

Capital Heritage Limited

Archaeology and Heritage Consultancy



17th October 2022

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Tēnā koe Jessica

Further to our previous conversations regarding potential archaeological values of the Silverstream Spur area and our site visit of 12th October 2022. Preliminary report attached.

Ngā mihi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Victoria Grouden'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Victoria Grouden

Preliminary Archaeological Assessment- Silverstream Spur, Upper Hutt

This preliminary archaeological assessment has been requested in conjunction with a proposed update to proposed District Plan change 49. This proposal includes rezoning the Silverstream Spur as Natural Open Space, enabling site specific provisions for infrastructure including a transport corridor and to protect identified significant natural areas on the Silverstream Spur from development.

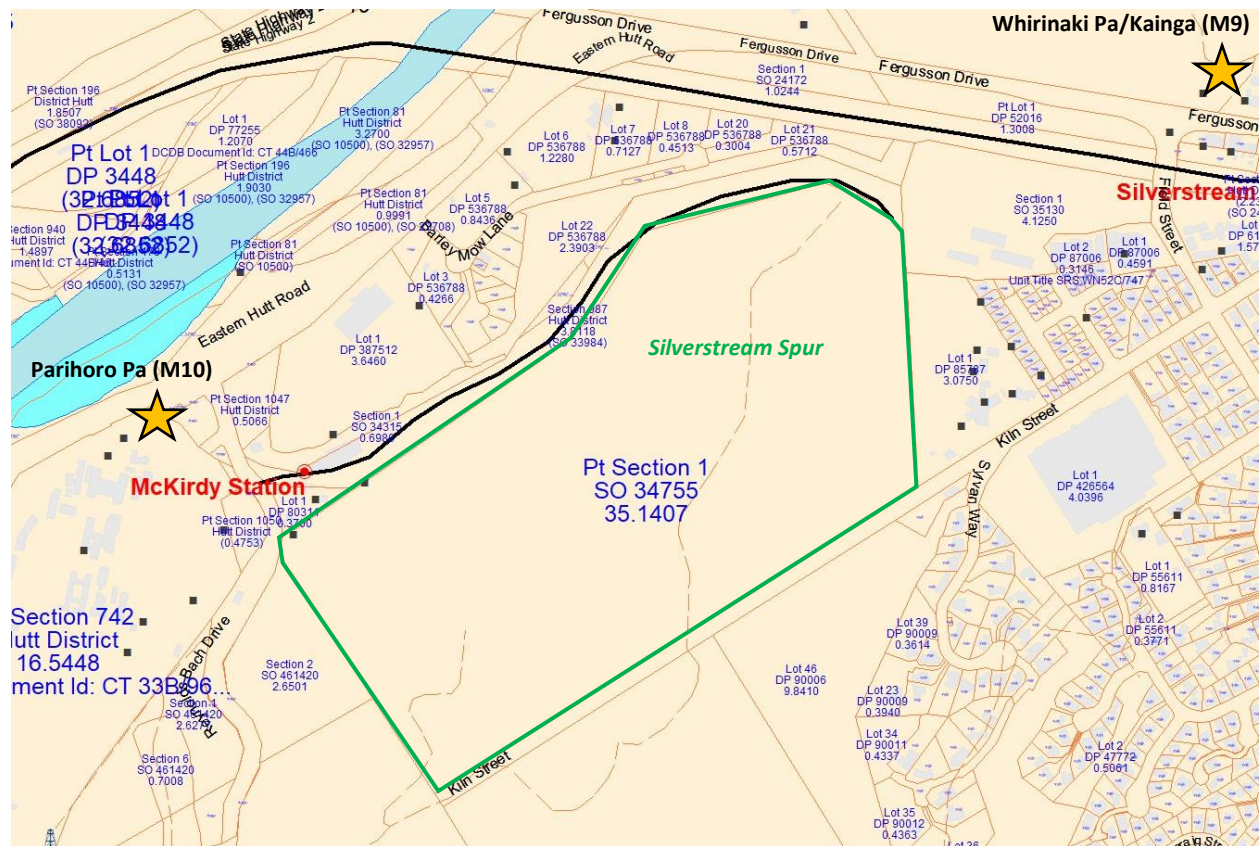


Figure 1 Silverstream Spur extent (outlined in green) showing surrounding area and legal description (from Quickmap). Locations of Sites of Significance as listed in the Upper Hutt City District Plan are indicated with yellow stars.

Preliminary Archaeological Investigation

This Preliminary investigation draws on information from historic sources, such as survey plans, aerial images and published texts and the Upper Hutt City District Plan as well as a preliminary field visit.

Māori Occupation of the Wider Silverstream Area

Occupation of the wider Silverstream area appears to have been centred around two main locations with two sites of significance noted in the UHC District Plan within 500m of Silverstream Spur. These are:

Whirinaki Pa/Kainga (M9): This Pa site is thought to have been located somewhere around the southern corner of St Patrick's College grounds. It was probably not fortified and was most likely more like a kainga (see Figure 1 for probable location).

Parihoro Pa (M10): This Pa site is thought to have been located in the vicinity of the intersection of Eastern Hutt Road and Reynolds Bach Road, near where Silverstream Retreat (formerly Silverstream Hospital) stands. It would most likely have been on the river terraces above Te Awa Kairangi (see Figure 1 for probable location).

No sites of Māori significance are noted within Silverstream Spur itself as shown in Figure 1.

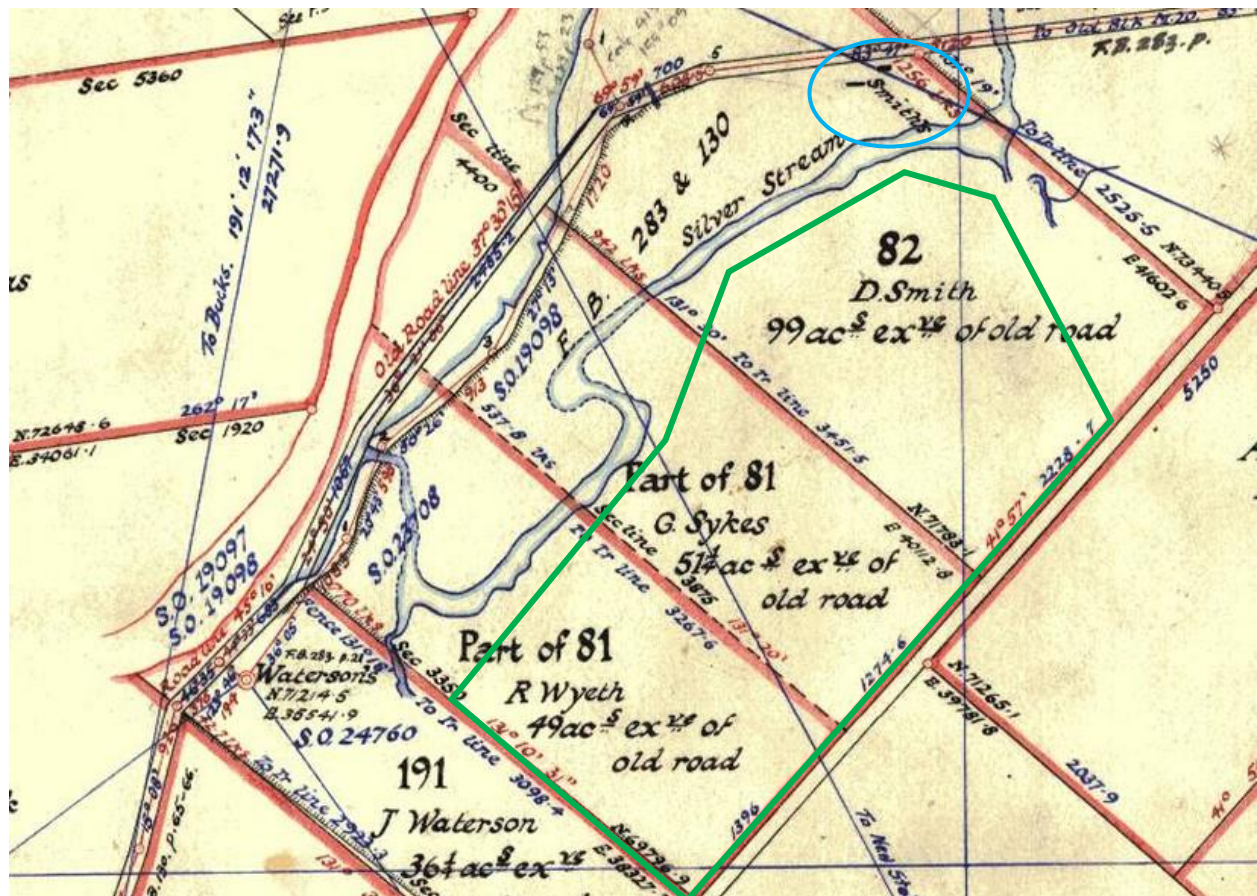


Figure 2 Detail of Copy of SO 10985 (ca 1869) showing approximate area of Silverstream Spur outlined in green. "Smith's" outlined in blue (from Quickmap)

Post 1840 Occupation of the Area

Survey plans dating back to the 1860s (for instance, see detail of SO 10985 in Figure 2) are very broad-based and primarily show land lot and section boundaries, roads, water features and ownership details. The area where Silverstream Spur is located was surveyed out as parts of Sections 81 and 82 Belmont

District. R Wyeth, G Sykes and D. Smith are listed as landowners at that time. There is some indication that D. Smith did actually live within part of Section 82, as two, small possible buildings are noted on the north side of Silver Stream with "Smith's" written adjacent. These lie outside of the Silverstream Spur area between the bed of Silver Stream and what is now Eastern Hutt Road (see blue circle in Figure 2). It is likely that the Silverstream Spur land was retained as an undeveloped, bushy hinterland during the 19th century, with any settlements were likely located on flatter land between the Silver Stream and Te Awa Kairangi, closer to the main access road between Upper and Lower Hutt (now Eastern Hutt Road). The Silverstream Spur Block is now designated Part Section 1 SO 34755 and was surveyed out in the 1980s (see Figure 1).

Historic Aerial Images- Silverstream Spur Area

The area is covered with a mixture of indigenous and exotic vegetation, with pine planting visible in most areas. Investigation of historic aerial images indicates that the Silverstream Spur block was relatively bare during the 1940s. Details of images dating to 1942 and 1943 show the area to be covered in a low scrubby bush at that time, and give a good picture of the general terrain and contours (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). There are no obvious archaeological features visible on either of these images on lower spurs and ridges, where archaeological sites are most likely to have been located. Later images dating to the 1980s and 1990s show the development of the plantation pine forest and access tracks that remain on the spur today (see for instance Figure 6).

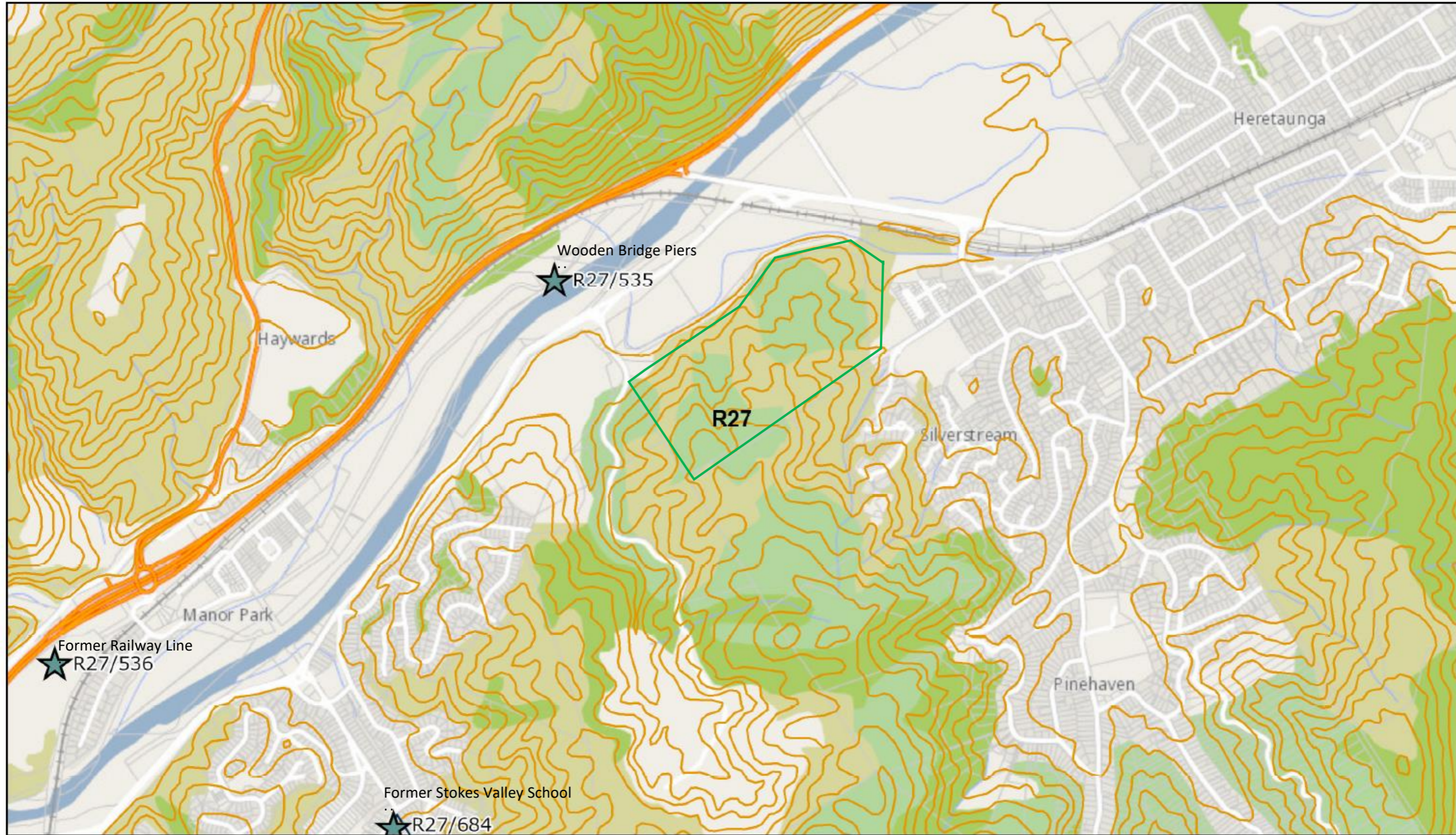
Previous Archaeological Site recording

Little previous archaeological site recording has been carried out in the Silverstream area. A snapshot of the archaeological site distribution of the area can be seen in Figure 3. Recorded sites all relate to 19th century use of the area for educational and transport purposes. No Māori sites have so far been recorded.

Silverstream Spur Site Visit

A preliminary site survey was carried out on 12th October 2022, in conjunction with Mana Whenua representatives (Te Runanga o Ngati Toa Rangatira and Wellington Tenth Trust) as well as Upper Hutt City Council staff. This consisted of a general walk through of accessible areas within the Silverstream Spur block, with small diversions off the main access track to investigate flatter areas and areas most likely to have been inhabited historically (north facing spurs, flattened ridges, clearings). It was determined that the most likely area to have been settled, by Māori in particular, would have been a low spur located above Barley Mow Lane, to the north-west of Kiln Street (see area circled in yellow in Figure 5). This location is north facing, accessible to the river and other water sources, has relatively flat land and good visibility (see also Figure 7 and Figure 8).

No obvious signs of occupation were observed in this area, or anywhere else sighted during the site visit. It should be noted, however that this was a preliminary inspection only, and it did not cover the whole of the Silverstream Spur block.



October 17, 2022

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|------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| NZAA Site | Approved | NZAA Site Area | NZ Mainland Contours (Topo, 1:50k) |
| Pending | Inactive | NZAA Site Accuracy | |
| | | Map Grids | |

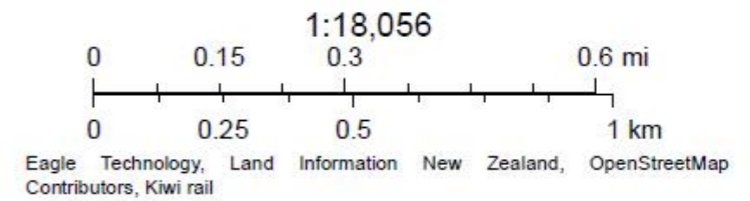


Figure 3 Detail of recorded archaeological site distribution- from Archsite 17th October 2022 (the New Zealand Archaeological Association site database). Silverstream Spur area outlined in green.



Figure 4 Silverstream Spur area, Detail of aerial image, 1942 (SN163-186-6- sourced from Retrolens NZ).

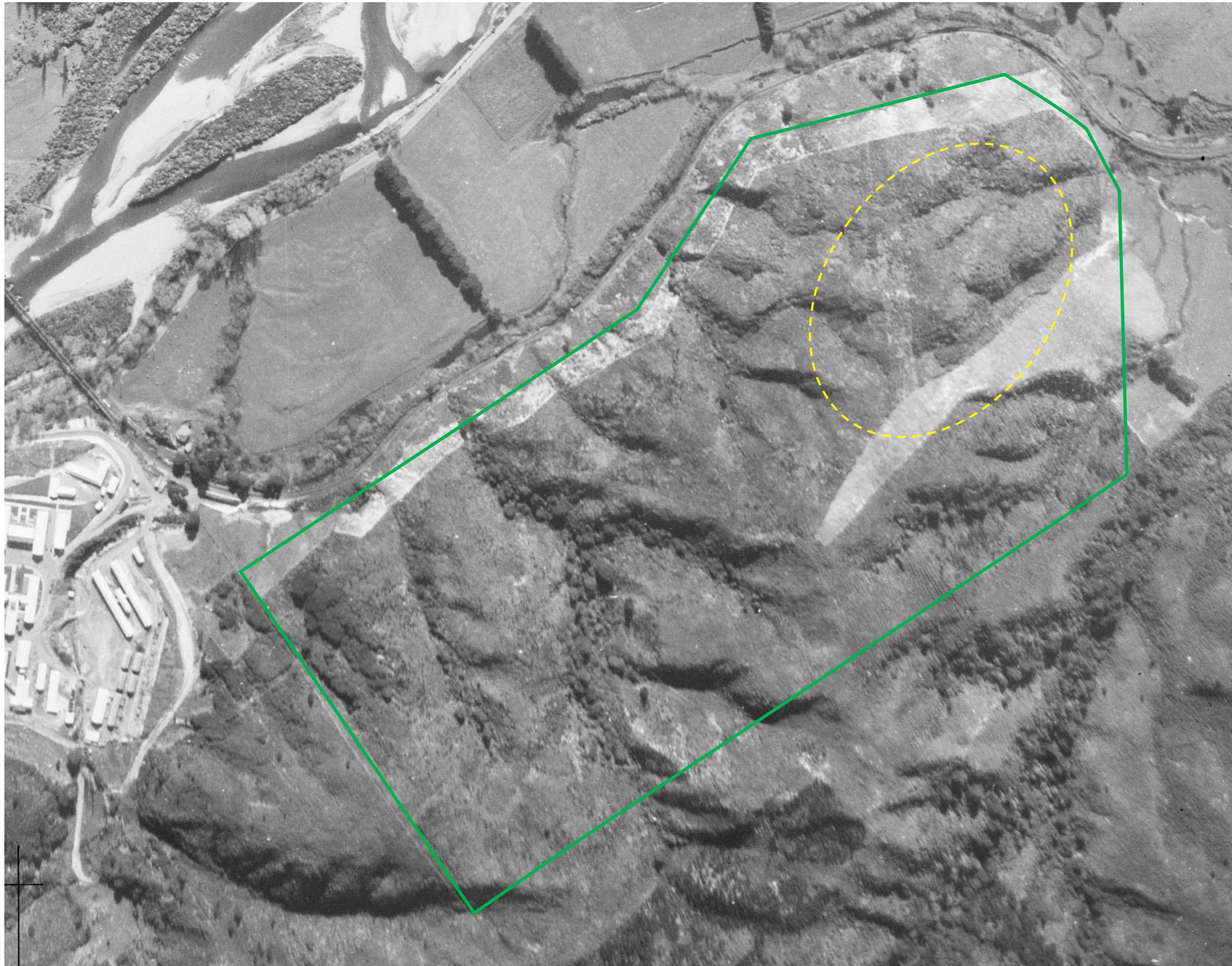


Figure 5 Silverstream Spur area, Detail of aerial image, 1943 (SN163-183-18 sourced from Retrolens NZ).



Figure 6 Silverstream Spur area 1996 (image from Hutt City Council on-line Historic aerial images). Forestry tracks and new pine planting visible in eastern area



Figure 7 relatively level clearing on leading spur above Barley Mow Lane (12th October 2022).



Figure 8 Leading spur above Barley Mow Lane viewed looking north-east from Sylvan Way area (12th October 2).

Conclusions and Recommendations

This preliminary archaeological assessment and site visit suggests that there are unlikely to be archaeological sites located within the Silverstream Spur area, although this possibility cannot be completely ruled out, particularly in the area above Barley Mow Lane on the north-eastern end of the spur.

The main focus of the proposed zoning and change for the spur is to protect it as an area of natural significance for perpetuity. Issues relating to the proposed new designation primarily relate to protection of ecological values. Considerations include provision of a possible, 7m wide road corridor to allow access to adjacent private land (currently tagged for housing development purposes). Any roading development would obviously necessitate major excavation works with the Silverstream Spur.

It is recommended that should any earthworks for a roadway be required within the spur, a more comprehensive archaeological site survey is carried out along the specific, proposed route.

If it seems clear that archaeological sites or features are unlikely to be present within any routes or areas requiring excavation and general earthworks, then an *Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP)* should be adopted. This means that in the unlikely event that suspected archaeological material or features are encountered, then there is a clear process for protecting this material and taking further culturally appropriate steps in relation to it. A sample ADP is attached for your information, along with sample images of typical archaeological features and materials for clarification.

At this stage there are no requirements to apply to Heritage NZPT for an archaeological authority for this area.

Sample Accidental Discovery Protocol

- i. In the event of an “accidental discovery” of archaeological matter¹ including human remains the following steps shall be taken:
- ii. All work within the vicinity of the site² will cease immediately.
- iii. The site manager will shut down all activity, leave the site area and unearthened archaeological material in-situ and advise the relevant person (eg project manager, consultant, landowner).
- iv. The relevant person will take immediate steps to secure the area of the site to ensure the archaeological matter remains undisturbed. Work may continue outside of the site area.
- v. The relevant person will ensure that the matter is reported to the Regional Archaeologist at Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and to any required statutory agencies or Mana Whenua authorities, if this has not already occurred³.
- vi. The relevant person will ensure that a qualified archaeologist is appointed to ensure all archaeological matter is dealt with appropriately, and on the advice of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Regional Archaeologist.
- vii. In the event of the material being of Māori origin the relevant person will ensure that Mana Whenua authorities are contacted in order that appropriate cultural processes are implemented to remedy or mitigate any damage to the site.
- viii. Any and all visits to the project site must be cleared by the relevant person. It is advisable that a list of authorised personnel to visit the site is maintained.
- ix. The relevant person will ensure that the necessary people shall be available to meet and guide representatives of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and mana Whenua representatives, and any other party with statutory responsibilities, to the site.
- x. Works in the site area shall not recommence until authorised by the relevant person who will consult with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga staff, mana Whenua authorities the NZ Police (and any other authority with statutory responsibility) to ensure that all statutory and cultural requirements have been met.
- xi. All parties will work towards operations recommencing in the shortest possible timeframes while ensuring that any archaeological sites discovered are protected until a decision regarding their appropriate management is made, and as much information as possible is gained. Appropriate management could include recording or removal of archaeological material.

¹ Including any of but not exclusive to: Shells, Animal bones (not associated with farming), Human bone, Dark or burnt soils and charcoal, Fire-cracked rocks, Artifacts (stone, bone, shell, glass, ceramic, wood), Earthworks (terracing, storage pits, trenching), Buried structures.

² The immediate area or location where the material, artefacts or human remains have been discovered.

³ For example, the New Zealand Police in the event that human remains are found.

Samples of Typical Māori Archaeological Materials and Sites

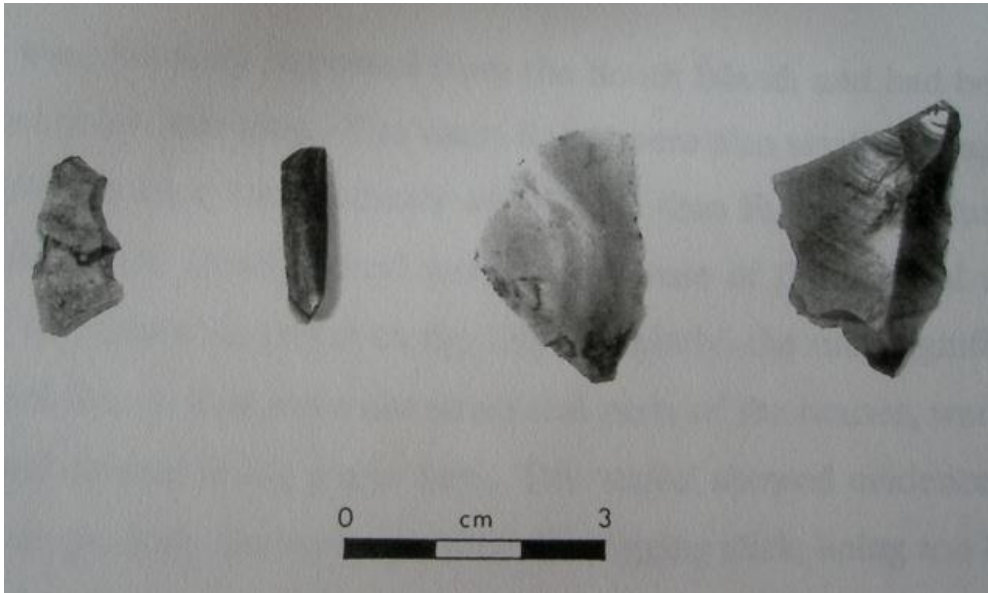


Figure 9 Samples of Māori stone artifacts



Figure 10 Sample of Māori pit-oven-midden feature



Figure 11 detail of Rangitatau Pa, Wellington South Coast ca 1970s (image from Wellington City Archives)



Figure 12 Sample Pit/Terrace site (S28/39) located At Awhea, Wairarapa Coast (from Archsite)

Samples of Typical 19th Century Archaeological Materials and Features



Figure 13 19th century drain (left) wooden house pile (right)



Figure 14 Typical 19th c artifacts