



Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

Info pack (*Draft – 16 April 2024*)

DRAFT

Introduction

As part of Hutt City Council's review of the Lower Hutt District Plan, Council officers have been meeting with members of Mana Whenua (primarily through the Kāhui Mana Whenua) to discuss which sites and areas should be identified in the District Plan as *Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori*.

This document gives the information for the sites/areas identified.

This identification will not allow enable the Council to manage land use and development that may impact the sites and areas that are identified, but also provide useful information for Council's non-regulatory work, such as the treatment and design of public spaces.

This document presents the following information for each site/area:

- A Title and reference number,
- A map of the site/area,
- A description of the location, including a description of the site/area has been mapped,
- Description of the site/area,
- A Category for the site, and
- The Precinct (if relevant).

Some information is based on a review of reports and cultural impact assessments known to Council staff. Where this is the case references are given, with a list of these references at the end of the document.

Comment on 16 April 2024 Draft

As of 16 April 2024, this document is very much a draft. It is expected that this document will be refined further, particularly with improved mapping and possibly with additional information for categorising sites and describing precincts.

#1**Paihoro Pā****Location:**

Intersection of Eastern Hutt Road and Reynolds Bach Road (22, 23).

Near where Silverstream Retreat (formally Silverstream Hospital) stands (22, 23).

It would most likely have been on the brow of the river terraces above Te Awa Kairangi (22, 23).

Mapped as a single point based on this description, with a 50m buffer.

Description:

This site would have commanded this narrow area where travellers either up or down the valley would pass through (23).

The meaning of the name is appropriate to being 'slipping cliffs' (23).

Category: Waahi Tuupuna/Waahi tapu

Precinct: 10m buffer around awa

#2**Marae-nuku Pā.****Location:**

Large area located on the eastern bank of Te Awa Kairangi at the present site of the Lower Hutt Substation, Connolly Street.

Mapped as a large area based on this description.

Description:

Waahi tapu (3, 16). Battle site (16). Mahinga kai (16). Pā and gardens (14).

Low to low/moderate likelihood of physical remains to still be present there (15).

A temporary pa built by Chief Taringa-kuri soon after settlers arrived.

The significance of the site can be attributed to the highly productive land (good for kumara production) and close by river system which provided an additional rich food source. It was also close to a ferry crossing site (9).

One of two transitional pā (with Motutawa) established in the period just prior to colonisation 1839 to 1846 by Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Rangatahi and was destroyed soon after the Battle of Boulcott Farm.

Category: Waahi Tuupuna**Precinct: Precinct only**

#3

Motutawa Pā



Location:

Located on the eastern bank of Te Awa Kairangi. Present site of Avalon Park with gardens extending southward.

Mapped based on this description, with boundary following the boundary of Avalon Park and the centre line of the Hutt River.

Description:

Waahi tapu (battle site) (16). Mahinga kai (16). **Value as a site of historic Māori occupation.**

One of two transitional pā (with Marae-nuku) established in the period just prior to colonisation 1839 to 1846 by Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Rangatahi and was destroyed soon after the Battle of Boulcott Farm. After this, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Haua and Ngāti Tama were removed from sections of land classed as pertaining to settlers (3).

Motutawa Pā was recorded as NZAA site R27/733. The specific location of Motutawa Pā has not be definitively determined, however, sources suggest that it was most likely within the current course of the river near or underneath the Kennedy Good Bridge. In this area it is unlikely that any physical evidence of the pa will remain.

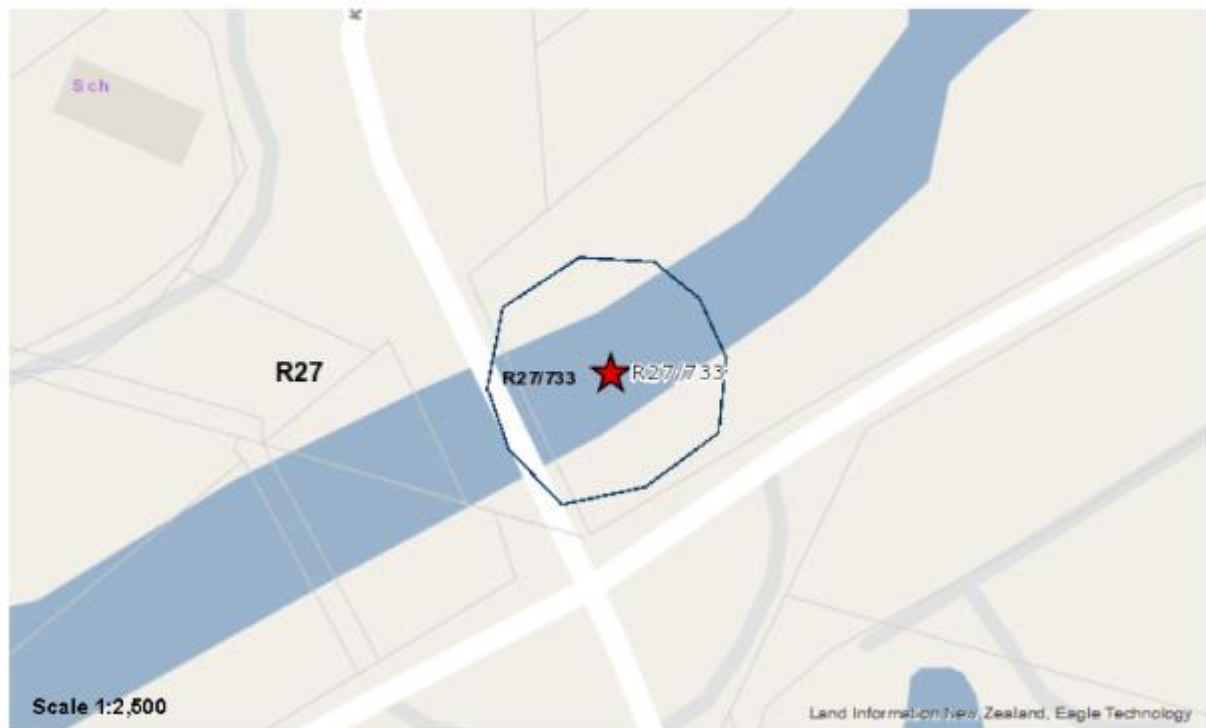
Motutawa was occupied by Ngati Tama hapu of Ngati Awa. Ngati Tama left the area in 1846. It is described as having been located on the eastern side of Te Awa Kairangi, directly opposite the site of the former Belmont Railway Station (Adkin, 1957:44). According to a plan dated to 1934 (SO 19490) the Belmont Station building was located at what is now 711 Western Hutt Road (approximate site of the present Belmont Hall (see purple star in Figure 3) before this section of the Wellington-Wairarapa Railway line was decommissioned and redirected through Taita. This suggests that the pa was close to the northern side of the Kennedy Good Bridge.

Motutawa Pā (R27/733) Historic records indicate that the pa was located just north of the Project Area within the current bed of Te Awa Kairangi.

High regional cultural significance as one of few known sites of Lower Hutt Māori occupation. Low likely archaeological values due to subsequent alteration of the area and probable position in current river bed. No visible remains-likely destroyed.

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R27/733



Category: Waahi tupuna

Precinct: Precinct only

#4

Te Mako Pā





Location:

Near Park Avenue in Epsom (2). Just south of the present Naenae Railway Station (2, 6).
Near Park and Naenae Roads (13).

The exact site was near the present Naenae Railway Station on the south side of the former eastern extension of Park Avenue (now Gregory Street), and a short distance east of the present main Hutt Railway.

Mapped based on this description as a single point with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Pātaka (2, 6, 13).

Wi Tako Ngatata of Te Āti Awa, Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui relocated from his pā at Kumutoto in Wellington this old pā site (2, 13).

On the site he built the house Te Mako in the mid-19th century and carved the pātaka Nukutewhatewha, which is now housed at the Dowse (2, 6, 13).

Category: Waahi tupuna

Precinct: 50 m buffer

#5

Te Ahi a Monono



Location:

- Te Ahi-o-Manono (R27/742).

Large area located along Te Awa Kairangi, near current Hutt City CBD (4).

Probably near where the LH Post Office was located, in an old bend in the river (8).

Cowan's plan of the area shows the kainga midway between Fort Richmond and Maraenuka Pa (15).

Adkin places it on the south side of the original river course - opposite Margaret St and Daly St intersection (15).

Mapped as a large area based on this description.

Description:



Figure 16 Detail of The Valley of the Hutt, Wellington Showing stockades and scenes of engagements, 1846 (from Cowan, 1922, Volume 1:90). Approximate location of Te Ahi-o-Manono-Kainga circled in red.

Kāinga (4, 8). Mahinga kai (4, 8, 12, 15).

One of the few known sites of Māori occupation, possibly the oldest in the area (15).

Low archaeological values due to probable position partly within current riverbed and general alteration to the wider area through flood events, stop bank construction and alteration to the river course (15).

Category: Waahi Tupuna

Precinct: Precinct only

#6

Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te Mana Urupā



Location:

The gorge above Pito-One railway station where a stream winds down to the old Catholic Cemetery (19).

Mapped with the legal boundaries of the current allotment with no buffer.

Description:

Named after the chief Te Mana (19).

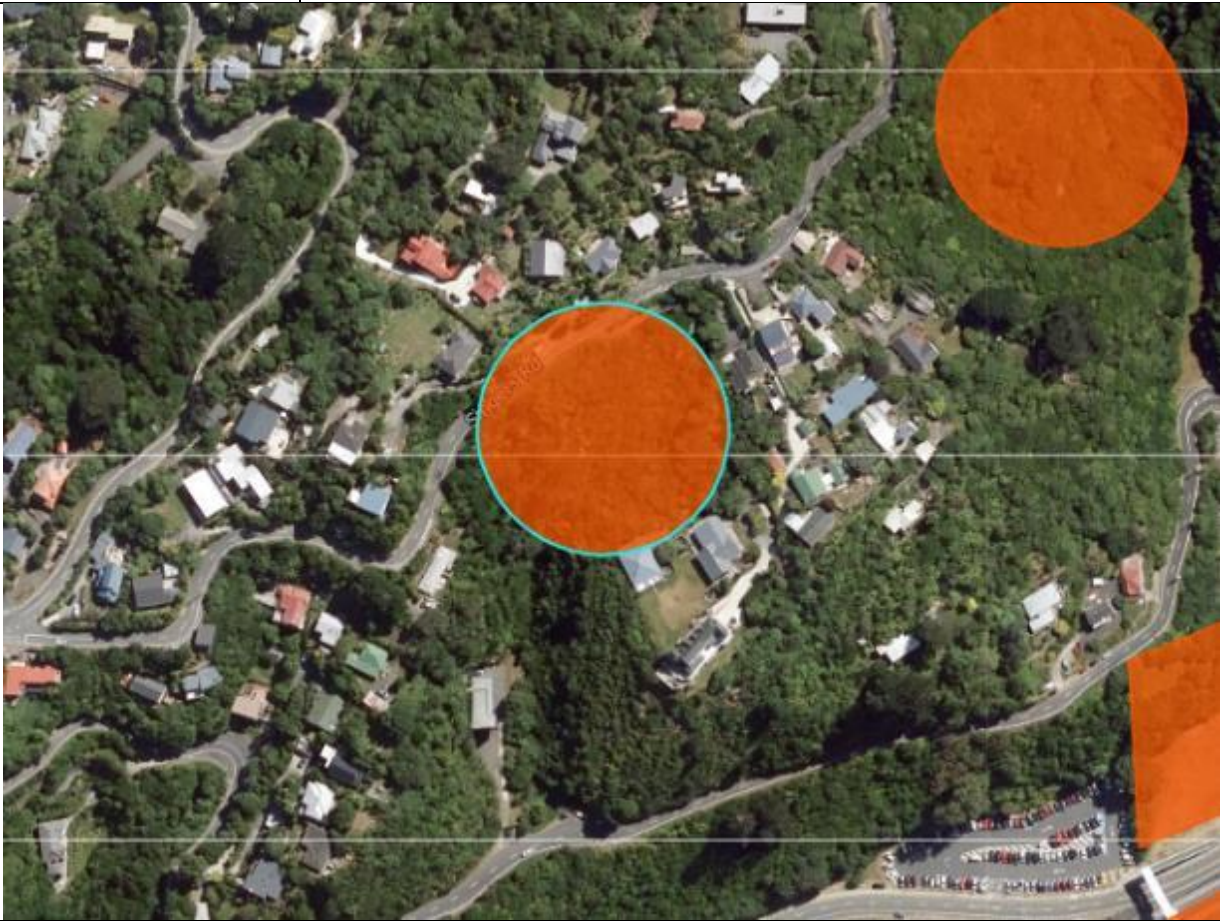
Name means Te Mana's broken backbone (19).

The burial place for Wi Tako Ngatata (19).

Currently known as the Korokoro Catholic Cemetery (19).

Category: **Waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#7**Te Upoko o te Poaka****Location:**

On or near Singers Rd, a branch of Korokoro Rd (1, 18).

Located on the Western Hills north of Petone Railway Station (1, 18).

Mapped as a single point based on this description, with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Hilltop site (1, 18).

The final part of the name is probably a personal one, thus translating to 'the head of Te Poaka' (18).

Category: Waahi tapu**Precinct:** 50m buffer

#8

Te Ahi-parera



Location:

Singers Rd (1).

Located on a spur up the rugged gully of the Korokoro Stream, northern side (1, 18).

On the hill above Te Upoko-o-Te Poaka (18).

Best's 1916 map shows it half a mile north-west of Pito-one Pā (18).

On the northern and western side of the Tuara-whatī Gully (19).

Mapped as a single point with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Possibly an old earthworks pā (1, 18).

Name meaning "the-fire-to cook-a-wild duck" (19).

A fire (ahi) was kindled there by an ancestor of long ago to cook a wild duck (parera) which he had killed on a pool in the bush (19).

Category: **waahi taapu**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#9**Te Raho o Te Kapowai****Location:**

Located on a ridge west of the mouth of the Korokoro Stream (2).

Te Raho o te Kapowai was a place on the boundary line between Hutt Section 1 and 78 – west of the Korokoro Stream and south-west of Petone (2, 18).

Section 11 Horokiwi on the Horokiwi Rd (9).

Mapped as a single point with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Hills (2). The range of great hills rising above the Korokoro Valley (19).

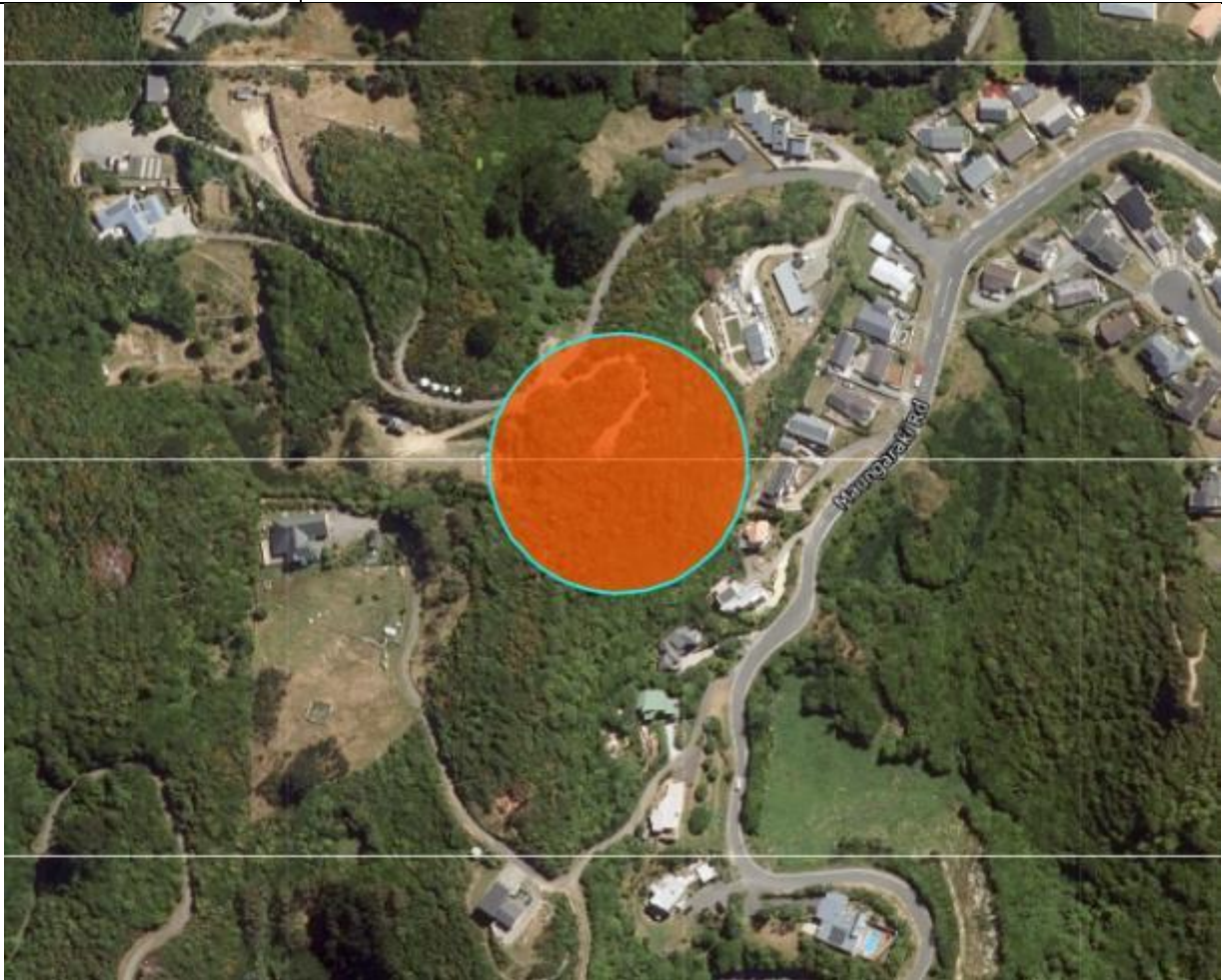
Te Kapowai was probably an ancestor of Ngāti Kahungunu (2, 18, 19).

The name infers he was very prolific and had many children (2).

Category: Waahi tupuna**Precinct: 50m buffer**

#10

Puke-tirotiro



Location:

In the Maungaraki Range, on the west side of Maungaraki Road, above Petone Railway Station (1, 2, 18).

Mapped as a single point with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Lookout point for Pito-one Pā (1, 2).

This was an important site for the pā as it gave views out to the Harbour and south as well as up the valley where the cooking fires of invading parties could be seen (2).

Now identifiable by a trig station that is situated at this location called Māori point (1, 18).

Category: **Waahi tupuna/waahi tapu**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#11

Pito-one Pā



Location:

The Esplanade, near Te Puni St (1).

The Pā The Pa sat along the pre 1855 shoreline which was somewhat back from the present-day beachfront (2).

Pito-one Pā extending from Te Puni Street east to what is now Victoria Street (21).

Both Te Tatau o Te Pō and Pito-one Pā were bounded by the harbour and inland to around where Jackson Street is now located (21).

Mapped as a very large area in the western end of Petone.

Description:

Stockaded village (1, 18). Tauranga waka (16). Mahinga kai (16). Tohu ahurea (16). Whenua kai (21).

The name means the end of the sand beach, thought to belong to Ngāti Ira who are thought to have founded a settlement (pā) at the western end (18).

The Pā was later occupied predominantly by the Ngati Tawhirikura and Ngati Te Whiti hapū of Te Āti Awa (2, 4, 21).

It was also associated with Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Haua at different points throughout history (4, 21).

The land was a part of Pito-one Pa and Te Tatau o te Po Pa which were co-located on the Petone Foreshore (21).

In 1839 the New Zealand Company on the Tory was welcomed at Pito-one Pā. This included officials and surveyors to lay out the new colony (2).

Pito-one Pā, alongside other pā in Wellington, declined rapidly in the 19th century as a result of disease (brought from England) and the return of people to Taranaki in the 1850s and 1860s (2, 19, 21).

With the establishment of the Native Land Court soon after 1865, Māori were able to subdivide the land and sell it to parties other than the Crown (2, 19, 21).

The pā itself was burnt down around 1875 (21). As a result, the Pā was effectively abandoned by 1890 with leasing of parts of the land given to the butcher James Gear for the establishment of a slaughterhouse (2, 19, 21).

The arrival of the Native Land Court and its processes, also led to the alienation of significant land parcels from Te Āti Awa. For instance, awarded Hutt Sections 1, 2, 3 and 16 were taken under the Public Works Act for railway purposes and roads (2, 19, 21).

The original inhabitants re-erected their village a little distance inland (see Pito-one Pā II) (18).

Category: Waahi tupuna/tapu

Precinct: 100m buffer

| | |
|---|----------------|
| #12 | Pito-one Pā II |
| <p>Not mapped</p> | |
| <p>Location:</p> <p>At a position on the Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te Mana stream (18). East of Hutt Sections 1, 2 and 3 (21). These blocks started from the toe of the western hills and extended from the beach for a distance of 1.25 km inland and along as far as Victoria Street (21). Extended as far as around 85 The Esplanade (21). Around Jackson St at the site of the old Petone West School (now Countdown Supermarket) (2). Approximately where the Odlin's timber yard eventually stood (21). <i>Not mapped.</i></p> | |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>Pā. Gardens (11). Pito-one Pā II resulted from the move of the original site to the foreshore (2). It was granted to the people of Pito-One Pa in the awards of Colonel William McCleverty in 1848 on which the Crown Grants for the Port Nicholson Block were based (2, 21). This was a circular pā with a single perimeter fence (2, 21). The life on Pito-one Pā II life was short as the effects of colonisation impacted on how Māori lived in the new colony (2). Pito-one Pa, along with the Pa in Wellington City, declined rapidly in the 19th century and was abandoned by 1890 (11). The village, by then disused, burnt down sometime after 1875 (21).</p> | |

Te Puni's little frame house survived and was inhabited by members of his family until it was engulfed by Odlin's timber yard (21).

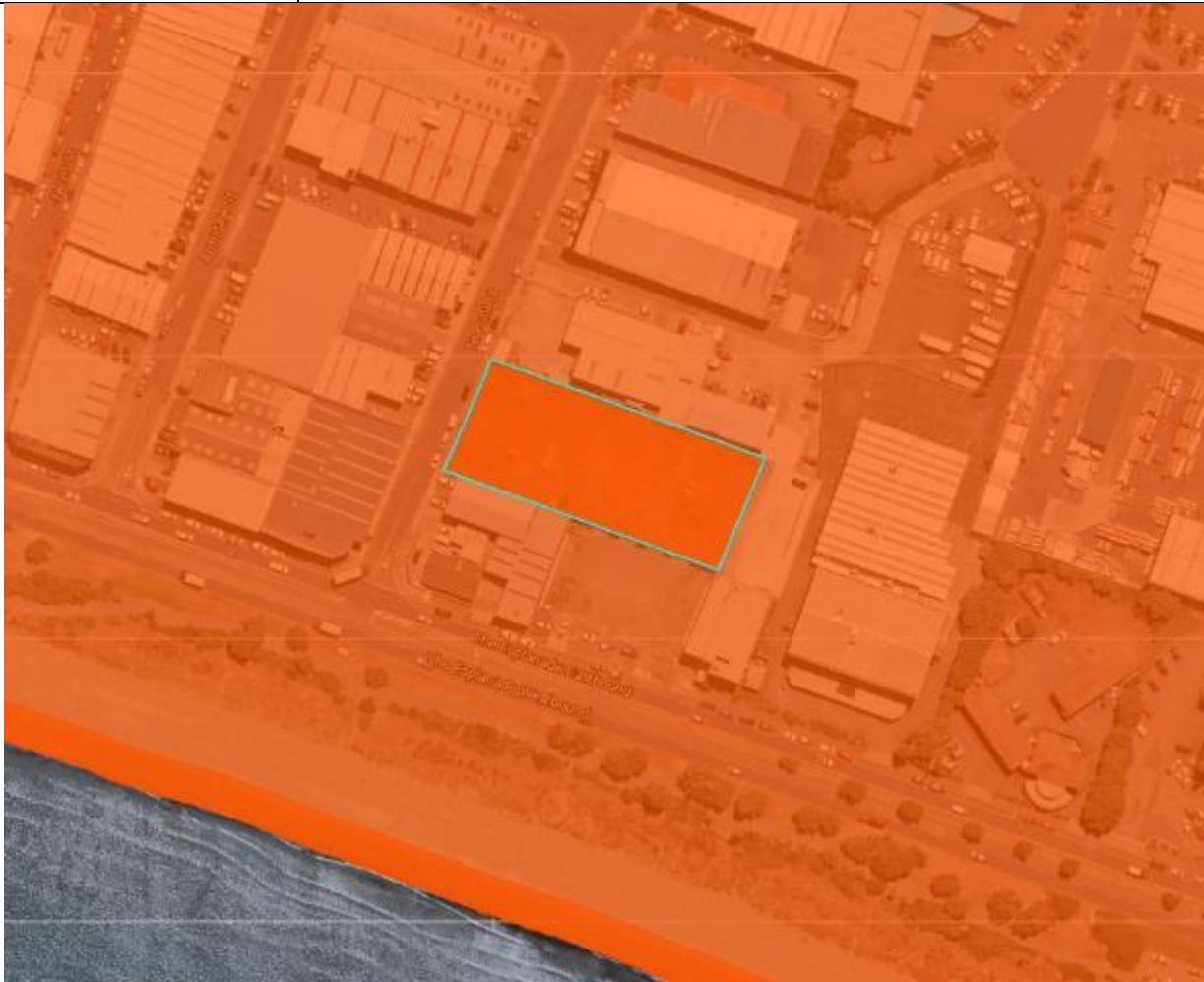
Category:

Precinct:

DRAFT

#13

Te Puni Urupā



Location:

Located eastern side of Te Puni Street, north of The Esplanade (1, 18).

The burial ground areas are generally known to extend from the existing Te Puni Urupā at Te Puni Street, then eastwards along the old beach (11, 21).

The last of the known parts of the urupā extended into the land that was part of the Gear Meat Company (now the IBM Building) almost to Victoria Street (2, 11, 21).

Mapped as the current legal boundary of the property.

Description:

The urupā of primarily the Te Puni whānau (1, 18).

Still stands as a reserve, however, the original extent of the site is much larger than what it is today (2).

Te Puni Urupā likely joined with burial grounds along a line parallel with the beach towards the East (2).

Several burials around this area have been disturbed by the digging of wells and even building foundations (2).

Prominent figures buried at the urupā include:

- Te Kaeaea/Tarangikuri – Ngāti Tama chief of Motutawa Pā (unmarked grave) (3, 18)
- Memorial tombstone to Honiana Te Puni and some of his descendants – Te Āti Awa chief of Pito-one Pā (18).

The urupā is placed approximately on the site of the original Pitoone Pā (18).

Category: **waahi tapu/tupuna**

Precinct: **100m buffer**

DRAFT

#14**Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae****Location:**

Currently located at 437 Hutt Road (2).

Mapped as the current legal boundaries of the property.

Description:

The oldest standing Marae in the Hutt Valley and Wellington, built in 1933 (2).

It is named for the hill to the west called Puke Ariki (2).

Te Tatau o te Pō is the name of the whare wananga (school of learning) from Nga Motu in Taranaki (11).

It followed an earlier wharehui of the same name which was located in the vicinity of the present Te Puni Urupā in Te Puni Street (2, 11).

Has close association to the Te Āti Awa hapū of the original Pitoone Pā - Ngāti Tawhirikura and Ngāti Te Whiti (8).

This site is a Māori Reservation (2).

Category: waahi tapu**Precinct: 50m buffer**

#15**Honiana Te Puni Reserve****Location:**

Currently located at 11 The Esplanade.

Mapped as current reserve boundary.

Description:

Named after Honiana Te Puni, a Te Āti Awa chief of high lineage who was descended from Takarangi and Rau-Mahora (19).

His people settled in Whanganui-a- Tara, and by about 1832, he was fully established at his pā on the beach at Pito-one (19).

He died on 5 December 1870 and was accorded a state funeral with full military honours (19).

Honiana Te Puni Reserve was vested in the Trustees of the PNBST by section 60 of the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (19).

The significance of the Honiana Te Puni Reserve for Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whanui and the hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tawhirikura (associated with Pito-One Pā and Te Tatau o Te Po Marae) is that the area was part of the whole environs of Pito-One Pa with gardens and burial grounds in the locality (19).

The foreshore and seabed in the vicinity were equally significant for māhinga kai purposes as well as for swimming and waka activity (19).

Category: waahi tupuna/wai
tapu

Precinct: precinct

DRAFT

#16**Pae Tutu Village****Location:**

Eastern End of Jackson St (1).

Located on west side of Te Awa Kairangi near Waione St (Pipe) Bridge (1, 2, 18).

Later the village was moved to firm ground on the right bank of the river opposite the present Unilever premises (2, 18).

Mapped as a single point based on this description with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Has connection to Te Matehou and Ngāti Hamua hapū of Te Āti Awa, and also Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetū pā (8, 18).

Originally built as a fortified Pā on an island surrounded by swamp (1, 2, 18).

Later became an open village on firm ground (1).

The changes are accredited to both the land uplift in the 1855 earthquake and regular river works (including delta-building) that altered the river mouth (2, 18).

The village was not reserved out from the Crown Grant to the New Zealand Company in 1848 and so disappeared when the land transferred to private owners (18).

Category: **waahi tapu****Precinct:** **50m buffer**

#17**Hikoikoi Pā****Location:**

Located near the current Hikoikoi Reserve on the right bank (western side) of the Hutt River (2, 18).

Hikoikoi and Waiwhetū Pā are located on either side of the river mouth (6).

Located around Marine Parade and McEwan Park (7).

Mapped as the reserve area extended to the river mouth.

Description:

Tauranga waka (16). Mahinga kai (16). Ara waka (16).

Hikoikoi Pā has a strong association with Te Āti Awa hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tawhirikura, and others of Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu including Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngāti Haua (4).

The population of Hikoikoi Pā declined prior to the arrival of the New Zealand Company and as people eventually shifted to Waiwhetū Pā (7).

Boat building occurred along these waterways with Hikoikoi Pā fronting the river to enable river access and fishing at the mouth of the river (2, 7).

The Tōyā arrived at a site near Hikoikoi Pā in 1839, bringing with it the New Zealand Company officials (2).

Category: **waahi tupuna, wai tapu**

Precinct: **precinct**

DRAFT

#18

Pūhara-keke-tapu



Location:

Left bank of Waiwhetū Stream, opposite Hutt Park (2, 18).

Mapped as a single approximate point based on this description with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Battle ground.

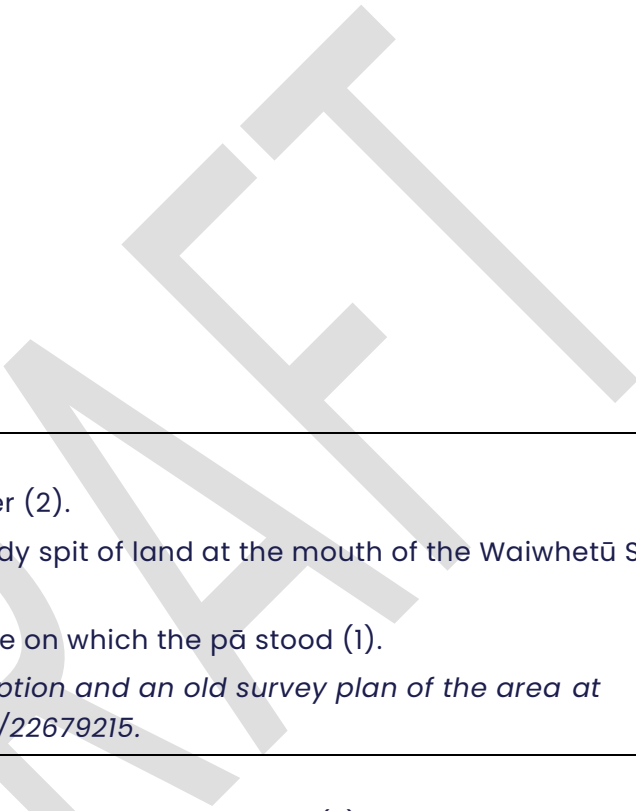
The battle that took place here was between allied tribes Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Kahungunu (probably Ngāti Tara at the time) prior to Ngāi Tahu migrating to the South Island (2, 18).

The fight may have been a contributory cause of the migration (18).

Recorded to have probably taken place just prior to A.D. 1600 (18).

Category: **waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

| | |
|--|-------------|
| #19 | Waiwhetū Pā |
| <p>Map</p>  | |
| <p>Location:</p> <p>On the eastern side of the river (2).</p> <p>The pā was situated on a sandy spit of land at the mouth of the Waiwhetū Stream, on the eastern side (1, 7).</p> <p>A cemetery now marks the site on which the pā stood (1).</p> <p><i>Mapped based on this description and an old survey plan of the area at https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22679215.</i></p> | |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>Pā. Mahinga kai – linked to Waiwhetū Stream mouth (7).</p> <p>Waiwhetū Pā area has a strong association with the Te Āti Awa hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tawhirikura, and others of Te Āti Awa nui tonu including Ngāti Tama, and also, historically, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Haua (4).</p> <p>Ngāti Haumia/Te Matehou (hapū of Te Atiawa) occupied Pipitea Pā along with Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetū Pā after Ngāti Mutunga and Ngāti Tama migrated to Wharekauri in 1835 (6, 7).</p> <p>Settlement pressure around the Thorndon area led many that occupied these pā to move and be with their kin an Waiwhetū Pā (6).</p> <p>The Waiwhetū Pā reserve made by Col William McCleverty in 1848 confirmed the harbour frontage and included parts of the Hutt River (7).</p> <p>The massive 1855 earthquake was followed by a major flood in 1858, causing the mouths of the river and streams to change (8).</p> | |

More floods were to follow and river control works started to provide flood protection (8).

The acquisition of Waiwhetū Pā by the Hutt River Board using the Public Works Act in 1928 was a principal tool utilised by both central and local government to alienate Māori from their land (2).

The Hutt River Board's rationale to take the land seems to have been due to the belief that Māori Landowners would benefit from land accrued through the reclamation work (2).

The pā was eventually partitioned and allocated to owners along Seaview Road (2).

Many of the people from Waiwhetū Pā moved inland to live on Hutt Section 19 where the Waiwhetū Marae is now located (2).

Owhiti Urupā is associated with Waiwhetū Pā (6, 7).

Category: waahi tapu/tupuna

Precinct: 100m buffer

#20

Ōwhiti Urupā



Location:

Located adjacent to the old Waiwhetū Pā (2). Near the mouth of the Waiwhetū Stream (2). Seaview Road.

Mapped as the current legal boundaries of the property.

Description:

Ōwhiti Urupā is actually associated with the original Waiwhetū Pā (7). Ōwhiti Urupā is all that remains of Te Matehou (hapū of Te Atiawa) lands (9). Still in use today (2).

Category: **waahi tapu**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#21**Waiwhetū Marae****Location:**

Currently located at 21 Puketapu Grove. The block extended west to Waiwhetū Road, south to Whites Line East and through Puketapu Grove to Te Whiti Park which was all once a part of Section 19 (6)

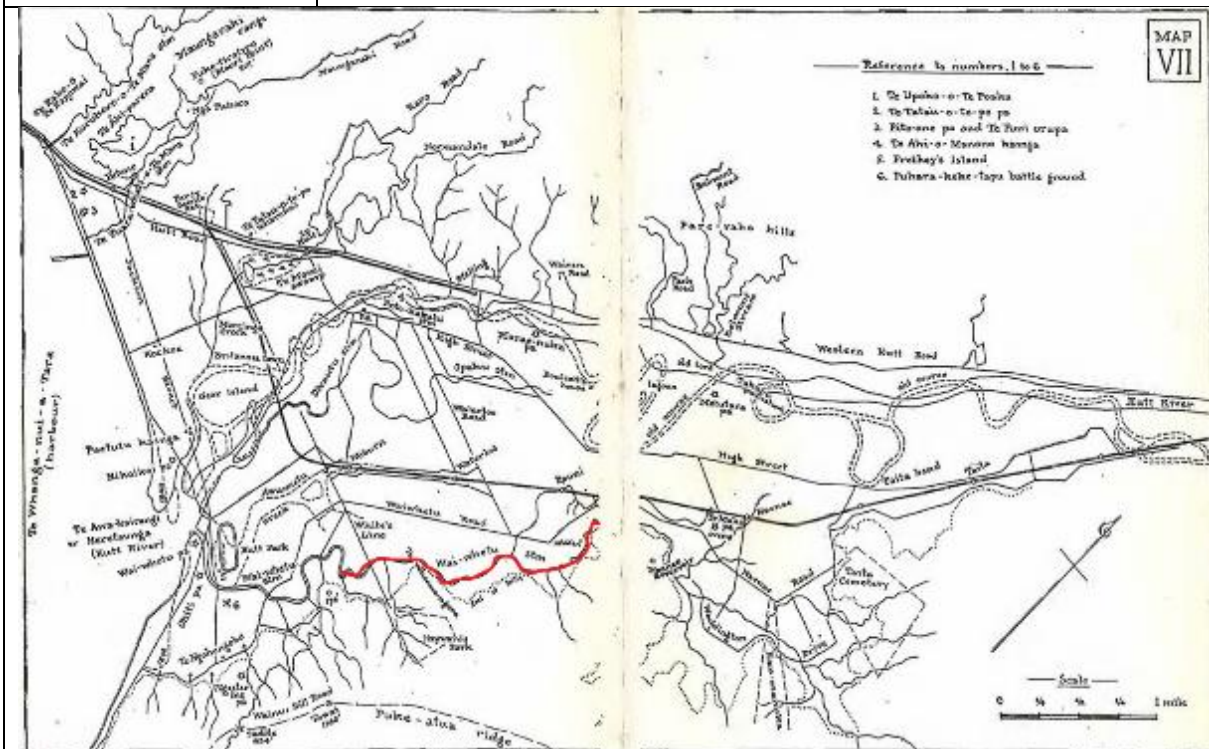
Mapped as the current legal boundaries of the property.

Description:

The original Waiwhetū Pā was taken under the Public Works Act for river protection works (Matu Jennings, personal communications).

The Waiwhetū Tribal Committee later sought Council support for a proposal to the Native Minister to build a “model pā” on 30 acres of the site, which would home 25 families, a meeting house, dining room, and other marae facilities. Waiwhetū Marae was opened in 1960. (2).

Category: **waahi tupuna****Precinct:** **no buffer**

#22**Te Whenua Ngaro****Location:**

Along the Waiwhetū Stream (2, 18).

Not mapped. Location unclear.

Description:

It was a place where Te Āti Awa waited while a scout went forward to scope the assault on Ngāti Ira at Ngutu-ihe Pā (2, 18). In the 1970's Te Whenua Ngaro became the home of Taniara Mana Love and Josephine Te Amo (sister of Wi Tako Ngatata) (2, 18).

Category: **waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#23

Ngutu-ihe Pā



Location:

Above the junction of Hutt Park Rd & Gracefield Rd (1, 7, 18). Located on the end of a projecting spur from Pukeatua ridge, and below the existing Wainui-o-mata Road (1, 2, 18).

Mapped as a single approximate point based on this description with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Pā site.

Belonging to Ngāti Ira (2, 18). The name means the beak of the garfish (2, 18).

Category: **waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#24**Te Ngohengohe****Location:**

Located near to Ngutu-ihe Pa on the flat land at the foot of Puke-atua (2).

Eastern side of the Hutt Valley plain, about half a mile from the harbour margin (18).

Mapped as a single approximate point based on this description with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Battle site

Site of a battle between Ngāti Ira and Te Āti Awa (2, 18). Ngutu-ihe Pā was the former pā of Ngāti Ira and was the first site invaded by Te Āti Awa and their allies (2).

First honours were with Ngati Ira, but Te Āti-Awa eventually prevailed (18).

The survivors of the defeated local inhabitants retreated across Pukeatua ridge to the Wainui-o-mata valley and thence to the Wairarapa (18).

This battle was important in signifying the change in Mana Whenua status (2).

Category: **waahi tupuna****Precinct:** **50m buffer**

#25

Ngau Matau



Location:

Northern headland of Whiorau (Lowry Bay), now known as Point Howard (2, 3, 18).
Mapped as the seaward most area of Point Howard.

Description:

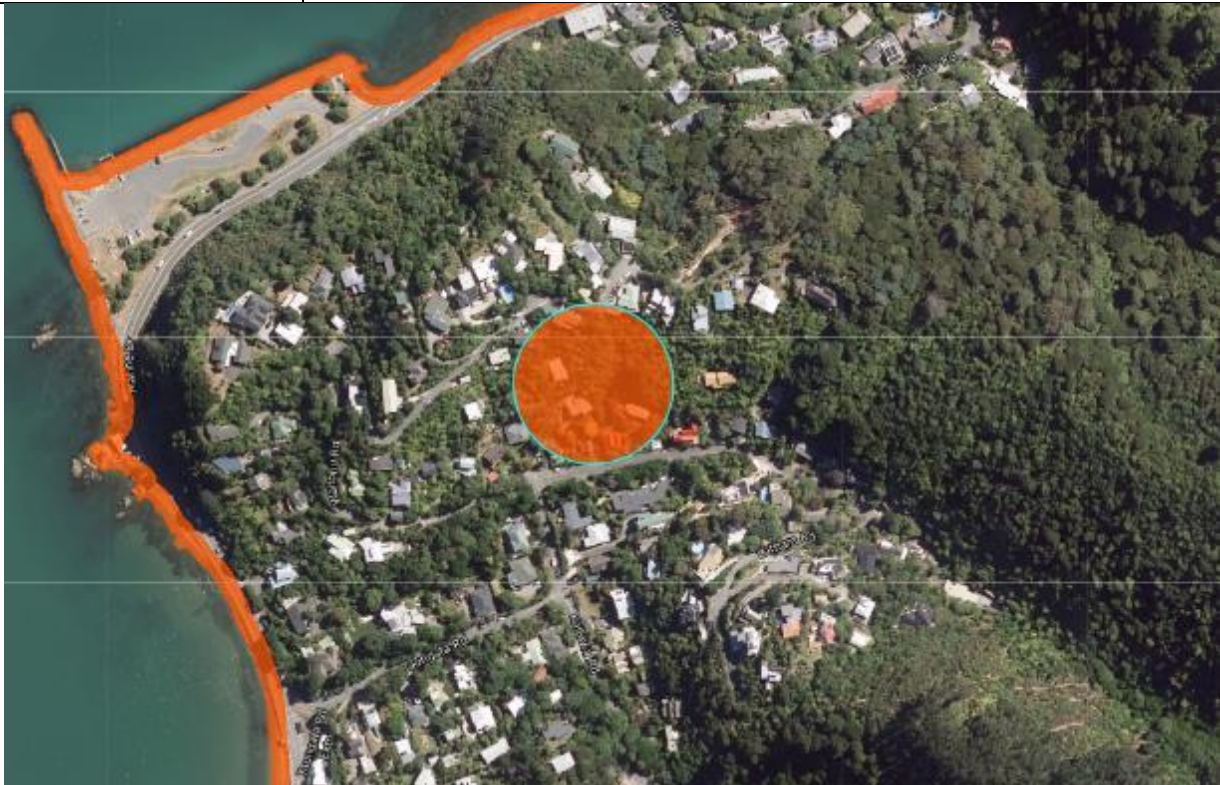
Mahinga kai (2)
Important site for fishing and food gathering (2).

Category: **wai tapu**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#26

Whiorau Pā



Location:

Lowry Bay and York Bay (1).

Mapped as the current location in the District Plan with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Settlement (pā) (1, 5). Mahinga kai (1, 5).

Whiorau was apparently a favourable place for securing this species of duck, however, this site was not only favoured for birding but also fishing (5, 7, 18).

Whiorau was used by the people of Ngāti Ira (7). It was then occupied by the people of Ngāti Mutunga and was made tapu for Ngāmotu upon their leaving for Wharekauri by Te Mana (chief at Pito-one and kin to Te Matangi) (10).

Category: **waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#27

Ōruamātoro Pā



Location:

Days Bay

Mapped as three locations currently mapped in the District Plan, connected together and with a 50m buffer.

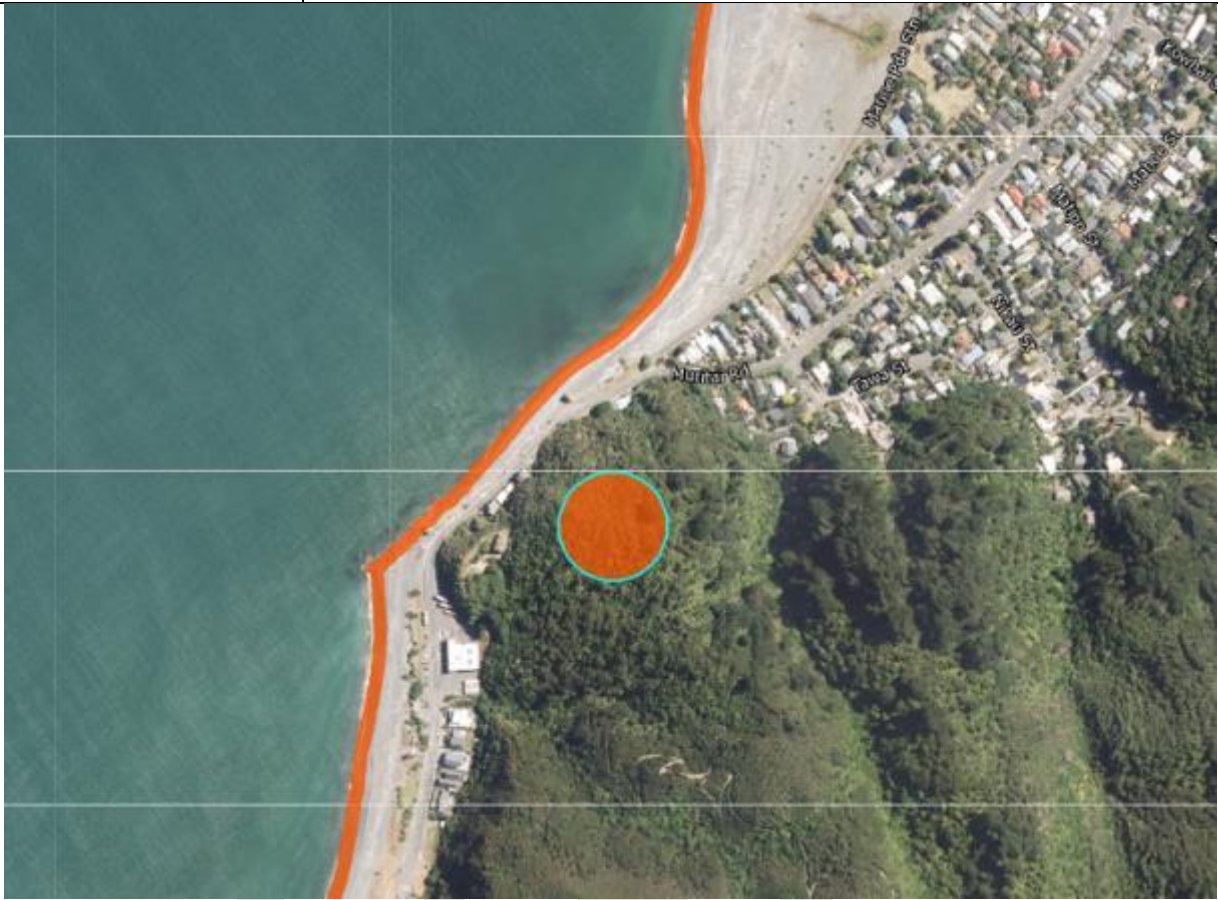
Description:

Mahinga kai (5). Urupā (2).

This was a Ngāti Ira fortified pā however the name can also apply to the bay. Said to have been built by Te Hiha. Possible urupā/burial ground.

Category: **waahi tapu**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#28**Korohiwa Pā****Location:**

Point Arthur. Located on the eastern mainland shore opposite Mākaro (Ward Island), near the Eastbourne bus terminal (2, 18).

Mapped as the current location in the District Plan with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Settlement (fortified pā) (1, 2, 18). Mahinga kai (16). Tauranga waka (16).

Old settlement site of the people of Ngāti Ira (2).

Category: **waahi tupuna****Precinct:** **50m buffer**

#29**Paraoa-nui Kāinga****Location:**

Pencarrow Head vicinity (1). This village was located south of Camp Bay between Eastbourne and Pencarrow Head (2). On the eastern shore of the harbour (18).

Mapped as the current location in the District Plan with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Kāinga. Mahinga Kai.

This was probably a fishing village used from time to time (2).

here were middens found in the stream valley (2). Midden and cooking-oven debris mark the site (18).

Appears to have been predominantly used as a fishing village (18).

This settlement site is an old one but remained in at least periodic or occasional use by successive tribal incomers (18).

Percy Smith notes that Te Āti Awa attacked the local people of Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāti Ira at this site, driving them away to the Wairarapa (18).

Category: waahi tupuna**Precinct: 50m buffer**

#30

Ngā Hu and Ngā Rerenga



Location:

Pencarrow Head vicinity (1).

The land section is given as Quarry Bluff (Hinds Point) (2).

Adjacent places along the beach at or near Section 63 (18).

North of Pencarrow Head (18).

On the eastern shore of the harbour (18).

Mapped as the current location in the District Plan with a 50m buffer.

Description:

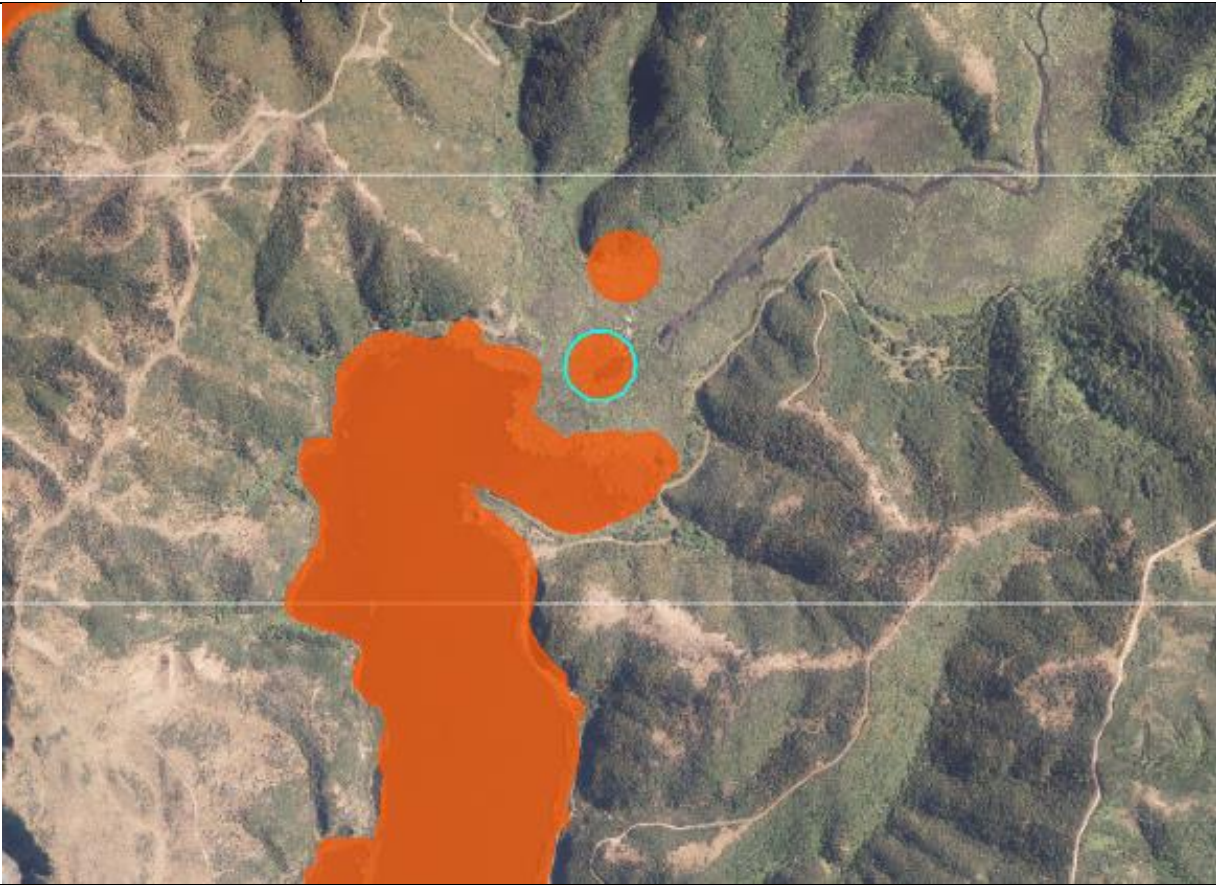
These were places named after women who were saved from drowning there (2, 18).

This place was later to be associated with the Wahine disaster as survivors and other came ashore at this point (2).

This may coincide with the archaeological site but is a set of cultural sites along this coast (2).

Category: **waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

| | |
|---|---|
| #31 | Takapau-rangi |
|  | |
| <p>Location: Upper end of Kohangatera Lagoon (10). In the Rimutaka foothills, east of Pencarrow Head (10). <i>Mapped as an approximate point at the top of Kohangatera, with a 50m buffer.</i></p> | |
| <p>Description: A temporary settlement or refuge in case of emergency for the women and children of Parangarahu Pā (10). This site was so remote it could only be accessed on one side by waka (10).</p> | |
| <p>Category: waahi tupuna</p> | <p>Precinct: 50m buffer</p> |

#32

Te Rae Akiaki



Location:

Pencarrow Head

Mapped as the current location in the District Plan with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Headland

Name means the headland where the sea rushes up or pounds (2, 18).

Important headland bordering the entrance to Wellington Harbour (east side) and the channel known as Te Au a Tane (2, 18).

Category: **waahi tupuna**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

#33**Te Rae o Pāua****Location:**

Fitzroy Bay (2, 18). Located between Pencarrow Head and Baring Head (2, 18).

Mapped near a location from the current District Plan (SAR12) but updated to be closer to the headland, with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai

Minor headland with connection to seafood gathering (2).

The name appears to mean 'the promontory or coastal salient of Pāua', the last element being a personal name vs the shellfish as this would appear as 'Te Rae-pāua.' However, this name may actually be a corruption of 'Pōua', which would link this with the vernacular name of Baring Head (2, 18).

Site currently consists of rock stacks and a reef projecting seaward (2, 18).

There are traces of human occupation on the landward site (2, 18).

Category: **waahi tupuna/wai tapu**

Precinct: **50m buffer**

DRAFT

#34**Parangarāhu Pā****Location:**

Pā located at the eastern angle of Fitzroy Bay, over 2 ½ miles east of Pencarrow Head (2).

Located on the Baring Head block (10).

The Pā was likely to have extended from the northwestern side of the park near the existing road and along the wheat fields and the stone wall to the Okakaho stream (10).

The ancient pā was probably further up the hill slope on the plateau above the coastal escarpment and the kāinga may well have been at the base of the escarpment (10).

Mapping needs to be checked.

Description:

Pā (2). Kāinga (2). Mahinga kai (2). Urupā (10).

Parangarāhu was the ancient pā/fortified village of Ngāi Tara who had developed settlements along the South Wellington coast from the earliest period of Māori Settlement (2).

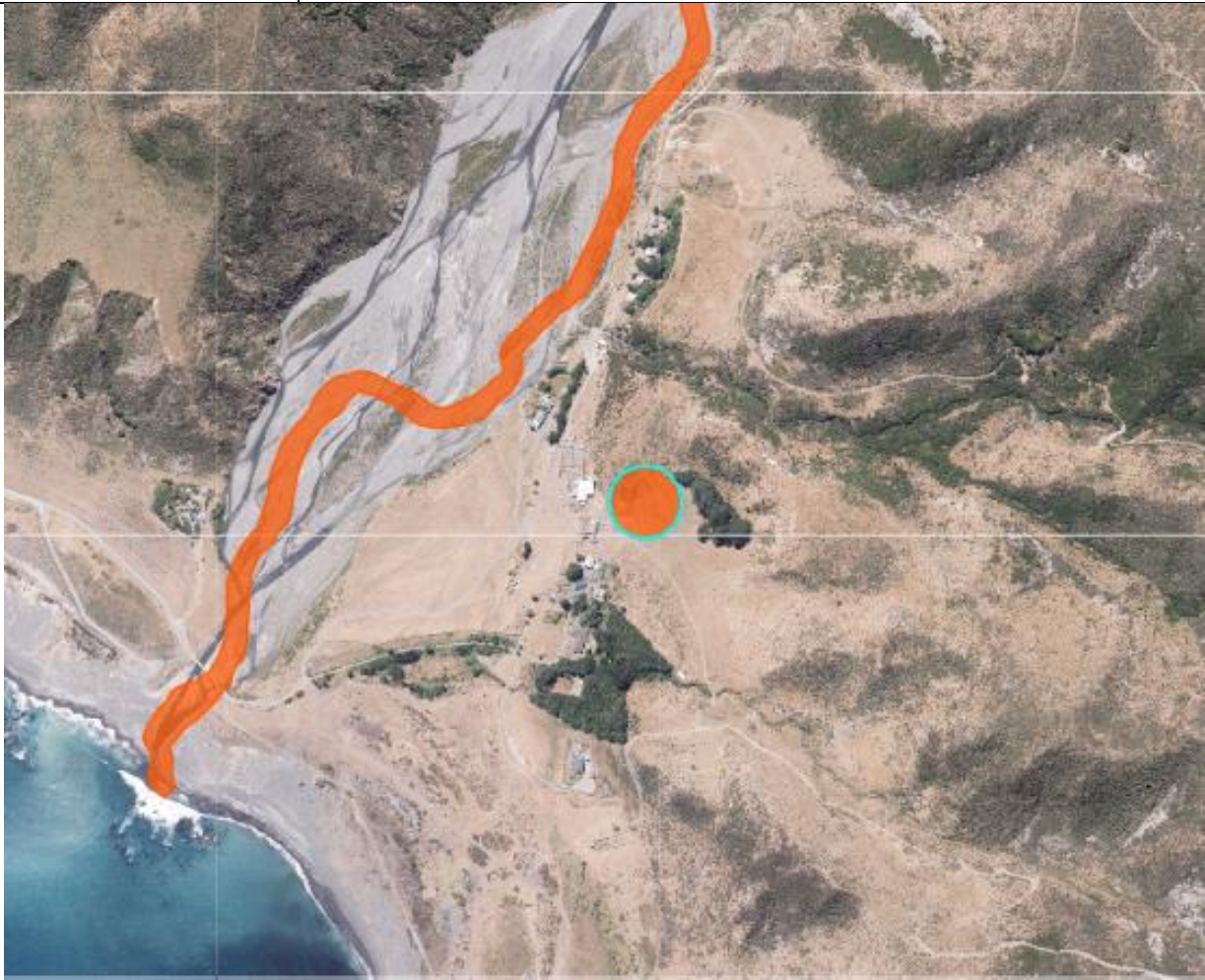
Some of the archaeological sites confirm burials took place, however, these are unidentifiable. They are likely to be associated with the kāinga site (10).

Te Āti Awa later occupied the site as a seasonal fishing village where fish and shellfish were harvested and dried for later usage (2).

Category: **waahi tapu/waahi
tupuna**

Precinct: **buffer site 100m**

DRAFT

#35**Ōrongorongo Pā****Location:**

One of the archaeological discoveries was made in a paddock on the right bank of the Ōrongorongo River between the road and the foot of the hills (1).

Other discoveries have been made at the left bank of the Ōrongorongo river mouth (2).

Mapping needs to be checked.

Description:

The visible complexity of circular pits indicates that a substantial occupation of Māori going back many centuries took place at this site (1).

Many archaeological discoveries of house sites, middens, pits, adzes, stonewalls and fishhooks have been made since 1964 (1).

Category: **waahi tapu****Precinct:** **buffer 100m**

#36**Te Raina Pā****Location:**

Located approximately halfway between the Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo rivers (1, 2).

Some references appear to show the Pā high up on the coastal escarpment, however other evidence indicates that it was on the coastal platform at the base of the escarpment (2).

The location was probably in the vicinity of the grove of karaka trees (2).

A place between Turakirae Head and Baring Head (18).

Just east of the Wainuiomata stream (18).

Mapped as the current location in the District Plan with a 50m buffer.


Description:

A former fortified pā (1, 2, 18).

The karaka groves are a sign of habitation along the coast in particular as a food source for the Pa (2).

Position near the entrance of the Wainui-o-mata valley was likely for strategic purposes (18).

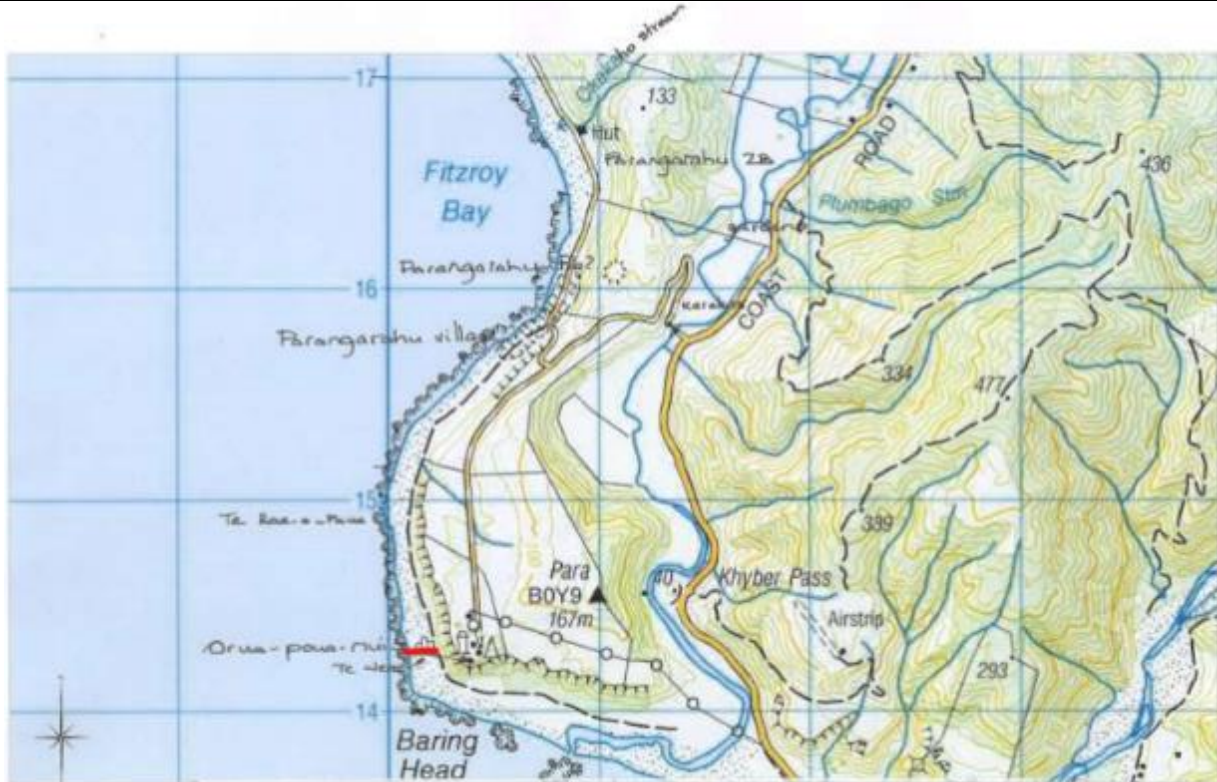
Category: waahi tupuna**Precinct: buffer 50m**

| | |
|--|---|
| #37 | Te Wera |
| <div data-bbox="188 398 252 488" style="position: absolute; transform: rotate(-90deg);">R28/8 -R28/9</div> <div data-bbox="236 526 486 627" style="position: absolute;"> <p><i>Copied from G.L. Adkin's 'Ethnographic Notebook' 28, deposited in Alexander Turnbull Library.</i></p> </div>  | |
| <p>Location:</p> <p>Best's 1916 map places the site about 1km north of Baring Head (2). Spot in Fitzroy Bay (2).</p> | |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>Large rocky outcrop. Rock shelter. Midden. R28/15 Baring Head Cave/Rock shelter Te Wera – this site has a very prominent rock with an overhang on the south side with midden material.</p> <p>Site is marked today by a small well that bears the name of a warrior of Ngāti Mutunga who was slain there by Te Retimana, a war prisoner from the Wairarapa (2, 3).</p> <p>The name is therefore a personal one that has become a commemorative placename (2, 3).</p> <p>Ngāti Mamoe of Hawkes Bay and Ngāi Tahu ki Wairoa are said to have coexisted around the harbour with the Ngāti Ira people (2).</p> <p>Archaeological discovery of a rock shelter (cave) with middens showcasing signs of former human habitation linking to this time (1, 3).</p> | |
| <p>Category: waahi tapu/tupuna</p> | <p>Precinct: buffer 50m</p> |

te 28/8 copied from G L Adkin 'Ethnographic Notebook 28' held at the Alexander

#38

Ōrua-poua-nui



Location:

Baring Head The northern end lies just beyond the swampy ground south of the road, which comes down onto the coastal platform from higher ground behind (1).

NZAA reference R28/43 notes that pit/terrace features are spread over about 300m, along the foot of the cliffs (1).

NZAA reference R28/12 identified a scatter of middens and oven stones at the mouth of small stream, north of Baring Head (1) NZAA reference R28/19 locate further pit/terrace features (4-5) at the ridge parallel to lighthouse access road, just south of saddle (1).

Description:

Orua-Pouanui/Baring Head/Parangarahu is a significant Maori cultural landscape for the Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whanui tangata whenua.

Mahinga kai (1, 16). Whenua kai (9). Kāinga (16). Tohu ahurea (16). Wāhi tapu (16). Wāhi tūpuna (16).

Orua-poua-nui recognises the headland as a significant cultural site (2).

If divided, O-rua-Pouanui is translated to 'the place of the den or retreat of Pouanui'.

On this assumption, Pouanui and Paua (of the neighbouring site of Te Rae-Paua) may be one and the same person (2, 18).

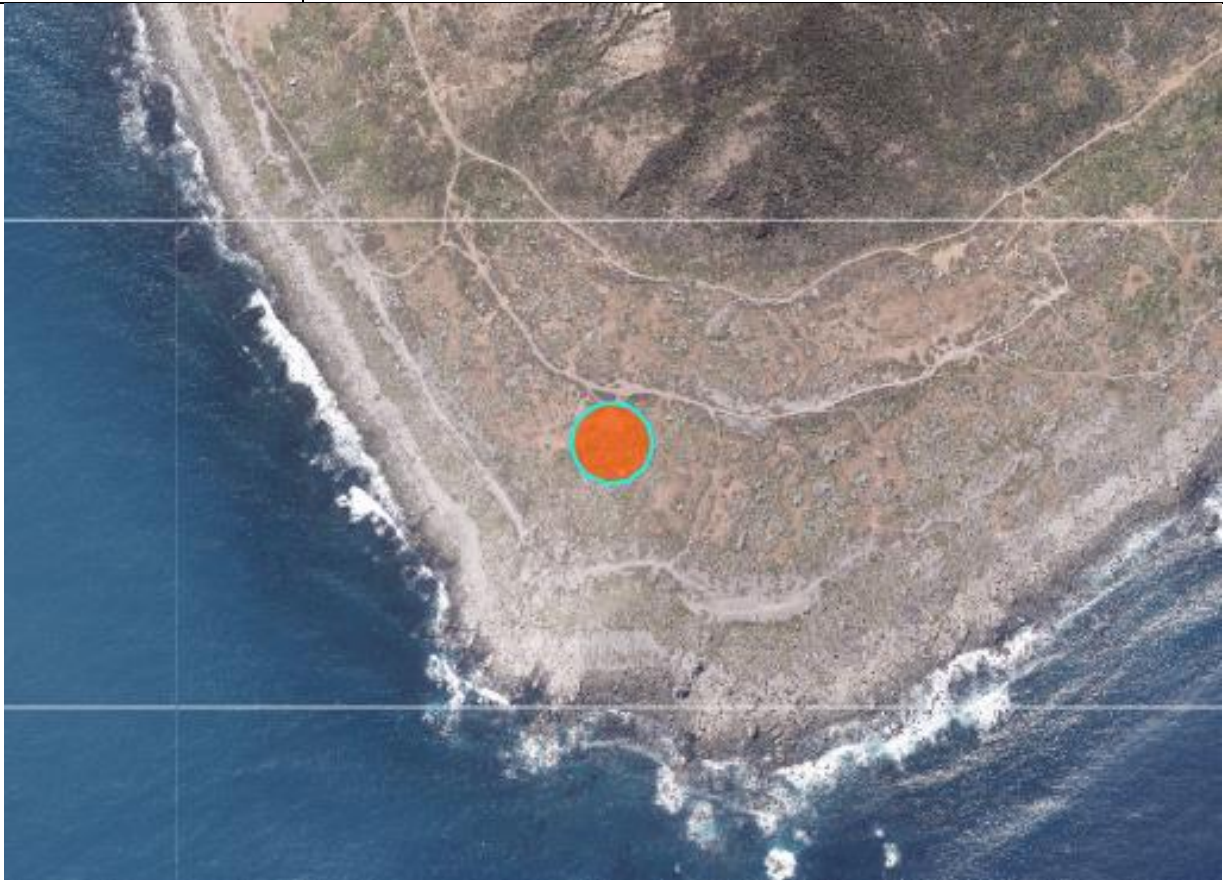
Believed by Best to be the vernacular name of Baring Head (18).

Species collected here include paua, cooks turban, rock cockle and cats eye (1).

NZAA discoveries date the site around 1855 (1). B Palmer found an old habitation cave at Baring Head (2, 18). Ngāti Tawhirikura had a large whenua-kai here (9).

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Category: waahi tapu/tupuna | Precinct: buffer 50m |
|---|------------------------------------|

DRAFT

#39**Tūrakirae****Location:**

Western headland of Palliser Bay (18).

Mapped as an approximate point on the headland with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Pā (1). Headland and boundary marker between tribes (2).

Headland and agreed boundary that served as an important marker between Ngāti Kahungunu and Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui territories (2).

This peace was made in 1840 with the agreed division running along the line of the Rimutaka Ranges to the coast at the current Turakirae Scientific Reserve (2).

The name appears to have reference to the particular headland (rae) where the main range (matuaiwi) of Remutaka comes down (turaki) to sea-level (18).

The wetland at this site has outstanding indigenous biodiversity values – representativeness, diversity and rarity (16).

Category: Wai tapu**Precinct: 50m buffer**

#40

Korokoro Bush

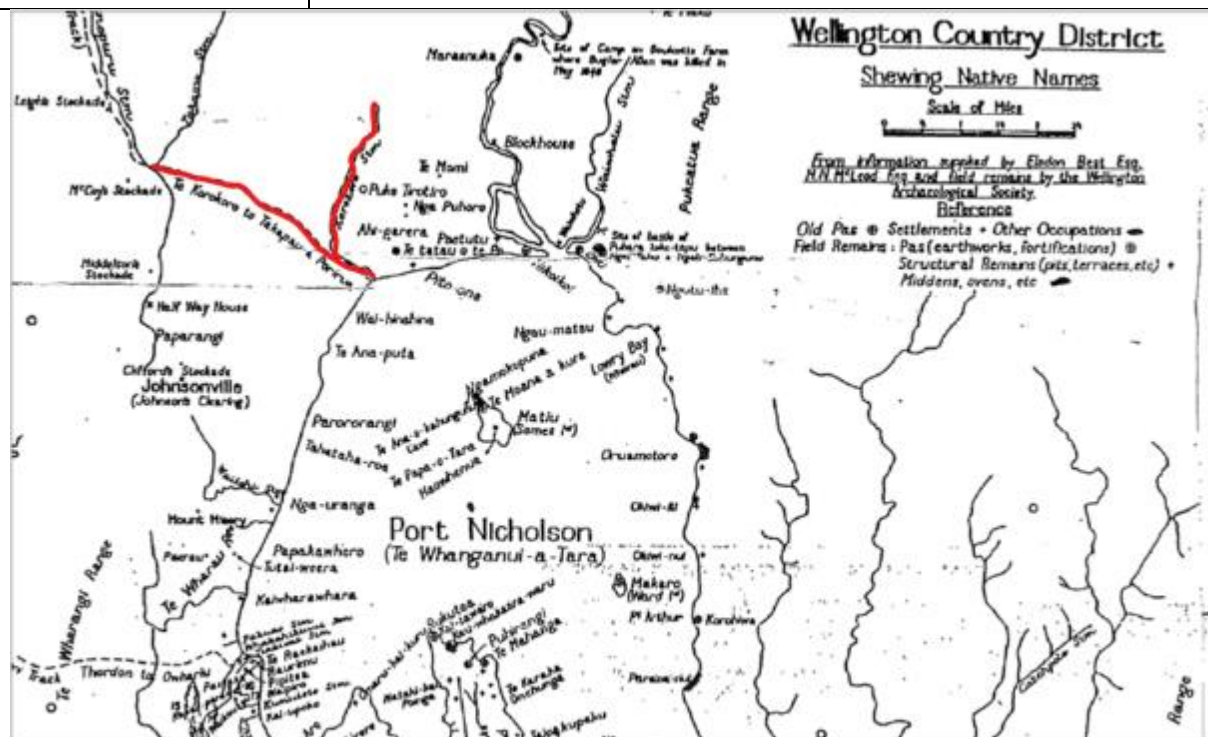


Figure 48: Detail of Best and McLeod's 1925 map of the area between Pukerua Bay and Turakirae Head showing Maori place names including Pito-one and Te Tatau-o-te-po.

Location:

—

Description:

Lowland forest on hill country. Te Korokoro o Te Mana (The throat or food supply of Te Mana), an area with a long and storied history speaks of its significance to local iwi and hapū as an area of abundance and source of sustenance and in more recent times, an area of great importance to local Te Āti Awa whānau.

One is that Te Mana, a chief of Ngāti Mutunga, named the valley after himself, likening it to his throat (korokoro) in order to taunaha or claim it as a possession for himself and his descendants. Another is that as the Te Āti Awa heke approached Te Whanganui-a-Tara, one of the Ngāti Mutunga chiefs named Te Poki claimed for his own the gully and delta of the Korokoro by saying: 'Ko te korokoro tenei o tāku tamaiti' (this place is the throat of my child).

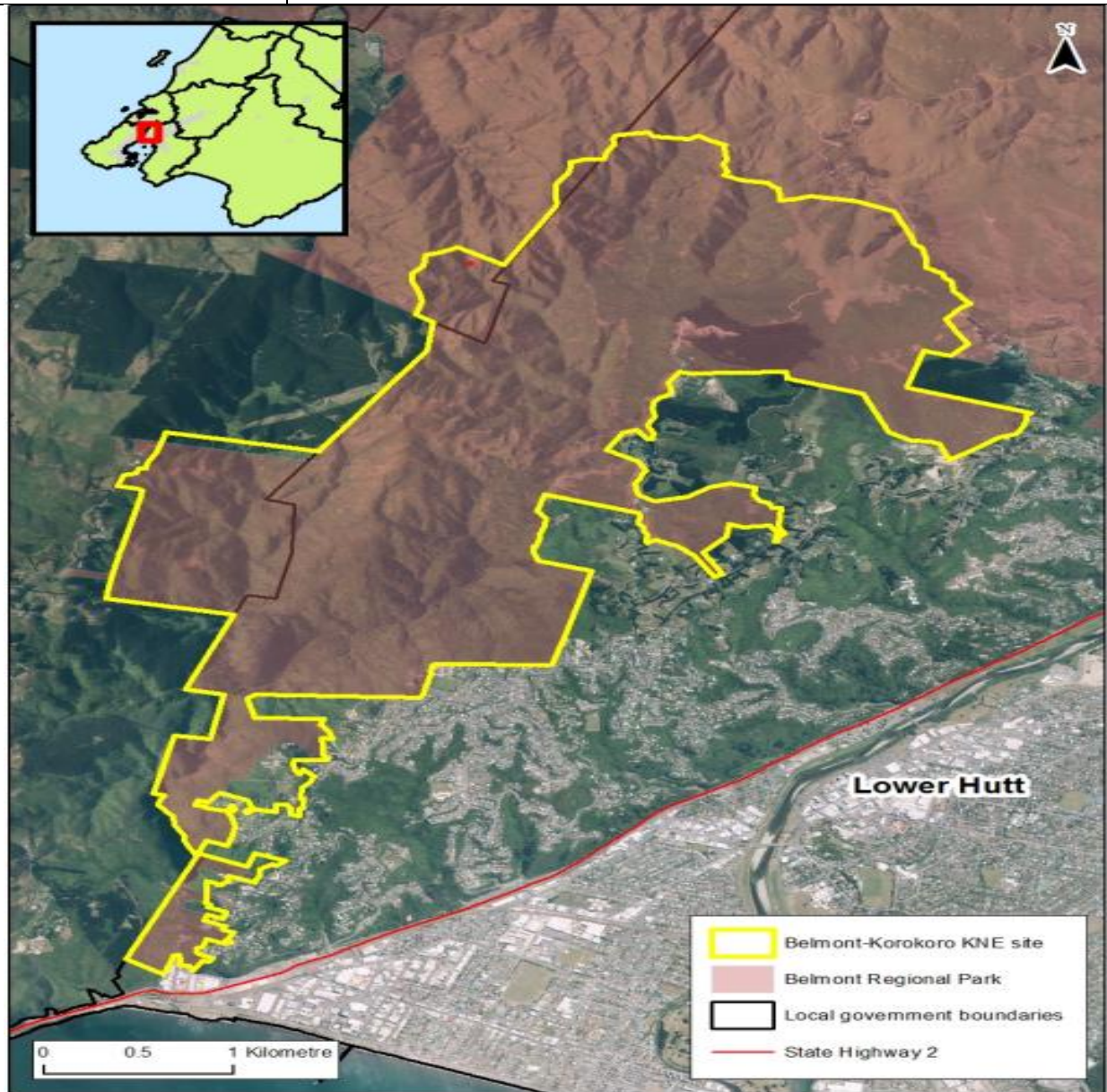
Category: Taonga Taiao

Precinct: precinct

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| #41 | Korokoro Stream Bush |
| Not mapped | |
| Location: - | |
| Description: <p>The only large stand of lowland Rimu-Rata-Tawa-Kohekohe Forest in the southwest Wellington region. Possibly the most southern North Island Kohekohe-Karaka Forest. Rare Giant Kokopu. Only area outside the Hutt Valley flats which contains the rifleman. Forest Geckos.</p> <p>The Korokoro Stream winding its way down from the hills, provided a source of sustenance and nourishment for Pito-one pā. The clear, flowing waters supporting the growth of native plants and provided a habitat for abundant food supply with tuna (eel), kōkopu, piharau/korokoro (lamprey) and īnanga (whitebait) being common. For generations, mana whenua relied on the stream and surrounding area for kai, rongoā, and the spiritual connection it offers to the natural world. It was the source of high quality drinking water and integral to day to day life of the pā. An Urupā lies on the lower slopes of Korokoro hill and is where Ngāti Te Whiti rangatira Wī Tako Ngātata lies although many more unmarked graves lie within the wider urupā site. Currently known as the Korokoro Catholic Cemetery, the land for this site was gifted by Hōniana Te Puni to the Hāhi Katorika in 1853 to provide a wāhi tapu to bury their mate. The gorge in which it sits under was known by the name Te Tuarā-whatī-o-Te-Mana which translates to Te Mana's Broken backbone.</p> | |
| Category: Taonga Taiao | Precinct: precinct |

#42

Korokoro Recreation Reserve



Location:

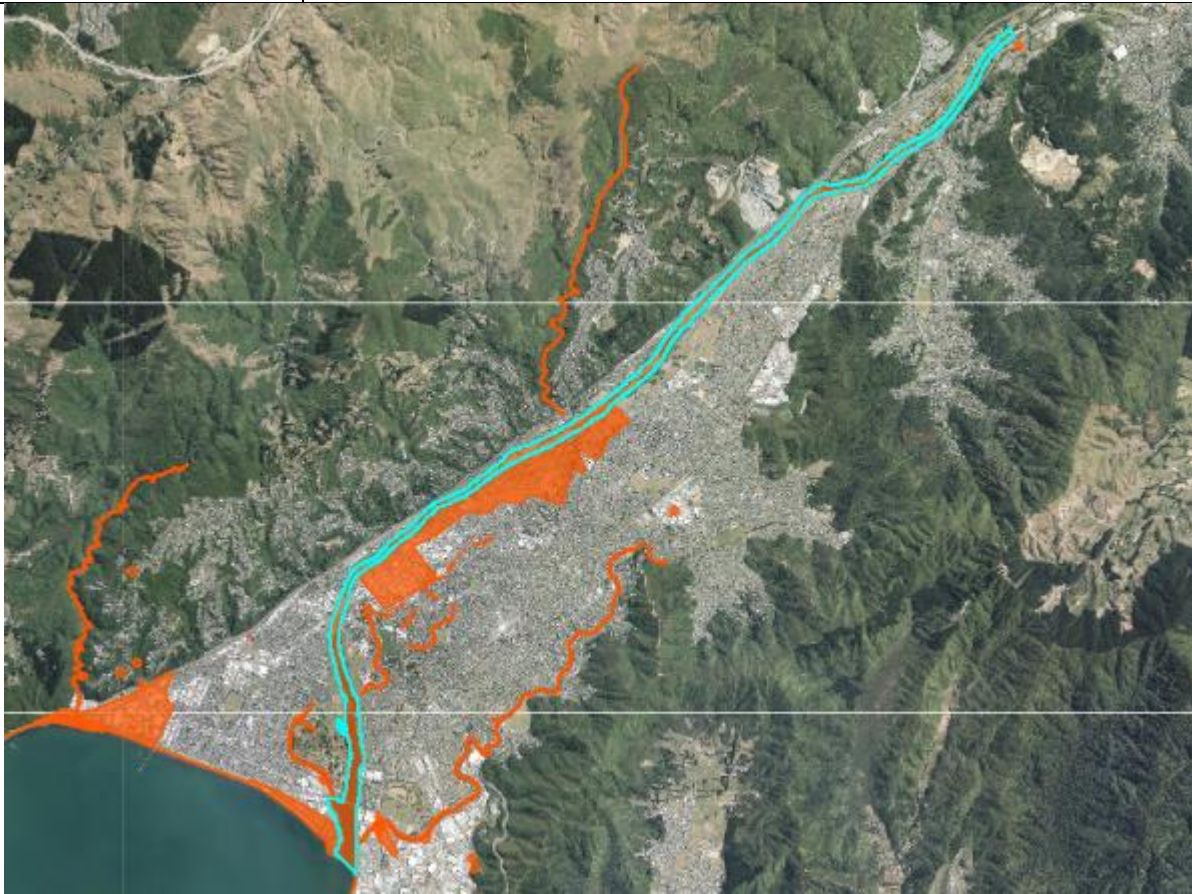
Maungaraki Road, Korokoro

Description:

Regionally representative as one of the few examples of coastal Kohekohe-Karaka Forest. Rich bird, fish, and invertebrate diversity.

Category: Taonga Taiao

Precinct: Precinct

#43**Te Awa Kairangi****Location:**

Mapped as the full length of Te Awa Kairangi that is in Lower Hutt, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai (16). Pā (16). Tauranga waka (16). Taunga ika (16). Ara waka (16).

Te Awa Kairangi is the oldest name for the Hutt River attributed to the Polynesian explorer Kupe and dating back to the times of Ngāi Tara (7, 18).

Te Awa Kairangi meaning the bringer of food from the heavens or the highly treasured waters (14).

In later periods it was also known as Heretaunga and Te Wai-a-Orutu (7, 14, 18).

Te Awa Kairangi is a taonga and awa tupua (treasured ancestral river) for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui (16, 17, 20).

Te Awa Kairangi linked settlements as well as being a food supply for the pā and kainga along the river with māhinga kai found at numerous places along the river (7).

Along this river sites were also maintained for rituals and ceremonies relating to the everyday activities of iwi (16).

Category: **Wai tapu/Taonga**
Taiao

Precinct: **buffer 10m**

DRAFT

#44**Te Korokoro o Te Mana****Location:**

The site represents the entire Korokoro stream, gully and delta, but should be recognised at the mouth (2, 17, 18).

Mapped as the full length of Te Korokoro o Te Mana, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai (16, 17). Wāhi tapu (16). Wāhi ahurea (17). Puna Rongoa (16, 17).

It was thought that Te Mana was the son Te Poki (2, 18).

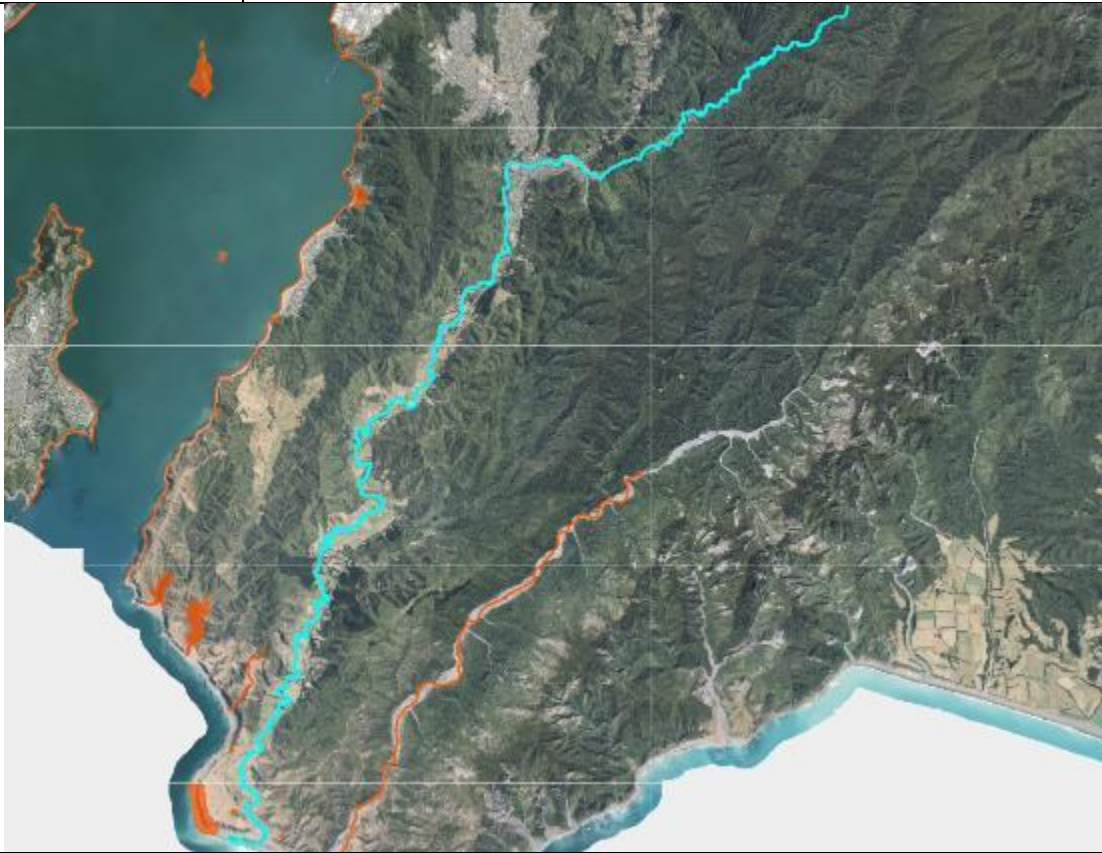
Te Korokoro o te Mana gives reference to the “food basket (throat) of Te Mana” (2, 18).

This suggests it was a great food supply with tuna (eel), kokopu, piharau/korokoro (lamprey) and inanga (whitebait) being common (19).

In addition to kai gathering, it is known for the collection of rongoā both in and around this stream (16, 17).

It was the source of a high-quality drinking water for Pito-One Pā. The stream was integral to day-to-day life of the pā and the valley through which it runs is a place of high spiritual value to Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui (16, 17).

Category: Taonga taiao**Precinct: buffer 10m**

#45**Wainuiōmata River****Location:**

Te kuinga o te awa (the source of the river) is the Remutaka Ranges. The water then flows through a number of small, forested streams, before it passes through the suburb of Wainuiomata. The main river and a number of smaller rural streams then flow through primarily pastoral land, before entering the ocean at Wellington's south coast (17).

Mapped as the full length of the River, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai (8, 16, 20). Puna Rongoa (17).

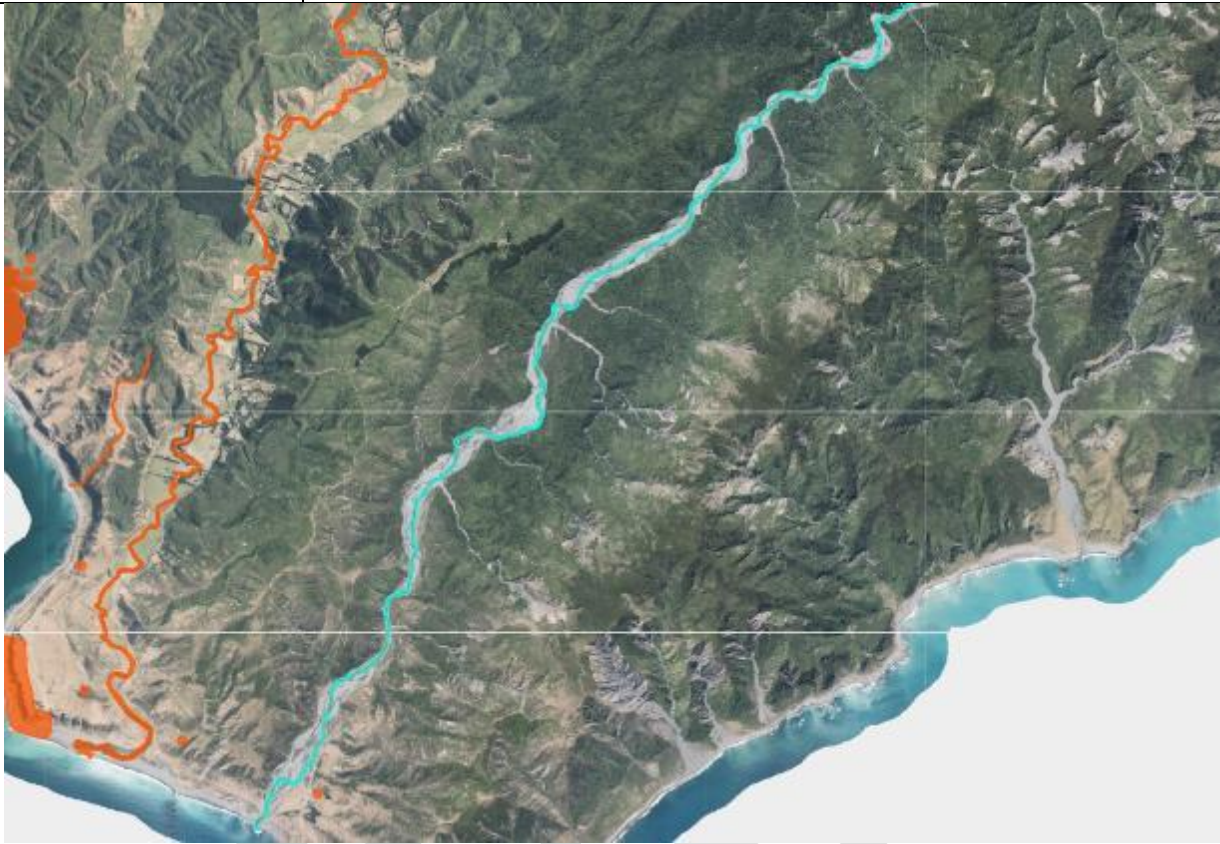
The Wainuiomata River was a great significance to Māori from the earliest times (8).

Canoe travelled up and down from the coast however this was not as easily navigated as Te Awa Kairangi (8).

In later times, this also held significance for Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui as a māhinga kai site throughout its length, but particularly at the mouth (8, 12).

The small, forested streams of the Wainuiomata and its tributaries, such as Catchpool Stream, are wai tapu, which are sacred places where rituals and ceremonies were practised by Mana Whenua (17).

Category: Wai tapu/waahi tapu**Precinct: 10m buffer**

#46**Ōrongorongo River****Location:**

Lies beneath the Remutaka Ranges (8). Located to the east of the Wellington Harbour and runs almost parallel to the Wainuiomata River before entering takutai moana (the sea) on Wellington's south coast (17).

Mapped as most of the length of the River, with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai (16). Tauranga waka (16). Wāhi tapu (16). Puna Rongoa (17). Wetland (17).

The mā tāpuna of Te Awa o Ōrongorongo is found in the Pākuratahi Forest and has pristine water quality (17).

The upper reaches of the river contain an abundance of native vegetation, and rongoā such as tītoki, makomako, manamana, kawakawa, and rangiora can be found (17).

The awa is also highly valued for its Māori customary and recreational uses (17).

The Ōrongorongo Swamp is the only montane-alluvial wetland in the region and is considered one of the most pristine wetlands, with exceptional native ecosystem value (17).

Category: Wai tapu**Precinct: 50m buffer**

#47**Ōkakaho Stream****Location:**

In Fitzroy Bay, east of Kōhanga-te-rā lagoon (2, 18).

Mapped as the full length of the Stream, with a 50m buffer.

Description:

Kāinga (2, 16). Māhinga kai (16). Tauranga waka (16).

Site of a small Ngāti Awa village (2, 18).

The stream enters the sea a mile east of Kohanga-te-ra (2, 18).

Its name means 'place of the flower culms (stalks) of the toetoe (*Arundo conspicua*).'

The valley bottom was presumably marshy and showed a prominent growth of this plant, as the name implies (2, 18).

Category: wai tapu**Precinct:** buffer 50m

#48

Ōkautu Awa



Location:

Parts of this remain today as a landscape feature around the Civic Centre.

Mapped as the full length of the Stream, with a 10m buffer (note: some bits are not shown, where the stream has been culveterd).

Description:

Māhinga kai (4)

The verb 'kautu' meaning to wade has this known as the "fording creek" (4).

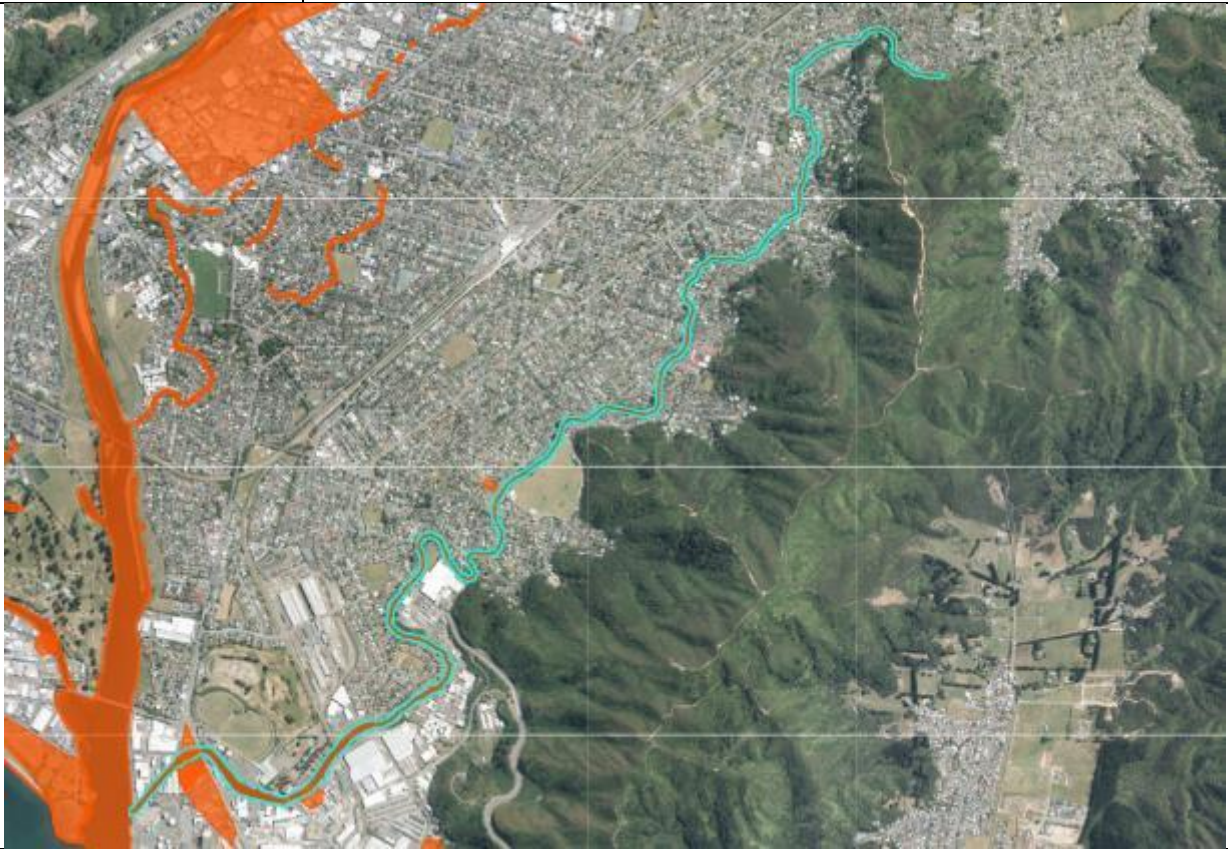
Later it became known as the Opahu or Black Creek (18).

The stream was not only a source of water but also of food with tuna/eel and kokopu being relatively abundant (4).

Since colonisation many of the stream disappeared in whole or part into drains and culverts (4).

Category: **Wai tapu**

Precinct: **10m buffer**

#49**Waiwhetū Stream****Location:**

Mapped as the length of the Stream, with a 10m buffer (note: may need to be extended).

Description:

Pā (16). Urupā (16). Kāinga (16). Tauranga waka (16). Māhinga kai (16). Wāhi Tapu (battle site) (16). Ara waka (16).

The Waiwhetū Stream and the Waiwhetū Estuary were regarded as important sources of māhinga kai and freshwater for Mana Whenua (17).

The river mouth is recognised as a significant natural wetland and is characterised by significant indigenous biodiversity value, providing habitat for threatened native fish and birds (17).

Category: **wai tapu/waahi**
tupuna

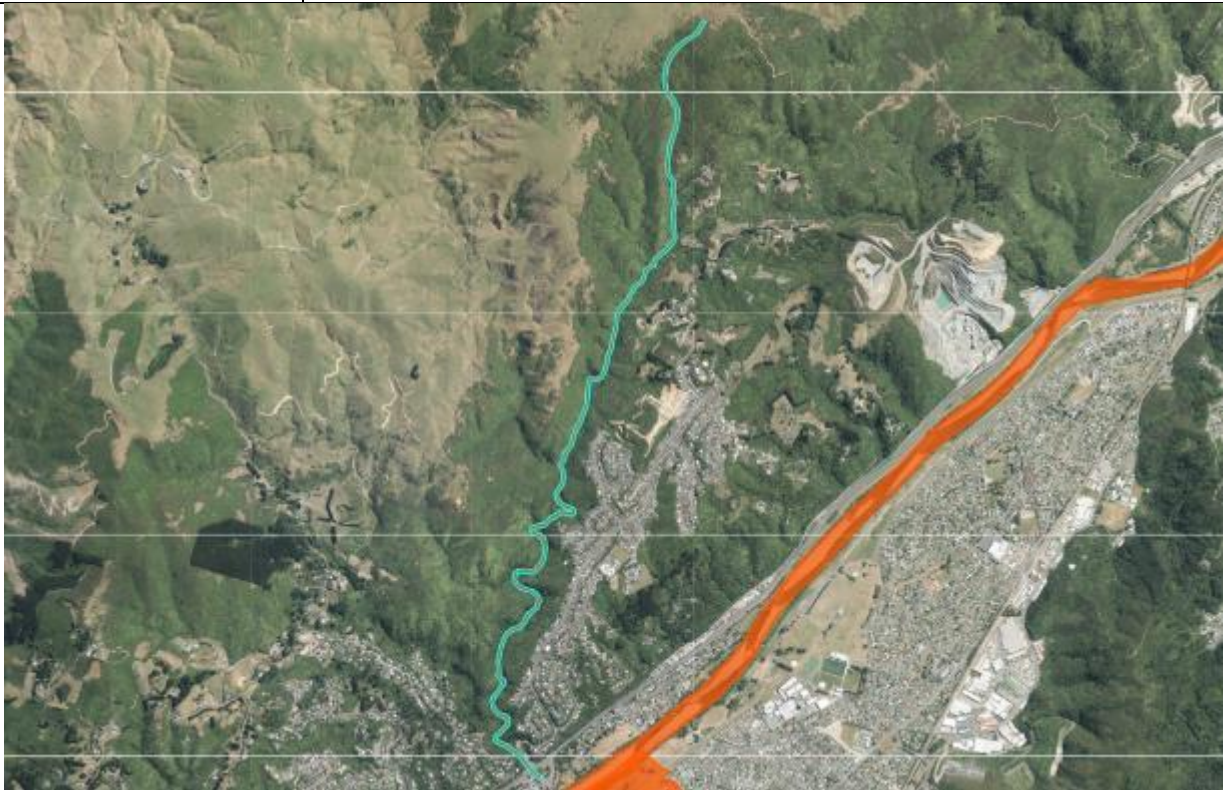
Precinct: **10m buffer**

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| #50 | Rotokākahi Stream |
| <i>Not mapped</i> | |
| <p>Location: Leading into the Ōkautū was a small stream called the Rotokākahi Stream, later filled during colonisation with its area becoming the Lower Hutt CBD (TW chapter).</p> | |
| <p>Description: The streams were a source of both water and food with tuna (eels), some species of kōkopu, inanga and piharau (TW chapter).</p> | |
| Category: wai tapu | Precinct: 10m buffer |

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| #51 | Te Awamutu |
| <p><i>Not mapped</i></p> | |
| <p>Location: Gracefield, Lower Hutt. Newspaper clipping relating to the re-channelling of Te Awamutu Stream from the original point at Elizabeth Street on the eastern side of Hutt Park into the Waiwhetū Stream near the Hutt Park Motor Camp to the new course from Elizabeth Street to the southwestern side past the main entrance of the raceway and into the Waiwhetū Stream (22).</p> | |
| <p>Description:</p> | |
| <p>Category: wai tapu</p> | <p>Precinct: 50m buffer</p> |

#52

Speedy's Stream



Location:

Kelson (12).

Mapped as the full length of the Stream, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Speedy's Stream drains a small, steep, forested catchment on the western side of the suburb of Kelson (23).

Approximately 0.5km is maintained by GWRC (12).

This stream too would only attract minor works which are likely to have only minor effects (12).

Category: wai tapu

Precinct: buffer 10m

#53**Te Mome Stream****Location:**

Flowed from the Te Mome Swamp, northwest of Alicetown to the western edge of Gear Island, immediately east of the suburb of Ava (8).

Today, it joins the Hutt River on its true right bank via a culvert under Waione Street, approximately 100m west of the Estuary Bridge (8).

Mapped as the full length of the Stream, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai (8).

Te Mome stream and Swamp were considered to be significant mahinga kai sites for the people of Pito-one Pā and the other pā on the lower west side of the valley (8).

Category: **wai tapu****Precinct:** **10m buffer**

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| #54 | Pokai-mangu-mangu |
| <p>Not mapped</p> | |
| <p>Location: Tributary Streams from catchments in the Western Hills known by Māori as Pokai-mangu-mangu (also a peak above Melling) (4).</p> | |
| <p>Description: Mahinga kai (4). Pokai-mangu-mangu was given by Chief Te Wharepouri when he set the boundaries of Te Āti Awa lands to the New Zealand Company (4). The western tributary streams became cut off from the river once they were connected under the Western Hutt Road. Stopbanks were also created by long culverts (4). Often these did not allow fish passage for some indigenous fish however some of the better climbing fish may have been able to survive (4). Pokai-mangu-mangu maintained an amount of its indigenous broadleaf forest even as suburban development expanded (4). The Māori ingoa of some of the streams may be lost today however names like Tirohanga survive within the project area (4).</p> | |
| <p>Category: wai tapu</p> | <p>Precinct: 50m buffer</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| #55 | Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te Mana stream |
| Not mapped | |
| Location: - | |
| Description: <p>The Korokoro hill, stream and the valley through which it runs is a place of high spiritual value to Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui, still holding the cultural and spiritual significance to mana whenua that it did some 150 years ago with descendants of those aforementioned tūpuna continually inhabiting the whenua and maintaining ahikaa to this day.</p> <p>Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te-Mana which translates to Te Mana's Broken backbone. For generations, mana whenua relied on the stream and surrounding area for kai, rongoā, and the spiritual connection it offers to the natural world. It was the source of high quality drinking water and integral to day to day life of the pā.</p> | |
| Category: wai tapu | Precinct: |

#56**Kōhanga-piripiri****Location:**

First lagoon east of Pencarrow Head (2, 18). The smaller of two lagoons or lakes at Parangarahu (2).

Mapped as the Lake/Lagoon, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Wāhi Tapu (16). Mahinga Kai (2, 16). Puna Raranga (2, 16). Puna Rongoā (2, 16).

The name 'kōhanga' gives reference to the hollow containing the lagoon (figuratively referred to as a nest) and 'piripiri' which means to cling very strongly which is in reference to it being a wind-swept place. Hence, in its totality 'a strongly clinging nest' (2, 18).

The lakes were a superior fishery and used extensively by the hapū of Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui. Fish included eel, mullet, kahawai and whitebait (16, 17).

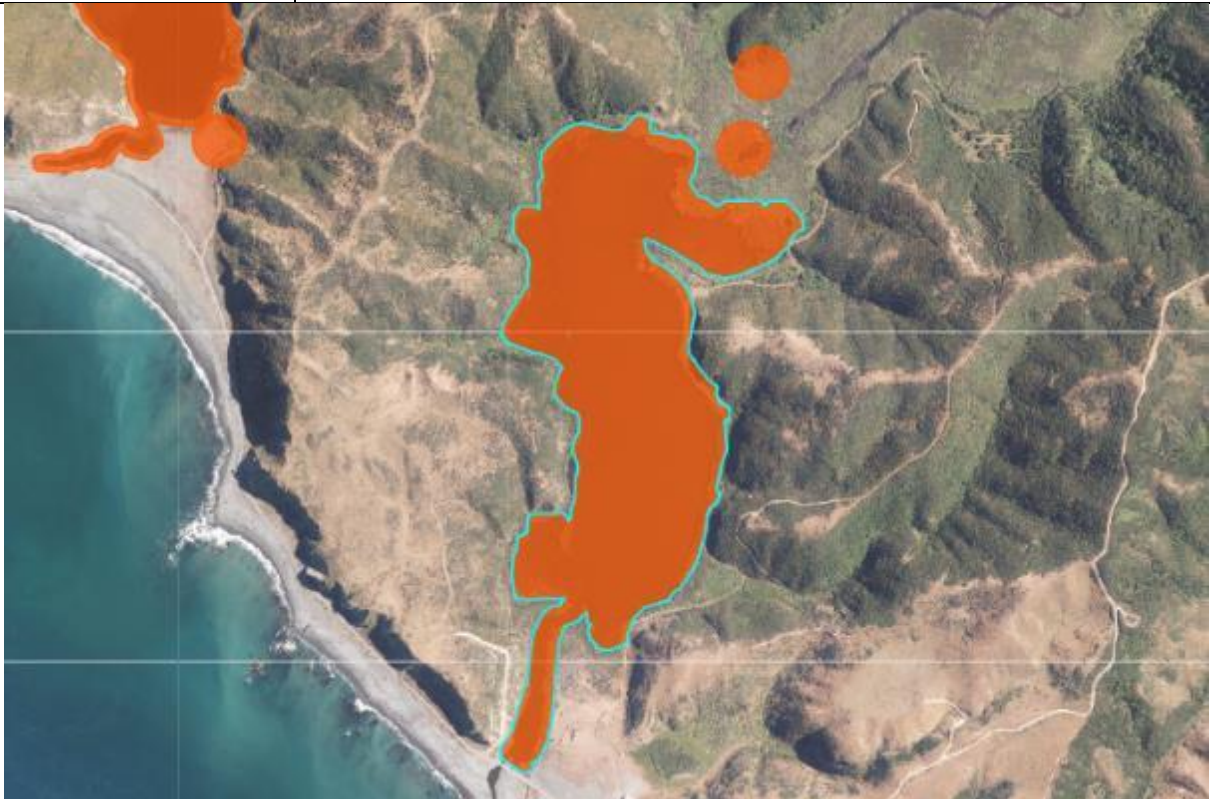
Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress (16, 17).

The raupō beds were used and summer camps were used by whānau as they fished not only the lakes but the sea (16, 17).

The Parangarāhu Lakes are significant to Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui and this was acknowledged by the Crown through the treaty settlement process (16).

The lakebed is in the ownership of the hapū from Taranaki Whānui, while the surrounding land is managed by Greater Wellington (17).

Category: wai tapu/wahi tupuna**Precinct: 10m buffer**

#57**Kōhanga-te-rā****Location:**

The larger of two lagoons or lakes at Parangarahu (2). Second lagoon east of Pencarrow Head (2, 18). Located three-quarters of a mile beyond Lake Kōhangapiripiri (2, 18).

Mapped as the Lake/Lagoon, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Wāhi Tapu (16). Mahinga Kai (2, 16). Puna Raranga (2, 16). Puna Rongoā (2, 16).

The hollow occupied by Kōhangaterā is regarded as a more sheltered place, again linked to a 'nest' (kōhanga), but one basking in the sun (te rā). Hence, in its totality 'a nest basking in the sun' (2, 18).

The lakes were a superior fishery and used extensively by the hapū of Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui. Fish included eel, mullet, kahawai and whitebait (16, 17).

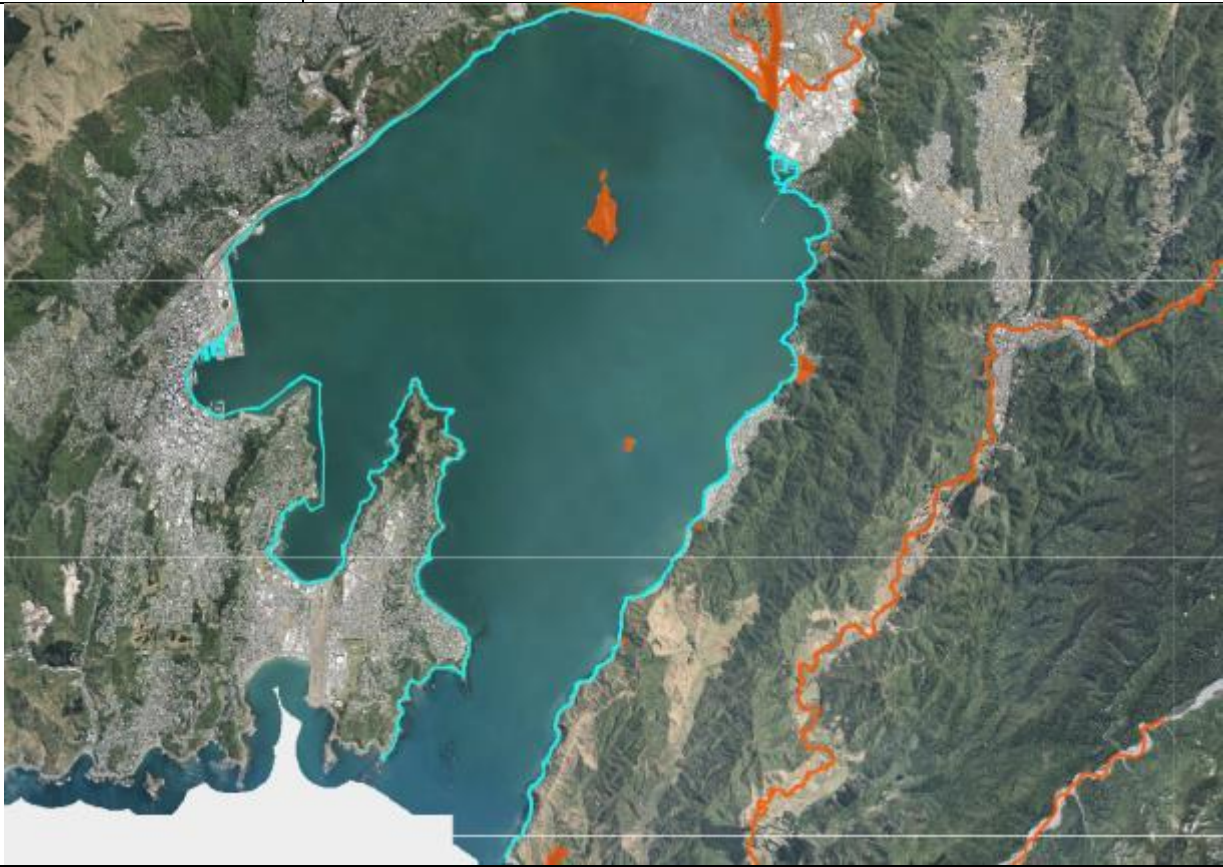
Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress (16, 17).

The raupō beds were used and summer camps were used by whānau as they fished not only the lakes but the sea (16, 17).

The Parangarāhu Lakes are significant to Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui and this was acknowledged by the Crown through the treaty settlement process (16).

The lakebed is in the ownership of the hapū from Taranaki Whānui, while the surrounding land is managed by Greater Wellington (17).

Category: wai tapu**Precinct:** buffer 10m

#58**Te Whanganui a Tara****Location:**

Mapped as the margin of Te Whanganui a Tara, with a 10m buffer.

Description:

Mahinga kai

The Wellington Harbour was a prominent highway used by Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and was once crowded with waka for all types of activities, including transport, fishing and warfare (7).


The harbour was a very significant fishery both in terms of various finfish and whales as well as shellfish (7).

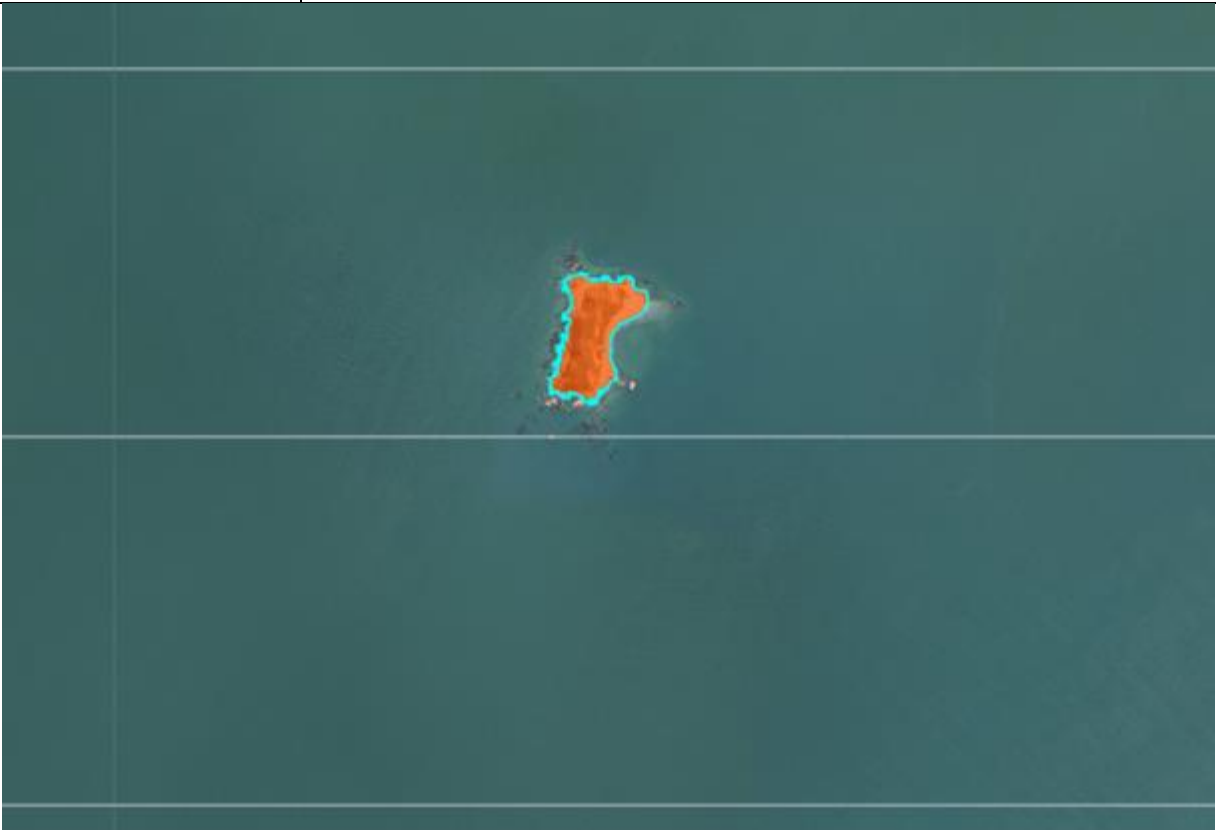
Matiu Island had several pā or kainga situated around the island, each of which had a rohe moana to provide the food source to sustain them (7).


Other resources from the harbour included seaweed such as karengo (sea lettuce), the bull kelp (rimurapa) and many others along with shellfish (7).

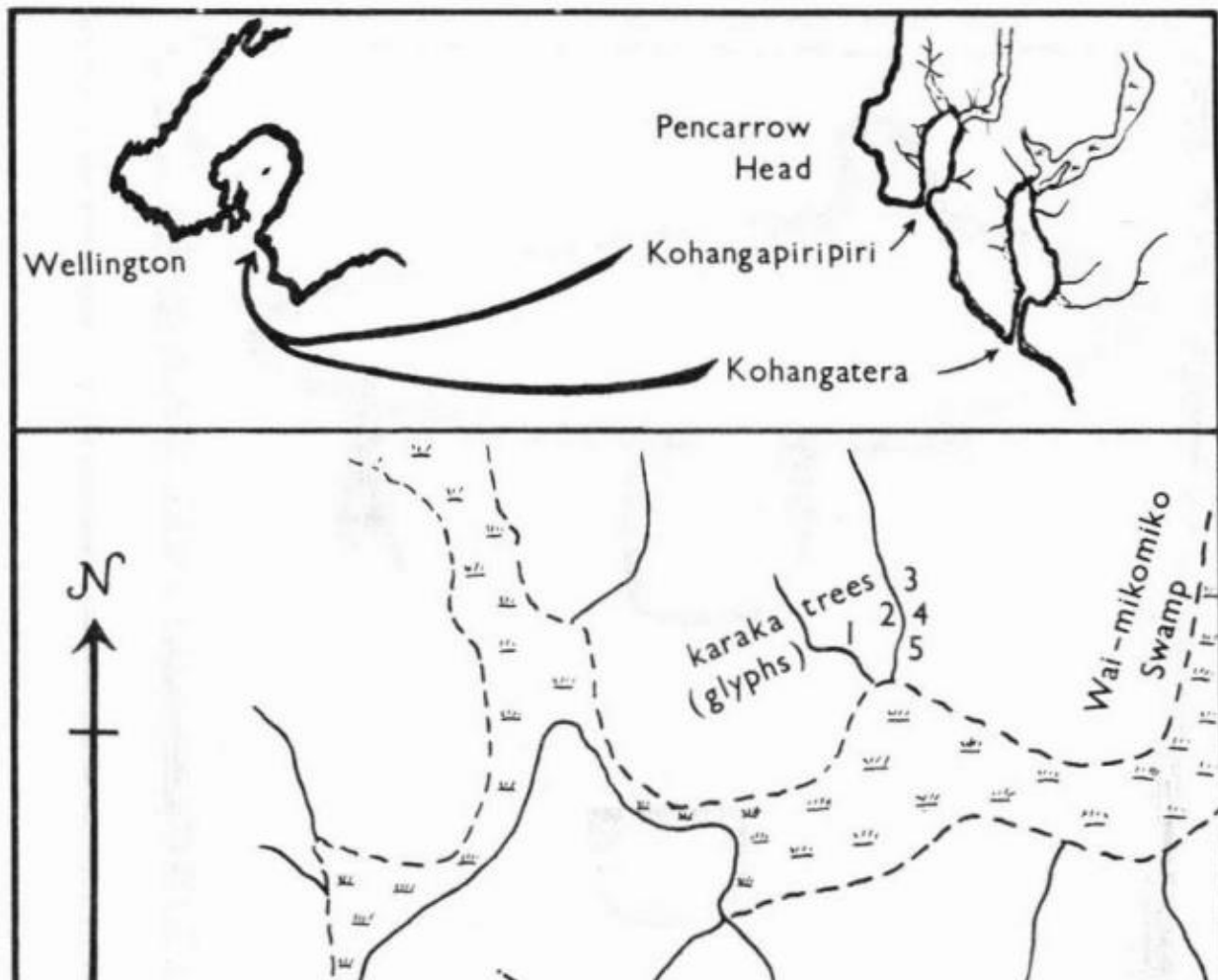
The mouths of the streams held additional resources such as the inanga (whitebait), piharau (lamprey), kahawai and tuna (eel) (7).

Category: wai tapu**Precinct: 10m buffer**

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| #59 | Matiu Island |
|  | |
| <p>Location: Largest of the three islands that sit in the Wellington Harbour (18). <i>Mapped as the full extent of the island.</i></p> | |
| <p>Description: Pā (2, 18). Matiu and the other islands were named after nieces of Kupe (sometimes stated as daughters) (18). It was on Matiu that Tara and Tautoki made their first settlement alongside their people, essentially taking possession of the harbour in the process (18). Haowhenua was near the summit of the island (2). Home of Te Moana-a-Kura Pā (1). Parts of Te Moana a Kura Pā are still visible today (2). The pā likely covered what is now the main access path, from the wharf to the building at the top of the island (2). There was at least one other pā on Matiu (2). Best recalls that Te Āti Awa hamlet existed on the island until as late as 1835 (18).</p> | |
| Category: wai tapu | Precinct: precinct |

| | |
|---|---|
| #60 | Mākaro Island |
|  | |
| <p>Location: <i>Mapped as the full extent of the island.</i></p> | |
| <p>Description: Named by Kupe at the time of his visit to the harbour at a date reckoned to be 1000 years ago (18). Believed to be named for Kupe's niece, whose name was Mākaro (18). Occupied, but not permanently due to the lack of natural water supply, and the presumed difficulty with storing sufficient rainwater in a practical way (18). According to Best, terraces (probably hut sites) and oven stones were seen by Paul Freyberg when on a visit to the island in 1913 (18). Makaro did not have natural springs that Mātiu did, but there was still at least one if not two pā sites at the flat summit of the island (2).</p> | |
| <p>Category: waahi tapu/tupuna</p> | <p>Precinct: precinct</p> |

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| #61 | Mokopuna Island |
|  | |
| Location: <i>Mapped as the full extent of the island.</i> | |
| Description: Urupā (2). Likely to have been no more than a refuge and later called Leper Island (2). Almost surely has a burial ground upon the island (2). | |
| Category: waahi tapu/tupuna | Precinct: precinct |

#62**Dendroglyphs****Not mapped****Location:**

Northeast of Lake Kōhanga-piripiri

Description:

Dendroglyphs, or simplified motifs incised into the trunks of living trees are an extremely rare form of Maori art in the main Islands of New Zealand. It can be assumed, though, that these trees cannot be older than about 170 years. The discovery of dendroglyphs was first made by Messrs G. Bul I and G. L. Adkin on September 27, 1959 while they were exploring the head of Lake Kohanga-piripiri along the northern side of the swamp-filled north-east arm which follows the lower course of the Wai-mikomiko Stream. A small gully on the north-west side of the swamp contains a solitary karaka tree which bears the main motif, all approximately two chains north-east of this over a small spur several of the karaka trees in a small grove of five

trees carry further markings. All markings resemble fish motifs. The possible significance that the dendroglyphs could have held was that they commemorated the catching or stranding of groups of dolphins or blackfish.

Category: **waahi tapu/tupuna**

Precinct: **Precinct with 50m buffer**

DRAFT

Additional Notes

Sites without current source information

- Te Umu Mamaku
- Paitutu Pā – eastern Pitoone beach

A hill, probably the Western Hills near Petone, is visible in the background. The title of this work on acquisition, assigned by the seller, was Maori in whare at Pipitea Pa. However the man depicted bears a strong resemblance to Honiana Te Puni (compare Barraud's lithograph 'Te Puni' published 1877 as plate II in New Zealand Graphic and Descriptive) and the oil paintings held by the Wellington City Council and National Library of Australia. The dogskin cloak being worn, with a lighter patch on the left front opening, is also very like the cloak shown in Barraud's other portraits of Te Puni. If the subject is Te Puni, the whare in which he is seated is more likely to be at Petone Pa than at Pipitea Pa. The sea and hills behind are also positioned as if from a view from of Petone Pa, not those near Pipitea Pa. Other Titles - [Maori in whare at Pipitea Pa. Original title] Epuni Petone Inscriptions: Recto - bottom right - C. D. Barraud N.Z. 1860 [in pencil] Quantity: 1 watercolour(s). Physical Description: Watercolour, 235 x 343 mm (mounted)

- Korokoro Pā
- Te Puni Pā, Te Puni St (Listed in operative District Plan Appendix 14E, stating Te Puni St as the site and no other details)

References

1. Operative District Plan – Chapter 14E Significant Natural Cultural and Archaeological Resources, Hutt City Council, 2003
2. Review of Hutt City Council Māori Sites of Significance, Raukura Consultants, 2015
3. Sommerset – Boulcott Retirement Village Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, 2017
4. Riverlink Notices of Requirement for Designations and Applications for Resource Consent – Volume Four Supporting Technical Reports – Technical Report #16 Cultural, Morrie Love – Raukura Consulting, 2020
5. Eastern Bays Shared Path Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, 2018
6. Lower Hutt Urban Cycleways Beltway Cycleway Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, 2018
7. Seaview Outfall – Temporary Discharges Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, 2018
8. Te Whaitua Te Whanganui a Tara – Te Awakairangi Wainuiomata River Akatarewa River Hutt River Tributaries West Coast Stream and Harbour Streams Cultural Values Report, Raukura Consultants, nd
9. Avalon Park/Motutawa Pā Cultural Impact Report, Liz Mellish and Neville Gilmore, 2006

10. Orua-Poua-Nui Baring Head Cultural Values Report, Raukura Consultants, 2011
11. Pito-one – Petone-West School Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, nd
12. Te Awakairangi Hutt River – Wainuiomata River Akatarewa River and other Hutt River Tributaries, Raukura Consultants, nd
13. Te Mako – Walter Mildenhall Park Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, nd
14. Te Momi ki Maraenuku ki Motutawa – Riverlink and the Melling Interchange Cultural Values Report, Raukura Consultants, 2020
15. Riverlink Notices of Requirement for Designations and Applications for Resource Consent – Volume Four Supporting Technical Reports – Technical Report #12 Archaeology and Historic Heritage, Victoria Jane Grouden – Capital Heritage Limited, nd
16. Draft Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2019
17. Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2021
18. The Great Harbour of Tara, Graham Adkins, 1959
19. Te Ara Tupua Ngā Ūranga ki Pito-one path Cultural Impact Assessment, Raukura Consulting, 2020
20. Te Awakairangi Cultural Impact Report, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, 2013
21. Pito-one (131 The Esplanade Petone) Cultural Impact Report, Raukura Consultants, nd
22. National Library (1964). Te Awamutu Stream, Gracefield, Lower Hutt
23. Te Ara Tupua Ngā Ūranga ki Pito-One Cultural & Environmental Design Framework (CEDF) – NZ EPA