

MACLEAN PARK PARAPARAUMU

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PREPARED FOR KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ABSTRACT

This archaeological assessment has been prepared for Kāpiti Coast District Council to assist them in updating the Management Plan for Macleans Park in Paraparaumu Beach. Macleans Park was part of a larger area which included in the site of a Māori settlement known as Te Uruhi, and in the early 1840s shore whaling stations were located either side of the Tikotu stream.

The report includes a brief local history and a summary of archaeological work undertaken in the immediate area. It identifies a number of recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity, and addresses the potential for unrecorded sites and deposits to be present in the park. Potential archaeological values associated with these sites are outlined, and general recommendations have been made to assist with the management of these values while carrying out redevelopment or day to day management of the Park.

INTRODUCTION

The Kāpiti Coast District Council are updating the management plan for Macleans Park in Paraparaumu. The wider area around Macleans Park was the location of a Māori settlement known as Te Uruhi, and was also the reported location of shore whaling stations from the 1840s. Archaeological deposits pre-dating 1900 are protected under the archaeological provisions of the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act* and certain activities involving earthworks may require an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand before proceeding. This assessment is intended to advise of archaeological values at Macleans Park, and to inform the management plan in relation to activities which may require Heritage New Zealand authorisation.

Subsurface Ltd was contracted by Jamie Roberts of Kāpiti Coast District Council to prepare an archaeological assessment to identify potential archaeological values within the park boundaries, and to advise on the appropriate management of any significant sites.

METHODOLOGY

The New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme, Hutt City District Plan and the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi kōrero were reviewed for sites in the immediate area.

The history for the area was compiled from a number of secondary local history sources including Waitangi Tribunal Reports and histories relevant to the Paraparaumu area. Additional research was carried out with reference to the reports held in the Heritage New Zealand digital library, Digital NZ and digitized survey plans accessed through Quickmap.

The author inspected the project area on 25 January 2017 in the company of Kāpiti Coast District Council staff and mana whenua iwi representatives.

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The site presently comprises a mixture of dunes, grassed areas, paths, built structures and hard surfaces for paving and parking. In such areas surface morphology is not always a reliable indicator as to the presence or absence of archaeological sites, so this assessment relies on historic research to inform of the potential for archaeological deposits.

While this assessment covers aspects of the Māori history in the wider area, and assesses archaeological values associated with Māori sites, cultural values have not been assessed. This can only be provided by mana whenua. It is the understanding of the author that Kāpiti Coast District Council will obtain this independently from the relevant iwi.

STATUTORY CONTEXT

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites. These are the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA) and the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA).

Heritage New Zealand administers the HNZPTA. It contains a consent (authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as:

(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)

Any person who intends carrying out work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate a site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including public, private and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage or destruction. The archaeological authority process applies to all sites that fit the HNZPTA definition, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or registered by Heritage New Zealand,
- The site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance, and/or
- The activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted.

Heritage New Zealand also maintains a list of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tūpuna Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu Areas. The New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero can include archaeological sites, and its purpose is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the Resource Management Act.

The RMA requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f). Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities. Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna;
- 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.

There are no scheduled sites of significance to Māori included in the Kāpiti Coast District Plan within a kilometre radius of Macleans Park.

Statutory acknowledgements are outlined in various Claims Settlement Acts, and may apply when consents or archaeological authorities are being sought for activities in certain areas. The purpose of a statutory acknowledgement is to formally acknowledge statements of association between iwi and specific areas of land or coastal waters. They also to require the notification of resource consent applications affecting those places to the relevant iwi authority. The *Ngāti Toa Rangātira Claims Settlement Act 2014* lists a number of statutory acknowledgement areas, and although a number of the waterways including Cook Strait are listed, Macleans Park is not within any of the listed statutory acknowledgement areas.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Maclean Park comprises just over 3 hectares of land on the coast at Paraparaumu Beach either side of the Tikotu stream (Lot 91 DP 4828; Lot 190 DP 10250; Lot 3 DP 9946; Sec. 446 Blk III Kāpiti Road SD). It is located on the seaward side of Marine Parade between Ocean Road and Manly Street (Figures 1 and 2). The land is owned by the Department of Conservation who have a control and manage agreement with the Kāpiti Coast District Council.



Figure 1: Location of project area. See Figure 2 for detail.

SOILS AND PEDOLOGY

The geology of the area can be loosely characterised as Aeolian dune deposits (Begg and Johnston 2000:38-39). The dune system extends roughly from Pātea in the north to Paekākāriki at the southern end. In the wider Kāpiti-Horowhenua regions these dune deposits can be further classified as Foxton (6500BP), Taupo (1720BP), Motuiti (900BP), Older Waitarere (400BP), and Younger Waitarere (150BP) (McFadgen 1997:8-12).

The dune sands around Maclean Park are from the Waitarere phase of dune building. The older Taupo dunes underlie much of the Paraparaumu Beach township east of Seaview Road and the Marine Parade bridge across the Tikotu stream (McFadgen 1997:10). Waitarere dunes are comprised of older and younger phases. Younger Waitarere dunes formed in the last 150 years and can bury early European-introduced artefacts (McFadgen 1997:8).

The land is currently under a mixture of coastal sedges and occasional trees, with a number of formed tracks and hard surfaces for parking, and recreation. The Tikotu stream passes through the northern end of the park, and the Kāpiti Boating Club is located in the Park to the north of this. A skate park is located in the park near the end of Howell Street and an artificial lake has been created to the west of this. An area formerly used by the Kāpiti Minature Train Club is located near the end of Maclean Street.



Figure 2: Aerial photography with 0.5 metre contours showing the project area

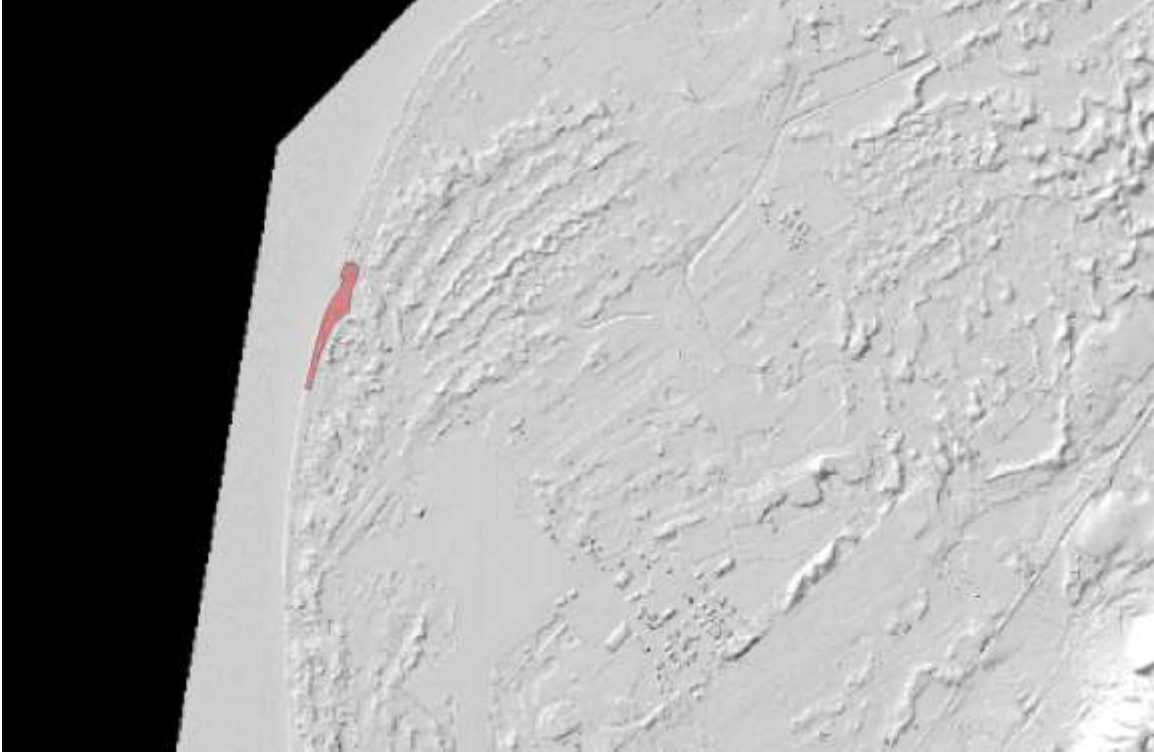


Figure 3: DEM imagery showing the dune formation around Paraparaumu Beach. Project area in red.

PROPOSED WORKS

At this stage, there are no development plans as these are still to be prepared. This assessment has been undertaken on the basis of the status quo, and that should the Kāpiti Coast District Council proceed with redevelopment, the proposal will be subject to an assessment of effects for areas disturbed by earthworks.

The last Management Plan for Macleans Park was prepared in 1993 (KCDC 1993). Some of the development activities included in that plan, such as construction of new structures, landscaping or planting, can have an impact on archaeological deposits. These have been addressed in a general sense in this report, but as more specific plans are developed it will be necessary to have the potential effects assessed to determine appropriate mitigation, or if an archaeological authority is required from Heritage New Zealand.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

MĀORI OCCUPATION

The initial settlement of New Zealand from East Polynesia is believed to have occurred by AD1250-1300 (c.800 BP/750 cal. BP) (Higham and Jones 2004:232). This is supported by environmental studies which show widespread forest clearance and establishment of fern species around AD1200-1400 (McGlone and Wilmschurst 1999:12), and by recent length-frequency studies of whakapapa (Anderson et. al. 2015:56). People rapidly explored and settled the new country shortly after their arrival. Early radiocarbon dates in the wider area include thirteenth century dates from samples recovered during earthworks for the Mackays to Peka Peka expressway at Ngarara (Brooks Jacomb and Walter 2016:117-120). This suggests that this area, like many parts of New Zealand, was explored shortly after the first people arrived.

As with many other parts of New Zealand, the earliest settlements on the Kāpiti Coast are likely to have been at the stream mouths. However, the dynamic nature of stream mouths in sand dunes, combined with coastal erosion processes, may mean that few such sites survive archaeologically. The presence of moa bone, which is often associated with earlier sites has been reported in sites at Raumati and Paekākāriki (Beckett 1957; McFadgen 1997).

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Kāpiti area was settled by the Muaūpoko and Ngāti Apa people, who occupied much of the area between the Horowhenua and Porirua. These people along with the closely related to the Rangitāne of the Manawatū, and the Ngāti Ira and Ngāi Tara who settled around Wellington harbour. These groups shared a common ancestry in the people who arrived on the Kurahaupo canoe which landed at Hawke's Bay. Many of the names of earlier origin in the Kāpiti District, including Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki, are said to have been bestowed by their common ancestor Hau, who travelled through the area in search of his wife, Wairaka (Davidson 1988:32; Reed 1982:81).

MIGRATION

From 1822, the Kāpiti District was settled by groups of Taranaki and Waikato origin. Having first seen the Kāpiti area while part of an earlier expedition in 1819-20, and facing mounting pressure to leave Kawhia, Te Rauparaha determined to settle there (Ballara 2003:303).

Interactions between the migrant groups and resident Ngāti Apa and Muaūpoko were initially peaceful. However, a failed attempt to assassinate Te Rauparaha near Lake Papaitonga led to war between Muaūpoko and Ngāti Toa. One of the Muaūpoko pā captured early on in the conflict was Te Uruhi, and it was subsequently occupied by Te Rangihaeata and his immediate followers (Carkeek 1967:29, 201). The capture of Kāpiti Island by a Ngāti Toa force led by Te Pēhi Kupe occurred in 1822 (Collins 2010:66). After this, Te Rangihaeata relocated his people there from Te Uruhi, as it afforded greater security than the mainland location. The decisive engagement occurred in 1824 at Waiorua on Kāpiti Island. A large force of Muaūpoko, Ngāti Apa and Rangitāne gathered to attack Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Koata and a small number of Te Āti Awa, who successfully repelled the attack (Collins 2010:68-71).

The subsequent migration of Ngāti Toa's allies to the Kāpiti area followed soon after their victory at Waiorua. The Niho Puta heke of Taranaki iwi including Te Āti Awa, Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga arrived in 1824-25 (Collins 2010:71), and a large contingent of the Puketapu hapu arrived as part of the Whirinui heke (Carkeek 1967:53). One of the largest migrations of Te Āti Awa to the Kāpiti was known as Tama te Uaua, and occurred in the aftermath of the fighting at Pukerangiora in 1833. After their arrival land at Uruhi was allocated to the Puketapu hapu of Te Āti Awa (Carkeek 1967:200-201).

KUITITANGA 1839

The Puketapu chief, Te Manutoheroa and Te Uruhi featured prominently in the aftermath of the battle of Kuititanga, which was fought between Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Raukawa in October 1839. Ngāti Raukawa had attacked Te Āti Awa at Waimea pā under the cover of darkness, and inflicted heavy casualties. Te Āti Awa defenders withdrew to Arapawaiti pā on the south side of the Waikanae River where they were joined by reinforcements from Kenakena pā, and eventually from Te Uruhi, Whareroa and Tipapa further south. The tide of the battle turned and the Ngāti Raukawa forces were pursued back along the beach and through the dunes to as far north as Kukutauaki (Carkeek 1967:87-89; Smith 1910:556-557). Fifty-five Ngāti Raukawa captives were taken back to Kenakena and Te Uruhi pā, where they were put to death by Te Manutoheroa and buried in a mass grave.

The aftermath of Kuititanga was described by Charles Heaphy and Dieffenbach of the New Zealand Company ship *Tory*. A boat from the *Tory* landed at Te Uruhi where they witnessed a tangi before walking to Kenakena (Macmorran 1977:43).

EUROPEAN ARRIVAL

The earliest Europeans to settle on the mainland at Paraparaumu were whalers and traders. There were two shore whaling stations at Te Uruhi located either side of the Tikotu stream mouth (Carkeek 1967:69; Prickett 2002:98). The southern station was run by William Jenkins, and as with other shore whaling stations of that era the land they occupied remained Māori owned.

William Jenkins (1814-1902) was one of the earliest European settlers at Te Uruhi. He arrived in the Kāpiti area in 1834 and was one of the whalers at shore stations at Te Kahu o Te Rangi and Waiorua, both on Kāpiti Island (Maclean 1999:139). He married Paeroke of Puketapu in 1840 and established an accommodation house at Te Uruhi. According to historian Olive Baldwin, the Jenkins' accommodation house was located in the area which was later set aside as Bluegum Park (Baldwin 1993:12). Paeroke died in childbirth in 1853, and a few years later in 1857 Jenkins remarried and relocated to Porirua. The land and dwellings occupied by William and Paeroke was reclaimed by Puketapu.



Figure 4: William Jenkins accommodation house

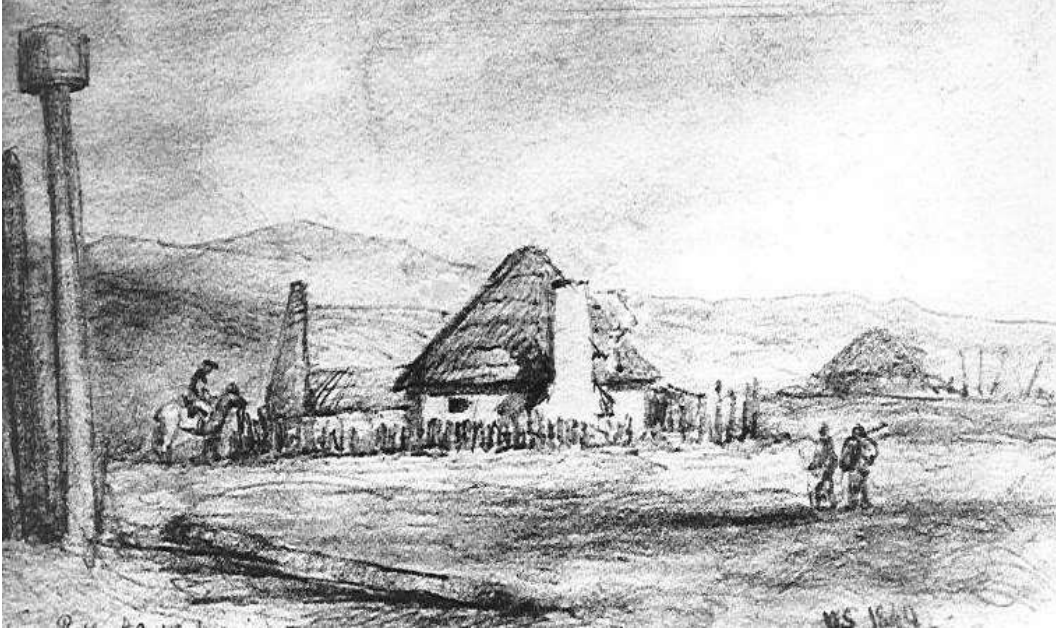


Figure 5: William Jenkins accommodation house at Te Uruhi 1849.¹



Figure 6: SO 11036 (dated 1872) overlaid on modern aerial photography. Shows Te Uruhi and original course of Tikotu stream. Project area in red.

¹ Accommodation House, Te Uruhi, Waikanae, 1849. A black and white photograph of a sketch by William Swainson of the bush-licence accommodation house which was run by William Jenkins. Horowhenua Historical Society image. http://horowhenua.kete.net.nz/en/site/images/5037-accommodation-house-te-uruhi-waikanae-1849?view_size=large accessed 12.01.2017

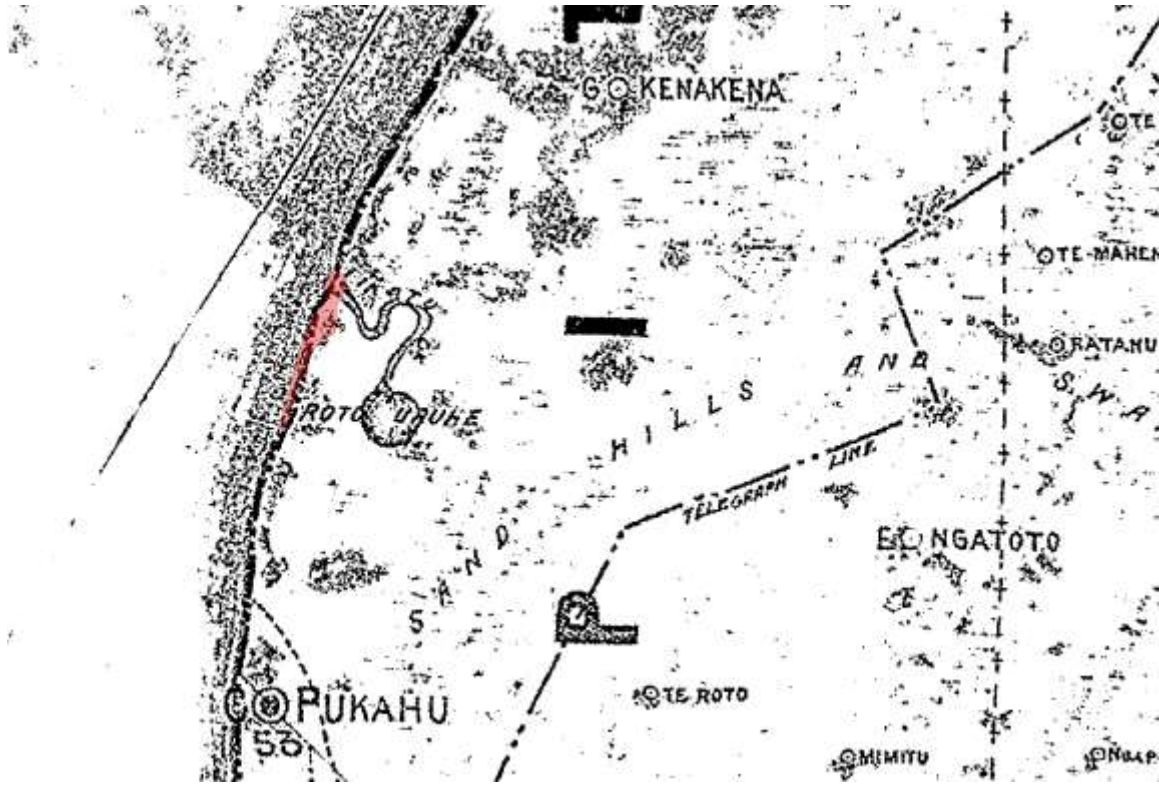


Figure 7: SO 12296 (dated 1884). Shows Te Uruhi lake and Tikotu stream. Project area in red.

Early surveyor's plans show a number of geographical features in the vicinity of Te Uruhi including the original course of the Tikotu Stream and the (now dried up) Lake Roto Uruhe [sic] (Figures 6 and 7).

NATIVE LAND COURT

Between 1873 and 1887 the ownership of the land comprising what would become known as the Ngarara Block was considered by the Native Land Court. The Ngarara Block included most of the land between Peka Peka and Raumati, extending inland as far as Mount Hector. By 1887 had been further divided into several smaller blocks, including the Ngarara West B Block of 1584 acres which was eventually granted to the Puketapu hapu.



Figure 8: ML 504 showing the project area in relation to the larger Ngarara Block in 1881.



Figure 9: Detail of above plan showing project area, Tikotu Stream and lake.

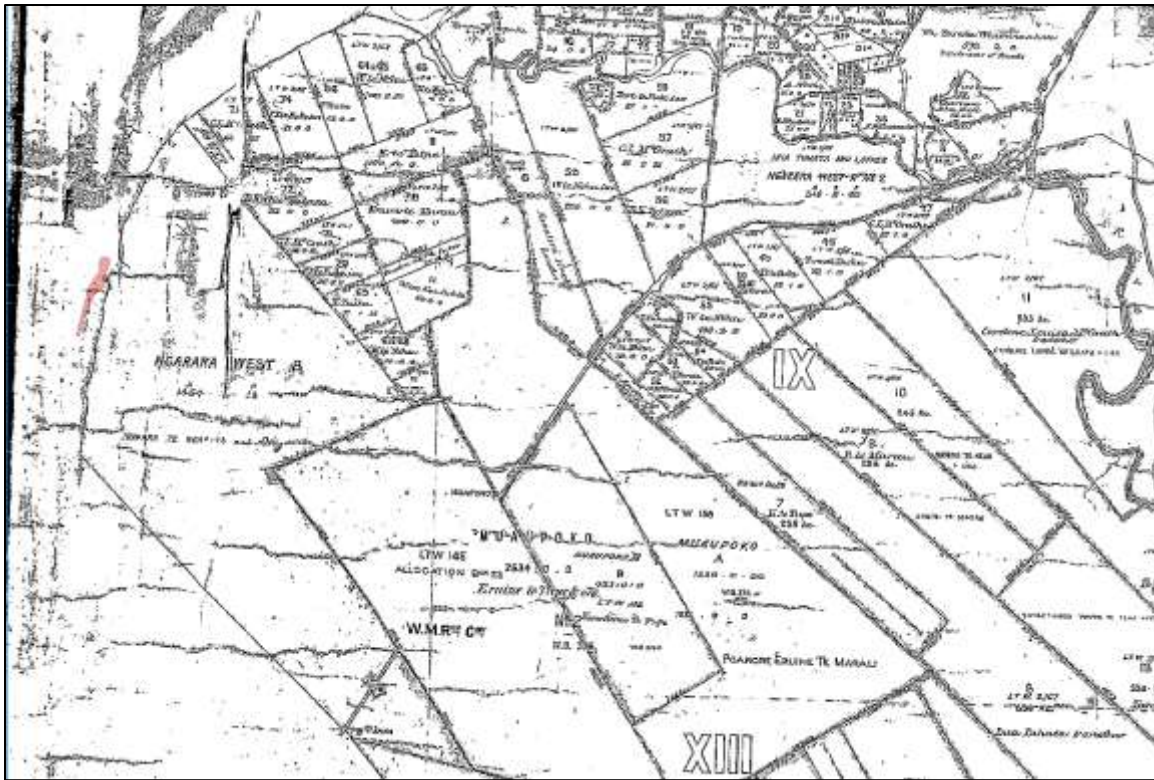


Figure 10: SO 10187. Shows project area as part of Ngarara West B. According to this plan the shoreline has prograded approximately 150-175 metres at the Tikotu Stream mouth. Should be considered indicative only.

MACLEAN BROTHERS

Malcolm (1860-1954) and Robert (1864-1926) Maclean were Scottish emigrants who had first arrived in New Zealand in 1887 (Dobson 1999:63). In 1896, they acquired a farming lease for several blocks of land on Kāpiti Island. When the island was acquired by the government under the *Kāpiti Island Reserve Act* in 1897, the Maclean brothers stayed on as caretakers for a few more years, and then relocated to the mainland with their respective families in 1902 and 1905 (Dobson 1999:67-69, 92). The land they acquired was a block predominantly between Mazengarb and Kāpiti Roads, west of Arawhata Road, extending to the coast between Avion Terrace in the south, to a point adjacent to the northern end of Martin Road (Dobson 1999:61). Prior to 1902, the land was owned and farmed by Frederick Cordukes (-1929) (Dobson 1999:92). The Maclean homestead was located to the north of what is now Kāpiti Road, at the eastern end of the airport, but both the Macleans and their neighbours the Howells had small baches at Paraparaumu Beach (Figures 12-14).

The Maclean brothers subdivided their land in stages between 1920 and 1929, forming the township of Paraparaumu Beach in the process. The land subdivided in 1920 included three acres of reserve land on the western end of Howell Road that would form the basis of Maclean Park. At around this time the mouth of the Tikotu Stream was diverted for the road (Macmorran 1977:43). Since the 1950s there have been numerous additions and alterations to the park. A surf club building was constructed just south of the Duck Pond sometime between 1953 and 1956, and a model train circuit was added in this area between 1958 and 1965 (Figures 20 and 21). Between 1965 and 1969 a number of other buildings occupied the foreshore towards the southern end of the park (Figures 21-22).



Figure 11: Macleans whare at Paraparaumu Beach (1914).²

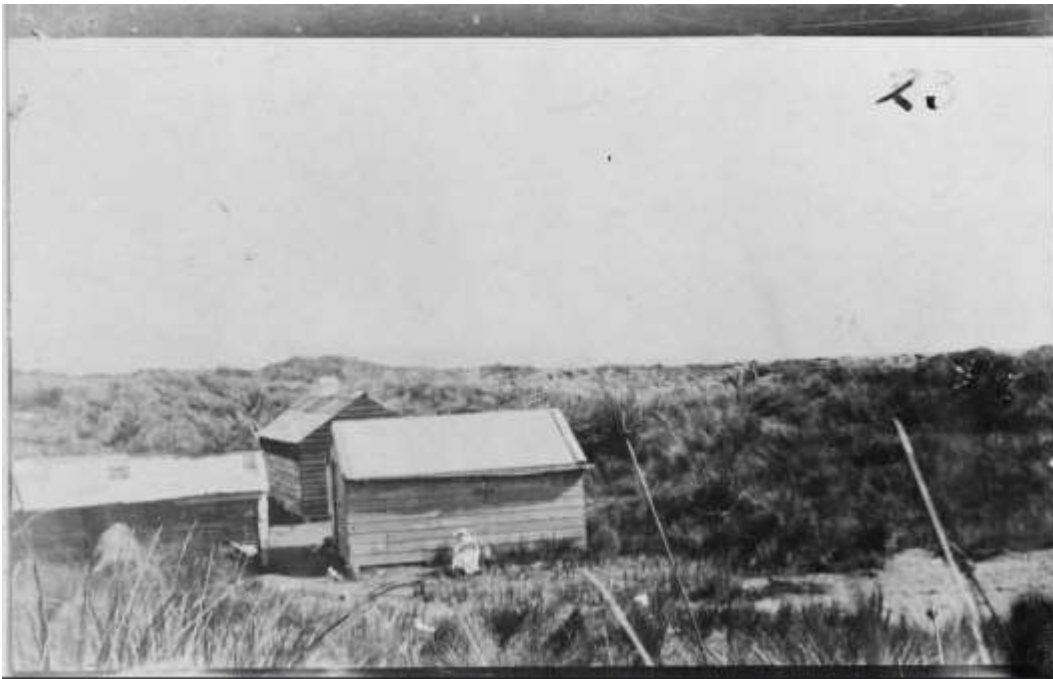


Figure 12: William Howell's whare, Paraparaumu Beach.³

² McLean's whare, at Paraparaumu Beach. Daley, J M: Photographs of Paraparaumu and Plimmerton. Ref: 1/2-071041-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23158525> accessed 12.01.2017

³ House of W J Howell, first building on Paraparaumu beach. Daley, J M: Photographs of Paraparaumu and Plimmerton. Ref: 1/2-071039-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23061227> accessed 12.01.2017



Figure 13: Vaughan family at Macleans whare.⁴



Figure 14: Aerial photography flown in 1942-43. Note meandering sections of Tikotu stream visible prior to draining, and old pā R26/263 (as described by Beckett) is clearly visible.

⁴ Vaughan family camping at Paraparaumu beach. Daley, J M: Photographs of Paraparaumu and Plimmerton. Ref: 1/2-071043-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22786763> accessed 12.01.2017



Figure 15: Detail of Whites Aviation photo showing Macleans Park (flown May 1953),⁵



Figure 16 Detail of Whites Aviation photo showing skating rink in Macleans Park (flown October 1956). Shows the area prior to the creation of the Duck pond⁶

⁵ Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Coast District, showing beach. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-33036-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23505947> accessed 12.01.2017

⁶ Aerial view of Paraparaumu, including beach, skating rink at Maclean Park, Airport and Marine Parade. Evening post (Newspaper. 1865-2002): Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post newspaper. Ref: EP/1956/2605-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22540715> accessed 12.01.2017



Figure 17: Detail of Whites Aviation photo showing Macleans Park area. Knights Avenue has been created and buildings are starting to appear on the pa – in left of frame (flown August 1958).⁷



Figure 18: Whites Aviation photo showing Maclean Park in 1965.⁸

⁷ Paraparaumu Beach, Kāpiti Coast District. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-47305-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/30631774> accessed 12.01.2017

⁸ Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Coast. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-65273-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23211059>



Figure 19: Whites Aviation photo showing Maclean Park March 1969.⁹



Figure 20: Evening Post photo showing Maclean Park in 1972.¹⁰

⁹ Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Coast District. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-68445-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22863878>

¹⁰ Aerial view of Paraparaumu. Evening post (Newspaper. 1865-2002): Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post newspaper. Ref: 1/4-020515-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23023056>

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

There has been comparatively little recent archaeological work done around Paraparaumu Beach.

Peter Beckett, recalling his observations from 1914-1922, described midden sites along the inner side of the foredunes (Beckett 1957:358). He considered them to be temporary sites associated with food gathering on account of the limited range of shell fish species present and conspicuous lack of other artefacts. He also recorded nine pa sites in the Paraparaumu area between Whareroa stream and Waikanae River, including one which he named the old Te Uruhi pā site on the southern boundary of the Paraparaumu Beach golf course. His account also included notes on a whare which he excavated during the course of building on his section at the corner of Maclean and Seaview Roads 1922 (Figure 23).

Another site on the opposite side of Maclean Street was uncovered by earthworks in 1962. This site included the human remains of at least five individuals, one of which was laid on a board of dressed timber. This site was investigated by Leslie Adkin, and recorded in his ethnological records (Notebook No.58, Figure 24), and a record was submitted to the Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme by Colin Smart in 1965. These finds are likely to have been component parts of the larger settlement of Uruhi which is said to have been bounded by the Tikotu stream and the lake Roto Uruhi, which was located in the vicinity of the Kāpiti Road and Maclean Street intersection.

A number of places were identified by Carkeek during research for his book on the Kāpiti Coast, although while he identifies Te Uruhi settlement and what he calls the 'old pa' the area around Paraparaumu Beach contains comparatively few other place names (Carkeek 1967, Figure 25).

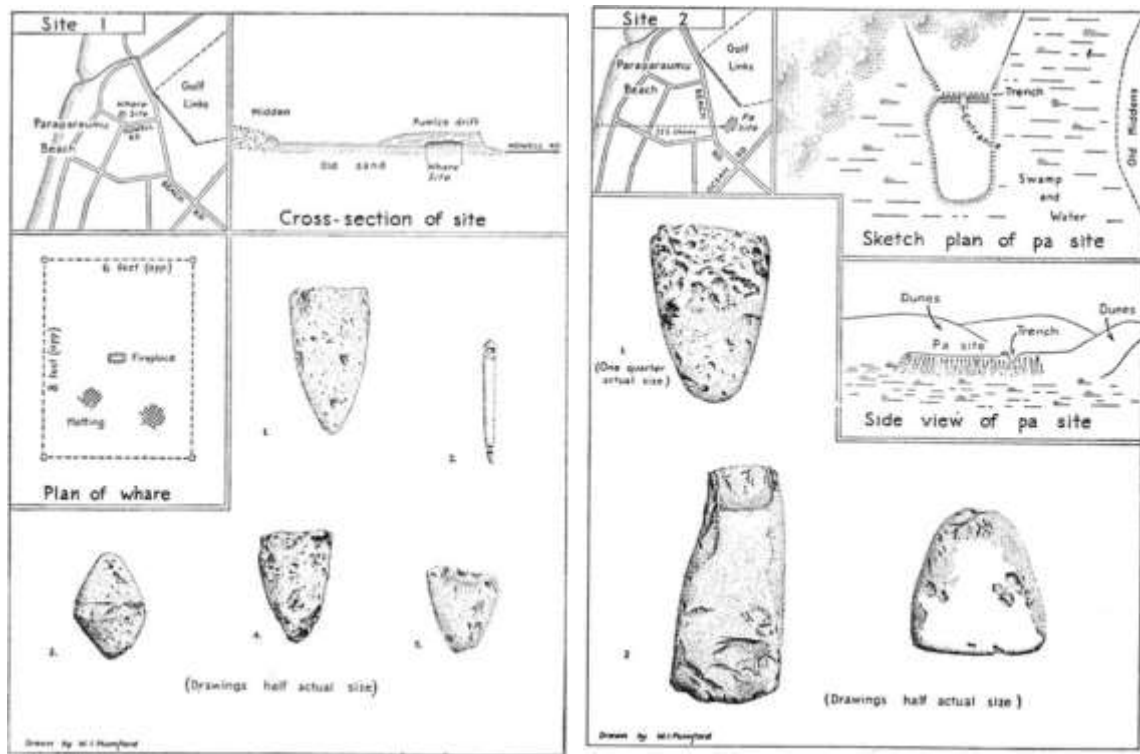


Figure 21: Win Mumford's illustrations of the sites described by Peter Beckett in the vicinity of Paraparaumu Beach.

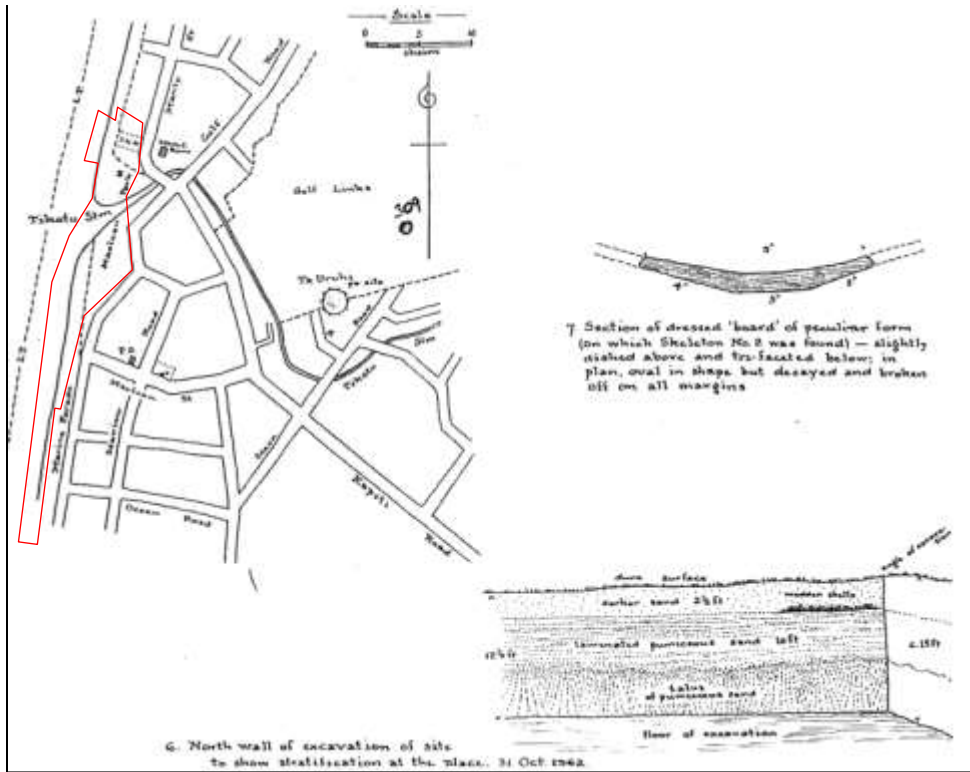


Figure 22: Adkins field notebook (*Ethnological Notebook No.58*) showing location of Te Urubi pa, and position of koiwi site. Macleans Park in red

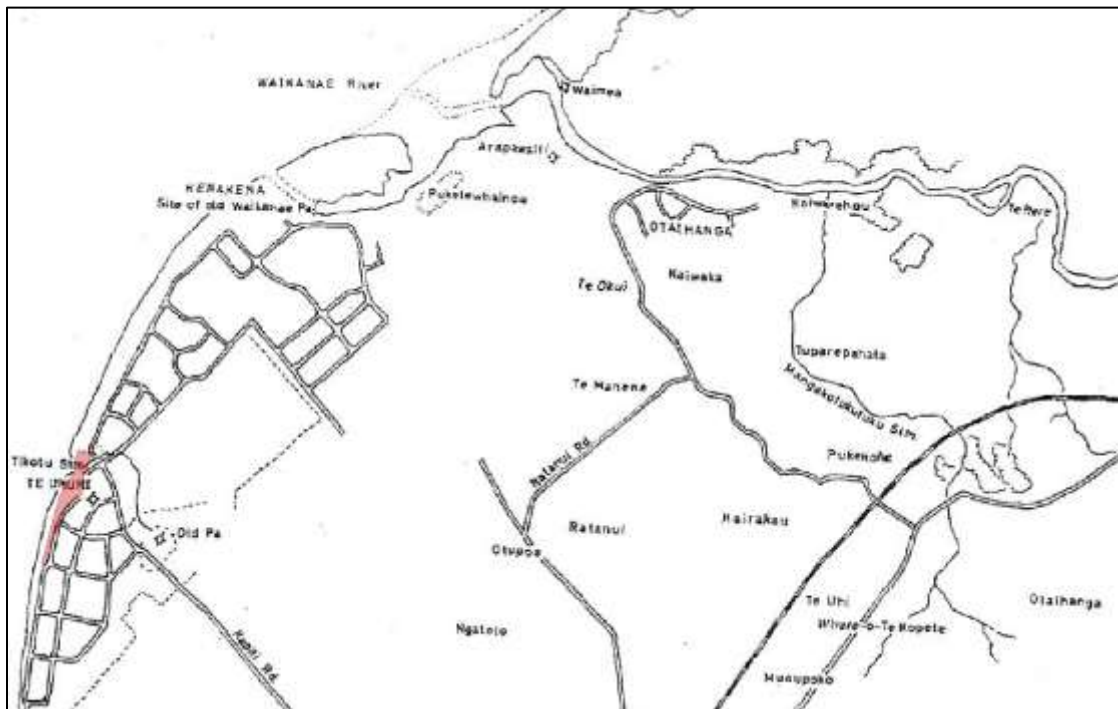


Figure 23: Detail of Carkeek's map V of the area showing Maori place names including Te Urubi settlement and pa. Project area overlaid in red.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES AND LISTED PLACES

Although historic research indicates the potential for many more, at present there are only four recorded archaeological sites within a kilometre of the project area (Figure 26). Sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme and listed in the District Plan in close proximity to the project area are listed in the tables below:

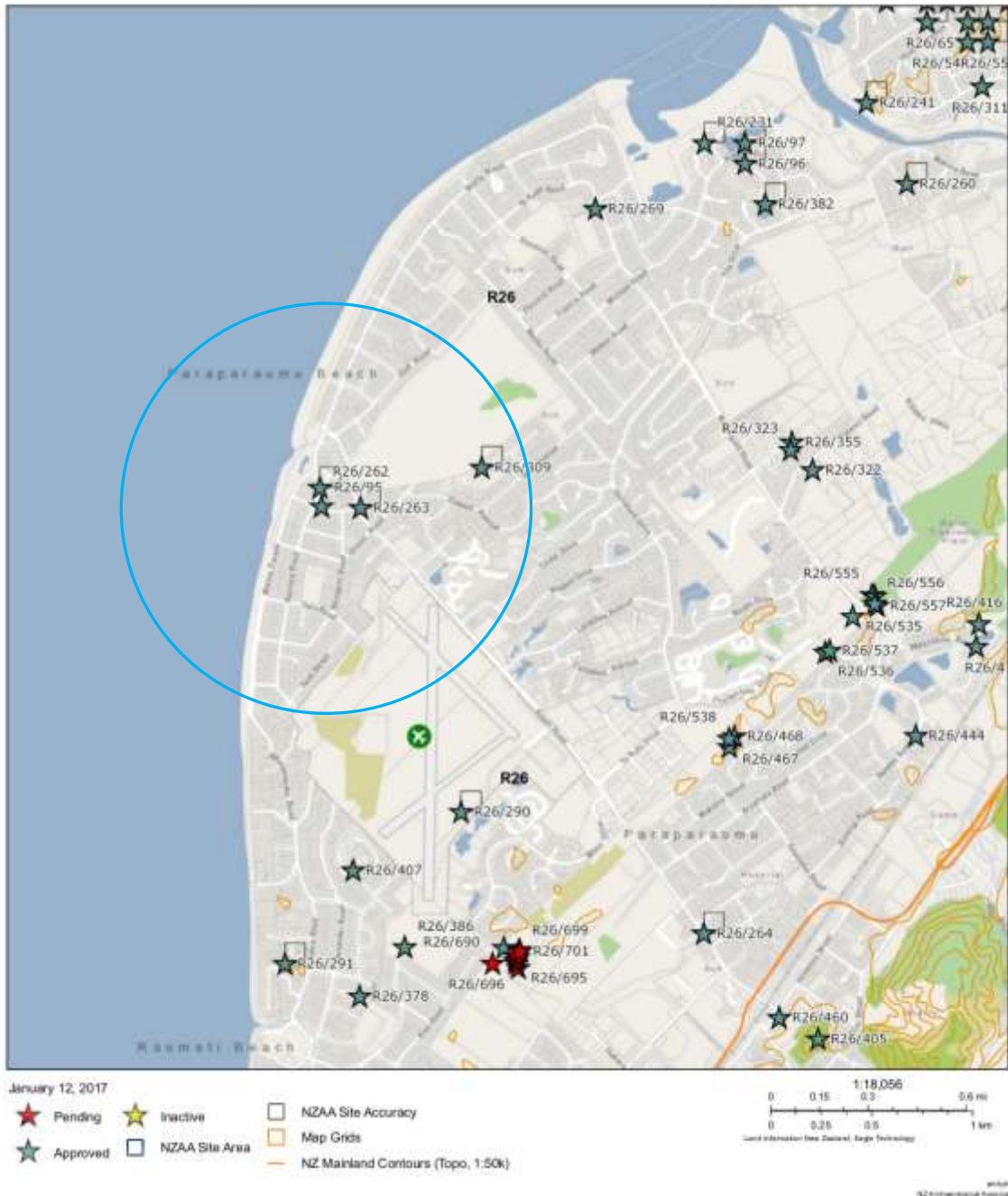


Figure 24: Archsite map generated 12 January 2017 showing locations of recorded archaeological sites in immediate vicinity of the project area. Blue circle indicates one kilometre radius from the centre of the project area.

Table 1: Recorded archaeological sites within one kilometre of the project area (as of January 2017)

NZAA	Site type	Location	Recorded by
R26/95	Koiwi / Midden	46 Maclean Street	Smart, 1965
R26/262	Whare / Midden	9 Howell Street	Walton, 1994
R26/263	Pā – Te Uruhi	63-73 Ocean Road	Walton, 1994
R26/309	Midden	Paraparaumu Beach Golf course	Forbes, 2001

It is important to note here that the absence of recorded sites in the immediate area reflects the lack of recording rather than the absence of archaeological deposits. The 2007 New Zealand Archaeological Association upgrade report for the Kāpiti Coast District makes specific mention of this:

“The archaeological sites in the SRS in the Kāpiti Coast District have been identified from archaeological fieldwork, historical and local information since the inception of the SRS in 1957. Archaeological survey of the Kāpiti Coast District is not comprehensive and many sites have been recorded as a result of informal observations, rather than systematic survey programmes. The recorded archaeological sites in the SRS should not be considered a complete or representative list of all archaeological sites within the district.” (Greig and Molloy 2007:7).

An archaeological predictive model prepared for the Kāpiti Coast District Council in 2012 showed that the environmental factor with the strongest correlation to archaeological sites was proximity to the coast (Dodd 2012:13). Proximity to water courses did not have a strong correlation, and a likely reason for this is the mobile nature of rivers and streams in the dune environment may have resulted in water courses eroding into or migrating away from archaeological deposits over time. Overall, the predictive model showed the extended area around Macleans Park as having a high propensity for unrecorded archaeological sites.

A search of the New Zealand Heritage List shows the nearest places to Maclean Park are Arapawaiti (Ferry Inn) No. 4967, and the Paraparaumu Airport Control Tower No. 7532. Both these places are over one kilometre away from Macleans Park.

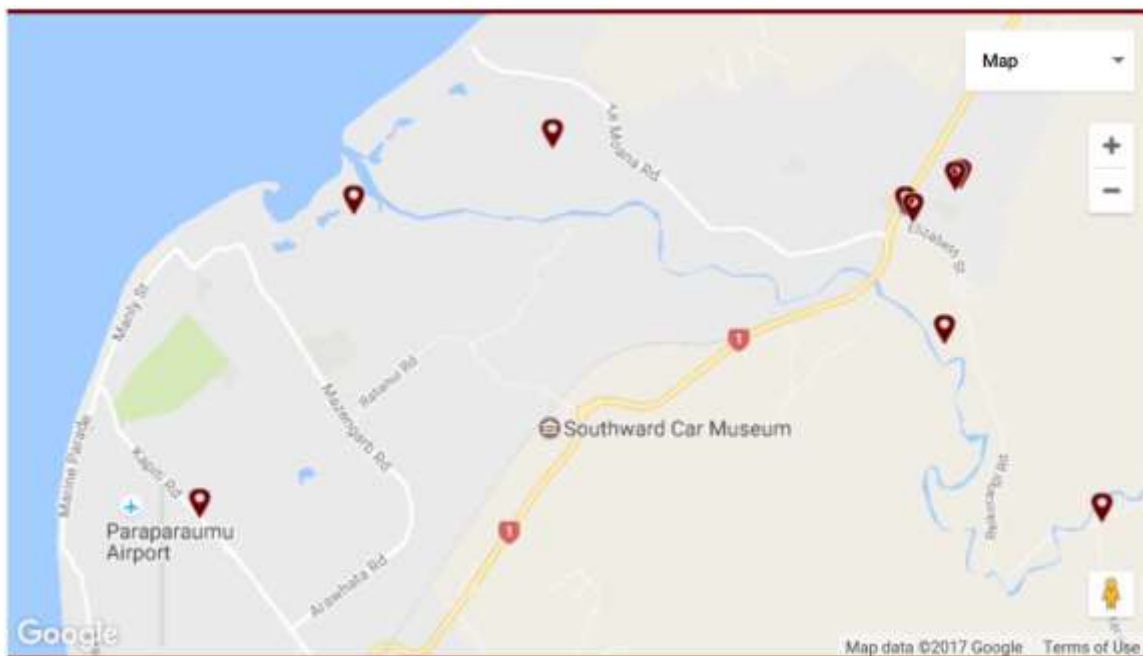


Figure 25: Screen grab dated 13.01.2017 showing New Zealand Heritage List entries in proximity to the project area

The Kāpiti Coast District Plan also has Heritage Schedules which lists buildings, sites of cultural significance, archaeological sites and notable trees. There are no scheduled heritage buildings or scheduled sites of cultural significance in immediate vicinity of Macleans Park. The nearest scheduled features are notable trees at McKay Street, Seaview Road and Bluegum Road (Figure 27). The nearest scheduled heritage building is the Paraparaumu Airport Control Tower (B99).

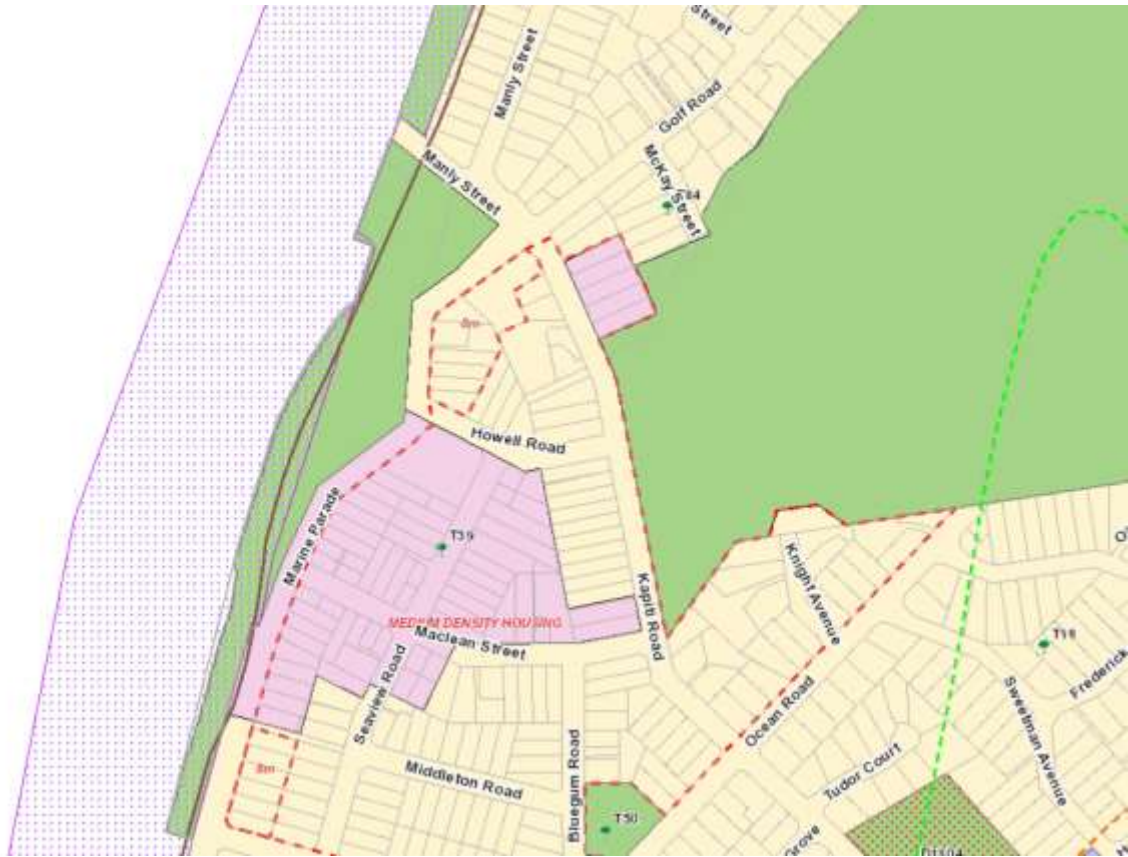


Figure 26: Detail of Kāpiti Coast District Plan GIS map showing scheduled heritage places in proximity to the project area

ASSESSMENT

The project area was briefly inspected by the author on 25 January 2017. There were no visible archaeological features at the time of visit. A few fragments of shell and animal bone were visible in sand blow outs, but this is not considered unusual given the proximity to the beach. Potential for archaeological deposits associated with Te Uruhi and the shore whaling stations is based principally on the historical background.

TE URUHI

There are two recorded archaeological sites that fall within the wider area referred to as the Māori settlement of Te Uruhi. The site of the swamp pa recorded by Beckett (R26/263) can be seen on the 1940s aerials and is located approximately 375 metres from Macleans Park, in the vicinity of Knights Avenue. The Archite record coordinates for this site have been updated on the basis of research carried out for this assessment.

The other recorded sites which can be considered component parts of the Te Uruhi settlement includes the whare excavated by Beckett on the corner of Howell and Seaview Roads (R26/262), and the burials and shell midden excavated on the corner of Maclean Street and Seaview Road (R26/95). The settlement is generally considered to have occupied the area bounded by the Tikotu stream and the lake Roto Uruhi, which was located in the vicinity of the Kāpiti Road and Maclean Street intersection. Peripheral remains of Te Uruhi might be present within the boundaries of Maclean Park, but it is not clear to what extent. Further burials maybe present in the low dunes that form part of the park. Jenkins accommodation house in the vicinity of Bluegum Road can also be considered part of the Te Uruhi settlement.

SHORE WHALING

On the basis of Carkeek's description, Prickett estimated coordinates two shore whaling stations. These both fall within Maclean Park, but he goes on note that neither station was included in the *New Zealand Spectator and Cooks Strait Guardian* statistics for 1844-47, so they are likely to have been short-lived enterprises. The southern station is said to have been run by William Jenkins so the duration of the station would be at most 1840-43. There is otherwise very limited information available. Archaeological remains of shore whaling stations can include structural remains as well as refuse in discrete deposits or in cultural layers such as buried living/working surfaces.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Macleans Park has been subject to considerable modification over time, including landscaping and the construction of several buildings and recreational structures. The extent to which these activities have modified archaeological deposits is unknown. Geo-referencing of nineteenth century survey plans also suggests the shore line in the Tikotu stream mouth has accreted over time, so parts of the park where dunes are now may have previously been below the low tide mark.

There is still potential for archaeological deposits associated with Te Uruhi, and with the shore whaling industry to be present. It is likely that there are areas of unexcavated land still remain within the park, and given past finds, the possibility of encountering further burials or human remains cannot be discounted. Shore whaling activities were by their nature focused on the beach, so it is possible that evidence of this in the form of artefacts or cultural layers survives buried in the dune area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following statements of significance have been prepared separately for each of the recorded sites, and tentatively for unrecorded sites. Archaeological significance has been assessed according to accepted guidelines (Gumbley 1995, Walton 1999; NZHPT 2006, NZHPT 2013).

Site	Value	Assessment
Te Uruhi	Condition	Heavily impacted by the development of Paraparaumu Beach township from the 1920s. However, the settlement covered a large area, so it is probable that discrete deposits of archaeological material survive.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Unless they are located in reserve land, it is rare for archaeological remains associated with places such as Te Uruhi to be well preserved due to the pressures of twentieth century development
	Contextual Value	Te Uruhi was a former Muaūpoko settlement that was captured and occupied first by Ngāti Toa, and later by Puketapu. Its historical context is linked with the intertribal wars of the 1820s and 1830s.
	Information Potential	The limited archaeological investigation of sites associated with Te Uruhi have revealed considerable information that has not been available from other historical sources. Further archaeological finds that can be directly associated with the settlement can be expected to increase overall knowledge about the settlement.
	Amenity Value	As a public reserve, there is good opportunity to interpret local history and disseminate information about archaeological heritage. This could be done through a variety of methods including signage, cultural activities and appropriate landscape design.
	Cultural Associations	Māori

Site	Value	Assessment
Shore whaling	Condition	Largely unknown – no above ground evidence of these sites is known to exist.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	While a number of shore whaling sites are known on Kāpiti Island, mainland stations are comparatively rare.
	Contextual Value	The shore whaling stations at Te Uruhi belonged to a larger number of whaling sites in the Cook Strait area which included several around Kāpiti Island, Porirua and the Marlborough Sounds.
	Information Potential	Archaeological remains associated with shore whaling stations can provide valuable information about the early contact period between European and Māori. Many shore whalers were not literate and as a result historical records relating to their day-to-day activities are often limited, which enhances the importance of archaeological evidence.
	Amenity Value	As a public reserve, there is good opportunity to interpret local history and disseminate information about archaeological

		heritage. This could be done through a variety of methods including signage, cultural activities and appropriate landscape design.
	Cultural Associations	Contact period European

CONCLUSION

Paraparaumu Beach was the location of an important Maori settlement known as Te Uruhi. After its capture from Muaūpoko, in 1822, it was briefly occupied by a number of Ngāti Toa under the leadership of Te Rangihaeata. Once the island stronghold of Kāpiti Island was taken, Te Rangihaeata relocated there, and the settlement was allocated to the Puketapu hapu of Te Āti Awa.

Archaeological finds associated with Te Uruhi were encountered on a number of sections during the development of Paraparaumu Beach in the 1920s and it is possible that further subsurface remains may be present in the Park. Macleans Park has also been identified as the location of two shore whaling stations in the 1830-40s.

Macleans Park has been subject to considerable modifications over time, and it is likely that these have had an impact on archaeological preservation. Given the historical significance of the area a precautionary approach recommended, and general recommendations have been made for activities that are likely to be undertaken within the Park.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- That an archaeological discovery protocol be developed for use during planting in the dunes
- Landscaping, removal of hard surfaces or construction of new structures requiring earthworks be assessed for archaeological effects on a case-by-case basis
- It may be suitable for earthwork affecting a total area less than 20m², to be carried out using an archaeological discovery protocol. For additional confidence, the locations of such works could be spade tested by an appropriately qualified archaeologist to confirm absence of archaeological remains in advance of works.
- A copy of this report be supplied to the Heritage New Zealand Regional Archaeologist, and their opinion sought as to the appropriateness of the above recommendations
- A copy of this report be made available to the Heritage New Zealand digital archaeological reports library.

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LAND PLANS

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SO 10187 (1880); SO 11036 (1872); SO 12296 (1884);

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McLean's whare, at Paraparaumu Beach. Daley, J M: Photographs of Paraparaumu and Plimmerton (Alexander Turnbull Library 1/2-071041-F)

House of W J Howell, first building on Paraparaumu beach. Daley, J M: Photographs of Paraparaumu and Plimmerton (Alexander Turnbull Library 1/2-071039-F)

Vaughan family camping at Paraparaumu beach. Daley, J M: Photographs of Paraparaumu and Plimmerton (Alexander Turnbull Library 1/2-071043-F)

Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Coast District, showing beach. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-33036-F.

Aerial view of Paraparaumu, including beach, skating rink at Maclean Park, Airport and Marine Parade. Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post newspaper (Alexander Turnbull Library EP/1956/2605-F)

Paraparaumu Beach, Kāpiti Coast District. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs (Alexander Turnbull Library WA-41096-F)

Paraparaumu Beach, Kāpiti Coast District. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs (Alexander Turnbull Library WA-47305-F)

Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Coast. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs (Alexander Turnbull Library WA-65273-F)

Paraparaumu, Kāpiti Coast District. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs (Alexander Turnbull Library WA-68445-F)

Aerial view of Paraparaumu. Evening post (Newspaper. 1865-2002): Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post newspaper (Alexander Turnbull Library 1/4-020515-F)

ARCHIVAL IMAGES

Accommodation House, Te Urubi, Waikanae, 1849. A black and white photograph of a sketch by William Swainson of the bush-licence accommodation house which was run by William Jenkins. Horowhenua Historical Society image.

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