

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

## HAVELOCK NORTH RESERVES: HAVELOCK NORTH

PREPARED FOR HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL



View from Tainui Reserve towards Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna

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## INTRODUCTION

### PURPOSE OF REPORT

Archaeology Hawke's Bay Limited (AHB) has been commissioned by the Hastings District Council (HDC) to provide an Archaeological Report to advise the upcoming Havelock North Reserves Management Plan review. The Reserves considered herein are the Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui Reserves, Havelock North; collectively identified as 'Havelock Reserves'. This document is intended to provide sufficient archaeological and historic background to the area that its significance can be appropriately managed both in terms of recorded archaeology and any potential unrecorded archaeology that may be present within the Havelock Reserve boundaries. Whilst cultural considerations are beyond the remit of the author, consultation with mana whenua has been integral to better understanding the archaeological potential of this currently under-recorded area of the Havelock North hills environs. Unfortunately, due to timing this aspect has not been as fully developed as had been anticipated. However, collaboration and consultation with Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga and reporting partners has been undertaken, and a separate report has been prepared by mana whenua for inclusion in the wider management plan review process. The briefing paper from that report has been provided for consideration with respect to potential unrecorded archaeological risk areas

It is appropriate to acknowledge from the outset the generosity of fellow contributors Te Manaaki Taiao, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga and Richie Hill (Paper Street Tree Company) for making available draft versions of their reports for consideration of their expert input. Further, Dr Anthony Cole's review of the oral narrative and background sections and associated aspects of this report was greatly appreciated.

### SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

This document considers the areas identified as the Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui Reserves; Havelock North, Hawke's Bay. The scope of work originally had five primary components:

- 1/ identify currently or newly recorded archaeological sites in the area, accurately locate them using GPS technology including surface plan of individual features where appropriate, and the Site Record Numbers as allocated in ArchSite;

2/ identify areas of potential archaeological risk that have no current surface expression via desktop research and tangata whenua consultation;

3/ identify past, current and future damage or threats to the archaeological resource within Tainui Reserve;

4/ provide guidance and recommendations for the long term management of the Tainui Reserve as relates to the archaeological record;

5/ identify which sites may need to be classified as 'confidential' for District Plan purposes.

## **LOCATION AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

### **TAINUI RESERVE**

Physical address: Tainui Drive, Havelock North, 4130

Legal Description: SEC 2 SO 314654 LOT 35 DP 26487 LOTS 33 34 DP 28692 BLK IV TE MATA SD PLANTATION RES TAINUI HERITAGE WALK

### **TANNER RESERVE**

Physical address: Joll Road, Havelock North, 4130

Legal Description: LOT 38 DP 14421 RECREATION RESERVE

### **TAUROA RESERVE**

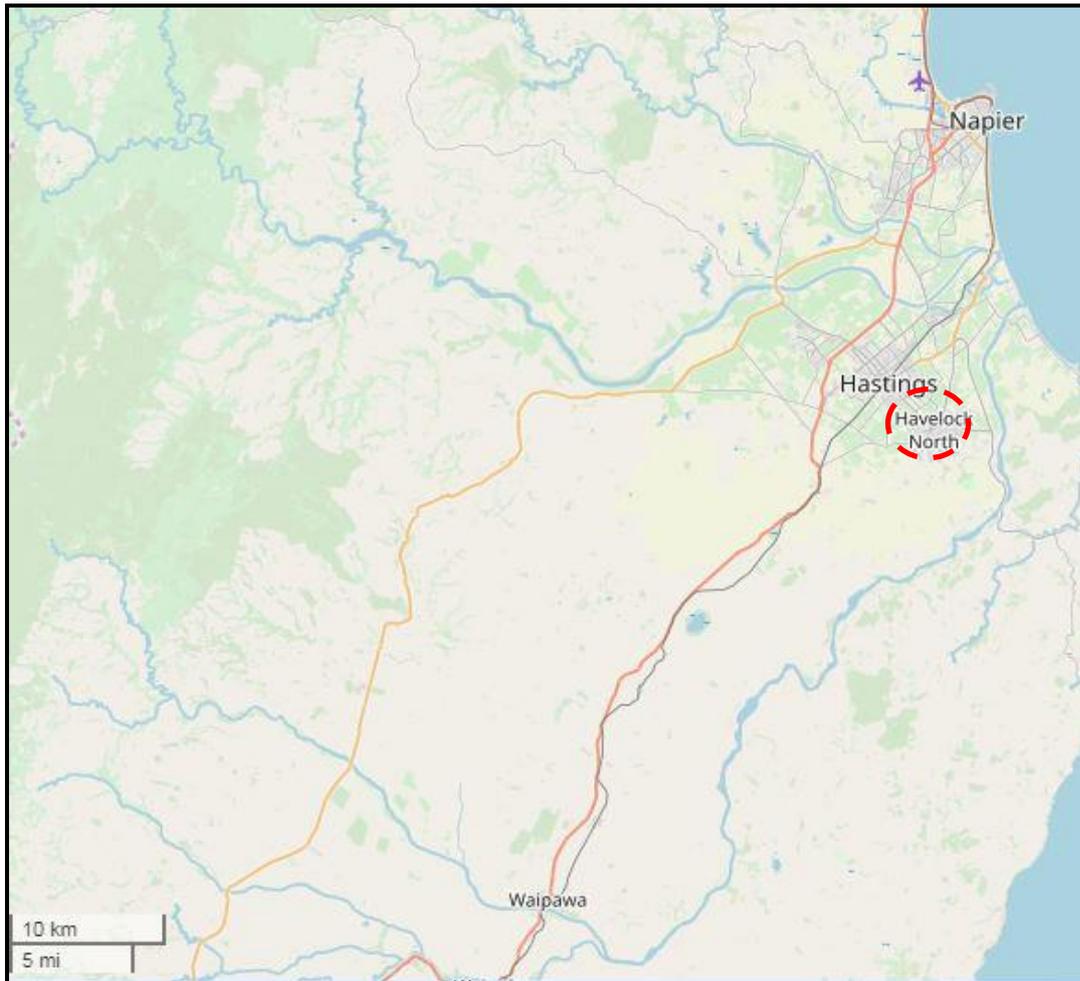
Physical address: 43 Tauroa Road, Havelock North, 4130

Legal Description: LOT 79 DP11532

### **HIKANUI RESERVE**

Physical address: 45 Hikanui Drive, Havelock North, 4130

Legal Description: LOT 27 Deposited Plan 26487



**Figure 1 Indicative area of the Havelock Reserves within wider regional context (Source: OpenStreetMap<sup>1</sup>).**

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.openstreetmap.org/export#map=10/-39.7067/176.8133>

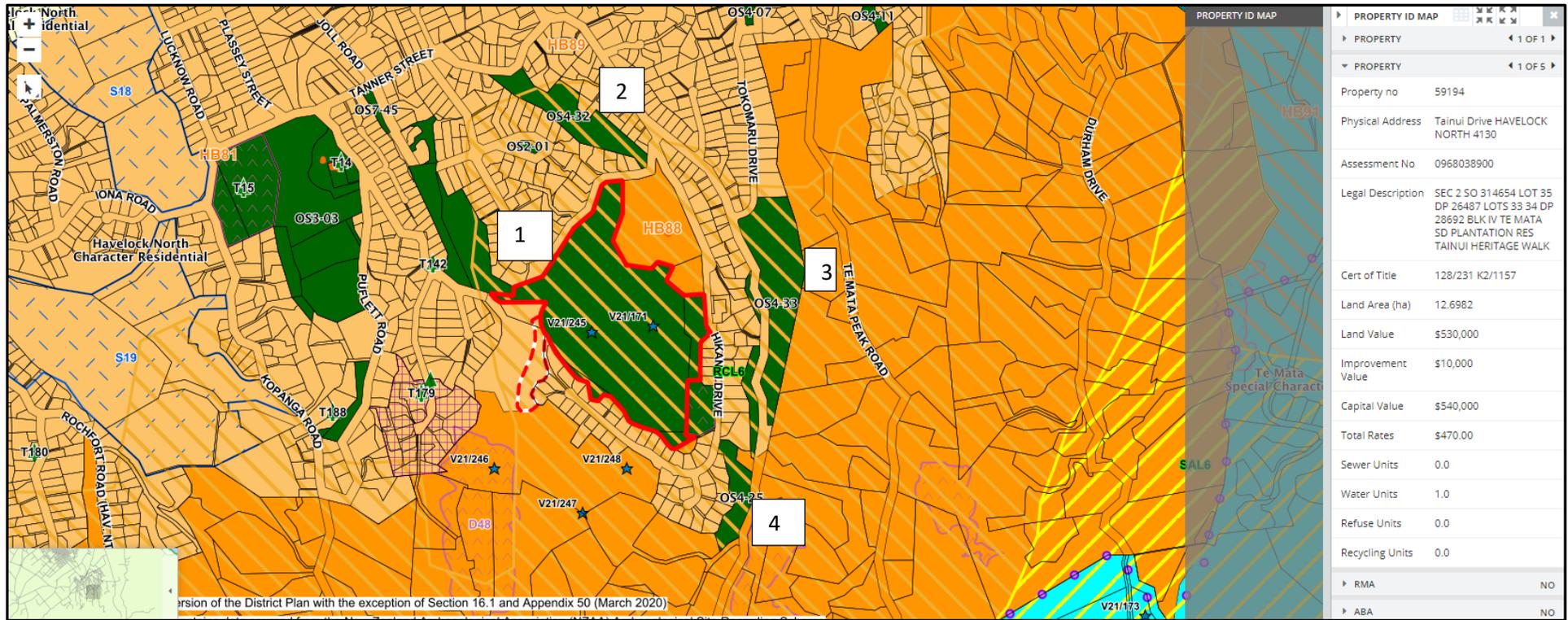


Figure 2 'Havelock Reserves' as identified in Hastings District Plan: 1 = Tainui, 2 = Tanner; 3 = Tauroa; 4 = Hikanui (Source: Hastings District Council IntraMaps<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> <https://mapping.hdc.govt.nz/IntraMaps80/>

## KEY CONTRIBUTORS

Hastings District Council have commissioned Archaeology Hawke's Bay Ltd to prepare this Conservation and Management Plan.

The key parties involved in the preparation of this document are:

- Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga and mana whenua
- Hastings District Council – commissioning of the plan and governing body for location, responsible for day-to-day management
- Richie Hill – Consultant arborist (Paper Street Tree Company)
- Archaeology Hawke's Bay Ltd – commissioned to prepare the plan

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND<sup>3</sup>

The focus of this section is the archaeological information and an overview of pertinent publicly accessible published information. Detailed discussion of Māori tradition and whakapapa will be left to those holding this knowledge.

The coastal areas of Hawke's Bay are understood to have been widely occupied by Māori at the time of Captain Cook's arrival. One of the recorded names for the region (or parts thereof) was Heretaunga-hauku-nui (Heretaunga of the heavy dew), and it was a place renowned for being richly laden with resources (Salmond 1993: 139). The coastal plains, fertile river valleys and deltas, bush clad hills and inland freshwater lakes and swamps provided a resource base upon which to support intensive occupation.

Whilst the NZAA archaeological site record of Te Mata, Te Māta, Te Matā, Te Karanemanema Te Mata o Rongokako, Te Mata o Rongokako<sup>4</sup> and Havelock North is relatively scant in comparison with other areas of Hawke's Bay such as the coastal plains and coastal hills of Tangoio, Poraiti and Waimarama, this is likely a reflection of recording and identification biases rather than a genuine reflection of an absence of archaeological occupation evidence. The current NZAA Site Record Database includes pits, pit clusters, terraces, garden sites,

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<sup>3</sup> Taken from Carter 2019

<sup>4</sup> The naming convention adopted by Te Manaaki Taiao Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga in association with Te Toi Ōhanga (2018) is adopted here-in. For reporting purposes the term Te Matā ... Te Mata te Tipuna is used following the convention established in the aforementioned document.

house sites and pā. This is an archaeological reflection of the intensity of occupation and range of activities that are understood from other sources such as the oral narratives to have been occurring throughout the wider area.

There are a number of pā and papakāinga recorded both archaeologically and in oral narratives in the nearby Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna environs including Takoremu / Rimirapa / Hikanui, Tawekanui, Iwipo and Ngaruahikapuu. The Tukituki Awa was a main means of transport inland, whilst the ridgelines formed foot tracks through the landscape (Te Manaaki Taiao et al 2018). The western side of Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna, including Havelock North and its surrounding hills are less well understood in terms of the current publicly available knowledge. However, there is work currently being undertaken by Te Manaaki Taiao Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga to improve this situation and record the surviving oral narratives as relate to this area in a similar manner as has already been undertaken for the eastern side of Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna. Whilst this remains a work in progress, a limited amount of information was able to be shared via the Cultural Aspirations for the Karanema Reserve Briefing Paper (Te Manaaki Taiao Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga 2021)

## **POST-EUROPEAN CONTACT OCCUPATION**

### **FIRST CONTACT**

The first documented encounter between Hawke's Bay Māori and Europeans occurred at Te Matau-a-Māui, when several fishing waka approached the Endeavour and several attempts at trade were undertaken. During these negotiations it is recorded that Tayeto (Tupaia's boy) was seized, however, he managed to escape back to the Endeavour. This incident gave rise to the name associated with the area by many to the present day, Cape Kidnappers (Salmond 1993).

### **EARLY EUROPEAN INFLUENCES**

By the 1820s, due to passing English and American vessels, Māori were aware of the array of new goods on offer, including muskets, animals and plants. By the 1830s potatoes and pigs were firmly established within Māori communities, and metal tools adopted. Musket warfare too had taken its toll (WAI0201: 3.6).

Throughout the mid-1820s – 1840s the Heretaunga Plains was largely deserted by Māori because of the musket massacre at Te Pakake in 1824. It was during this time that several whaling stations established throughout the area. These included two operated by William Morris: Ranga Ika and Kidnappers (MacKay 1939). Throughout the wider region, particularly around Ahuriri, traders and missionaries were also establishing themselves.

## TAINUI, TANNER, TAUROA & HIKANUI RESERVES

The township of Havelock North, within which the Havelock Reserves are located was founded on the Karanema Block. A brief history of this Block has been presented in the Cultural Aspirations for the Karanema Reserve Briefing Paper which should be referred to along with the information presented herein. According to Wright (1996) the Karanema Block land had been separated out of the Te Mata Block to aid in settling disputes.

According to Wright's (1996) sources, the site of Havelock North was 'little used by Māori', but that there were villages and other settlements nearby, and the Tukituki River valley was recognized as an important route inland. The presence of Hikanui Pā along with the extensive oral narratives indicates that the sources used by Wright may be inaccurate or misinterpreted. Rather the observations may have reflected a level or pattern of occupation at a specific point in time (mid 1800s) rather than an accurate reflection of a more 'normal' level of occupancy and land-use. It is hoped that further information relating to the Māori occupation and land-use of this area may become available through the wider Management Plan process and be able to be incorporated into both the archaeological and cultural values and ongoing management.

The land currently referred to as the Havelock Reserves (Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui) were part of a very large land block purchased in 1839 by William Barnard Rhodes that encompassed much of the region including Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna (Wright 1996). The 'Te Mata Block' was sold again in 1855 as part of a formal land purchasing policy, negotiated by Donald McLean (ibid: 13). However, in this sale both Karenema's Reserve and Kahuranaki were excluded. By 1858 a sale of Karenema's Reserve had been negotiated by the Crown and settler applications for the new block were being made. It is noted that Karenema's Reserve remains the subject of Treaty of Waitangi Claims and Wright's 1996 information is likely to be inaccurate in some respects.

At the time of sale, Karenema's Reserve was highly desirable as a rural service centre, being located on a major coastal to inland trade route, and surrounded by large runholders including Chambers, Couper, Williams, Rhodes, Tanner and Ormond. Early maps and town plans identify several 'Reserves' within its boundaries (Figure 3)

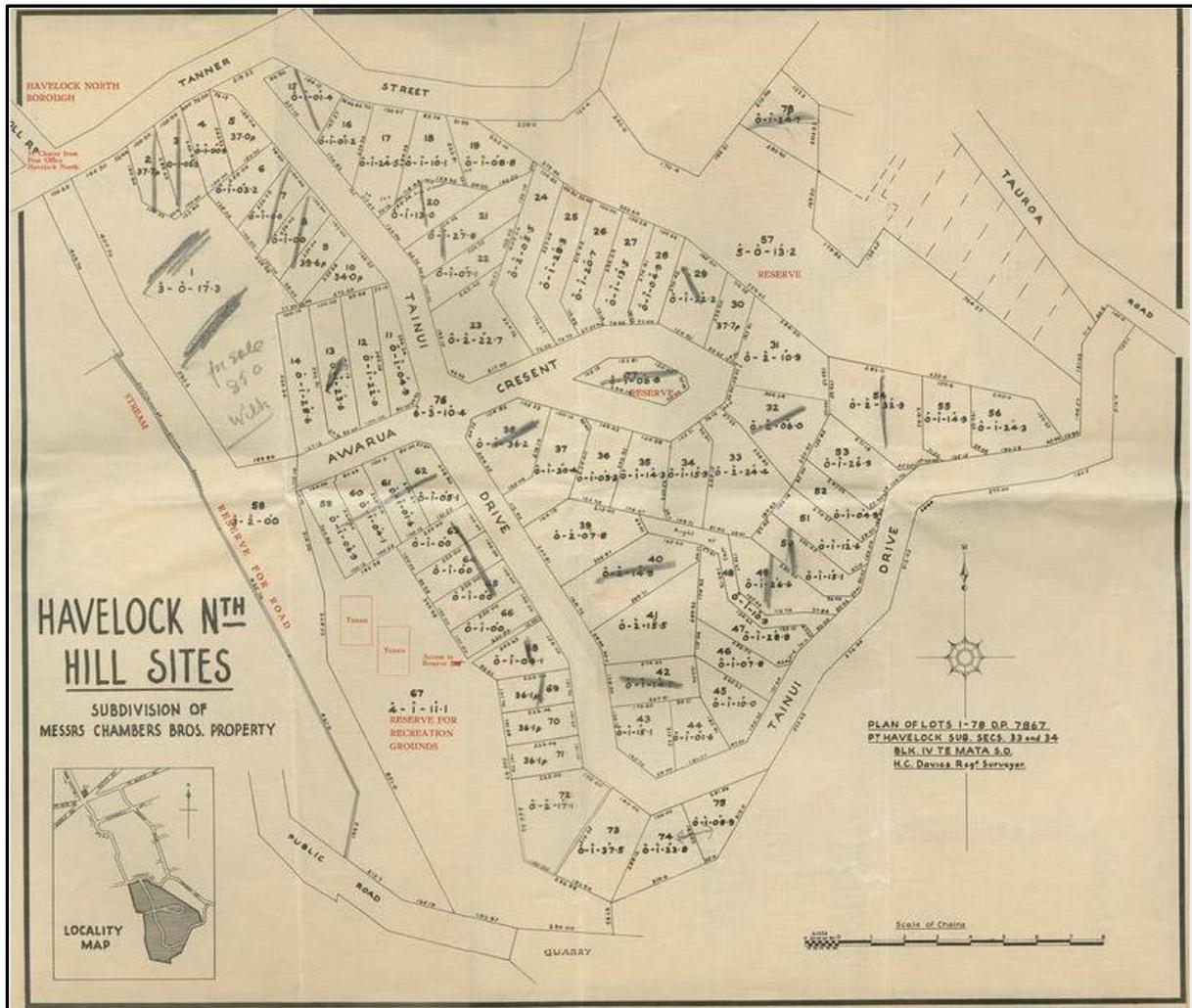


Figure 3 Undated map of Havelock North township identifying several areas of reserve (<https://collection.mtghawkesbay.com/objects/56895/map-havelock-north-hill-sites>).

## DESCRIPTION<sup>5</sup>

### GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The Havelock North Reserves environs is one of moderate to steep slopes which drop into a series of gullies. To the east lies Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna range, the Tukituki River and the coast, while to the north lies Karamū Stream and associated tributaries. It should be noted that the current alignment and size of the Karamū Stream does not accurately reflect the former river corridors which were much broader, more braided and flood prone prior to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century modifications. The town of Havelock North extends primarily to the north of the Havelock Reserves, Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna Range lies to the southeast with the 'Havelock Hills' extending to the south and east. To the north and west lie the extensive river-braided Heretaunga Plains. The soils of the Havelock North area are defined as brown and gley types and are described as deep and poorly - imperfectly drained with moderate to high soil moisture profiles (S-Maps Online; Manaaki Whenua<sup>6</sup>).

### VEGETATION & CLIMATE

The Havelock Reserves sit within an urban residential environment which is undergoing accelerated expansion and development. Historically, it is likely that the vegetation was akin to that of nearby Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna, likely including Kahikatea, Pukatea, Tawa forest with pockets of Kauri / Taraire and Kohekohe-Tawa forest (Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna vegetation data taken from Te Manaaki Taiao et al 2019: Figure 9). It has been identified by Dr Anthony Cole (pers comm) that there are several active puna (springs) within the Reserves and that water retention in the gullies was likely significantly better in the past than at present.

Currently, the vegetation in these four Reserves is highly variable and includes both native and exotic species of varying maturity, often dominated by mature pine, gum and *Macrocarpa*. In the Tainui and Tauroa Reserves there has been considerable planting of native species. Hikanui Reserve is largely open grass space with small clusters of exotic and fruit bearing trees interspersed with natives. Tanner Reserve is a mixture of grass and exotic trees, with some more recent native planting.

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<sup>5</sup> Taken in part from Carter 2019

<sup>6</sup> <https://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/app>

Present day Hawke's Bay has typically hot dry summers and mild winters with moderate rainfall suited to the production of a range of exotic crops including grapes, stone-fruits and pip-fruits. Historic records and surviving trees suggest that the climate has been amenable to similar species since at least their introduction to the region. However, the extent to which this climatic status reflects the longer term history of the region or is linked to more recent (post Industrial Revolution) climatic changes is not explored herein.

## **CURRENT LAND-USE**

The predominant land use surrounding the Havelock Reserves is suburban residential. The Reserves are managed by HDC as recreational environments and feature numerous walking and cycling tracks both formally constructed and informally created. All four reserves are popular with walkers, runners and off-road cyclists, and are highly valued as green-spaces by the local community.

## **TAINUI RESERVE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

The Tainui Reserve currently has two recorded archaeological sites: Hikanui Pā (V21/171) and terraces (V21/245) (Figure 4).

#### **HIKANUI PĀ V21/171**

Archaeological features evident within Hikanui Pā (V21/171) as defined in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record Form (NZAA SRF) include pits, terraces and remnant evidence of a defensive ditch and bank. The pā as defined in the NZAA SRF is an arbitrary and artificially defined space. Activities and occupation associated with the pā are likely to have extended some distance from the pā boundaries as defined in the SRF. Hikanui Pā is located on the end of a ridge and drops steeply into the surrounding gullies on three sides. Its interior is approximately 90 m long, dropping steeply after ca. 60 m. It seems unlikely that directly associated features extended far beyond the break of slope due to its steepness, although current walking tracks around the upper edge may have modified or destroyed former palisade terraces. The terrain to the east, beyond the remnant ditch (towards Hikanui Drive) is gentler and potentially more amenable to activities directly associated with the pā.

To date no archaeological features or materials have been reported in this surrounding area, despite the presence of both formal and informal walking tracks and cycle paths.

TERRACE V21/245

The terraces of V21/245 were not clearly located according to the NZAA SRF at the commencement of this work. The site has now been located, however only one of the two reported terraces can be clearly identified. It is possible that the second is too eroded to be recognized or has been lost due to ground slippage since its original recording. These terraces would have had line of sight to Hikanui Pā, vegetation allowing, and across to Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna and the Heretaunga Plains more broadly. Although not a direct component of the pā, they likely formed part of a contiguous and contemporaneous landscape of occupation and activity. The term 'Terrace' is generically applied to any area of artificially flattened or stepped ground. Depending upon size, shape, location, aspect etc these could variously be interpreted as areas of gardens, occupation or other activity.

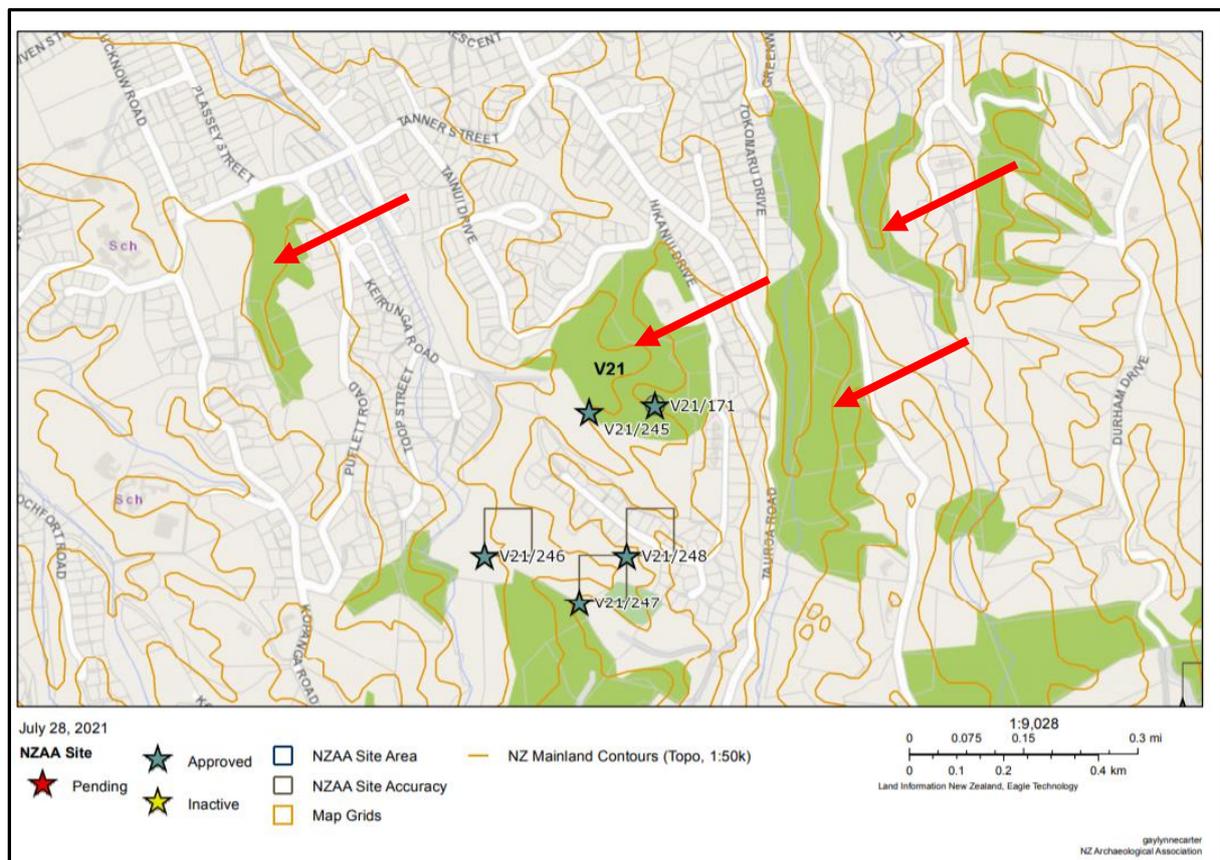


Figure 4 Currently recorded archaeological sites in vicinity of Reserves considered in this report (ArchSite).

**CONDITION OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

**HIKANUI PĀ (V21/171)**

Hikanui Pā has been surveyed on two previous occasions, initially by Elizabeth Pishief (1985), and more recently the pā and the Tainui Reserve more broadly were subject to an Archaeological Assessment and Conservation Plan (draft) (Campbell, ca. 2010: Unpublished Report for HDC). Between these two surveys the site was visited by A. Walton and the conditions and identifiability of the features reported in the SRF. As part of Campbell's assessment the surviving features were digitally surveyed by Ben Thorne and Colin Sutherland, and the location of mature trees within the pā recorded. The level of detail provided in this work makes it unnecessary to re-survey the site. Rather the Pishief and Thorne surveys (Figures 5 & 6) provide a very useful basemap upon which to monitor and record change in condition. It is apparent that several of the terraces identified by Pishief in 1985 were not able to be relocated by Thorne in 2010.

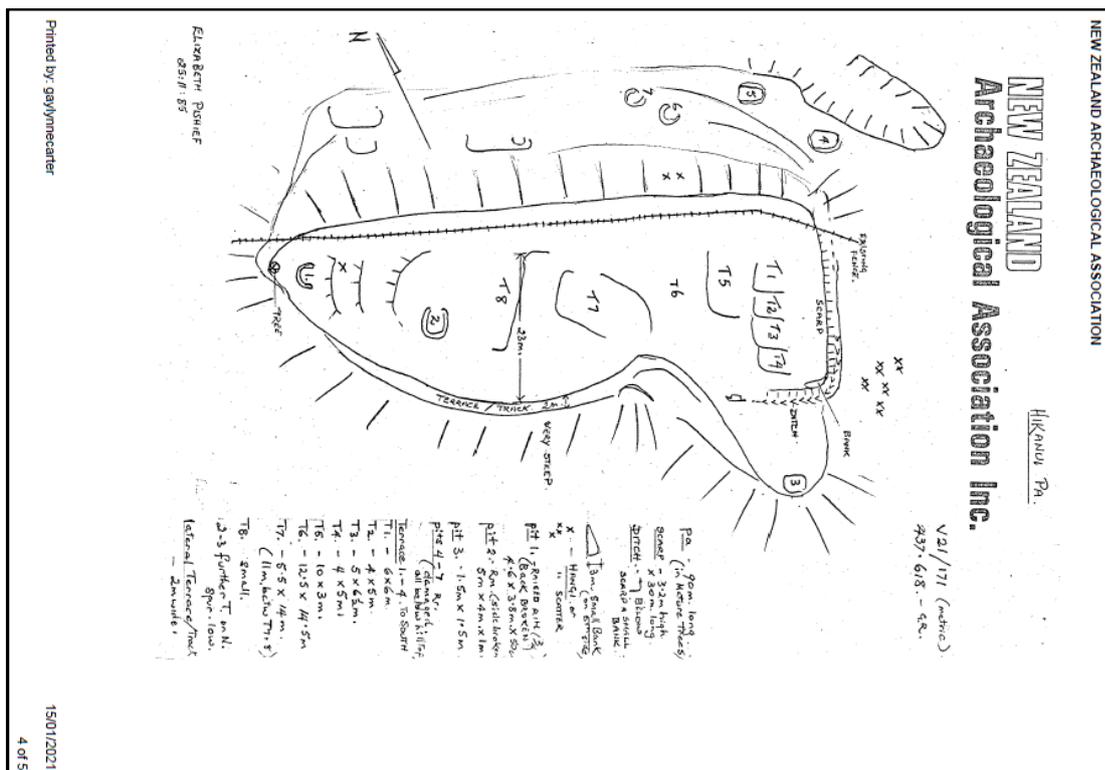
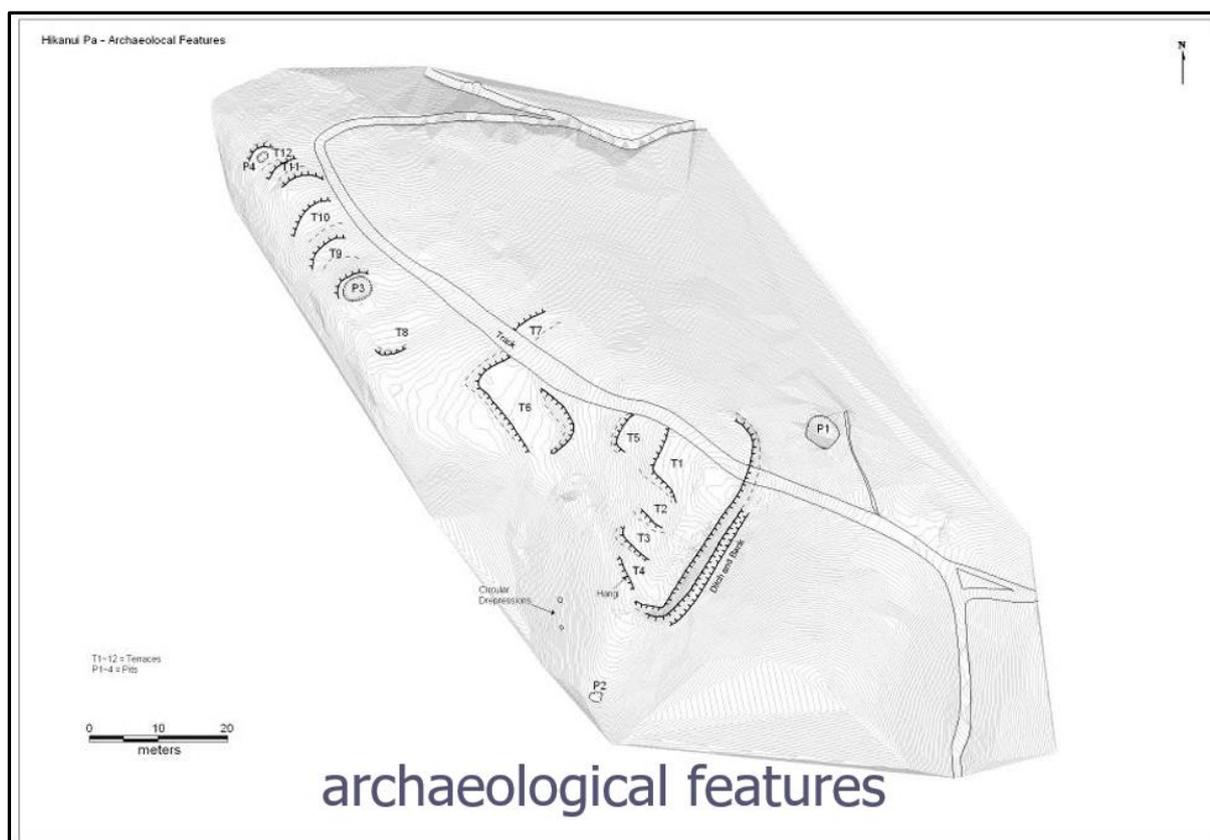


Figure 5 Elizabeth Pishief's 1985 survey of Hikanui Pā (Source: SRF).



**Figure 6 Ben Thorne's ca. 2010 digital survey of Hikanui Pā (Source: Campbell Presentation).**

Several inspections of the pā site have been undertaken in the course of this and associated work relating to the short-term management of 'at-risk' trees within the pā and terrace environs. Several of these visits have been in the company of representatives of HDC, arboreal specialists and mana whenua. These site visits have provided multiple opportunities to view the surviving above ground features, search for eroding evidence of subsurface features and to assess both the current condition and the apparent impact of current management and public activity on the physical integrity of the pā site, and to a lesser extent the terrace site.

It is apparent that the surface visibility of many of the internal features of the pā have deteriorated even since the survey undertaken in 2010. Although most of the features could be relocated, without the aid of the pre-existing surveys a number of these would have been difficult to identify. Several walking paths, both formal and informal bisect the site interior, including crossing the ditch and bank, and skirt around the edges of the ridge spur. In the past cyclists have also used these paths, although a 'kissing' gate has been installed at the east entrance to the pā to deter cyclists from entering the main pā area. The main walking

path at the time of this assessment is a broad (2m +) bare earth linear running the length of the pā before it becomes a narrower made track winding down the ridge to the gully below. It continues to cross the ditch and bank causing damage (Figure 7). According to the SRF this track in the past has been gravelled, though little or no evidence of this surface now remains. In addition to the formal tracks there appear to be a number of well-established informal tracks directly affecting the pā that are in regular use by reserve users.



**Figure 7 Interior of Hikanui Pā looking approximately northwest.**

As with the wider Tainui Reserve, the pā area is heavily vegetated with a mixture of mature exotic pine, gum and *Macarcarpa* trees, along with semi and immature trees of these species. These trees currently pose a significant risk to both the surface and subsurface physical integrity of the pā. There is evidence of both historic and recent tree-fall events that have resulted in significant disturbance to the ground surface from dislodged root balls (Figure 8). The extensive root systems of these trees are also likely disturbing, modifying or destroying subsurface features such as hearths, postholes and pits. Ephemeral features that may be of significance in understanding the internal organisation and activities of the pā such as stakeholes and working areas will be largely destroyed by root action on the scale observed.

Burnt stone was noted eroding from the walking path at the western end of the site in the vicinity of an exposed root system. Whilst unclear if the burnt stone represents an in-situ hearth that is being damaged by path users, or is root – disturbed remnant is unclear. The presence of burnt stone eroding from the surfaces has been recorded since Pishief's 1985 observations.



**Figure 8 Example of damage occurring to pā and potential associated public safety risks through uncontrolled tree fall: scale (arrowed) = 1 m.**

In addition to the vegetation and path usage, it is also evident that historically and more recently Reserve users have acted independently of HDC and undertaken activities that have potentially affected the physical integrity of the site. These include the repositioning of three large logs in a tringle arrangement within the pā (Figure 9) and bike jumps at the Hikanui Drive entrance to the Reserve.



**Figure 9 Interior of Hikanui Pā as viewed towards Hikanui Drive entrance with introduced logs in foreground.**

#### TERRACE SITE V21/245

Terrace site V21/245 is in a similarly precarious condition. A large pine tree is immediately adjacent the one remaining (identifiable) terrace (Figure 10). Should this tree fail it would likely cause significant damage to the terrace. The second terrace could not be conclusively identified. There are several potential remnants, but given the vegetation history of the Reserve these could equally be natural features such as eroded tree boles. It is more likely that the surface visible elements of the second terrace have been lost to erosion.



**Figure 10 Surviving terrace recorded as V21/245 (arrowed).**

### **ACCESS, VISITOR FACILITIES AND INTERPRETATION**

There are five access points into Tainui Reserve: Awarua Crescent, Keirunga Rd, Hikanui Drive (x 2) and Tainui Drive. The primary Reserve users are pedestrian (walkers, joggers) and cyclists, and there are a number of formal tracks throughout the Reserve accomodating those activities. Pedestrian tracks and shared cycle / walking tracks are managed by HDC, and used for a wide variety of purposes including:

- recreational walking, both with and without dogs;
- joggers / runners with and without dogs;
- recreational cyclists;
- and school and other larger parties.

These tracks range from broad gravelled pathways to narrow exposed earth tracks cut into the side of ridges.

The Mountain Bike track is understood to be managed by the Hawke's Bay Mountain Bike Club and is a narrow steep downhill track following natural contours of ridge tops and

slopes. This track is clearly identified via signage as cycle-only. In addition to the formal managed tracks there is evidence throughout the Reserve of informal track creation. Whilst for safety reasons the the Mountain Bike track was not walked, there is clear evidence on the pedestrian tracks of shortcuts and it is assumed that to some extent the same applies on the Mountain Bike track, although possibly to a lesser extent given the already steep nature of many of the routes.

Signage at the entry to the Reserve and variously located throughout the track system identifies the routes and their designated user status: pedestrian only, cycle only or shared. However, the location of neither Hikanui Pā nor terrace site V21/245 is identified on the current signage. Nor is there any information relating to the Reserve or its recorded and oral narratives. Hikanui Pā is only identified on the ground by a small rusted sign 'Hikanui Pā'. There is no interpretative information, nor are there any explanations or guidelines for the public around the legal protection afforded to archaeological sites. The terrace site is currently completely unmarked or protected from inadvertant damage.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Tainui Reserve includes two recorded archaeological sites and although no additional archaeological features have been identified via site visits and other research, it is likely that there are additional unrecorded features present within the Reserve boundaries. Work undertaken by Dr Anthony Cole, in association with Te Manaaki Taiao, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga has revealed that Tainui Reserve is likely a surviving remnant of the original forest vegetation of the region. Whilst the current and recent historic (latter 1800s to present day) vegetation is dominated by exotic tree and weed species, there is potential for a unique link to the vegetational past via seed bank preservation. From an archaeological perspective, understanding the ecological setting within which Hikanui Pā was located would be of immense value in better understanding the wider landscape and predicting possible locations for currently unrecorded archaeology both within the Reserve and more broadly.

The location of Hikanui Pā and terrace site V21/245 within an essentially urban / residential environment with easy pedestrian access makes it somewhat unique and potentially offers significant opportunities for education and awareness. Hikanui Pā itself is of considerable significance to mana whenua. Whilst this is not adressed directly herein, it is essential that

the cultural values expressed through reports being prepared by mana whenua be included in considering the significance of Hikanui Pā specifically and Tainui Reserve in general.

Whilst the recorded sites are noted in the District Plan, there are no other sites of significance listed either within the District Plan or Rārangī Kōrero (HNZPT 'The List') for Tainui Reserve,

## **TANNER, TAUROA & HIKANUI RESERVES**

### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the Tanner, Tauroa or Hikanui Reserves, nor were any indications of unrecorded archaeological sites noted during the site visits or desk-based research. However, it is possible that subsurface unrecorded archaeology may be present. Particularly as many of these areas were already tree-covered at the time of the best available aerial imagery (ca 1950). Several possible now destroyed (developed residential areas) pit sites can be seen in the 1950s aerials in the general vicinity of these Reserves. This further reinforces that the low number of recorded sites is a preservation and recording bias rather than an accurate reflection of past occupation and activity.

It has been identified via the draft Briefing Paper: Cultural Aspirations for the Karanema Reserve (Te Manaaki Taiao, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga 2021) that there is an oral history of a pā site associated with Tauroa Reserve and the stream. This area was walked on receipt of this information and whilst no physical evidence was noted, the possibility of archaeology in this area requires further consideration should invasive earthwork be proposed. Activities such as track maintenance or vegetation clearance may encounter features or materials in the future and therefore this possibility needs to be accommodated in ongoing management plans for these Reserves.

At the time of writing there are no sites of significance listed either within the Hastings District Plan or Rārangī Kōrero (HNZPT 'The List') for any of these Reserves.

## **ACCESS, VISITOR FACILITIES AND INTERPRETATION**

There are multiple access points into these Reserves. As with Tainui Reserve users include pedestrian (walkers, joggers) and cyclists, and there are a number of formal tracks throughout the Reserves accommodating those activities. Pedestrian tracks, managed by HDC, are used for a wide variety of purposes including:

- recreational walking, both with and without dogs;
- joggers / runners with and without dogs;
- recreational cyclists;
- and school and other larger parties.

These tracks range from broad gravelled pathways to narrow exposed earth tracks cut into the side of ridges. It is unclear if the Mountain Bike tracks, where present, are managed by the Hawke's Bay Mountain Bike Club or HDC in these Reserves. These tracks are clearly identified via signage as cycle-only tracks. In addition to the formal managed tracks there is evidence throughout the Reserves of informal track creation. There is clear evidence on some pedestrian tracks of shortcuts and it is assumed that to some extent the same applies on the cycle tracks, although possibly to a lesser extent given the already steep nature of many of these routes.

Signage for these Reserves is similarly largely limited to track routes with little if any emphasis on the cultural, archaeological or historic values or importance of the Reserves.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Although there are currently no recorded archaeological sites within these reserves, it is possible that currently unrecorded sites could be encountered during routine maintenance or new facility construction. These Reserves form part of a wider archaeological and cultural landscape and as such require consideration within that broader framework.

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

### THE HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

The purpose of the HNZPTA is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand (HNZPTA section 3), which places emphasis on avoiding effects on heritage, including archaeological sites.

The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of sites is managed by the archaeological authority process, administered by HNZPT. It is illegal to modify or destroy archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

The HNZPTA 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 (HNZPTA Section 6); and
- b. Includes a site for which a declaration is made under Section 43(1) of the Act (such declarations are rare and usually pertain to important post-1900 remains with archaeological values).

Any person who intends to carry out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate a site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from Heritage NZ. 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. For places in which Māori have a particular historical interest, applications for an authority require records of appropriate tangata whenua consultation.

The archaeological authority process applies to all sites that fit the HNZPTA definition, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme or registered by Heritage NZ;
- The site only becomes known 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 NZ also maintains the List/Rārangi Korero (formerly the Register), which maintains a record of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu, Wahi Tapu Areas and Wahi Tupuna. The List/Rārangi Korero can include archaeological sites. The purpose of The List/Rārangi Korero is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

In considering any application for an authority, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may grant fully, or in part, or decline any application. The Act allows for up to 2 months for the Trust to process an authority after the application has been formally lodged although, except in special cases, the time allowed is 20 working days. There is a 15-working-day appeal period if an authority application is granted or declined.

## **PROTECTED OBJECTS ACT 1975**

The Protected Objects Act 1975 is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates:

- the export of protected New Zealand objects;
- the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects;
- the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tuturu.

There are nine categories of protected objects; of relevance to the reserve are taonga tuturu (50+ year old objects related to Maori culture and society) and New Zealand archaeological objects (materials removed from a New Zealand archaeological site).

Any newly found taonga tuturu are in the first instance Crown owned unless and until a determination on ownership is made by the Maori Land Court. In the interim, the Ministry is legally responsible for recording, custody, facilitating claims for ownership and any conservation treatment for taonga tuturu. Any finds must be taken to the closest museum, which will notify the Ministry.

## **THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991**

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management and protection of the natural and cultural environment. Section 6(f) of the RMA recognises 'historic heritage' as a matter of national significance, and identifies the need for protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, development and use.

The definition of 'historic heritage' (RMA s2) refers to those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, and includes historic sites, structures, places and areas, archaeological sites, and sites of significance to Māori.

## **HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL DISTRICT PLAN**

The operative and proposed Hastings District Council District Plan (HDCDP<sup>7</sup>) recognizes that heritage can be expressed through inherited assets that include, amongst others: archaeological sites and sites of significance to Tangata Whenua. It further recognizes that earthworks activities can compromise historic heritage and cultural heritage features including archaeological sites (Objective EM05; Policy EMP14<sup>8</sup>), and that any such activity is subject to HNZPTA 2014.

## **OTHER LEGISLATION**

It must be noted that in the event that koiwi tangata (human remains) are identified that the relevant processes are enacted, including compliance with the Burials and Cremations Act 1964.

Further, whilst outside the remit of the author to discuss, expectations and requirements under both Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi) and any relevant Treaty Settlements must also be included in the on-going management of the Havelock Reserves.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://eplan.hdc.govt.nz/eplan/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://eplan.hdc.govt.nz/eplan/>

## THREATS TO HERITAGE

### THREAT IDENTIFICATION & MITIGATION

Key aspects of the proposed Havelock Reserves Management Plan are to: 1/ identify current risks to the heritage places included within the Reserves; and 2/ implement appropriate actions to remove or mitigate actual or potential damage.

As there are currently no recorded archaeological sites in Tanner, Tauroa or Hikanui Reserves, the impact of these threats is largely limited to Tainui Reserve. However, should archaeology be encountered in the future in these other Reserves the same considerations would apply. Noting that in the case of Tauroa Reserve recently shared oral history information suggests a pā site in association with the stream.

The primary threats identified within the Reserves are:

- Natural processes including vegetation and weather
- Visitor activities
- Loss of integrity
- Loss of information

These threats are specifically addressed below.

### NATURAL PROCESSES INCLUDING VEGETATION AND WEATHER

#### Threats

Aside from Hikanui Reserve, which is currently a largely grassed environment with a limited number of smaller trees, all three other Reserves are dominated by mature exotic tree species including pine, gum and Macrocarpa. In many cases these trees have been subject to limited maintenance or control and therefore a number are increasingly at risk of partial or complete failure (Figure 11). This poses risks relating to damage caused to archaeological sites or features through the fall impact, and damage caused by the uprooted root ball. Where these trees are directly growing on or near archaeological features they are also potentially damaging or destroying sub-surface features via root action.

The state of the vegetation and track network is in large part the result of the natural reserve status of Tainui Reserve in particular. The tree stock has been largely left to nature, with the

result that not only are the species inappropriate for archaeological site management, but they have been left to grow and fail largely unchecked except where public safety becomes a concern.

Tainui Reserve features numerous steep sided gullies, including those directly associated with Hikanui Pā and terrace site V21/245. There is abundant evidence in the form of recent and historic slips that these slopes are unstable, and weak areas are likely to subside during heavy rain events. Similarly, 'at risk' trees are at increased risk of failure during heavy rain or wind events. Hill (2021) notes in his arboriculture report that the western slope of the pā seems particularly prone to wind related tree throw damage and shows signs of ground movement.

Whilst the current tree cover is in many respects inappropriate and posing a threat, it is also serving to break the intensity of rainfall striking the ground and thus reducing the erosive forces of heavy rain events. Further, the existing tree cover has established with the prevailing wind conditions. Removal of some trees will inevitably affect the wind dynamic affecting those left standing, potentially leading to failure in trees that were otherwise stable (Richie Hill, pers comm & Hill, 2021).

Once toppled or felled current practice in Tainui Reserve often seems to be the removal of the stem, potentially involving dragging downslope to a suitable processing area. This action further increases the risk of damage to archaeological features in sensitive areas.



**Figure 11** Example of a 'failed' tree in Tauroa Reserve.

#### Mitigation or Actions

Curbing of the damage currently being caused by the inappropriate vegetation and condition of the trees is imperative for the long-term preservation of Hikanui Pā. This has been recognized by HDC and specialist advice has been sought regarding the condition of the trees and how they might best be dealt with. Whilst outright removal of the trees may seem the most appropriate action to curb root damage, as discussed above this action may have more damaging consequences.

The report prepared by Richie Hill (2021) discusses these issues in some depth. Whilst the trees do need to be managed and ultimately removed or prevented from causing further damage, achieving this will require a long term and staged approach to removal and replacement with suitable ground stabilizing cover species. This approach will require input from specialist fields including but not limited to archaeology, arboriculture, ecology and mana whenua. Commissioning and actioning this long-term management approach should be a key outcome of the proposed Havelock Reserves Management Plan.

Mitigating additional damage caused by removal of stems also needs to be considered. Ideally, stems could remain in-situ, left to rot naturally rather than be mechanically removed by dragging. If this is not possible or is unsafe, measures such as reducing the stems into shorter more manageable sections may prove less damaging, or processing into firewood rings in-situ which may be more labour intensive but less destructive. Using a corduroy / mattress technique to protect the ground surface is recommended, and where suitable natural material is not available, machine tracking mats have proven effective at reducing both fall impact and drag impact. It is anticipated that this approach will only be required within the immediate vicinity of the archaeological sites not necessarily Reserve-wide. The 'Caring for Archaeological Sites' report (Jones 2007) remains the current 'go to' document guiding tree removal and suitable replanting species for situations like this and should be utilized by all contributing specialists during the Management Planning process, and by HDC more broadly.

## VISITOR ACTIVITIES

### Threats

The primary activities in these Reserves centres around walking / jogging / recreational cycling and mountain biking. For the most part these activities are kept separate by means of dedicated tracks.

### *Pedestrians*

Pedestrian impacts can be categorized as relating to foot traffic on the official track network and the impacts of unofficial tracks. At present there are several pedestrian tracks within, and in the immediate vicinity of, Hikanui Pā This includes a wide swathe of exposed ground running through the interior of the pā and across the bank and ditch. Several narrow tracks run around the immediate edges of the pā partially cut into the ridge slope. It is unclear if these tracks follow some form of pre-existing terracing or if they have been entirely cut into previously unmodified slope. Archaeological materials (burnt stone) can be observed eroding out of the bare ground in several places.

Elsewhere throughout the Reserves it is evident that unofficial tracks and shortcuts are being utilised (Figure 12). These activities are resulting in uncontrolled and unmitigated erosion in numerous locations throughout the reserve. Should currently unrecorded archaeology be

exposed in these areas it is likely to be substantially damaged before it is noticed and reported.

### *Cyclists*

There are multiple dedicated and shared cycle tracks throughout the Reserves, usually one of each type per Reserve. Whilst none currently run in the immediate environs of Hikanui Pā, the dedicated downhill track's start point is within 100 m of the site, utilising the same shared access as pedestrians. Although designated as walking track access, it is understood that in the past the pits and other features within the pā have been used as jumps (cf Campbell 2010). This behaviour seems to have been significantly reduced by the installation of the kissing gates and provision of a dedicated down-hill cycle track.

Downhill cycling, by its nature, can be highly erosive to the ground surfaces in localised areas – tight turns, braking points. If unrecorded archaeology is present albeit subsurface even post track construction, it will inevitably become exposed and damaged. As these tracks are not available for pedestrian access any such exposure would need to be identified and reported by a member of the user group.

### *Unauthorised activities*

In addition to these track related threats from visitor use, two notable examples of non-authorised behaviour are currently affecting or potentially affecting Hikanui Pā. Firstly, the construction of cycle jumps at the Hikanui Drive entrance to the Reserve (Figure 13), and secondly the introduction of seating onto the site via the re-positioning of three large logs. The cycle jumps are understood to be created by local children and have been decommissioned by HDC on several occasions and later reconstructed by or for the children. This activity is occurring within the wider area of Hikanui Pā and any invasive digging in this locale should have been assessed for risk by a suitably qualified archaeologist regarding the requirement for an Archaeological Authority.

The logs are sitting on the ground surface within the pā, repositioned into a triangle formation. It is likely that this involved dragging and rolling of the logs along the ground surface which had the potential to disturb underlying features. The primary ongoing risk posed is to the ground surface around these logs where people will be drawn to use them potentially causing localised surface erosion issues.



**Figure 12** Example of informal track formation in Tauroa Reserve.



**Figure 13** Unauthorized jumps created at the Hikanui Drive entrance to Tainui Reserve.

### Mitigation or Actions

The primary threat to the recorded archaeology is inappropriate or uncontrolled access through sensitive locations causing erosion damage. By extension currently unrecorded sites or features would be similarly affected were they to be exposed. At present the primary concern is the immediate area of Hikanui Pā. The main pedestrian access through the pā is a wide swathe of bare ground through which burnt stone, indicative of underlying hearth type features is eroding. This track also directly crosses the ditch and bank feature. There are also a small number of activities that are not HDC approved but are impacting the archaeological sites.

#### *Hikanui Pā Pedestrian Access Management*

There is currently no attempt to manage pedestrian access within the pā environment to protect the visible features such as the ditch and bank, pits and terraces. Part of the purpose of the proposed management plan is to better manage and protect Hikanui Pā, and by extension terrace V21/245 and any future identified archaeological sites within the reserve boundaries. This will need to include measures that better control access through and around the archaeological sites and measures that protect the sites from erosion damage caused by visitor usage. Options to consider could include raised walkways either structural or 'made' ground, including potentially 'sky walks' utilizing existing trees that might be determined better left in-situ than removed. Strategic and carefully designed and selected planting could provide a means to guide traffic through the pā in a culturally and archaeologically 'safe' manner.

De-commissioning of the narrow tracks around the edge of the pā site is necessary as these tracks are potentially destroying or modifying archaeological features associated with the pā. Further their 'narrowness' and the steep nature of the drop to the gully in some places encourages users to make use of vegetation on the banks for stability. Finally, they are potentially contributing to creating an unstable slope, which should it collapse will potentially take with it and destroy any archaeological features or materials that might be present. The stability, long-term impacts and appropriateness of all the tracks, formal and informal, around the pā should be assessed as part of the long-term pā management plan. Remediation of the track cuts should be discussed with suitably qualified experts. It may be that exclusion and stabilisation is better achieved via biocoir and appropriate plantings.

### *Fencing*

The possibility of essentially ring-fencing the pā site has been raised. This would greatly improve control of access to the site. However, the construction of a fence would require invasive actions for postholes etc. These activities could potentially damage or destroy archaeology and would need to be conducted under an Archaeological Authority. The construction of an arbitrarily located fence would serve to further isolate the pā from its wider landscape and may lead to a false premise that all the archaeology associated with the pā lies within the bounds of the fence. If this option were to be explored it should be as part of a wider interpretative management plan for the pā site such that the fence had function and form that related to the pā and its role within the landscape.

### *Reserve-wide Informal Pedestrian Tracks*

More widely through the reserves there is evidence of short-cuts and other impromptu tracks being created. Whilst the archaeological risk associated with this activity appears to be low, should currently unrecorded features be disturbed there is likely to be significant damage before the situation is identified and action taken. Sometimes the behaviour appears to be a response to obstructions on the formal tracks, other times it appears to be a 'path of least resistance' activity. Whilst measures such as signage may help to reduce this behaviour, active track maintenance to ensure that obstructions are cleared quickly could also reduce it. Similarly prompt action in dissuading the creation of 'paths of least resistance' would protect any underlying archaeology and allow prompt action should archaeological features or materials be disturbed.

### *Cycle Damage*

There are currently several designated cycle tracks through the Reserves, managed either by HDC or the Hawke's Bay Mountain Bike Club (HBMTBC). These were not all fully explored due to the cycling only nature of some of them. None of these formally created tracks currently directly affect the identified and formally (NZAA) recorded archaeology. It is not known to what extent off-track riding occurs or how this is managed. Similarly, it is unclear if there is any monitoring of the tracks for eroding archaeological materials. If these tracks are solely maintained by HBMTBC it is advisable that delegated Club members are tasked with routinely monitoring these tracks specifically for signs of eroding archaeological materials. If

suspicious locations are identified a suitably qualified archaeologist should be brought in to verify and assess.

In addition to the formal mountain-bike track, there are areas of shared pedestrian and cycle access where similar effects and concerns are evident. It is also apparent through anecdotal reports and personal communications (Cole 17/08/2021) that cyclists continue to access areas of walking track, including across the pā, despite measures such as the 'kissing gates' to prevent this activity occurring.

#### *Unauthorized Activities*

Mitigation of the unauthorised jumps is likely to prove difficult as decommissioning (flattening) of the jumps has not proven successful in the past. Other options might need to be considered such as creating, under archaeological advice and guidance, a permanent designated mini jump track in that location. This would serve to prevent uncontrolled excavation by local children in this location and would enable the long-term preservation and protection of any surviving archaeology. Mitigation for the informal seating could include replacement with designated seating areas within a properly designed management plan for the space as advised by relevant experts. Possibilities might include utilising the stumps of trees that have required removal. Public education around legislation, heritage and cultural values may also help to prevent unwitting damage occurring.

#### LOSS OF INTEGRITY

Archaeological sites are not isolated locations, rather they form part of often complex and busy landscapes that reflect the lives of those in the past. Sites such as pā and terraces all had roles and significance to the people that constructed and used them. Even in disuse, they may have served as locational markers or foci of important narratives and events. At present Hikanui Pā and terrace V21/245 are largely lost in the landscape. This loss of place is resulting in inadvertent damage through lack of knowledge or understanding. Creative Activity undertaken as part of the wider Management Plan Revision process has identified that the significance and physical extent of Hikanui Pā is far greater than had previously been recognized (Cole, Presentation 02.08.2021). This emerging narrative and sharing of information further reinforces our growing archaeological understanding of the visible physical elements of pā as representing only the surviving surface visible foci within a

landscape rich in occupation and activity. Defining pā boundaries based on these surface visible elements alone is likely a significant under-representation of the pā space and potential surviving archaeology.

### Mitigation or Actions

Consultation with mana whenua is essential to understanding the role and 'place' of Hikanui Pā in its wider landscape and how terraces and other outlying sites such as V21/245 fit within this wider complex of activity and occupation. Improved understanding is now generating recognition that pā cannot be seen as discrete and isolated spaces within the environment. Rather they are part of a large complex landscape with potential for archaeological evidence to survive well beyond the previously defined pā boundary. Management strategies that rely on hard lines will inevitably fail in their management goals for protection of pā sites.

Determining how best to manage sensitive sites such as Hikanui Pā within a Te Ao Pākeha legislative framework will require ongoing collaboration and partnership with mana whenua and archaeologists. Through this mechanism other areas of potential archaeological risk may be identified and can be properly assessed and included into ongoing management planning. Considerations could potentially include:

- whether and how public access through Hikanui Pā should be permitted or managed;
- what activities should be encouraged or discouraged such as picnicking and dog walking;
- what facilities such as shelters should be provided;
- what and how should information be presented and shared to offer education and a sense of shared experience in understanding Hikanui Pā as a part of the history and landscape of Havelock North, Te Matā... Te Mata te Tipuna and the wider Heretaunga Plains;
- what alternative routes or locations can be offered for any activities not deemed appropriate within the Hikanui Pā cultural and archaeological landscape.

### LOSS OF INFORMATION

As a combined result of several of the identified threats is a loss of information and information potential. From a purely physical perspective the actions of tree-roots, windfall,

pedestrian and cycle erosion, inappropriate track location and use and potential lack of monitoring of the tracks are all resulting in irreparable modification or destruction of the archaeological record. As materials are displaced or destroyed they are no longer able to provide information. From an educational perspective, the lack of appropriate information is adding to the lack of recognition of the archaeological significance of Hikanui Pā and terrace V21/245, and their dissociation with the landscape.

It is understood that in the past there has been a sense of reluctance or lack of trust with respect to sharing the pā values. However, the current climate seems to be increasingly one in which sharing information is being seen as a vehicle for positive change. From a strictly archaeological awareness perspective, without information Reserve users are potentially causing unwitting damage or loss due to lack of understanding. Although beyond the remit of the author to discuss further, the loss of cultural knowledge and integrity of the sites, above and beyond their physical remains, also needs to be addressed and considered. It is anticipated that these aspects will be addressed in the report prepared by Te Manaaki Taiao, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga.

#### Mitigation or Actions

Appropriate responses to the threat of loss of archaeological information have in large part been addressed in considering the previous threats. It must be noted that this is an ongoing process and that every delay results in further unchecked loss. Therefore, it is imperative that a carefully devised and considered archaeological management plan for the site is actioned as soon as possible. This will require further input from all the experts submitting to the current Reserve Management Plan proposal (archaeology, ecology, arboriculture, mana whenua) and potentially others. Whilst planning is a key component in getting the best outcome, action needs to be taken as immediately as possible to check the current information loss. Ideally a timeframe (ca. 12 months) will be placed on developing the long-term vision for Hikanui Pā and commencing the implementation of that plan. It is recognised that it is likely to be a 10, 20, 50 year progressive management plan. It is also recognized that such a short initiation time frame may be challenging to achieve in terms of consultation and expert input collation. However, the alternative is likely to be the ongoing damage to the archaeological site and reactive short-term responses that are insufficient or ultimately more damaging to the archaeology and associated cultural landscape

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

### CONCLUDING STATEMENT

There are currently two areas of known archaeological risk within Tainui Reserve: Hikanui Pā (V21/171) and terrace site V21/245. No specific areas of currently unrecorded archaeological risk have been identified within Tainui Reserve, nor within Tanner, Tauroa or Hikanui Reserve. However, Tauroa Reserve has been identified as having a potential associated pā. This requires further investigation.

From an archaeological risk management perspective Tanner and Hikanui Reserves can operate under a robust Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) approach in terms of maintenance and general works. However, it would be advisable to seek project specific archaeological advice should invasive earthworks such as new track formation be proposed.

Tauroa Reserve is currently emerging as a site of potential archaeological risk based on recently shared oral narratives. Therefore any invasive earthwork proposed should be specifically assessed for archaeological risk against current knowledge at the time of work.

Tainui Reserve has two recorded archaeological sites and therefore any work that has the potential to disturb the ground surface in the vicinity of these recorded sites will require an Archaeological Authority. This includes track maintenance, tree felling, planting and any other potentially invasive activity. Whilst an arbitrary distance of 50 m from the pā boundaries has been adopted in the past, improved understanding of pā sites in general and Hikanui Pā specifically means that this will need to be re-assessed for appropriateness. A Hikanui Pā specific management plan should include a better informed protected buffer zone within which an archaeological authority would be required for such activities, for both the pā and associated terrace. Whilst there are no other areas of specific archaeological risk currently identified within Tainui Reserve, the overall archaeological risks for encountering unrecorded archaeology here are likely higher than in Tanner or Hikanui Reserves. It is possible that further interest areas will emerge through the Cultural Aspirations Creative Activity.

It has been identified through this report that there are currently a number of threats to the archaeological sites. Many of these threats are also relevant to managing and mediating

archaeological risks across the wider Reserve areas (including Tanner, Tauroa and Hikanui). All of these risks can be greatly mitigated or avoided via improved management strategies across the Reserves, that specifically consider the identification, protection and management of archaeological sites.

General management improvements include:

- Greater management of 'uncontrolled' user traffic, i.e. the short cuts and obstruction avoidance tracks that seem to be common in Tainui Reserve in particular;
- Assessment of the occurrence or frequency of use of cycles on walking only tracks and addressing this if it remains an issue affecting the archaeological resource;
- Archaeological awareness and recognition training for Parks & Reserves staff;
- Council monitoring of the existing cycle-only tracks, as well as public walking tracks for evidence of exposed archaeological features or materials;
- Ongoing consultation and partnership with mana whenua.

Tainui Reserve management:

- Clear identification and delineation of the terrace and pā sites for management purposes (note this does not 'define' the pā space, rather it is an arbitrary line for management purposes and is likely to include a generous buffer zone);
- Development of a clear long term vision and action plan for the rehabilitation of Hikanui Pā in partnership with mana whenua with input from relevant experts;
- Measures to prevent unauthorised activities within the pā and terrace site environs;
- Measures to stabilize currently eroding features within existing access paths and around pā slopes until a longer term action and rehabilitation plan is completed;
- Dis-establishment or closure of narrow walking tracks around upper edges of the pā;
- Active management of at-risk trees on the pā and terrace sites whilst long term action and rehabilitation plan is being devised;

A long term action and rehabilitation plan for Hikanui Pā must be considered the single most important recommendation of this report and requirement within the proposed Havelock

Reserves Management Plan in terms of the archaeological resource and HDC's legal responsibility to ensure their protection and maintenance.

It is acknowledged that many of the measures that are proposed from an archaeological management perspective will not be popular with many Reserve users, in particular the felling of established trees. However, it must be noted that HDC has a legal obligation under HNZPTA 2014 to prevent modification or destruction to archaeological sites under its governance. Therefore, actions to achieve this level of appropriate protection may be required to ensure HDC remains compliant with current legislation. Any actions taken should be under the advisement of a multiplicity of experts to ensure that the best archaeological, ecological, cultural and recreational outcomes are achieved.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1/ It is recommended that interim measures such as stabilisation of eroding features, dis-establishment of perimeter tracks, and removal of the most at-risk trees is conducted within 6 – 12 months, ideally less.

2/ It is recommended that a long-term action and rehabilitation plan is completed within 12 months to a sufficient level to enable Phase 1 implementation within 18 months. These timeframes recognize the need to consult with multiple specialists to achieve an effective and long-term result. However, damage and deterioration are continuing and where more immediate actions can be taken to curb or limit this they should be enacted.

3/ It is recommended that the general management improvements be rolled out across all four Reserves as soon as is practically possible and that they are formally captured within the wider Havelock Reserves Management Plan.

## OUTCOMES & OBJECTIVES

The scope of work originally had five primary components, the extent to which these have been met or remain a work in progress is summarized.

### OBJECTIVE1

Identify currently or newly recorded archaeological sites in the area, accurately locates them using GPS technology including surface plan of individual features where appropriate, and the Site Record Numbers as allocated in ArchSite.

## OUTCOME 1

No new archaeological sites were identified via physical remains during this process. The terrace site V21/245 has now been securely located and ArchSite updated accordingly. No new plan was created of Hikanui Pā as it was considered that the existing surveys by Pishief 1985 and Thorne 2010 are sufficient to relocate and monitor condition changes over the next 10 years.

## OBJECTIVE 2

Identify areas of potential archaeological risk that have no current surface expression via desktop research and tangata whenua consultation.

## OUTCOME 2

No further areas of potential risk were identified during the desktop research, although this in part was hindered by the tree-cover over much of the Reserve area even in the mid 20th century aerial imagery. Via information shared by mana whenua the Tauroa Reserve, particularly the stream area, has been identified as having an association with a pā.

## OBJECTIVE 3

Identify past, current and future damage or threats to the archaeological resource within the Havelock North Reserves.

## OUTCOME 3

A number of threats have been identified and discussed in detail within this report. Whilst all these factors pose a direct threat to the archaeological resource, possibly the greatest threat is an ongoing delay in addressing these issues.

## OBJECTIVE 4

Provide guidance and recommendations for the long term management of the Havelock North Reserves as relates to the archaeological record.

#### OUTCOME 4

Advice and recommendations have been presented in detail in this report. The single greatest requirement is an action and remediation plan for Hikanui Pā that can be implemented at its early phases within 12 - 18 months. Noting that the longer this takes the greater the ongoing and unchecked damage that is occurring.

#### OBJECTIVE 5

Identify which sites may need to be classified as 'confidential' for District Plan purposes.

#### OUTCOME 5

No sites have been classified as 'confidential' to date however, this is a matter for ongoing discussions between mana whenua, archaeologist and Council.

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