around 100 acres each were granted to Waiwhetu Pā (Te Matehou or Ngāti Hamua) and Pito-one Pā (Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tawhirikura. In this section a brief description of the block will be followed by what happened to the Māori ownership of these blocks. It should be note that there were also blocks such as Hutt Section 19 where the present Waiwhetu Marae is located was part of the McCleverty arrangements along with the 5 land blocks at Petone for Pito-one Pā.

21. Hutt section 57 and 58 (Part) were both company tenths native reserves with section 57 being awarded to Waiwhetu Māori of some 125 acres extending across the Hutt River with roughly half on either side. The western side was described as hilly and of little value. 15 acres of the adjacent section 58 were allocated to Waiwhetu Pā and was regarded as excellent ground. In 1867 they were both shown as partly occupied by Māori and partly leased to Europeans. Section 57 was partitioned in 1888 into 10 subdivisions of different acreages amongst different Māori owners. By 1918 all the ten subdivisions were transferred to E W Giesen by Māori or the Ikaroa District Māori Land Board.

³ See map at Appendix II – McCleverty Blocks

22. Section 58 was in part vested in the Lower Hutt City Council in 1952 for recreation purposes. Most of the remaining land was taken under the Public Works Act 1928 for river protection purposes and vested in the Hutt River Board in 1963 transferring from Maori ownership.⁴
23. Little is known about the nearby Section 42 which was part of the New Zealand Company Native Tenth Reserve of some 152 acres and was described by McCleverty as poor quality being hilly with poor soil. The block was known as Waiwerowero. The meaning of this given by Kura Moeahu is as follows: “Werowero is a term or action of insects frequently piercing, stabbing action. In this context frequently attacking the human skin. In the traditional context given that some of our water ways were swamps that attracted popokorua, namunamu, kihikihi and many other forms of ngarara they would have a frenzy on human skin. This still exist today, particularly when manuhiri visit the area, ngarara know the difference between local skin and that of manuhiri. The term Waiwerowero in my understanding warns us about the area”. The Block was awarded initially to the Natives of Pito-one Pā however little more is known about what became of it, unlike most of the other blocks under the 1848 McCleverty Awards which were to provide from the Crown Grant to much of Wellington and the Hutt Valley to the New Zealand Company and to settlers. Title to the Māori land blocks was to come much later as can be seen above with some of the other Hutt blocks.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

24. The settlement of this part of the valley was upset in 1846 by what became known as the battle of Boulcott farm where Ngāti Rangitahi, Ngāti Tama and some Whanganui tribes were driven out of the Pā and cultivations of Motutawa and Maraenuku near the Hutt River, with many never to return to the Hutt. Some of Ngāti Tama were an exception moving back into the Upper Hutt Valley.

⁴ Steve Quinn, *Report on the McCleverty Arrangements and McCleverty Reserves, 1997*, Waitangi Tribunal Doc #18, p138

25. Around 1855 Wi Tako Ngatata the Chief from Taranaki, Te Atiawa and Ngāti Ruanui tribes moved to occupy the old Te Mako Pā site and build a 17-room house which he called Te Mako. In the grounds he had built the pātaka Nukutewhatewha (now on permanent display in the Dowse) to mark his support at that time of the establishment of the Kingitanga – the Māori King movement.
26. Māori ownership in large blocks around the area gradually reduced through a mix of public works takings and various alienations with only Hutt Section 19 remaining in Māori holding along with Te Whiti Park.
27. The area stayed largely rural until the start around 1930 of the building of state houses. This gained considerable momentum post the Second World War and Naenae started to become a suburb of Lower Hutt City.
28. It is unlikely that pre-European Māori cultural material would be found anywhere in the soil around the proposed water reservoir site, however having an accidental discovery protocol in place would address the possibility of any cultural discovery that may be unearthed through the re-development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

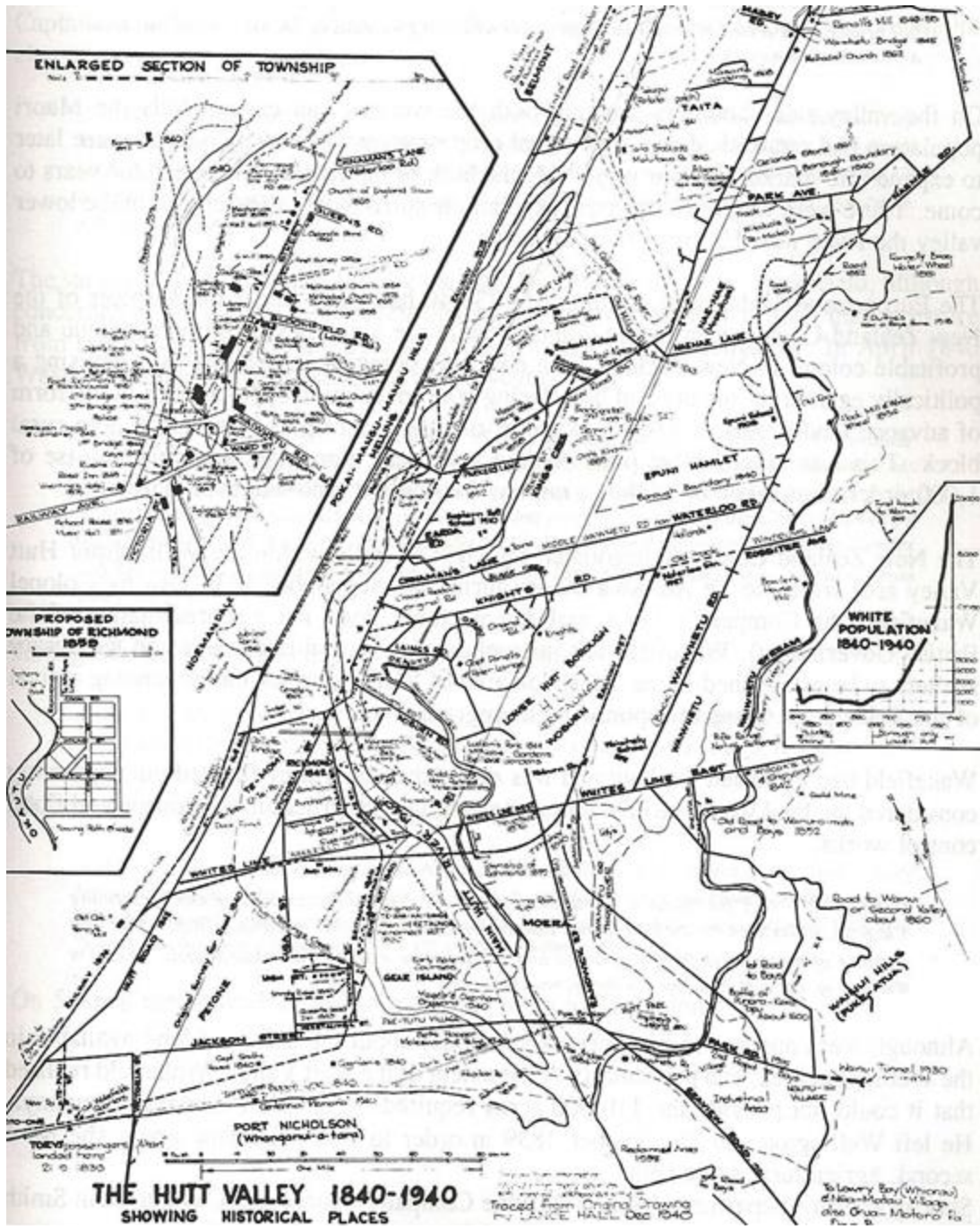
- 1) The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Wellington Tenth's Trust and Te Runanganui o Te Atiawa do not consider an archaeological survey of the area is required prior to this development.
- 2) The construction method should avoid any potential discharges of contaminated water into the Waiwhetu Stream.
- 3) The Trusts consider there is a need for an accidental discovery protocol for this development in the unlikely situation that cultural material may be found when the site is cleared prior to development.
- 4) If the reservoir were to be named it is proposed that the old block name *Waimeroero* be used.

- 5) That a blessing of the site prior to the commencement of work is done by the kaumatua of Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whanui.

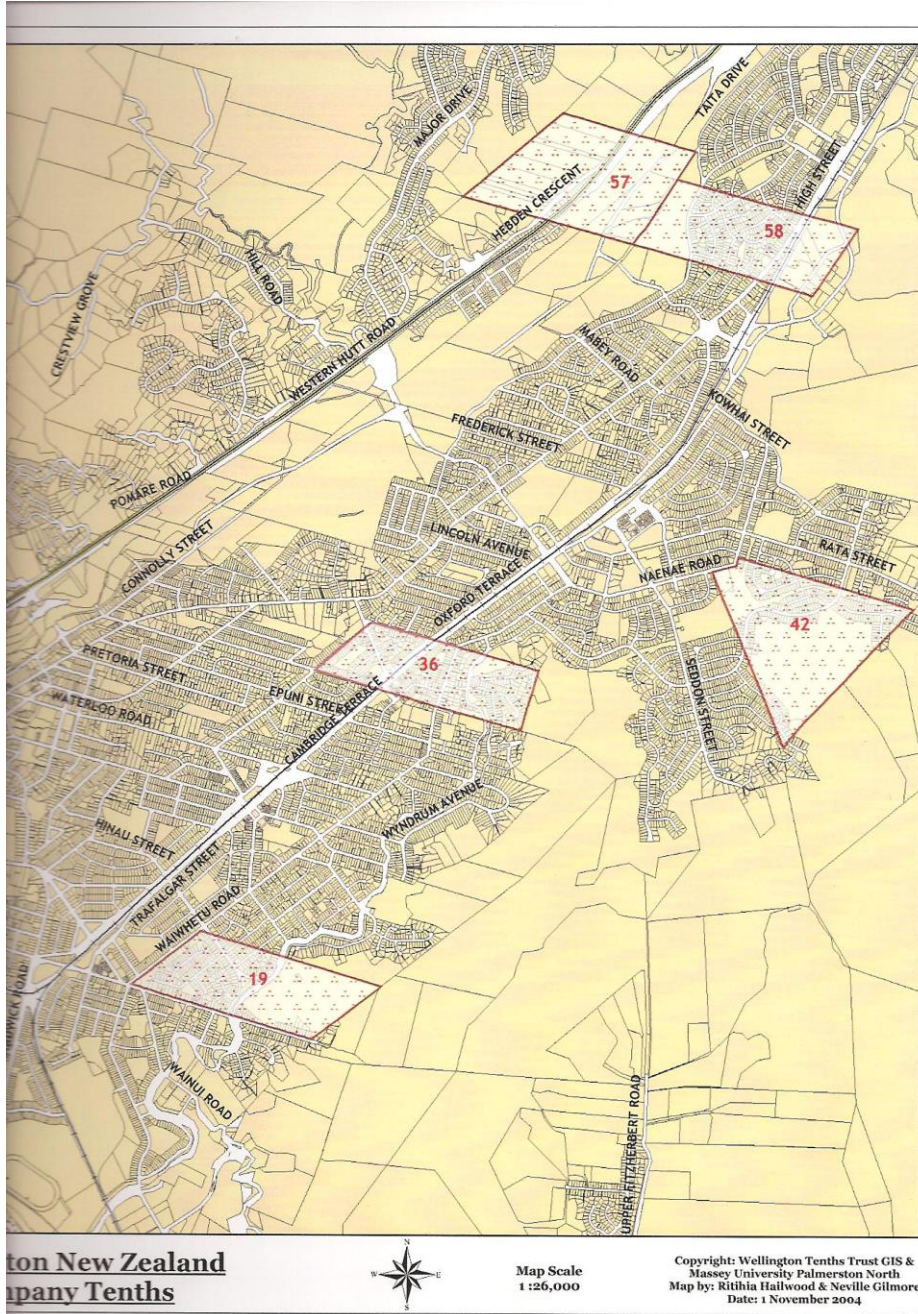
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- vi. Petone Borough Council, *Petone's First Hundred Years*, 1940
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- viii. Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me Ōna Takiwā: Report on the Wellington District*, 2003
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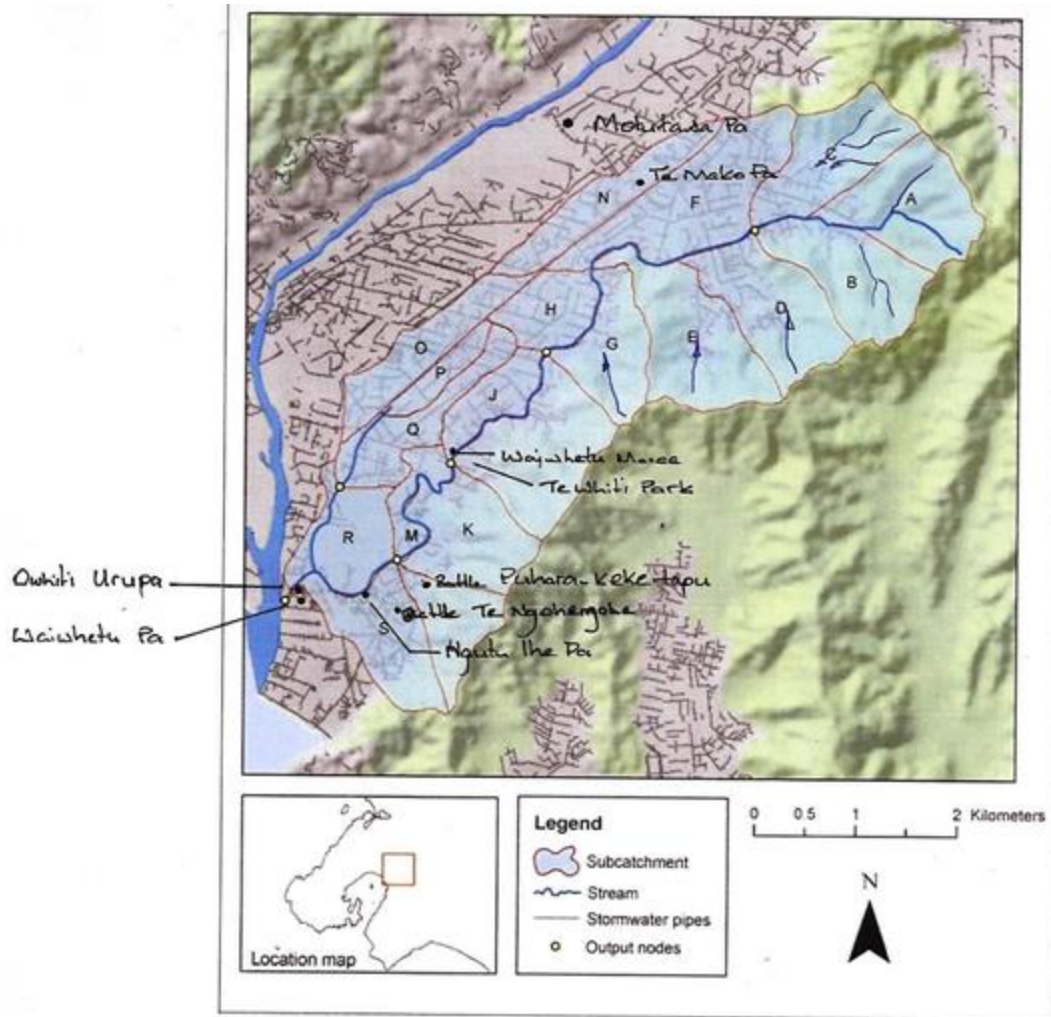
APPENDIX I - HUTT VALLEY HISTORICAL MAP



APPENDIX II – MCCLEVERTY BLOCKS



APPENDIX III - WAIWHETU RIVER AND MĀORI SITES



APPENDIX IV - BATTLE OF BOULCOTT FARM

1. The prelude to this battle was the events in 1843 at Wairau where New Zealand Company officials and surveyors attempted to start the survey of the Wairau. Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata had sought to have the Wairau excluded from the arrangements with the New Zealand Company and sought to have the matter decided by the land commissioner William Spain. Arthur Wakefield of the New Zealand Company became frustrated with due process and sought to survey the Wairau. The Company surveyors were met by Te Rauparaha, and Te Rangihaeata and they ejected the surveyors at the Wairau and sent them back to Nelson.
2. In June 1843 Arthur Wakefield and Police Magistrate Henry Thompson with a small constabulary arrived at the Tuamarina Stream in the Wairau on one side of the stream with Te Rauparaha and Rangihaeata and others on the other side. A shot was fired and Te Rongo, Te Rangihaeata's wife died. A skirmish started and several constables were killed. In all 22 Europeans were killed including Wakefield and Thompson along with up to 9 Māori. The events at Wairau unsettled the whole colony in New Zealand including in the Hutt.
3. Through 1844 Ngāti Rangatahi and Ngāti Tama went on the offensive driving settlers off land they claimed. There was much activity both in the Hutt Valley and elsewhere. In 1845 Hone Heke in the north had successfully sacked Kororareka. This further unsettled the situation in the Hutt and elsewhere.
4. In the Hutt, Superintendent Richmond built a series of forts and stockades. Te Rauparaha came to the Hutt to Maraenuku Pā to talk with Ngāti Tama to persuade them to leave the Hutt. Te Rangihaeata, who had brought a body of his warriors considered himself to be slighted by Te Rauparaha and was determined to stay put in the Hutt and to encourage Ngāti Rangatahi to stay. Te Rangihaeata wanted Ngāti Rangatahi to get a share of the Hutt Valley in the final Crown grant.

5. The replacement of Fitzroy as governor by George Grey changed the dynamics again. Grey having solved matters in the north, turned to the Hutt and was determined to solve the issue with considerable force. In early 1846 Grey had decided he would not protect Ngāti Rangatahi. Grey was determined to expel Rangatahi and Tama from the Hutt Valley. Ngāti Tama had agreed to vacate the Valley, but Ngāti Rangatahi were largely seeking to remain. In February 1845 Grey brought in a 340 strong military force to the Hutt. The conflict was generated over gardens of the iwi which were to be abandoned, before crops were harvested. The incoming troops often occupied these garden sites and harvested the crops. Some Europeans burned down Ngāti Rangatahi's houses and even a chapel. The actions which may have involved some of the troops were seen as very provocative. There had been a promise of compensation if Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Rangatahi left the Hutt. In the event no compensation was forthcoming.
6. In May 1846 Te Rangihaeata was clearly agitated with George Grey and was wanting to assert interests in the Hutt Valley using Ngāti Rangatahi and Ngāti Haua people who had come into conflict with settlers in the area who had purchased the land through the New Zealand Company process. The disposition of land and the New Zealand Company arrangements had already been examined by Land Commissioner Spain.
7. The action that was to follow was notorious and showed the instability that still existed in the new colony. This battle however proved to be the last major action in Wellington and set the scene for the future. On Saturday, 16th May, 1846 the military outpost at Boulcott's farm was attacked by Māori led by the Whanganui chief, Te Mamaku. Six soldiers were killed with an unknown number of Māori casualties.
8. Following the attack on Boulcott's farm, Grey built up his troops and also enlisted the support of Te Atiawa and Ngāti Ruanui who themselves were asserting their interests in the Hutt against those of Te Rangihaeata.
9. In June 1846 there were more skirmishes in Heretaunga and the conflict moved out of the Hutt valley with Grey's attack on Te Rangihaeata's Pā at Pāuatahanui along with the capture of Te Rauparaha. Te Rangihaeata and his followers were pursued up to the Pā in the Horokiri valley (Battle Hill).