

# Hingakākā Iwi Management Plan



The cover – illustrator: Chris Kohi

The water represents the sea and the lake.

The hoes and moon depict the harvest season.

Fish represent the quarrel.

Taiaha, feathers and patu represent the battle.

The lower mountain is Pirongia and the one in the background is Kakepuku.

The small stream from Pirongia is the connection from Kawhia.

The rainbow represents Uenuku and our guardian of the lake.

The colours: The mighty rainbow colours are of joy and love. White is the spirit. The blue is of healing. The lighter blue is the Patupaiarehe (fairies). The bronze is the brown of Papatuanuku (Mother Earth).

Pirongia is the ancient ones of kohatu.

Kakepuku, Tumatuaenga who guards us all freely, for we are his children.

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# **HINGAKAKA-NGAROTO**

## **Iwi Management Plan**

**SEPTEMBER 2006**

Edited and compiled for  
Nga Iwi Toopu o Waipa

by

H. Te Piki kōtuku Maniapoto  
Jenny Charman  
Gaylene Roberts

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Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa

**by:**

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and

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and

Fred Porima, Waipapa Marae, Frank Thorne,  
Peter Tuteo, Rangitiepā Huriwaka,  
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- A Waipa District Planning Map 10 Showing Recorded Archaeological Sites
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century a major battle was fought between the Waikato-Maniapoto tribes of the Tainui Waka Tribal region, and tribes from throughout the southern, western, and eastern regions of the North Island within and around the area now known as Lake Ngaroto and along slopes of the Te Mangeo hills overlooking the lake. Map 1 provides a location map showing the Hingakaka Battle area near Lake Ngaroto, approximately 5 kilometres north of Te Awamutu

Most of the activity associated with the Hingakaka Battle took place within the area identified on Map 1, although there were some skirmishes that occurred on the fringes. The general oval shape reflects the fact that warring tribes came to the site from either direction. Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa have chosen to show the general area of interest, as it is not possible to accurately identify the location of all potential sites of significance.

The battle of Hingakaka, as it is known, is recognised as one of the largest battles in the Tainui Waka region in which warriors used solely traditional weapons, and was hailed as a great victory for the Waikato-Maniapoto tribes of Tainui.

As a result of this battle, the area around Ngaroto has significant national, historical, customary, cultural and spiritual significance for, tangata whenua as kaitiaki of the region and, the descendants of the warriors that fell in the battle.

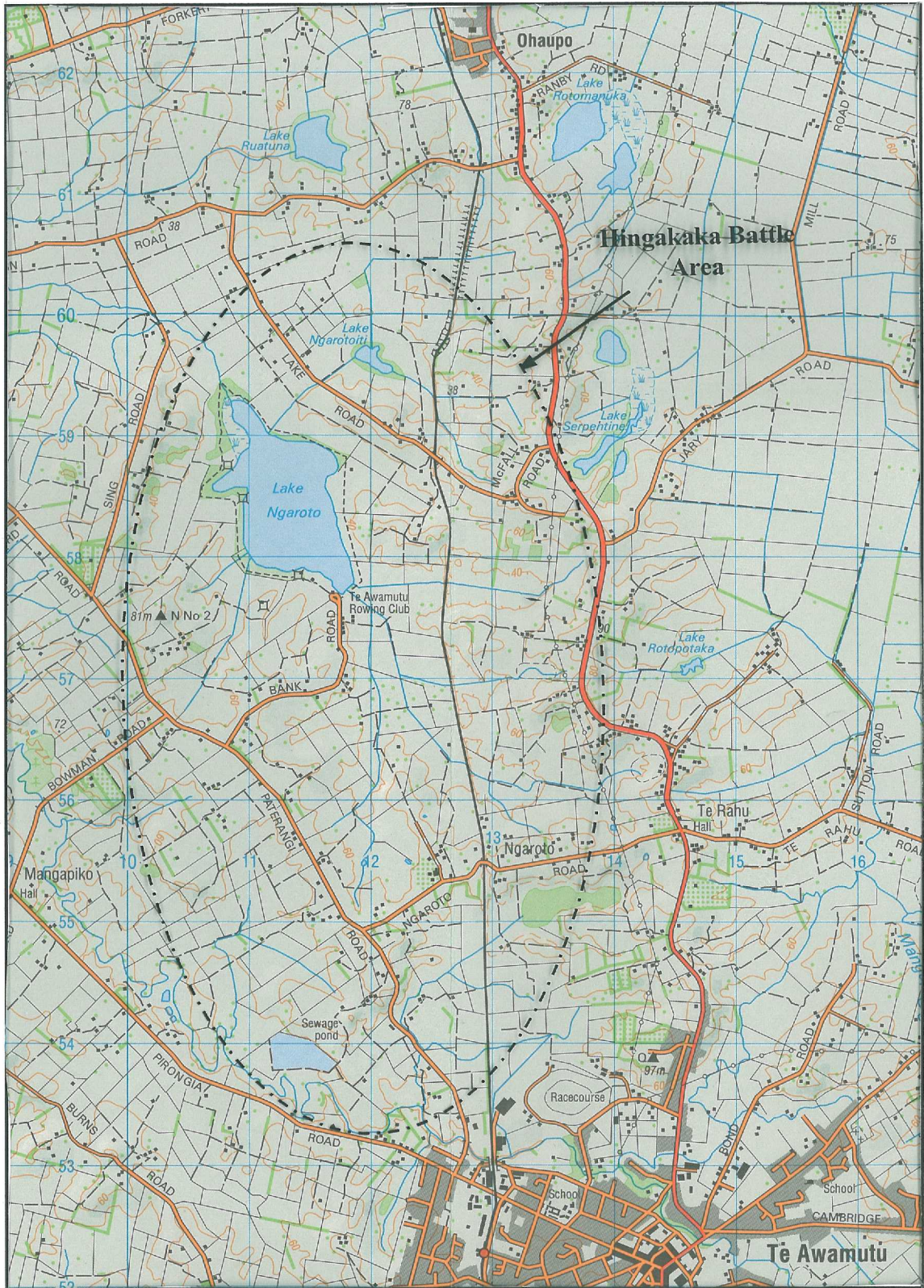
Tangata Whenua, Ahi Kaa, and Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa as representative kaitiaki marae, hapū, and iwi of the region, wish to ensure that:

- appropriate recognition is given to the significance of the battle site and surrounding areas;
- the national historical, cultural, customary, traditional, and spiritual significance of the site is recognised and provided for in any use and/or future development of the area; and
- an Iwi Management Plan is prepared to identify the nature and extent of protection, mitigation, and use of natural resources in the area.

Accordingly this document:

- Provides a brief description of the Hingakaka Battle and the area in which it occurred;
- Provides an outline as to the nature of this Iwi Management Plan;
- Outlines the statutory context for the Iwi Management Plan;
- Provides a description of the Ngaroto area as it exists today;

- Identifies the sites of significance within the Hingakaka Battle area;
- Outlines the responsibilities of ahi kaa, tangata whenua, and Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa as the collective representatives of Kaitiaki for the area;
- Defines the objectives of this Iwi Management Plan in relation to the Hingakaka Battle area;
- Outlines the policies for management of the Hingakaka Battle area;
- Outlines the methods for implementing the objectives and policies for management of the Hingakaka Battle area; and
- Describes the outcomes sought to be achieved by this Iwi Management Plan.



Map 1: Hingakaka Battle Area



## **2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

### **2.1 A CASE FOR TANGATA WHENUA STATUS**

The area of Ngaroto is steeped in ancient traditional history, being one of the more significant settlement regions following the migration of ancient Maori inland from the Kāwhia shorelines circa 1400-1500.

The region was settled by various tribes and hapu over the next two to three hundred year settlement period. At the time of the battle the Apakura, Hikairo, and Puhiawe tribes were the principle resident iwi of the Ngaroto area. The dominance of that occupation remained until the departure of Hikairo to Kawhia in the 1820-21 period and the eventual departure of Apakura to the Taupo region as a consequence of the confiscation of their ancestral lands by colonial pakeha invasionary forces in 1864.

The late 1700-1800s period saw turmoil and warfare beset the Tainui tribes in the Waipa region and as a consequence of raid and counter raid between the tribal factions of Tainui, and inter-iwi conflicts with external tribes in the North Island; invasionary forces from throughout the North Island converged on the Te Awamutu area to engage in battle with the Waikato-Maniapoto tribes of Tainui. Thus the ground for the epic battle of Hingakaka was set.

### **2.2 THE BATTLE OF HINGAKAKA**

The events of the battle are well documented in history books and will not be recounted here in full. However, a summary account is included to provide an historical background to the foundation of significance of the site today. Sources include, Pei Te Hurinui Jones, Kelly, Tainui, Dr Roberton, Te Awamutu Historical Society, Raureti Te Huia private manuscripts, Te Winitana Tupotahi private manuscripts, Wahanui Huatare, and the Otorohanga Minute Books.

Customary and historical sources record that the battle took place in the late 1700's, early 1800's period, according to varying accounts sometime between 1798 and 1808. A large invasionary force of tribes from throughout the middle and lower North Island converged on the Ngaroto region with the intention of conquering the Waikato-Maniapoto tribes of the region. Traditional history recounts the force as being some ten thousand strong, comprising toa (warriors) from tribes throughout the North Island, including, Ngati Toa from Kawhia.

### **2.3 A WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO DEFENCE STRATEGY**

The events leading up to the battle included extensive preparatory defence work on the part of the Waikato-Maniapoto defenders including the establishment of an elaborate pre-warning defence system and a strategy for defence based on the Maniapoto "Te Kawau Maro" battle strategy. A strategy derived from the wedge-shaped formation of the "swoop of the Cormorant".

The intent of invasion by external forces was well known to the Waikato-Maniapoto tribes. This battle was the second of two such attempts at invasion by a combined force of tribes into the Waikato-Maniapoto tribal region.

As a result of the first attempt elaborate defence works were established extending from within the Maniapoto tribal domain in “Te Nehenehenui” (currently the King Country District) through to Taupiri, the heartland of the Waikato tribal stronghold.

A defence-line of “Pa pahu” (sentinel alarm pa) were established commencing from Mangatoatoa, and proceeding to Waiari, Ngaroto, Nukuhau, Maniapoto, and concluding at Taupiri, on the Waikato River.

At the first sign of occupation or invasion the “pahu” from each Pa would progressively sound until reaching Taupiri, upon which the tribes would assemble and proceed to Mangatoatoa to finalise battle strategies. This was the case with the Hingakaka battle.

The following extracts from Tupotahi and Waretini Tukorehu recount the events leading up to the Hingakaka battle, described above:

Ka tahi ka whiriwhiria hē tikanga e Waikato, e Maniapoto, e Huiao, e Ngati Apakura. Ara ka hanga ēnei pa a Mangatoatoa, Waiari, Ngaroto, Nukuhau, Maniapoto, hei upoko mo nga pa whawhai ki nga iwi o waho. Ka tahi ka hapainga ake a Waikato me Maniapoto katoa mai ki Mangatoatoa.

Ka rokohanga e teteahi ope I ahu mai I Kāwhia

Ka noho Waikato me Maniapoto ka hanga te pa ko Mangatoatoa, ka oti. Ka whakatakotoria hē tikanga e aua iwi. Ara, I penei ta ratou whakaritenga, me hanga hē pahu ki ia pa, ki ia pa, tae noa ki Taupiri, mo te huaki o te ope o runga nei. Ma nga pahu e whakaatu. No te otinga o ēnei tikanga ka hoki Waikato.....

Ka roa e noho ana ka puta mai teteahi ope nui whakaharahara no te taha ki te hauāuru, no kāwhia, no Taranaki, no Whanganui, me teteahi atu iwi. Hē mano tini taua ope. Ka ahu mai na Mokau, ka haere mai I te takiwa o Ngati Maniapoto me te hui mai hoki o Maniapoto ki Mangatoatoa.

I te taenga mai o te rongo ka patua nga pahu, ka rongo Waiari, ka tangi ta reira pahu ka rongo Ngaroto, ka tangi to reira ka rongo a Nukuhau, ka patua to reira ka rongo Maniapoto, ka patua to reira ka rongo Taupiri me Waikato katoa.

Ka hapainga mai Waikato ka tae mai ki Te Mangeo I Ngaroto. Ka puta taua ope ka maro tonu te haere o taua ope ka tika na Te Awamutu hē whai I Waikato. Ka rongo a Ngati Te Kanawa me Ngati Maniapoto kua pahemo te ope.

Ka whaia atu I muri ka tae atu kia Waikato I Te Mangeo. Ka puta atu taua ope kātahi ka whawhai ki te Mangeo. Ka hinga taua ope ia Waikato me Ngati Maniapoto. Hē mano ki te hinganga. Ko Hingakaka te ingoa o taua parekura.

By the time the invasionary forces had entered the Ngaroto territory, their presence had already been signalled by the pahu (alarms) of the sentinel Pa and strategies for engagement had been laid out in and around the Te Mangeo hills adjacent to the Ngaroto lakes north of Te Awamutu.

The events of the battle are well documented by historians and will not be recounted here, however, the significance of the battle is here acknowledged by the identification of the extent of the various tribes from around the North Island who participated in the battle, including Ngati Toa, Te Ati Awa, Ngati Ruanui, Whanganui, Te Arawa, Ngati Raukawa, Te Urewera, Tuhoe, Kahungunu, and Ngati Porou, all of whom had some “take” to settle with either Waikato or Ngati Maniapoto.

The consequence to this battle was to have its sequel in the events of the “Amio Whenua” patu tangata expedition by Peehi Tukorehu of Ngati Paretekawa, Ngati Tipa, Waikato, and Ngati Whatua in 1821-22. However, that is another story again. No reira kati mo tenei, tena koutou. ka huri.

## 2.4 THE NGAROTO AREA TODAY

Since the time of European settlement in the Ngaroto area, land has been progressively cleared and converted to pasture for agricultural purposes. Presently, the area is primarily used for rural and farming purposes.

In recent times, there has been increasing interest from landowners in land development and subdivision. This is of concern to Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa because of the potential for such development to have an adverse effect on the historical, archaeological, cultural and spiritual values of the Hingakaka Battle area.

The location of the Hingakaka Battle area has been determined from an assessment of the modern topography of the Ngaroto area as well as excerpts on the subject from various books such as Tainui which states:

*“...Te Mangeo, a place on the ridge about a mile to the south-west of Ngaroto railway station.” (p.291)*

*“The site of this great engagement is on the wide ridge immediately to the west of the Ngaroto railway station. The road from Ngaroto to Paterangi and Te Rore passes through the battle field.” (p. 294).*

### 3 STATUTORY CONTEXT

There are two pieces of legislation in New Zealand which have particular relevance to the management of historical, archaeological, cultural and spiritual sites of significance to Maori.

These are the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Historic Places Act 1993. Outlined below is a summary of the provisions in those two statutes of particular relevance to this Iwi Management Plan (along with associated statutory documents).

#### 3.1 THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

Part II of the RMA requires various matters to be recognised and provided for, taken into account, or had particular regard too. Some of these are relevant to the subject matter of this Iwi Management Plan as outlined below.

Section 6(e) of the RMA states that:

*“the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga”*

must be recognised and provided for, as a matter of national importance, by people exercising powers and functions under the RMA in managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.

Section 6(f) of the RMA states that the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter that must also be recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance.

Section 7(a) of the RMA requires that particular regard must be had to Kaitiakitanga by those people exercising those same powers while Section 8 of the RMA requires that the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi shall be taken into account.

In addition, section 61(2A), 66(2A) and 74(2A) require that when preparing or changing a regional policy statement, regional plan or district plan, the relevant district or regional council must:

*“take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority, and lodged with the authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues of the region (or district).”*

This iwi management plan is recognised by Nga Iwi Toopu o Waipa; as the environmental Iwi authority within the Waipa District Council region; with acknowledgements from the various Iwi authorities having interests in the area namely, Maniapoto Maori Trust Board,

Raukawa Trust Board, Waikato Tainui iwi authority and Te Runanga nui o Ngati Hikairo, and on that basis, it is anticipated that Environment Waikato and Waipa District Council will:

- take the objectives, policies and methods outlined in this document into account when changing the relevant statutory documents within their jurisdiction, in order to reflect the matters of importance to the tangata whenua as ahi kaa and kaitiaki of the Ngaroto-Hingakaka area and/or those with historical links to the Hingakaka battle site; and
- ensure that the provisions of this document are taken into account when landuse and resource consent applications are assessed and determined for the use and development of the natural and physical resources of the Hingakaka and Ngaroto area.

### 3.2 WAIKATO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Waikato Regional Policy Statement, in Section 2, outlines Objectives and Policies relating to the Treaty of Waitangi and Matters of Significance to Maori. These are:

*Objective – Treaty of Waitangi.*

*Mutual understanding between tangata whenua and local authorities on the application of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi under the RMA.*

*Policy 1 – Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.*

*Develop a mutual understanding of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi between local authorities and tangata whenua, and promote these principles in the management of the Region's natural and physical resources.*

*Policy 2 – Consultation and Participation.*

*Active participation of tangata whenua in the development of resource management policies and plans, and the resource consent process will be encouraged.*

*Objective – Tangata Whenua Relationship with Natural and Physical Resources.*

*The relationship which tangata whenua have with natural and physical resources recognised.*

*Policy 1 – Maori Culture and Tradition.*

*Ensure that the relationship tangata whenua have with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga is recognised and provided for in resource management decision making.*

*Policy 2 – Promote and Provide for Kaitiakitanga*

*Have particular regard to the role tangata whenua have as kaitiaki and provide for practical expression of kaitiakitanga.*

This Management Plan is consistent with these objectives and policies and will assist Environment Waikato in achieving them.

### **3.3 WAIKATO PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN**

The Waikato Proposed Regional Plan provides the following objectives and policies relating to the tangata whenua relationship with natural and physical resources.

*Objectives*

- a) *Uncertainty for all parties regarding the relationship between tangata whenua and resources for which they are Kaitiaki minimised*
- b) *Tangata whenua able to give effect to Kaitiaki*

*Policy 1 – Processes for Defining Relationship*

*Define the processes to determine the relationship of tangata whenua and natural and physical resources for which they are Kaitiaki*

*Policy 2 – Increase Awareness*

*Promote methods that will increase community awareness of the relationship between tangata whenua and the natural and physical resources for which they are Kaitiaki.*

This Management Plan is consistent with these objectives and policies and will assist Environment Waikato in achieving them.

### **3.4 WAIPA DISTRICT PLAN**

The Waipa District Plan contains the following relevant rural policies.

*RU41*

*To ensure that Maori Conservation ethics and issues are taken into account in the management of rural areas.*

*RU42*

*To protect assets of cultural significance to Maori.*

*RU43*

*To consult with Iwi on issues of cultural significance including Kaitiakitanga and waahi tapu.*

The Waipa District Plan also has a relevant objective and policy regarding Heritage Protection as follows.

*Objective HG3*

*To ensure that the most appropriate and sensitive consultation process is established with Iwi Authorities and the tangata whenua.*

*Policy HG2*

*To respect the sensitivity of Iwi in identifying the location of places which are waahi tapu or have some aspect of taonga associated with them.*

This Iwi Management Plan is consistent with the above objectives and policies in the Waipa District Plan. The objectives, policies and methods outlined in this document will assist the Waipa District Council in achieving their objectives and implementing their policies.

### **3.5 HISTORIC PLACES ACT 1993**

The Historic Places Act 1993 provides for the protection of historic places and archaeological sites in New Zealand.

The definition of an archaeological site in the Act is:

*“Any place in New Zealand that–*

*(a) Either*

*(i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or*

*(ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and*

*(b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.”*

Section 10 of the Act makes it unlawful for anyone to destroy, damage or modify an archaeological site (whether recorded or not) without the approval of the Historic Places Trust.

Sections 5 of the Historic Places Act allows the Historic Places Trust to give notice of a requirement to a territorial authority for a heritage order to protect an historic place or waahi tapu while Section 6 of the Act allows the Trust to negotiate the execution of a heritage covenant with a land owner, lessee or licensee for the protection, conservation or maintenance of an historic place or waahi tapu.

## 4 IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

Iwi Management Plans are usually developed for one of two purposes (MfE, 2000):

1. To outline the views of an iwi towards the management of the environment in their rohe as a whole; or
2. To outline the cultural and customary views and aspirations of kaitiaki iwi, hapū, whanau, or ahi kaa towards the management of a particular aspect of the environment. For example, a particular area of cultural significance.

This iwi management plan identifies and outlines the views and aspirations of tangata whenua, as ahi kaa, and kaitiaki, regarding the management of the Hingakaka Battle area in the Ngaroto area, north of Te Awamutu.

It is anticipated by tangata whenua and the Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa forum that planning documents prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991 by local regulatory authorities will be updated following the release of this document, to better reflect their views and aspirations in relation to the Hingakaka Battle area.



## 5 KAITIAKI RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT

Tangata whenua, ahi ka, hapū, and iwi in the Ngaroto-Hingakaka region hold kaitiaki status over the Hingakaka and surrounding regions.

Kaitiaki in terms of Nga Iwi Toopu o Waipa vests in those iwi, hapu, and whanau having ancestral customary association with, and as, ahi kaa and Kaitiaki over the area on a continuous customary basis. The following hapu and/or Kaitiaki are acknowledged:

- Ngati Apakura
- Ngati Hikairo
- Ngati Ngutu
- Ngati Paretekawa
- Panehakua
- Ngati Puhiawe
- Patu Koko
- Ngati Mahanga

The aim of kaitiaki in the Ngaroto-Hingakaka region is:

- to protect the mauri (or life force) of the environment;
- to protect the cultural significance of the region around and over the Hingakaka battle area including surrounding areas of customary and traditional significance;
- to ensure that customary and traditional resources in the region are held safe for future generations, in a state which is as good as, or better than the current state; and
- To ensure that natural and physical resources in the area are protected, mitigated, and/or used in a manner that ensures sustainable retention of the wairua and mauri of the resource.

As kaitiaki of the Ngaroto-Hingakaka area, tangata whenua, ahi kaa, hapū and iwi of Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa accepts responsibility for the protection of the Hingakaka Battle area to ensure that customary, cultural, and spiritual significance are preserved for future generations.

## 6 OBJECTIVES OF THIS IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objectives of this Iwi Management Plan are:

- To protect the Hingakaka Battle area from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- To protect taonga and customary and traditional resources in and around the Ngaroto-Hingakaka area and surrounding environment from inappropriate use.
- To recognise the historical, archaeological, cultural and spiritual values associated with the Hingakaka battle area.
- To ensure the historical, customary and traditional, cultural and spiritual, values associated with the Hingakaka Battle area are recognised and provided for, in any development in and/or around the area.

## **7 POLICIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE HINGAKAKA BATTLE AREA**

This section outlines policies for achieving the objectives outlined in above.

### **7.1 GENERAL**

- To ensure that management agencies and regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the Hingakaka Battle area provide for the involvement of relevant tangata whenua and ahi kaa, in any decision relating to the management of natural and physical resources in that area.
- To ensure that consent applicants in the Hingakaka Battle area consult with Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa, as representative forum of tangata whenua and ahi kaa regarding any activities requiring a resource consent in the region.
- To ensure that all applications and proposals for modifications of a significant nature in the Hingakaka Battle area consult with Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa, as representative forum of tangata whenua and ahi kaa regarding the nature and extent of adverse effect on any historic, archaeological, customary, traditional, cultural or spiritual impact of the proposal.
- To ensure that applicants for subdivision, land use or resource consent seeking to develop land in the Hingakaka Battle area undertake a cultural archaeological survey, or any other investigatory survey, of the application area to determine the location and extent of any historic, archaeological, customary, traditional, cultural or spiritual sites of significance associated with the Hingakaka Battle area.

### **7.2 SUBDIVISION**

- To engage with Waipa District Council to utilise reserve contributions from developers to set aside as reserves, areas of land in which significant historical, archaeological, cultural or spiritual sites associated with the Hingakaka Battle area are present.
- To engage with Waipa District Council to utilise financial contributions from developments in the Hingakaka Battle area to memorialise the significance of the Hingakaka Battle in an accessible reserve area in the vicinity of the battle site.

### **7.3 LAND DISTURBANCE**

- To ensure activities involving land disturbance do not have an adverse effect on historical, archaeological, customary, traditional, cultural or spiritual sites in the Hingakaka Battle area.

## 8 IMPLEMENTATION METHODS

Outlined below are the implementation methods designed to ensure that the objectives and policies of this Iwi Management Plan are achieved.

### 8.1 APPLICATIONS FOR LANDUSE, RESOURCE OR SUBDIVISION CONSENTS

1. Any applicant for landuse, resource or subdivision consent for an activity that will or could occur within the Hingakaka Battle Area identified on Map 1 shall consult with Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa regarding the proposed activity.
2. Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa will seek that any landuse, resource or subdivision consent granted for activities within the Hingakaka Battle Area on Map 1 contains the following consent condition:
  - a. *In the event that any archaeological remains or taonga are discovered, the works shall cease immediately and Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa shall be notified immediately.*
  - b. *The New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the Waipa District Council shall be contacted also. Works may only recommence with the written approval of the Waipa District Council after considering*
    1. *Tangata Whenua and ahi kaa, interests; and*
    2. *Nga Iwi Toopu o Waipa interests.*
3. A cultural archaeological assessment shall be undertaken in the area of the “find”, including any other archaeological assessment by a suitably qualified archaeologist at the applicant’s expense. A representative of ahi kaa and/or Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa may be present at all times during this assessment.
4. If, as a result of the archaeological assessment undertaken, an archaeological site, artefact(s) or remains are found. the following actions must be taken:
  - The consent applicant must notify the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa and Waipa District Council.
  - In the event that human remains are found, the consent applicant must also notify the New Zealand Police.
5. In addition to the above, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa will consider pursuing one or more of the following options. The option(s) chosen will be dependent on the circumstances and purpose of the consent application and the significance of the site(s), artefact(s) or remains found.

- The artefacts or remains found may be removed in accordance with any legal requirements of the Historic Places Act, and appropriate Maori protocol (facilitated by Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa).
- Any archaeological artefacts discovered and removed will be held in trust by Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa on behalf of ahi kaa Kaitiaki and tangata whenua until final ownership has been determined in accordance with the provisions of the Antiquities Act.
- If a resource or landuse consent is granted allowing land disturbance activities or earthworks, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa will seek from Council the right to have a Kaitiaki representative present at the work site during those land disturbance activities or earth works associated with the proposed development.
- Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa may, at its sole discretion; ask the Historic Places Trust to seek a Heritage Order or Heritage Covenant over the site to protect the site in accordance with the Historic Places Act 1993 as detailed in Section 3.5 of this document.
- If the development is a subdivision, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa may encourage Waipa District Council and the consent applicant to set aside the area as part of a reserve contribution for the development.
- If the development involves land disturbance having significant adverse effect on customary and traditional interests, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa may request Council to encourage the consent applicant to redesign the proposed activity to avoid any adverse effects on a site of significance.
- If development of any site is planned within the land area of the Hingakaka-Ngaroto Iwi Management Plan, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa wish to be consulted regarding the naming of any land, streets, roads or subdivisions.

## 9 SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

There are nine recorded archaeological sites in the Hingakaka Battle area. These are shown on Waipa District Planning Map 10 in Appendix A and listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Hingakaka Battle Area**

| Waipa District Council Planning Map | NZMS 260 Map Sheet | Site Reference Number | Location          | Description              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 10                                  | S15                | 3                     | Ohaupo Road (SH3) | Pa                       |
| 10                                  | S15                | 4                     | Ngaroto Road      | Battle Field (Hingakaka) |
| 10                                  | S15                | 5                     | Lake Ngaroto      | Pa                       |
| 10                                  | S15                | 7                     | Lake Ngaroto      | Island Pa (Ngaroto)      |
| 10                                  | S15                | 8                     | Paterangi Road    | Pa (Taurangamirumiru)    |
| 10                                  | S15                | 9                     | Lake Ngaroto      | Pa                       |
| 10                                  | S15                | 72                    | Lake Road         | Pits/Pa                  |
| 10                                  | S15                | 76                    | Lake Ngaroto      | Pa                       |
| 10                                  | S15                | 79                    | Paterangi Road    | Pa/Pits                  |

The archaeological records for these sites are shown in Appendix B.

In addition to these recorded sites, another four sites of significance within the Hingakaka Battle area have been identified by Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa, and these are listed in Table 2 below, along with their approximate location.

**Table 2: Additional Sites of Significance within the Hingakaka Battle Area identified by Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa**

| NZMS 260 Map Sheet | Site Reference | Approximate Map Reference | Approximate Location          | Description |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| S15                | A              | 107595                    | Northwest of Lake Ngaroto     | Burial site |
| S15                | B              | 114594                    | North of Lake Ngaroto         | Pa          |
| S15                | C              | 117542                    | Near sewage pond              | Battle Site |
| S15                | D              | 130550                    | Railway south of Ngaroto Road | Battle Site |

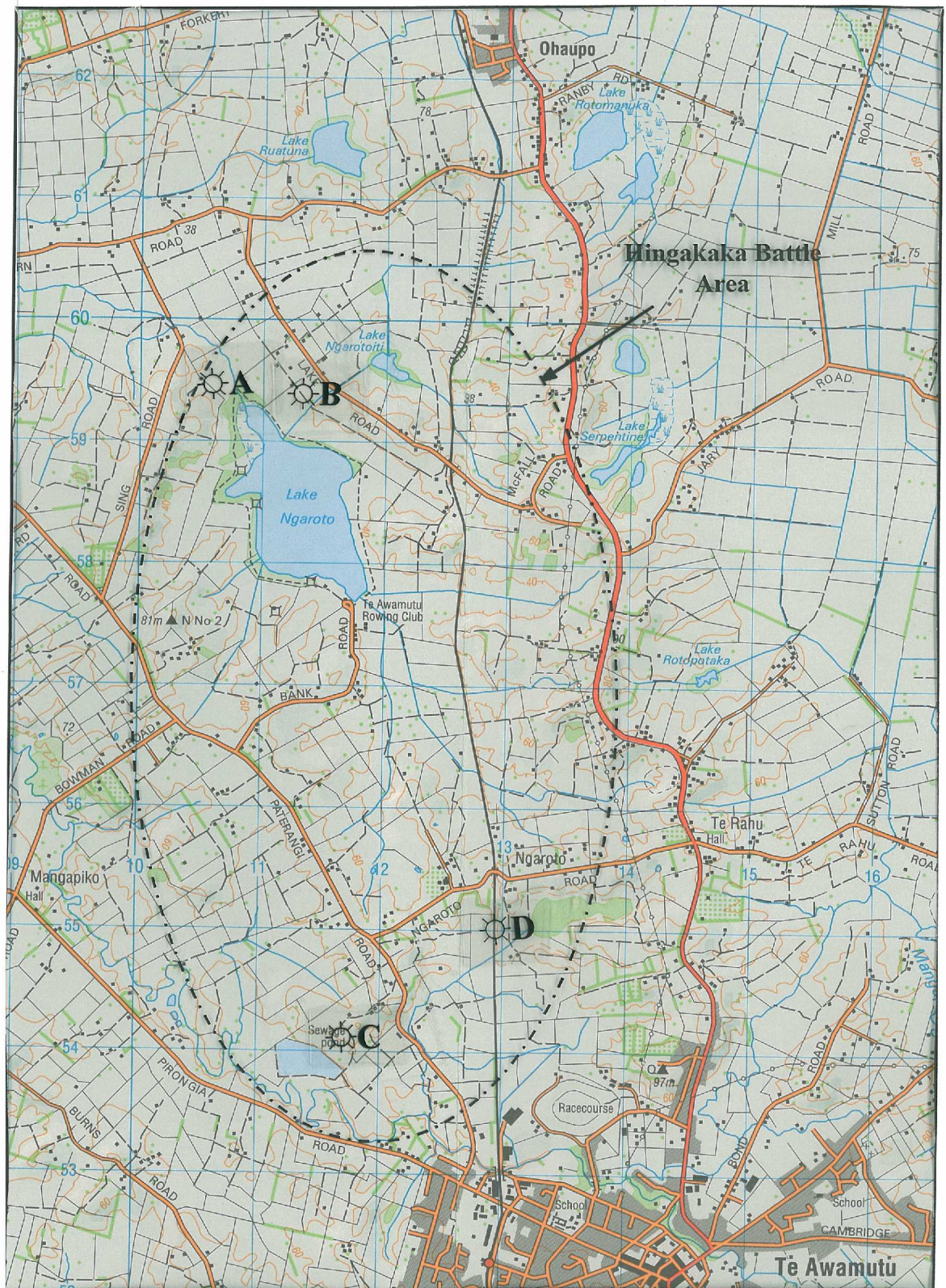
These sites are shown on Map 2.

There are other sites of significance to iwi within the Hingakaka Battle area that are not shown on Council's Planning Maps or identified in Table 2 above, because their location is uncertain. A cultural or archaeological assessment may be required as part of a resource consent application, to confirm the location and nature of the site and determine if it might be affected by a proposed activity.

All sites of significance (whether identified on a map or not) are significant to Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa in some way. They are not ranked in order of significance.

In considering consent applications for activities within the Hingakaka Battle area, Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa may define proposed areas for development along the following lines (for example):

- Areas that could be considered for being set aside in a reserve during any future development because they are the most important sites; or
- Areas that don't necessarily need to be set aside in reserves but should be protected from any disturbance; or
- Areas within which land disturbance or development is allowed but where care needs to be taken (e.g. tapu lifted, presence of artefacts or remains etc.) before any land disturbance or development proceeds; or
- Areas where archaeological information is unavailable and surveys need to be undertaken before any decisions about development can be made. (Perhaps as archaeological survey information becomes available, these areas can be reclassified into one of the categories above).



**MAP 2: Other Sites of Significance within the Hingakaka Battle Area Identified by Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa.**



## 10 CONCLUSION – DESIRED OUTCOMES

Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa and Ahi Kaa Ngati Apakura and Ngati Hikairo as representatives of Kaitiaki in their tribal area are involved in all decisions relating to their taonga. These parties will continue to have a consistent approach on advocating for the protection and recognition of the Hingakaka Battle area.

The Hingakaka Battle area is recognised by management agencies, regulatory authorities, local residents and visitors as a site of significant historical, cultural and spiritual importance.

The most significant areas of the Hingakaka Battle area are returned to customary ownership (if they are in Waipa District Council or DoC ownership), or in public ownership and/or respectfully memorialised and maintained in perpetual protection.

Significant historical, archaeological, cultural or spiritual sites in the wider Hingakaka Battle area are protected from inappropriate use, development and subdivision.

Territorial authorities and other agencies shall provide for Nga Iwi Toopu O Waipa to be able to exercise their commitment to meeting their responsibilities as Kaitiaki in full.

## GLOSSARY

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Ahi Kaa:               | (Homefires) Traditional ritual to demonstrate the occupation of an area by a particular hapu and the status of that hapu as mana whenua for that area. |
| Amio whenua:           | Wander, or circle around the land.   |
| Hapu:                  | Sub tribe.   |
| Hingakaka:             | Fallen parrot.   |
| Huri:                  | Turn around.   |
| Iwi:                   | Tribe.   |
| Ka:                    | (Action begins) let us<br>(Inclusive pronoun) common verb particle for narrative.  |
| Kati:                  | Enough said, stop it, leave.   |
| Koutou:                | You (plural)   |
| Mangapiko:             | Stream bend. Manga is the name of the taniwha.   |
| Mauri:                 | Life force based on traditional Maori concepts of birth, life, death and the link between the mauri (life force) of all living things to that of land. |
| Mo:                    | For, about.  |
| Nga:                   | The (plural)   |
| Nga Iwi Toopu o Waipa: | Consultation Iwi group   |
| Ngaroto:               | The lake.  |
| Ngarotoiti:            | The small lake.  |
| No:                    | Of, belonging to.  |
| Pa:                    | Stockade, village, fortified village.  |
| Pahu:                  | Wooden gong.   |
| Paterangi:             | The stockade, fort, village of Sky Father.   |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Patu:           | Weapon.   |
| Piriongia:      | Bad odour.  |
| Reira:          | There, then, already mentioned.   |
| Rotomanuka:     | Lake, teatree.  |
| Rotopotaka:     | Lake night drop, spinning top.  |
| Ruatuna:        | Two eels  |
| Tainui:         | Big tide.   |
| Tangata:        | Person (male or female)<br>(Plural taangata) people, humankind, participants. |
| Tangata whenua: | Local people, native, people of the land.                                     |
| Te Awamutu:     | The river end.  |
| Te Kawau maro:  | Battle strategy, the wedge shaped formation of ‘the swoop of the cormorant.’  |
| Te Mangeo:      | The itch, irritating, stinging.   |
| Tena:           | That (near you)   |
| Tenei:          | This  |
| Te rore:        | The snore.  |
| Tikanga:        | (Maori cultural concepts), protocols.   |
| Waahi tapu:     | Cemetery, reserved ground, sacred ground.                                     |
| Waipa:          | Water, stockade, village.   |
| Wairua:         | Spirit, soul.   |
| Waitangi:       | Water cry.  |
| Whakaaro        | Thought.  |

Terms defined in the Resource Management Act are as follows:

Iwi authority: The authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

Kaitiakitanga: The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.

Mana whenua: Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.

Tangata whenua: In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area.

Tikanga Maori: Maori customary values and practices.

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**APPENDIX A**

**WAIPA DISTRICT PLANNING MAP 10**

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**APPENDIX B**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS**

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# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 12

Map number N 65  
 Map name Hamilton  
 Grid reference 823 260

*Track this site out -*  
 SITE TYPE Pa

1. Aids to relocation of site Pa is on the west side of the Hamilton- Te Awamutu Highway, There are some big trees growing on the side.

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Site is very well preserved

3. Owner R.E.Grigg  
 Address Ohaupo Rd.,  
 Ohaupo  
 Attitude friendly

Tenant  
 Address  
 Attitude

4. Name of site  
 Source of name

5. Date recorded 11-10-1964 Details of investigation; methods and equipment used  
 Visited and drawn rough plan, by Mr. Dough Pick.  
*also Air photo - 3 in, slide.*

6. Aerial photograph numbers *should be on 2683/rps/12* Site shows: clearly/bodly/not at al

7. Reported by Hans G.Pos  
 Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
 Hamilton.

Filekeeper

*Hans G. Pos*

Date 18-10-1964

Date 18-10-1964

C/12/C



N Z ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
 =====  
 SITE RECORD FORM (Metric)  
 =====

|          |            |            |         |
|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| MAP NO   | S 15       | SITE NO    | 3       |
| MAP NAME | Te Awamutu | VISIT DATE | May '02 |
| EDITION  | 1          | SITE TYPE  | Pa      |
| GRID REF | 36 575     | NAME       | --      |

1. LOCATION

Ohaupo

To the west of SH 3 and south of McFall Rd. See enclosed location plan. *NB revised grid ref.*

2. STATE OF SITE

Very poor. Is no longer recognisable as a pa site - all ditches, pits etc filled in, appears to have undegone repeated cultivation.

3. DESCRIPTION

Pa

This site was mapped as a pa by Doug Pick of the Waikato Museum Archaeological Society in 1964. As shown on his plan the pa was nearly 100 m long and 20 m wide, located on a low WNW-trending spur between two higher spurs. There were two transverse ditches at the ESE end. On the spur were two large ( 6 x 2 m) pits and 6 smaller pits. It was described as "very well preserved", except that one of the ditches was "obliterated" while the other was "shallow now".

The site was photographed from the air in 1980 by Steve Edson & Kees Sprenger of Waikato Museum. By this time virtually all features of the pa had disappeared, as can be seen on the enclosed B&W photo. A colour slide taken at the same time shows one pit faintly. The ditches appear to have been totally obliterated by bulldozing associated with construction of a farm dam.

Site inspected in May 2002. It was totally unrecognisable as an archaeological site, see photos.

This pa is unusually located on what appears to be an almost indefensible site. It is located on a low spur with relatively gentle sides, overlooked by higher ground on both sides. The spur slopes down away from where the ditches were once located.

4. OWNER

?

TENANT

5. SOURCE OF INFO

Brief visit and earlier records.

PHOTOS:

Enclosed.

6. REPORTED BY

Owen Wilkes  
 210 River Rd  
 Hamilton

FILEKEEPER

*OW* *May 2002*

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Type

Local envmt

Land clasfn

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Condition, future danger

Local body

R.

Location plan for S15/3.



# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 13

Map number N 65

Map name Hamilton

Grid reference 812 234 *v. approx. 811235 L.W. 1974*

SITE TYPE Battle Field

1. Aids to relocation of site Going the Ngaroto Rd., east to west, it is just past the railway crossing.

*See F. L. Phillips' book "Nga Tohu a Tainui" p115-122 for history of this battle*

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Years ago farmers ploughed bones up by the wagon load. Very little visible now.

3. Owner Different owners

Address

Tenant

Address

Attitude all very interested.

Attitude

4. Name of site ~~Hinga Ka Ka~~ *Te Mangedo.*

Source of name ~~Tainui, page 287~~ *JBW Robertson.*

~~King Potatau page 4 to 16.~~ *JTHAS 1, 2 Jn 66 (encl)*

5. Date recorded 17-10-1964 Details of investigation; methods and equipment used  
Visited site, (H.Pos and D.Pick)

6. Aerial photograph numbers

Site shows: clearly/bodly/not at all

7. Reported by Hans G. Pos  
Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
Hamilton.

Filekeeper

Date 18-10-1964

*Hans G. Pos*  
Date 18-10-1964

4/10/13

# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 12

Map number N 65  
 Map name Hamilton  
 Grid reference 823 260

*Track this site out -*  
 SITE TYPE Pa

1. Aids to relocation of site Pa is on the west side of the Hamilton- Te Awamutu Highway, There are some big trees growing on the side.

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Site is very well preserved

3. Owner R.E.Grigg  
 Address Ohaupo Rd.,  
 Ohaupo  
 Attitude friendly

Tenant  
 Address  
 Attitude

4. Name of site  
 Source of name

5. Date recorded 11-10-1964 Details of investigation; methods and equipment used  
 Visited and drawn rough plan, by Mr. Dough Pick.  
*also Air photo - 3 in, slide.*

6. Aerial photograph numbers *should be on 2683/ps/12* Site shows: clearly/bodly/not at al

7. Reported by Hans G.Pos  
 Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
 Hamilton.

Filekeeper

*Hans G. Pos*

Date 18-10-1964

Date 18-10-1964

C/12/C

N Z ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
 =====  
 SITE RECORD FORM (Metric)  
 =====

|          |            |            |         |
|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| MAP NO   | S 15       | SITE NO    | 3       |
| MAP NAME | Te Awamutu | VISIT DATE | May '02 |
| EDITION  | 1          | SITE TYPE  | Pa      |
| GRID REF | 36 575     | NAME       | --      |

1. LOCATION

Ohaupo

To the west of SH 3 and south of McFall Rd. See enclosed location plan. *NB revised grid ref.*

2. STATE OF SITE

Very poor. Is no longer recognisable as a pa site - all ditches, pits etc filled in, appears to have undegone repeated cultivation.

3. DESCRIPTION

Pa

This site was mapped as a pa by Doug Pick of the Waikato Museum Archaeological Society in 1964. As shown on his plan the pa was nearly 100 m long and 20 m wide, located on a low WNW-trending spur between two higher spurs. There were two transverse ditches at the ESE end. On the spur were two large ( 6 x 2 m) pits and 6 smaller pits. It was described as "very well preserved", except that one of the ditches was "obliterated" while the other was "shallow now".

The site was photographed from the air in 1980 by Steve Edson & Kees Sprenger of Waikato Museum. By this time virtually all features of the pa had disappeared, as can be seen on the enclosed B&W photo. A colour slide taken at the same time shows one pit faintly. The ditches appear to have been totally obliterated by bulldozing associated with construction of a farm dam.

Site inspected in May 2002. It was totally unrecognisable as an archaeological site, see photos.

This pa is unusually located on what appears to be an almost indefensible site. It is located on a low spur with relatively gentle sides, overlooked by higher ground on both sides. The spur slopes down away from where the ditches were once located.

4. OWNER

?

TENANT

5. SOURCE OF INFO

Brief visit and earlier records.

PHOTOS:

Enclosed.

6. REPORTED BY

Owen Wilkes  
 210 River Rd  
 Hamilton

FILEKEEPER

*OW* *May 2002*

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Type

Local envmt

Land clasfn

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Condition, future danger

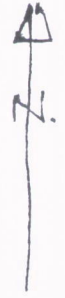
Local body

R.

Location plan for S15/3.



100m  
approx.



# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 13

Map number N 65

Map name Hamilton

Grid reference 812 234 *v. approx. 811235 L.W. 1974*

SITE TYPE Battle Field

1. Aids to relocation of site Going the Ngaroto Rd., east to west, it is just past the railway crossing.

*See F. L. Phillips' book "Nga Tohu a Tainui" p115-122 for history of this battle*

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Years ago farmers ploughed bones up by the wagon load. Very little visible now.

3. Owner Different owners

Address

Attitude all very interested.

Tenant

Address

Attitude

4. Name of site ~~Hinga Ka Ka~~ *Te Mangedo.*

Source of name ~~Tainui, page 287~~ *JBW Robertson.*

*King Potatau page 4 to 16. JTHAS 1, 2 Jn 66 (encl)*

5. Date recorded 17-10-1964 Details of investigation; methods and equipment used  
Visited site, (H.Pos and D.Pick)

6. Aerial photograph numbers

Site shows: clearly/bodly/not at all

7. Reported by Hans G. Pos  
Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
Hamilton.

Filekeeper

*Hans G. Pos*

Date 18-10-1964

Date 18-10-1964

4/10/13



Name Antoine Coffin

Organisation NZ HPT

Address Auck

Fax Number 83 307 8896 Date 24/1/00

From O. Wilkes No. of pages 2  
(including cover sheet)

Re S15/4

There are no other recorded sites in the vicinity of the proposed subdivision, but S15/4 is something of a problem.

S15/4 is the supposed site of the Hingakaka battle fought sometime about 1805-1810. As originally recorded by Hans Pos & Doug Pick in 1964 it was located within and to the east of Lot 1. They visited the site, and reported that "years ago farmers ploughed bones up by the wagon load." This information was probably from Doug Pick himself - a long term resident of Rukuhia a few kilometres to the north. They recorded the site as having "different owners" presumably meaning the battlefield was a considerable area, on several properties rather being a spot on the map as they recorded it. The owners were described as "all very interested."

According to Fin Phillips in "Landmarks of Tainui" [vol 1, pp 115-122] the battlefield was actually on both sides of Ngaroto road right in the middle of the proposed subdivision. He based this on fieldwork, old air photos, and "the grim evidence of the battle found by early settlers" - presumably a reference to the wagonloads of bones. I suspect he actually got most of his information from Pei te Hurinui Jones' "King Potatau" [pp 4-16]. Jones was living in the district (at Te Kuiti) and probably had recorded all the surviving oral information in the 1920s or so.

I visited the site in 1994 with Fin Phillips. He didn't seem to have any solid information about where bones were found etc - his location was based more on topography than anything else - the narrowing of a low east-west ridge between 2 former swampy lakes, now drained.

Hingakaka was a major event in Waikato history, ranking with the NgaPuhi assault on Matakaitaki and the British invasion. It may possibly be the largest battle ever fought in Maori times, if the estimates of 3000 or more warriors on each side is correct.

Despite the hear-say nature of the evidence on the site record and the lack of any known archaeological evidence, it seems to me that this is still worth treating as an archaeological site, given the importance of the event thought to have taken place here.

*Owen Wilkes*

Owen Wilkes 24 Jan 2000

Waikato Conservancy

Private Bag 3072, 18 London Street, Hamilton, New Zealand  
Telephone 07-838 3363, Fax 07-838 1004

*26th Coffin replied - HPT will offer  
on cult + arch goods  
Honie Edwards? HPT will offer  
o Waipa New Inis toopu*



# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 14

Map number N 65  
 Map name Hamilton  
 Grid reference 802 2 ~~6~~ 61

801260 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1974

SITE TYPE Pa

S 15/5

1. Aids to relocation of site On the end of Banks Rd., approx. 100 yards to the west of Boatshed.

State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Pa is in Grass on the edge of the lake and has probably been a small island pa in the days that the lake level was higher. Much fresh water mussle can be seen in the top layer. The boating club might put a grandstand on this small nob.

3. Owner Ngaroto Domain Board

Address

Attitude

Tenant

Address

Attitude

4. Name of site

Source of name

5. Date recorded 17-10-1964

Details of investigation; methods and equipment used

Visited and recorded by Mr. D.Pick and Hans Pos. Mr. Keith Mackie, a local farmer, gave a lot of information on this and other sites.

*Only air end see above Edson slides*

6. Aerial photograph numbers 2684/41 & 42

Site shows: ~~clearly~~/~~badly~~/not at all

7. Reported by Hans G. Pos

Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
 Hamilton.

Date 18-10-1964

Filekeeper

*Hans G. Pos*

Date 18-10-1964

R

N Z ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
=====

RE-VISIT / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
=====

DATE May 03 SITE NO S15/5  
REVISED G.R. 115 579 NAME ?

This site record is in a somewhat confused state.

The essence of the original record by Hans Pos in 1964, was that this site was

"100 yards to the west of boatshed, on the edge of the lake... much freshwater mussel ... in the top layer. The boating club might put a grandstand on this small knob".

Doug Pick included a description of what is presumed to be the same site in a c.1966 typescript on "Ngaroto Lake pa" filed with S15/9:

... a small village mound is situated on the southern end of the lake on Banks Rd. It is about half an acre in area, about 5 feet above the water level (1965). There is about two feet of ash charcoal and midden waste, there are several totara post butts in the water which could have been part of the canoe harbour or eel weirs, at the southern end there is a depression which crosses Banks Rd and leads down to the water, this was known by the early settlers as the canoe harbour.

The land side of the mound is protected by a swamp.

Also included with the record is an undated sketch map in the hand of Doug Pick. It is not drawn to scale, but it does have distances marked on it. It shows a mound 90 yards long, up to 33 yards wide. In area it totals 2300 sq yards, just under half an acre, which tallies with Pick's written description. But mostly this map does not tally with the written description. It shows the height as 9-10 feet above lake level, it carries an annotation "18 inches disturbed soil shell & black soil" (a small rectangle presumably indicates the location of a test pit), and it shows no totara post butts nor "canoe harbour" nor Banks Rd.

In the late 1970s Edson added an enlargement of 1943 air photo 828/49 [sic] to the record. Edson has put a pencil ring round a mound which corresponds quite closely with that shown on the Doug Pick plan. Also showing on the enlargement, but not ringed by Edson, about 100 m to the WSW, at the end of low spur, is a row of 3 or 4 vague large rectangular pits.

In 1980 an oblique aerial photo by Kees Sprengers shows the edge of the lake to still have the same slight salient that was formerly occupied by the pah, but the pah mound itself seems to have disappeared, presumably planed off by a bulldozer. About 100 yards behind it is the new boating clubhouse, and behind that again is a new extension to Banks Rd running to a new boat ramp to the west. Immediately beyond the road is a crop of maize. It appears that the clubhouse is built on the very tip of the low spur mentioned above, and the 3-4 large pits have been destroyed by cultivation for the maize, if not long before.

Information from locals confirms that when the clubhouse was built there was extensive "landscaping" carried out. This involved creating a gentle slope from the lake edge up to the clubhouse. The pah mound was presumably removed because it spoiled the view of the lake from the clubhouse, but maybe also because the fill was needed in the low ground between the pah and the clubhouse site. About the same time there was draglining of the lake margin, which got rid of the 20 m or so wide strip of swamp which formerly existed between solid ground and the lake waters. In neither the 1943 or the 1980 aerials is there any evidence of the boatshed which according to Pos was 100 yards east of the pah.

In 1978 Boubee & Dymock wrote a rather confused description of S15/5 for a survey of historic sites in Waipa County. According to them the mound was

still extant and occupied by the clubhouse, and was 1000 sq m in area, and 1,5 m above lake level. Midden one half to one metre deep [!] overlay a clay subsoil. There was a "canoe harbour" a few chains [sic] to the south. This description is at variance with just everything known or written about the site, and just where they got their information from is unknown.

In March 2000 I added a couple of photos to the record, in the captions of which I erroneously assumed, on the basis of the Boubee & Dymock misinformation, that the clubhouse was located on the pah mound. The clubhouse in fact, I now realise, is located on the distal end of the spur, and the charcoally soil I noted between the clubhouse and Banks Road is nothing to do with the pah mound but is possibly associated with the possible rectangular pits.

This interpretation is largely confirmed by stereoscopic examination of 1943 air photos 838/45-46, except that the rectangular pits do not show as clearly as they did on whichever air photo it was that Edson enlarged. (His photo number is nonsensical.) Perhaps the pits shown are due to a fault in the photographic emulsion (such fake sites have been seen in other 1940s air photos). On the stereo pair the end of the spur looks vaguely as though it may have been quarried - to provide fill for the pah mound? The height of the mound appears to tally with the heights given on the Pick plan.

It remains to try and figure out what features Pick was referring to in his c 1966 manuscript. There is nothing visible in any of the air photos that can possibly correspond with what he calls a "canoe harbour", and there is no evidence that Banks Rd ever came any closer than about 120 m to the pah mound. In my opinion Pick probably had not investigated S15/5 closely. We know from the Pos record that he & Pos visited it in 1964, and on that visit "Mr Keith Macky, a local farmer, gave a lot of information on this and other sites". My guess that the information about a canoe harbour, totara posts etc etc came from Macky, and it was information about what the site used to be like long before the 1964 visit. Some of the information may in fact refer to S15/6, which was recorded on the same day, and where, according to Pos, there was "a small hollow under the fence, where in old days the canoes were pulled up". S15/6 is also located right alongside Banks road as it was then.

Pick's undated plan, in contrast to his written description, appears to be based on his own observations. It has a one-mile grid reference on it which corresponds with that of S15/5.

Based on this examination of the previous recording, plus a recent visit to the site, I offer the following revised site description.

#### Revised site description

S15/5 consisted of an artificial mound on the bed of Lake Ngaroto about 50 m off shore from the tip of a low spur extending into the lake. It was 82 m long, 23 m wide on average and 1930 sq m in area. The mound was up to 3.5 m high, and in general was about 3 m high. Assuming, say, 25 cm subsidence of the lake peat under this load there was something in excess of 4000 cubic metres of fill. Probably much of this volume was in the form of big logs which were floated into position, but it seems fair enough to assume that the average density of the mound is at least equal to that of water. A cubic metre of water weighs one metric ton, so at least 4000 tons of material were piled up to create this mound. Assuming 20 kg to a kete, and assuming half the mound is earth fill rather than logs, this is 100,000 ketes-full!

Midden of freshwater mussel was formerly visible, and up to 40 cm of charcoally soil was present.

The mound was levelled in the 1970s to provide fill for the hollow between the mound and the present clubhouse. At about the same time a dragline was used to deepen the lake edge for recreational purposes. But, as far as one

can tell, the present lake edge approximates to the original lake edge, so that the place where the pah mound was is still recognisable.

Today the land surface is about 40 cm above the controlled level of the lake. In the 40 cm high bank at the water-edge heavy peaty clay is exposed, and at the northern end of the pah there are fresh-water mussels embedded in this. The shells appear quite old and disintegrate readily under light finger pressure, but whether they are midden shells or shells draglined from the lake bottom is not clear. Toward the southeast end of the pah some rotten tree roots are visible, perhaps from the willow that shows in the 1943 air photo, and in the vicinity there are several fairly definite well-used ovenstones, both in the bank and on the lake bottom. It seems fairly clear that some of the original occupation residues are still present.

There were possibly 3-4 large rectangular pits on the low broad spur to the southwest of the pah mound.

#### Composition of the mound

A copy of the 1935 soil survey map for the area is attached. There are three artificial mound pahas recorded on lake Ngaroto, S15/5, 7 & 9. Two of them show on this map.

S15/9 is shown as being made of Hamilton clay loam, which if true would indicate that the upper layer of fill for this pah was brought from a considerable distance. S15/7 is shown as Rotokauri clay loam, which occurs much closer to the pah. S15/5 is not differentiated at all, and is shown simply as Kaipaki peat, the same peat that rings the entire lake.

I am not sure how seriously to take these differences, but the map does seem to be based on quite fastidious fieldwork, judging by the very small areas of various soil types mapped in some places. If the mapped differences between the pahas are significant, then S15/5 would appear to have been quite different from the other two. It would seem to have been made of peat piled up from the immediate surroundings, while the other two mounds were made from soil brought from the surrounding hills. The vegetation showing on the 1943 air photos is similarly differentiated. S15/5 appears as an island of pasture surrounded by swamp rushes etc, while S15/ 7 and 9 are tall scrubby vegetation surrounded by low scrubby vegetation.

(For what it may be worth, the soil map also fails to differentiate the Lake Marototo pah S15/12 and the Lake Mangakaware east pah S15/16 from the surrounding peat. (S15/16 is shown as a patch of scrub. Mangakaware west pah is off the map.)

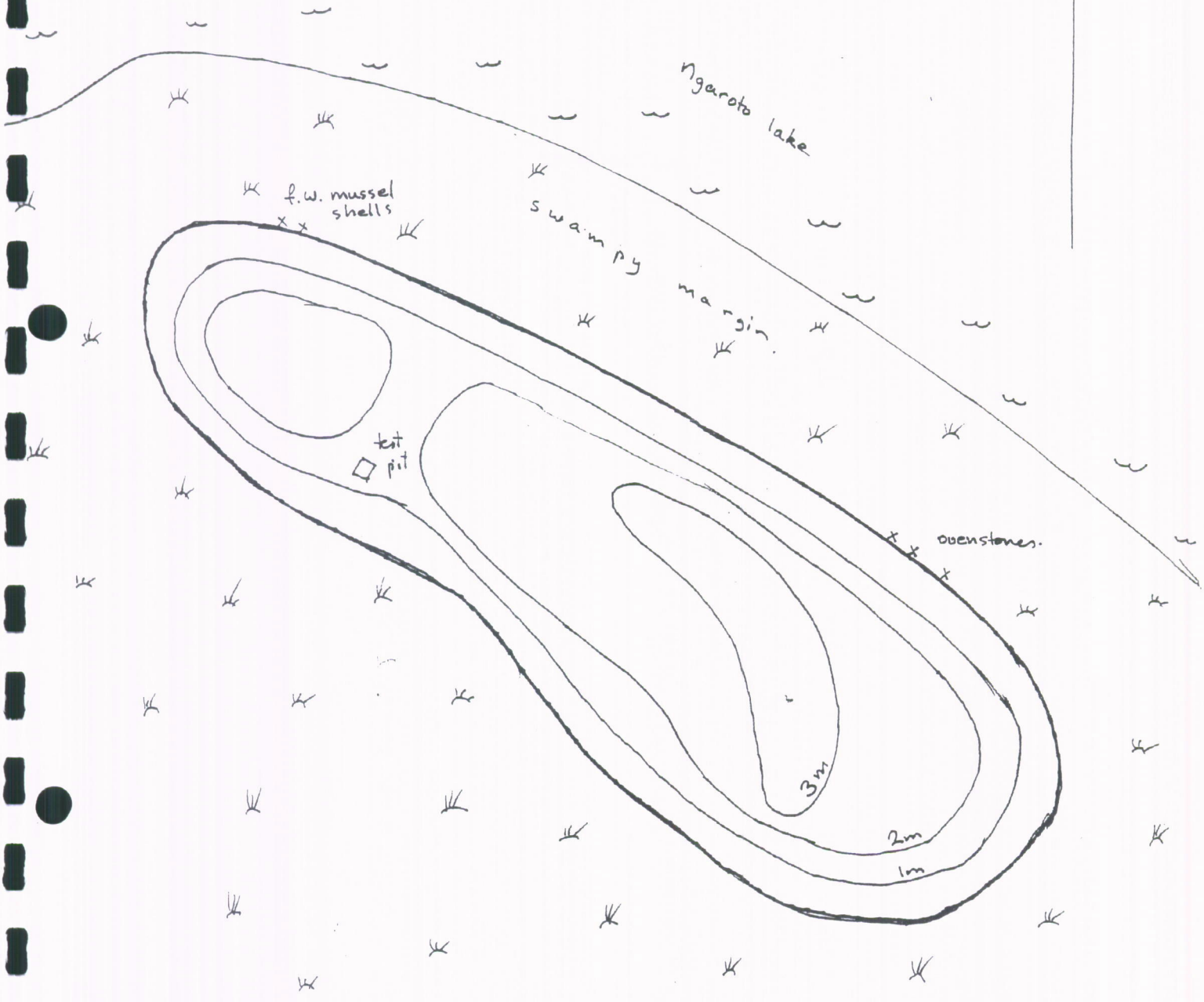
Strangely enough, no borrow pits are recognisable around the edge of the lake, either in the field or on air photos (with the possible exception of the spur SW of S15/5, see above). Exactly where the fill came from for any of the mounds remains a mystery.

FILED BY

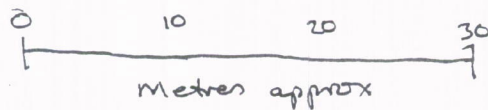
Owen Wilkes  
PDC Kawhia

FILEKEEPER

Ow May 03



x = occupation residues found in 2003.  
 Contours are diagrammatic only.



O.W. May 03.

# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 16

Map number N 65

Map name Hamilton

Grid reference 792 269 793267 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1974

SITE TYPE Island Pa

51517

1. Aids to relocation of site Lake Ngaroto is to the east and the north of the pa.

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction This pa was ~~higher~~ made higher by humans. The outlet of the lake was blocked after and the small hill became an island. The site is in grass and very well preserved. Test with posthole borer showed 6' 6" of man handled material.

3. Owner W.G.Steeghs

Address Paterangi R.D. 3  
Ohaupo

Tenant

Address

Attitude Very friendly

Attitude

4. Name of site Putare

Source of name

Nature Land Court Otago Islands book 1 p 371  
OW Nov 00

5. Date recorded 17-10-1964

Details of investigation; methods and equipment used

Visited and recorded and samples taken with posthole borer

6. Aerial photograph numbers 2684/40 & 41

Site shows: clearly/~~badly~~/not at all

7. Reported by Hans G.Pos

Ruakura Animal Research Station  
Hamilton

Filekeeper

*[Handwritten signature]*

Date 19-10-1964

Date 19-10-1964

# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 17

Map number N 65

Map name Hamilton

Grid reference 787-261 787257 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1974

SITE TYPE Pa

1. Aids to relocation of site This pa is to the west of lake Ngaroto and carries a trig. station. (hight 270')

State of site; possibility of damage or destruction This pa is very well preserved and is in grass with some trees scattered on the site. Many of the hut-sites are visible and also the defence trenches are easy to see.

3. Owner G.C.Finch  
Address Paterangi R.D.3  
Ohaupo.  
Attitude Friendly.

Tenant  
Address  
Attitude

4. Name of site Turanga-mirumiru  
Source of name Page 144, Tainui, also for plan.

5. Date recorded 10-10-1964 Details of investigation; methods and equipment used  
Visited and recorded.

See F.L. Phillips "Landscape of Tainui vol 2 p 91. [see]  
See Egan slides

See Schnackenberg "Pa's of the Past" [ps in typescript vn.]

6. Aerial photograph numbers 2684/40 & 41 Site shows: clearly/bodly/~~not at all~~

7. Reported by Hans G.Pos  
Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
Hamilton.

Filekeeper

*[Handwritten signature]*

Date 19-10-1964

Date 19-10-1964

515/8

N Z ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
=====

RE-VISIT / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
=====

DATE May 04 SITE NO S15/8  
REVISED G.R. 103 576 NAME Taurangamirumiru

DESCRIPTION

As described by Doug Pick in an unpublished, undated memo [complete copy filed with S15/9] [I have improved on the punctuation & spelling]:

... a strongly fortified pa of three acres, it has now been partly levelled and sown to grass. The outline of the terraces, ditch and bank are still visible but all other traces no longer exist. During the levellings, ploughing, discing and harrowing operations very few traces of constant occupation [were found]. This pa is the well-known Turanga-miro-miro (the perch of the tom-tit) and one-time stronghold of the Ngati Apakura, a branch of the Tainui canoe group. The Ngati Apakura people hold this Ngaroto area more by grace and favour than by force of arms as Dr Robertson points out....

Taurangamirumiru was mapped by Leslie Kelly [Tainui p 144], presumably before the damage described by Pick was done. His map shows a cluster of 4 platforms (which I have labelled A-D). Three platforms (A-C) are separated by 2 transverse ditches, one platform (D) is separated by natural depressions. Eighteen large pits are shown. The total area of the 4 platforms is 5015 sq m, ie about half a hectare or one acre. The discrepancy between this figure and the 3 acres claimed by Pick is not explainable.

Taurangamirumiru was inspected by Alexy Simmons in May 2001. She found two further low hills (E & F) with large rectangular pits about 70-80 m to the northwest. If regarded as part of the same pah they would add a further 2000 sq m to the total area. Her rough sketch plan is attached.

Re-examination of 1943 air photo 838/45, indicates a somewhat different picture. Kelly's plan was obviously a sketch plan not a measured one and a sketch map based on that air photo is attached. D really a low ridge rather than a platform, is oriented quite differently from the way it was drawn by Kelly, is bigger, and appears to have pits less regularly distributed. Platform C is more complex than Kelly showed it. There appears to be a further cluster of pits (G) on a rounded hill to the south of C.

In summary, it appears to me that the fortified pah is made up of platforms A, B and C. The other pit clusters may be regarded as outliers of the pah for storage purposes, or they may have been entirely separate, perhaps non-synchronous sites.

A previous note added to the record cited an article by G H Roche about excavations at Taurangamirumiru pa. It turns out that Geoff Roche was a bit mixed up, and was applying the name to the wrong pa. The excavations were actually at S15/9.



NAME & HISTORY

See Jack Robertson's various publications. Also E H Schnackenberg's Pa's of the past, Fin Phillips' Landmarks of Tainui v 2 p 91. According to Cowan [v 1 p 346] S15/8 was re-occupied during the British invasion. I have seen no independent evidence to support the claim - it is not in any of the various British maps of the area. Presumably it was not occupied for any warfighting purpose, but merely as a place of refuge away from the war zone.

PHOTOS

Enclosed. My 275/36-7 & 276/18. 7 photos by Alexy Simmons. Kees Sprengers' aerial obliques M541/19 & 21. See also Edson colour slides.

LAND OWNERSHIP ETC

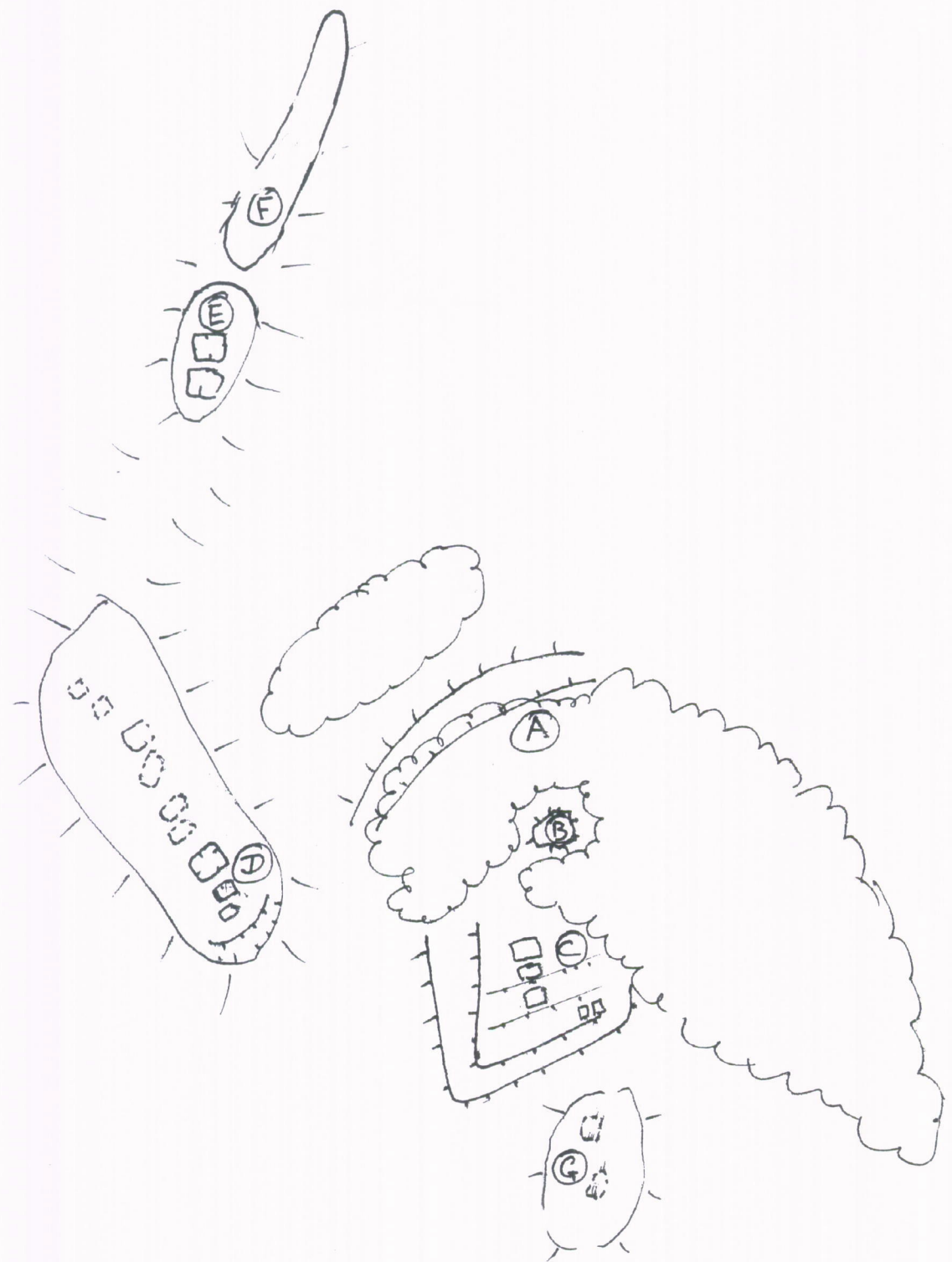
Still, as in Cowan's day, owned by the Finch family, who are keen to preserve it.




FILED BY

Owen Wilkes  
PDC Kawhia

FILEKEEPER

OW May 04



-  definite pit
-  vague pit.
-  ground surface hidden by trees or shadows.

Sketch plan based on  
1943 air photo 838/45.

O.W. May 2004.

# SITE REFERENCE FORM

SITE NUMBER N 65/ 18

Map number N 65

Map name Hamilton

Grid reference 791-274 793272

4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1974

SITE TYPE Pa

S 15 / 9

1. Aids to relocation of site This pa is on the west side of Lake Ngaroto, and can be reached from Sing Road.

*See also overflow file.*

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction This pa is a man made island in the days that the lake level was made higher by the maories. It has been planted some years back in potatoes and has on some places been dug over by treasure hunters. The pa is in grass and has some blackberry growing on it and some willow on the lake side. Lots of cooking stones and fresh water mussel.

3. Owner Mr. P. Pierce,  
Address Sings Rd.,  
Ohaupo.  
Attitude Friendly

Tenant  
Address  
Attitude

4. Name of site  
Source of name

5. Date recorded 10-10-1964 Details of investigation; methods and equipment used  
This pa is beeing recorded and dug by the Waikato Archaeology Group.  
*See also Roche photo collection in Waikato Museum.*

6. Aerial photograph numbers 2684/40 & 41

Site shows: clearly/~~badly~~/~~not at all~~  
*See 838/45, filed with S15/7.*

7. Reported by Hans G. Pos  
Ruakura Animal Research Station,  
Hamilton.

Filekeeper

*Hans G. Pos*

Date 19-10-1964

Date 19-10-1964

# SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number **N65**  
 NZMS 1 map name **Hamilton**  
 NZMS 1 map edition **4th. 1974**

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER **N65/128**  
 DATE VISITED \_\_\_\_\_  
 SITE TYPE **Pits/possible pa**  
 SITE NAME: **MAORI**  
**OTHER**

Grid Reference Easting 

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | 0 | 3 |
|---|---|---|

 Northing 

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 8 | 5 |
|---|---|---|

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)  
 Site occupies mound in low-lying ground bounded by Paterangi-Chaupo Rd., Lake Rd., and State Highway 3 (Hamilton- Te Awamutu). Site lies some 300m north of Lake Hgarotoiti's northern perimeter.

2. State of site and possible future damage  
 To be ascertained.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)  
 Line of pits on a mound formerly surrounded by swamp located using aerial photographs. Ground inspection should determine whether or not the mound is a natural feature.

4. Owner Address **To be ascertained.** Tenant/Manager Address \_\_\_\_\_

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) **Aerial photo inspection only**  
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*) **Encl. See Edson slides**  
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) **857/46 & 47 (1945) shows v. badly**

6. Reported by **S. C. Edson,** Filekeeper **S. C. EDSON**  
 Address **Waikato Art Museum,** Date **24.2.70**  
**Box 937, Hamilton.** **WAIKATO ART MUSEUM**  
**BOX 937 HAMILTON**

7. Key words \_\_\_\_\_

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)  
 NZHPT Site Field Code \_\_\_\_\_

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Type of site  
 Local environment today

|  |  |
|--|--|
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Present condition and future danger of destruction  
 Security code  
 Local body