



Raukura Consultants

CULTURAL VALUES REPORT

Wallaceville - Private Plan Change

Mawai Hakona



IN ASSOCIATION WITH WELLINGTON TENTHS TRUST & PORT
NICHOLSON BLOCK SETTLEMENT TRUST

CULTURAL VALUES REPORT

Mawaihakona - Wallaceville

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SITE HISTORY & PROJECT OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND HISTORY TO THE PROJECT LAND

1. The project is located on the 58 hectare site formerly occupied by the Crown Research Institute AgResearch. The AgResearch facility at Wallaceville was closed in 2008.
2. The site was sold in two parcels. A four hectare block was purchased by retirement village developer and operator Summerset in June 2013 for the expansion of its adjacent retirement village.
3. Before that the AgResearch facility followed its predecessor the Wallaceville Animal Research Centre which opened in 1905 and closed in 2005
4. The Wallaceville Animal Research Centre was responsible for the investigation of diseases that caused or had the potential to cause economic loss or distress in livestock. Initially the Centre's primary aim was the control of disease through diagnosis and treatment, which involved the administration of suitable drugs and vaccines. Its later work focused on prevention, researching and investigating the underlying causes of diseases and then working on strategies to prevent them from occurring.

THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

5. The project would develop some 700 - 800 residential homes.
6. The residential development, of some 700 -800 homes, will be in several stages with an average of 100 houses built a year. It will feature a range of property sizes for two, three and four- bedroom homes. The overall site, though dominated by a new housing area bigger than many Upper Hutt suburbs, will end up being mixed- use.
7. Part of the site, at the Ward St frontage, is to be retained for commercial use.
8. This will include two former AgResearch (Wallaceville Animal Research Centre) buildings which have heritage value and will be preserved.
9. A remnant of native bush on the site has a conservation zoning and will also be preserved.

Trentham Camp in the foreground with the racecourse in the centre and Wallaceville in the background - Cup day 1911



Fig. 225.—Trentham Camp and Upper Hutt District, 1914-1918.

Reproduction from a photo received from Lewis Gunner Charles Keith Kilgour Ward, 8th Contingent, Hawke's Bay Company, Wellington Regiment, who was killed in action at La Basse Ville, 27/7/17 (Nelson College Journal, "Nelsonian," Roll of Honour, July, 1918, No. 1, Vol. XXXIV., pp. 54 and 69. Also Col. Weston's "Three Years with the New Zealanders," pp. 174-211).

*"All that we had, we gave;
All that was ours to give;
Freely surrendered all,
That you in peace may live.
In trench and field, and many seas we lie,
We, who in dying shall not ever die,
If only you, in honour of the slain,
Shall surely see we did not die in vain."*

WELLINGTON TENTHS RESERVE

10. The history of the Wellington Tenths Reserves is long and complex. In this report a more abbreviated version will be given with references to the fuller reports available. In any event there are no substantive block histories for the blocks known by Maori as Mawai Hakona. The blocks were numbered Hutt sections 98 and 102, each being approximately 100 acres as part of the surveyed country acres in the New Zealand Company surveys of 1840. The sections cover much of the project land that today would be bordered by Ward Street and Alexander Road and included part of the Trentham Racecourse as well as across the Railway line to just west of Miro Street.¹ In Jellicoe's² compilation about the New Zealand Company's Native Reserves of 1930 it sets out that according to parliamentary paper F – 4 1871 the sections 98 and 102 were granted to Taringa Kuri being 200 acres 0 roods 0 perches.
11. Taringa Kuri and his Ngati Tama kin took up residence on the blocks, however Taringa Kuri was to pass away in 1871 to be buried in the Te Puni street urupa along with his Te Atiawa kin. At the time they were growing kumara, kumikumi, corn, potatoes, and when possible wheat.
12. In the Upper Hutt area there were also the settlements at Maoribank known as Haukaretu. This was an active kainga well into the 20th century.
13. Maoribank – meaning 'wind of sweet-smelling grass'. This place by the river was a kainga site probably surviving into the 20th century. This place may have been occupied prior to the arrival of Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whanui in the area.

¹ See map at Appendix II

² Jellicoe, Roland L. *The New Zealand Company's Native Reserves*, Government Printer, Wellington 1930 p 96

14. No. 9 (1906).—Petition of Pirihira Tarewa, of Haukaretu, near Upper Hutt.
Petitioner prays for the issue to her of title to certain land at Ohariu. I am directed to report that, in the opinion of the Committee, the Government should be asked to bring down legislation to answer the prayer of the petition. 8th August, 1907. This indicates that Pirihira was living at Haukaretu in 1907. Pirihira came from Waiariki and was part of Ngati Waipongo of Te Atiawa and Ngati Tama. The site warrants recognition as a place of significance to Maori. It is noted that the park there is already called Haukaretu Park.
15. Orongomai Marae stand on the place known as the place of Rongomai and is widely recognized as the name for the area on which the CBD of Upper Hutt City stands. Although the present Marae is relatively recent being opened in 1976 and is the largest of the urban type marae in the area with connects to many tribes including Ngati Kahungunu and Rangitane from the Wairarapa as well as people from the local area.
16. Rongomai was a god of tribes who came on the Kurahaupo Waka. The Captain of that canoe was Whatonga the father of Tara-nohu (Taraika), eponymous ancestor of Ngai Tara and his half-brother Tautoki whose son Rangitane is the eponymous ancestor of the tribe Rangitane. Ngati Rangi were descended from Ngai Tara. Ngati Rangi occupied places in the Upper Hutt area.

WHIRINAKI – SILVERSTREAM

17. This Pa site was probably located around southern corner of St Patrick's College grounds. It was noted that the Pa was subject to a measles epidemic around 1857-60 which wiped out a fair portion of its population. It was probably not a fortified Pa as such and was more likely a kainga or village. The name has now become synonymous with Silverstream.

PARIHORO

18. Possible Pa site at Silverstream hospital/Retreat – Eastern Hutt Road and Reynolds Bach Road. This site would have commanded this narrow area where travelers either up or down the valley would pass through.

PAKURATAHI

19. A later addition to the Wellington Tenths reserve, and still part of Wellington tenths today are the Pakuratahi sections 2, 3 and 4 were originally also considered for Ngati Tama in 1843 which amounted to some 360 acres. These sections remained unoccupied until some Ngati Tama squatted on the land. In the Native Land Court there was an award relating to parts of section 3 which was located to the north of what is now SH 2 to Ngati Tama. That land was later become part of an AgResearch farm and has recently been sold to GWRC. The final arrangement saw a re-numbering of the sections to Pakuratahi 4 & 7 to the south east of SH2 on Gilbert Road become a part of the Wellington tenths reserve. Those sections were some 73.44 hectares of 182 acres.

TRADITIONAL MAORI HISTORY OF THE BROADER AREA

20. The earliest settlements by Maori in this part of the Hutt Valley were of the hapu descended from Whatonga and his two sons, the half-brothers Tautoki (the father of Rangitane) and Tara after whom Wellington Harbour was named (Te Whanganui a Tara). Tara's people occupied Wellington's South Coast and around the harbour around to Fitzroy Bay. Tautoki's people were located in the Wairarapa and in the Upper Hutt valley to the south coast around Turakirae. The population was sparse and mobile, however Pā were established as far north as Pakuratahi. Maori predominantly lived on the coast where the food resource was rich and varied. From the coast hunting parties ventured far inland to draw on those stocks and then returned to the coast.
21. The Upper Valley landscape was dominated by the snowy peaks of the Tararua Range at the head of the valley and to the West, and Rimutaka/Remutaka to the east. The tribes did not dominate the landscape and often simply moved through the area gathering food where required from the forest, rivers, streams and swamps. The Upper Valley was and still is the domain of the tuna/long-finned eel along with the pakura/swamp hen or pukeko (hence Pakuratahi).

22. The nature of the valley dominated by tall podocarp forest finally gave way to the swamp lands near Te Whanganui a Tara/the great harbour of Tara. The valley was and is, dissected by Te Awakairangi/Heretaunga/Hutt River. It was a bigger river before the uplift of 1855. It was deeper and had a more complex and an extensive mouth with many islands and channels bringing together the Waiwhetu, Awamutu streams with the Hutt River to exit together into the harbour.
23. The Māori history of this area is largely about people travelling through the area and at time camping and hunting. Those travelling through the area come from the west coast having travelled along the beaches of the West would head inland with some trepidation as the bush was close and fully of dangers for those who were not wary.
24. The Hutt Valley and Porirua in the 19th century was highly active starting around 1918-19 with the arrival in Te Upoko o te Ika of two taua or war parties lead by the 'musket' chiefs of Patuone, Tamati Wakanene from Ngā Puhi and Tuwhare from Ngati Whatua in the north. They were joined by Ngati Toa and the tribes from northern Taranaki in what ended up being an exploration of land for possible migration.
25. The taua were quickly followed by several waves of migration predominantly from Kawhia and northern Taranaki from the early 1820s until 1839. These migrations saw a complete change in the tangata whenua both around Porirua and the Hutt Valley. This change was completed by the time the New Zealand Company arrived in 1839.

26. Colonisation as a result of the New Zealand Company purchase of parts of the Port Nicholson Block brought numbers of European settlers. The signing of the Treaty of Waitangi brought the arrival of the new colonial governance and the examination of pre-Treaty purchases such as that of the New Zealand Company. That examination was to lead to a Crown grant to the Company and the allocation of lands to the tangata whenua of Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whanui. The New Zealand Company purchases in Wellington extended to Porirua, however there was a conflict which Governor Grey sought to resolve. The result was the Crown purchase of the Porirua District.
27. In the broader area of the Upper Hutt Valley through to the edge of the harbour great conflict occurred early in colonial history with conflicts over the New Zealand Company's sale of rural acres to settlers and the displaced people of Ngati Tama along with those of Ngati Rangatahi and Ngati Haua from the Upper Whanganui River. Ngati Rangatahi and Ngati Haua no longer have any presence in Wellington. Although the Waitangi Tribunal did not find they were entitled to remedies it did find breaches of the Treaty were made by the Crown against Ngati Rangatahi. Ngati Haua were not included in the Waitangi Tribunal claim process in Wellington.

28. Motutawa Pā extended across what is now known as Avalon Park as well as extending south across what is now Fairway Drive into the area now occupied by the Hutt Golf Links. Motutawa Pā was associated with the Ngati Tama hapu of the northern confederation of Taranaki iwi, along with the Ngati Rangatahi, a hapu of Ngati Maniapoto. The adjacent area in the Hutt Valley gained notoriety with the battle of Boulcott farm in 1846 which proved to be the last battle between the British regiments in Wellington and Māori. It saw Ngati Rangatahi, Ngati Haua and Ngati Tama being removed from settler sections in the Hutt Valley. Historical background When Maori first arrived in the Hutt Valley they were places of dense forest of tall timber full of menace and threats, but also abundant with the all-important food sources, such as of large birds on both the forest floor and in the lofty canopy. The river Te Awa Kairangi³ was not only a major feature in the landscape of the Hutt Valley, but was also the major highway up the valley with waka able to reach around Upper Hutt, before the uplift of 1855. The Hutt River in Māori times was unruly and prone to flood wide areas. The forests would hold the banks however trees would fall into the river.



³ Te Awakairangi is probably the earliest Maori name for the Hutt River but it was also known as Heretaunga or Harataunga and even as Te Wai o Orutu.

Wallaceville Animal research in the left foreground with Trentham Racecourse behind
(Note the fine stand of totara, beech and other trees) taken by Whites Aviation in April
1947

29. In March 1844 Crown Commissioner William Spain, was charged with investigating the pre-Treaty claims of the New Zealand Company in Wellington. Spain visited Ngati Tama chief Te Kaeaea at his pa, Maraenuku. Te Kaeaea and his people were cutting a line in the bush 'according to the directions of [Te] Rauparaha' in order 'to divide between the lands of the European and our own.' Te Kaeaea insisted that Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata had refused to agree to the boundaries set by Spain for the New Zealand Company. To reinforce this point, by the end of May Te Rangihaeata was camped in the upper Hutt Valley with 500 followers.
30. Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata were now divided over continuing Maori occupation of the Hutt Valley. When the two chiefs met at Otaki in March 1845, Te Rangihaeata accepted that the matter now rested with Ngati Rangatahi, Ngati Tama and the government. But he also made it clear he would not allow the iwi to abandon their claims in the Hutt. He sent word to Ngati Rangatahi that he would support them if they were attacked by the Europeans.
31. Te Kaeaea maintained his position at Maraenuku. In early 1846 the new Governor, George Grey, turned his attention to the Wellington region. He arrived with soldiers and two navy vessels. Grey met Te Kaeaea, who promised to withdraw his people from the Hutt Valley once they were compensated for the 300 acres of potatoes they had growing there. Grey was adamant that there would be no discussion of compensation until Ngati Tama had actually left.
32. Grey then met the Ngati Rangatahi leader, Kaparatehau. Once more the issue of compensation was raised. Once more Grey made it clear that no negotiations would take place until the land had been cleared.

33. By late February Ngati Rangatahi and Ngati Tama had left the valley. Immediately settlers began to take possession of the land. Maraenuku was destroyed and the village's chapel and urupa (cemetery) were desecrated in the process. Incensed by these actions, Ngati Rangatahi and Ngati Tama returned to the disputed land and attacked settlers' property.
34. Some of Te Rangihaeata's warriors took part in the plunder and looting of settlers' property. Grey sent troops to the area and a number of forts were built. In March 1846 a company of the 96th Regiment repulsed a Maori attack at Taita, prompting Grey to declare martial law. The British positions in the Hutt were strengthened in anticipation of an escalation of the situation.⁴
35. Richard Taylor, a missionary from Wanganui, had arrived in late February to try to negotiate a settlement. He had helped persuade Ngati Tama and Ngati Rangatahi to leave the valley. Following the settler occupation of the abandoned land, Te Kaeaea informed Taylor: 'I thought the word of a Governor was sacred, but now I see that he too is worth nothing in the eyes of his own people'. Taylor received a similar message from an angry Te Rangihaeata, although the chief also said that he had written to Kaparatehau ordering him to return any property looted from settler houses.
36. Te Rangihaeata told Taylor that the situation would be resolved if Kaparatehau was given some land. He urged Taylor to inform Grey of this fact. Te Rangihaeata was reluctant to meet Grey himself as he had heard that the Governor planned to arrest and hang him for his role in the Wairau incident. He stressed that he had no desire to fight.

WALLACEVILLE HISTORY

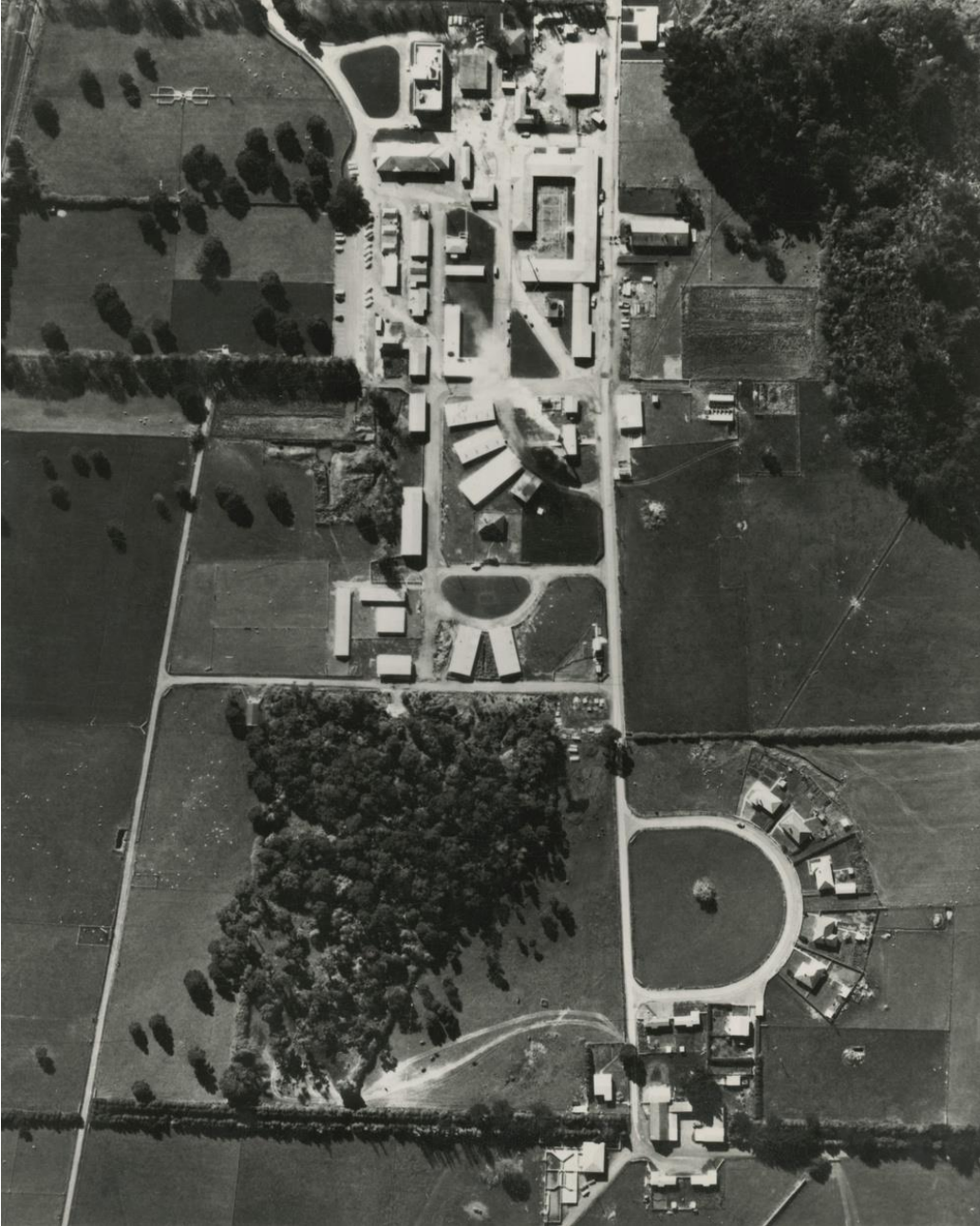
⁴ 'A line in the bush - war in Wellington', URL: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/wellington-war/line-in-the-bush>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 24-Jul-2009

37. Wallaceville Animal Research laboratory has Historic Place category 1 listing with the building dating back to 1906. This building will be preserved in the development along with others from the old research facility. This area will be included in the plan change boundary.



Wallaceville Animal Research Building

38. Within the site are the remnants of the old forest on the valley floor. There was a substantive stand of indigenous trees that had been slowly depleted over time. The bounds of that in 1957 appeared to be Alexander Road and Ward Street stretching towards the railway line. The trees represent the old landscape and the tangata whenua groups consulted in preparing this report would support the retention of as many of those trees as possible.



Wallaceville – Mawai Hakona from the air showing the Animal Research campus including the stand of totara and other native trees.

39. To identify who are the tangata whenua in the Hutt Valley this report relies in part on the expert knowledge of the Waitangi Tribunal who sought to clarify this matter particularly with respect to who is able to claim an interest against the Crown⁵.

40. The Waitangi Tribunal put the matter this way in terms of all those who have an interest in the Port Nicholson Block, however the detail of their inquiry was limited in this particular area:

... the Tribunal gave detailed consideration of which Maori groups had customary rights as at 1840 to the lands within the Port Nicholson block (as extended to the south-west coast in 1844). At section 2.6.7, we concluded that those with take raupatu were the independent groups who were members of a collective which conquered Te Whanganui a Tara and its environs. The take raupatu, which covered all lands within the Port Nicholson block which were not covered by ahi kaa rights at 1840, gave them the potential to further develop ahi kaa rights within the block.

Those with ahi kā rights within the Port Nicholson block (as extended in 1844 to the south-west coast) were:

“Te Atiawa at Te Whanganui a Tara⁶ and part of the south-west coast;

Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui at Te Aro;

Ngāti Tama at Kaiwharawhara and environs, and part of the south-west coast;

Ngāti Toa at Heretaunga and parts of the south-west coast”

41. In addition to this, these groups held ‘take raupatu’⁷ over the remainder of lands not secured by ahi kā and with the potential to further develop ahi kā rights within the block.⁸

⁵ Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me Ōna Takiwā*: Report on the Wellington District, 2003, p 479

⁶ Te Whanganui a Tara as used in the Waitangi Tribunal report meant – Wellington Harbour or Port Nicholson including Heretaunga (Hutt Valley) and is now the site of Wellington City

⁷ Take raupatu – a right based on conquest, where tribes were displaced by invading groups.



Stream and farmland, Trentham, Upper Hutt, 1900 -1905, ATL PAColl-3413-01

42. Ngati Toa as concluded in the Waitangi Tribunal report have interests in ‘Heretaunga’ or the Hutt Valley based not on occupation but on rights associated with hunting and gathering. “We note that their [Ngati Toa] ahi kaa rights were not confined to the area of day-to-day living in the kainga or place of habitation, but extended to other areas of association or influence. Ngati Toa had access by way of a track from Porirua to Heretaunga which enabled Ngati Rangatahi during the 1830s to convey their tribute of food of various kinds (including eels, and also wood or canoes) to Ngati Toa in Porirua.”⁹

⁸ Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me ōna Takiwā – Report on the Wellington District*, 2003,p 254

⁹ Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me ōna Takiwā – Report on the Wellington District*, 2003,p 41

43. The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust has a role representing the tribes of Taranaki Whānui within the Port Nicholson Block. The tangata whenua groups around the northern side of the harbour today are from various hapū of Te Atiawa. These peoples' descendants are beneficial owners in the Wellington Tenth Trust and most are members of the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and are generally represented by the Trusts today.
44. Wellington Tenth Trust took the original claim known as Wai 145 to the Waitangi Tribunal for the Te Atiawa/Taranaki whanui people of Te Whanganui a Tara. Wellington Tenth has tenth property in Pakuratahi at Kaitoke as part of the Wellington Tenth Reserve. Wellington Tenth also represents the same people as the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. The Palmerston North Maori Reserve Trust represents descendants from the people of Waiwhetu Pa but ended up with land holdings in Palmerston North as a result of dealings by Governor George Grey in a land swap imposed on the Waiwhetu people and the mid 19th century. Those land owners are nearly all owners in Wellington Tenth Trust.
45. Although Ngati Toa were said to have an interest in the Hutt through their relationship with Ngati Rangatahi and Ngati Haua who came from the Taumaranui area and resided for a short time around the Boulcott area.
46. Ngati Rangatahi are a hapu of Ngati Manipoto from Taumaranui. There is also a hapu called Ngati Rangatahi as a part of Ngati Raukawa ki te Tonga based at Te Hiiri o Mahuta marae at Kakariki.
47. Ngati Tama ki te Upoko o te Ika are in the process of trying to establish a mandate with the Crown through the Office of Treaty Settlements. According to their website they describe their group this way:
- “Some Ngati Tama do not choose to have their historical claims against the Crown in the Port Nicholson Block settled by the Taranaki Whanui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika Settlement legislation. Those Ngati Tama individuals wish to establish a formal body to represent, manage, promote, assist and develop their affairs and interests as descendants of those tipuna who established and maintained the Ngati Tama customary rights held in the Port Nicholson Block from 1840.”

48. It should be noted that a large group who affiliate to Ngati Tama are registered and are represented by the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust as well as being beneficial owners in Wellington Tenths Trust.
49. Ngati Toarangatira are represented by Te Runanga o Toarangatira. Te Runanga O Toa Rangatira Incorporated (the Runanga) is a non-profit incorporated society with charitable status. The Runanga is the mandated iwi authority for Ngati Toa Rangatira and is the administrative body of iwi estates and assets. The Runanga deals with the political and public issues of national interest such as Treaty of Waitangi claims, commercial and customary fisheries, health services including primary mental health and residential care services, local government relationships and resource and environmental management.

CONSULTATION

50. Consultation was conducted with Wellington Tenths Trust and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust for the Te Atiawa/Taranaki whanui people and a draft of the report was provided to Ngati Toa. Their comments are incorporated in the report.
51. Ngati Tama (Wellington) through Ngati Tama Mandate Limited were sent a copy of the draft report for comment. No comments were received from Ngati Tama.

CONCLUSIONS

52. Mawai Hakona was an important Maori cultural site in the upper Hutt Valley probably most associated with Ngati Tama who were traditionally known as a hapu of Ngati Awa or Te Atiawa. The last known Maori occupiers of the site were those of Te Kaeaea or Taringa Kuri's whanau at least until his death in 1871 and his subsequent burial in the Te Puni Urupa in Petone with his Te Atiawa kin.
53. The land was eventually taken by the Crown and the site was developed into the Wallaceville Animal Research Centre just after the turn of the 20th Century. By then Maori had gone from the area and it had been farmed.
54. The site may still carry some of the remnants of Maori occupation of the area although it is unlikely. Maori cultural items may be found during developments and if found then the accidental discovery protocol.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and the Wellington Tenth's Trust (the Trusts) consider that some archaeological site examination for this site may be useful to see if any evidence remains of any traditional Maori archaeology on the site especially in the areas where the trees are located as these are unlikely to be disturbed by farming and construction. Consultation with a suitably qualified archaeologist to see what may be appropriate for the site.
- b. The Trusts propose an accidental discovery protocol as set out in Appendix I. The protocol should be attached to the conditions of consent.
- c. It is proposed that Maori cultural blessing of the site is done prior to any work commencing on site by the mana whenua who can be contacted through June Jackson on 02744900217.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- i. Adkin, G Leslie, *The Great Harbour of Tara, Traditional Maori Place-names and Sites of Wellington Harbour and Environs*, Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd, 1959
- ii. Best, Journal of the Polynesian Society, *The Land of Tara and they who settled it*, Vol 26 & 27, 1917 – 1919.
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- iv. Turton, H Hanson, *An Epitome of Official Documents relative to Native Affairs and Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand*, Government Printer, 1883
- v. Jellicoe, Roland L, *The New Zealand Company's Native Reserves*, W A G Skinner, Government Printer, 1930.
- vi. Hippolite, Joy, *Ngati Rangatahi*, 1997, Wai 145, Doc H4
- vii. Walzl, Tony, *Ngati Tama in Wellington (1820 – 1920)*, Wai 145 #H7 – Wai -377, May 1997

APPENDIX I – DRAFT ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

If any archaeological site(s) are uncovered during physical works, the Project Manager will require the contractor to adopt the following protocol.

Evidence of archaeological sites can include oven stones, charcoal, shell middens, ditches, banks, pits, and old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and European origin or human burials.

1. Work shall cease immediately at that place.
2. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the site and advise the Project Manager.
3. The Project Manager shall advise, representatives of Wellington Tenth Trust, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Greater Wellington Regional Council, and the Heritage New Zealand (see below for contact details).
4. If skeletal remains are uncovered, the Project Manager will also advise the Police.
5. Wellington Tenth Trust, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust or their representatives will organise a site inspection by the appropriate tangata whenua advisors.
6. If as a result of this initial investigation there is a need for an appropriate ceremony the Iwi Authority representatives will arrange for that process at the consent holder's expense.
7. Materials discovered will be removed by the Iwi responsible for the tikanga appropriate to their removal and preservation, or re-interment.

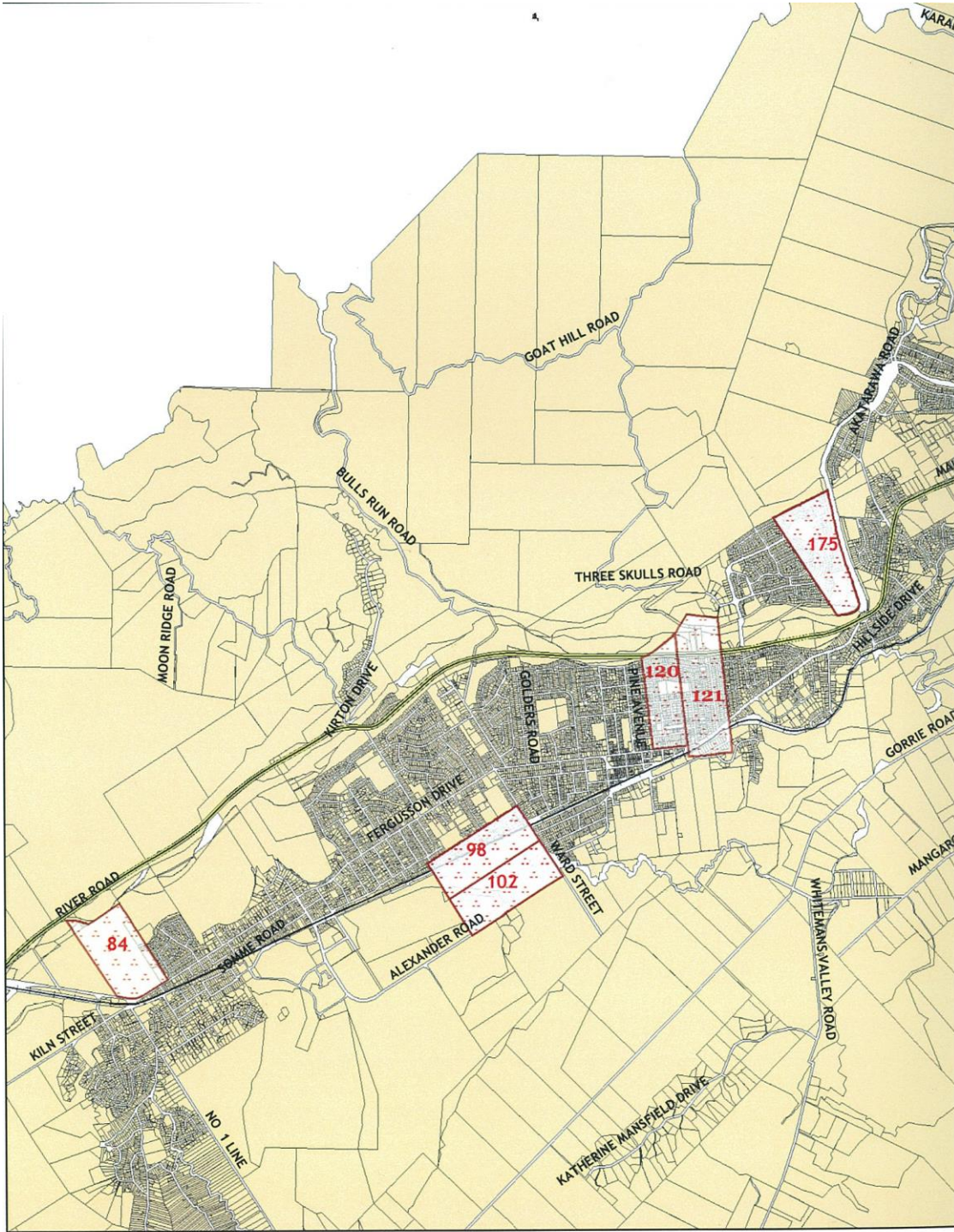
Works affecting the archaeological site shall not resume until the Heritage New Zealand, the Police (if skeletal remains are involved) and Iwi Authority representatives have each given the appropriate approval for work to continue.

The consent holder will allow the iwi authority representative(s) and the archaeologist(s) access to the site to carry out the responsibilities of this protocol. The Project Manager is responsible for on-site safety and may from time to time need to restrict access to ensure the safety of the Iwi Authority representative(s) and archaeologists.

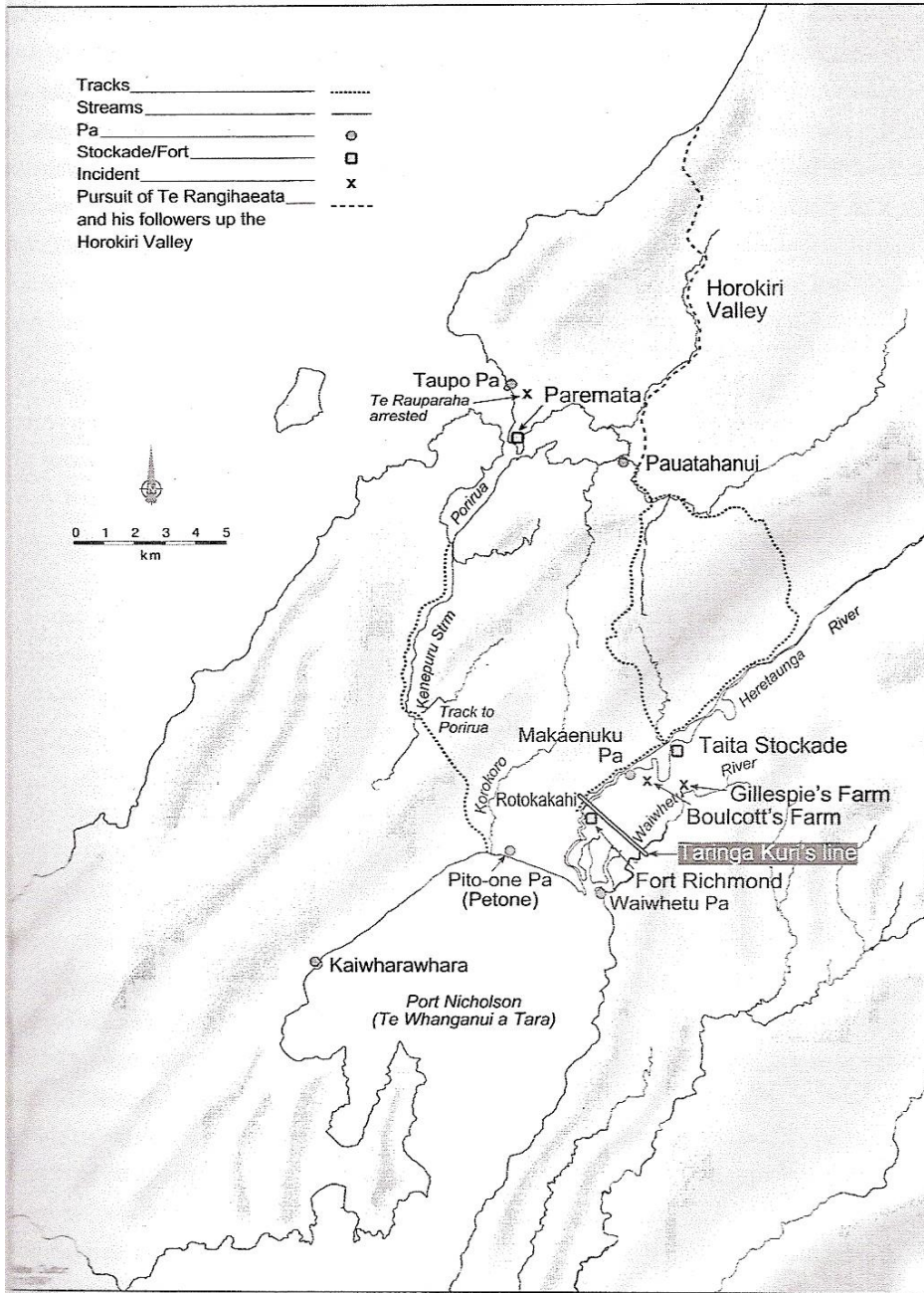
Contact details are:

<p><u>Wellington Tenth Trust</u> P O Box 536 Wellington, contact: Morrie Love Phone: 04 9013332 Cell: 0274540148</p>	<p>Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust P O Box 12164, Wellington Contact: Tom Jamison Phone: 04 4723872 Cell:</p>
<p><u>Heritage New Zealand</u> PO Box 19 173 Wellington, contact: Phone: 04 802 0003 Cell:</p>	

APPENDIX II – WELLINGTON TENTHS RESERVE BLOCKS 98 & 102
 APPENDIX III – TRACKS AND PLACES IN HUTT VALLEY AND PORIRUA



Wellington N
Company



Map 7: Conflict over Heretaunga

From Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me Ōna Takiwā*: Report on the Wellington District, 2003, p 197. Note the track going through the valley from Dry Creek.