

Chapter 24

Part G

VOLUME 2

# Archaeology

## Overview

There are six recorded archaeological sites either within the Project area or within close proximity. Three of those sites that will be physically affected by the Project are pre-1900 structures:

- the Ōtaki Railway Station (S25/122);
- the 1870s cottage 'Clifden' at Bridge Lodge (S25/125); and
- the grounds at 230 Main Road, Ōtaki (S25/124).

A draft Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) has been discussed between the NZTA and Nga Hapu o Ōtaki (see Volume 4 of this AEE report) and is to be agreed..

The Ōtaki Railway Station, which has pre-1900 building foundation remains beneath it, is to be moved slightly to align with the realigned NIMT.

Clifden cottage is considered one of the oldest remaining buildings in the Kāpiti district and, while the building has been considerably modified, the cottage and the grounds are considered to be an archaeological site. The building will be relocated to a suitable location and archaeological investigations will take place before relocation in accordance with accepted best practice.

The grounds of the third building, at 230 Main Road Ōtaki, will also be affected.

In addition, three more archaeological sites (two shell middens/ovens and pits) are recorded as being outside the Project area, but effects on these sites are possible given historical mapping inaccuracies.

There is also the potential for effects on unknown, unrecorded archaeological sites during construction. Two areas in particular have been identified as being of high archaeological potential, namely:

- a southern dune area which is close to recorded archaeological sites (R25/5; R25/7 and R25/14) and broadly corresponds with the location of a settlement marked on an historic survey plan as Te Horo Pa.
- a northern area of remnant sand dune between Waitohu Stream and the Mangapouri Stream.

Overall, the potential impact on the archaeological resource is considered to be low to medium.

Adverse effects arising from the Project will also be mitigated by the potential to recover and record detailed archaeological information. A positive outcome associated with any archaeological investigations of the area is the potential to increase awareness of the history of the area to the public and scientific forums.

Earthworks associated with the Project will require a general authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site from the NZHPT under the HPA. Site-specific authorities (s11 HPA) to modify any archaeological site (e.g. Ōtaki Railway Station, Clifden at Bridge Lodge) will also be required. NZTA will seek authorities through the separate process in due course.

## 24 Archaeology

### 24.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the Project's potential effect on archaeological sites. Technical Report 17 in Volume 3 of this AEE report details the effects of the Project on Archaeology.

Technical Report 17 is linked with the Assessment of Built Heritage Effects (Technical Report 18) and the Cultural Impact Assessment prepared by Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (Technical Report 19). Technical report 17 draws on information from those reports, but does not make statements on the significance or values of heritage buildings, nor on the significance or values of cultural sites identified by tangata whenua within the Project area (or elsewhere).

#### **24.1.1 Existing Environment**

The Kāpiti district has a long and rich cultural and historic heritage. Within the district there are a number of recorded archaeological sites, historic sites and buildings, and areas of significance to iwi and the European community.

#### **24.1.2 Physical Environment**

The Kāpiti district is located on the southwest coast of the North Island and is the southern extent of a system of coastal dunes that extend from Paekakariki in the south to Taranaki in the north. The landscape of the Kāpiti district is characterised by a flat and narrow coastal shelf dominated by sand dunes and wetlands. The dunes within the Kāpiti district have formed during successive dune building phases. The formation of dunes has had a major impact on the landscape and influenced settlement patterns. Earlier sites were closer to the sea and later sites were based along waterways further inland. Near to the wetlands and lakes were good places to establish pā sites. Water level changes and tide levels resulted in Māori moving their settlements.

#### **24.1.3 Historic Background**

The Kāpiti district has been inhabited since the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century AD, not long after the initial colonisation of New Zealand Māori (Davidson, 1988). In the 1800s the Māori population of the area changed as several groups from the north moved to the district. A detailed account of Māori history of the area is provided in the Cultural Impact Report prepared by Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (Technical Report 19 in Volume 3 of this AEE report).

The 1830s saw the spread of missionary teachings through the Kāpiti district. The first Europeans to settle in the region were the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society and the Catholic Church. The missionaries also introduced the growing and processing of flax and wheat to the Māori of the district, and a number of mills were constructed in the area to support this.

The original transport route from Ōtaki to Wellington through this area was primarily along the coast, with the route shifting inland around the Ōtaki River in order to avoid crossing at the mouth of the river and to avoid large areas of wetland to the north of the river. The Wellington-Manawatu rail line was opened through Ōtaki by 1886 and the first railway station was built at this time. Stations were constructed every ten miles along the route of the railway and settlements, roads and farms developed around them. The original Ōtaki Railway Station, described as a "Public Works 4th class station", was replaced in 1902. In 1908 the line and buildings were purchased by the NZ government however in July 1910 the Ōtaki Railway Station was destroyed by a fire. A new station, a "Troup B type station", was operational by 1911. This new station was built on the location of the previous station for proximity to the rail line, and remains at the site.

The development of the Te Horo district, south of Ōtaki, was further impacted by the establishment of work camps in the area during the 1930s. During this period unemployed men were paid to clear land of the greywacke boulders washed from the Tararua Ranges by the Ōtaki River. Evidence of the work camps remains in the area, visible in the vicinity of Old Hautere Road and Arcus Road in the form of stone cairns.

Archaeological evidence for the early settlement of the Kāpiti district is relatively sparse compared with evidence from other regions in New Zealand, and to date only a small number of archaeological sites in the region have been systematically excavated.

Compared with the coastal area around Waikanae, to the south of the Project area, the Peka Peka to North Ōtaki area does not appear to have as dense a distribution of recorded archaeological sites.

## 24.2 Archaeological Assessment

A number of site walkovers of the Project area have been undertaken as part of the archaeological assessment in order to identify recorded and previously unrecorded archaeological sites along the route that may be physically affected by works. Site visits were also made to areas along the route where consultation with iwi and the NZHPT had identified that people had lived or utilised the area in the past.

Six recorded archaeological sites have the potential to be directly impacted by the Project, these are outlined in Table 24-1 below.

**Table 24-1: Recorded Archaeological Sites Potentially Directly Impacted**

Site No.	Location	Description
R25/5	Te Hapua Road to Derham Road	Midden and oven site
R25/7	West of SH1	Shell Midden and oven site
R25/14	North of Te Hapua Road	Māori pit
S25/122	Ōtaki township	Site of the Ōtaki Railway Station
S25/124	Ōtaki township	Pre-1900 home / grounds at 230 Main Road
S25/125	Bridge Lodge	Clifden cottage and grounds

Using the previously reported location points and the written description of site locations, the above locations were examined, along with an extensive area surrounding each point in order to identify any evidence of the archaeological site. No physical evidence was identified associated with the recorded sites R25/5 and R25/7 and it is possible that in the 50 years since the midden sites were initially recorded evidence of these has been destroyed as a result of farming operations and land development.

Another recorded midden site, R25/6, is located approximately 360m to the west of the current State Highway alignment and therefore well outside the Project area. A further site, site R25/20, is located approximately 640m away from the current SH1 and is outside the designation boundary and as such will not be impacted by the proposed earthworks.

Examination of the Ōtaki Railway Station site (S25/122) has identified that there is evidence of archaeological deposits associated with the earlier stations at the site remaining. Underneath the building, the piles associated with the station building that was destroyed by fire in 1910 are clearly visible and further archaeological evidence, both structural and artefactual, will remain at this location.

As a result of the archaeological field inspections two new archaeological sites have been entered into the NZAA database, being:

- A pā site, identified as Haowhenua, located on a hill to the west of Mary Crest (NZAA site R25/36). The pā is located to the west of the Project area and will not be affected by the Project.
- The site of a pre-1900 occupation at 230 Main Road (NZAA site S25/124).

This location would have provided an ideal site for occupation in pre-European times because of the natural stream feature, and it is considered possible that sub-surface archaeological evidence of this may remain on the property. In addition, given that there was a house on the property in the late 1800s, it is possible that archaeological deposits associated with its occupation will remain in the grounds of the property.

In addition, Clifden cottage (NZAA site S25/125) on the Bridge Lodge property has now been formally recorded as an archaeological site.

This site was identified as part of the built heritage report completed as part of the Project (see Technical report 18 in Volume 3 of this AEE report). This work identified that an 1870s cottage built by William Small is located on the Bridge Lodge property. The house is known as 'Clifden' and is considered to be one of the oldest remaining buildings in the Ōtaki area. There have been a number of modifications to the original cottage building, with several extensions, the removal of chimneys and changes to the verandah. It is possible, however, that many original construction and design features remain, particularly inside the original part of the structure. Associated with the cottage, there is potential for subsurface archaeological deposits linked with the occupation of the block by the Small family to remain.

#### 24.2.1 Potential Archaeological Sites

In addition to the above, two areas of high archaeological potential have been identified within the Project area.

- The first is associated with the general area of Te Horo pā, a site identified on an 1870s historic survey plan, and containing the recorded archaeological sites R25/5; R25/7 and R25/14. This area encompasses the dune area to the south of Mary Crest, south to Te Hapua Road.
- The second area is in the northern portion of the Project, between the Waitohu Stream and the Mangapouri Stream. This area contains remnant sand dune and a small spring, and includes an area identified as Te Manuao, a former clearing and kainga.

### 24.3 Assessment of Effects on Archaeology

The following rating system (Table 24-2) has been used to rate the effects of the Project on the archaeological resource.

Archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource and any physical work that will result in disturbing archaeological features or deposits is a negative effect of the Project, including archaeological investigations.

In considering the level of effect in relation to archaeology, medium adverse effects would include a situation where part of a site or site type will be impacted by the proposed works.

However, similar archaeological features of a comparable nature in the general vicinity will remain unaffected by the Project.

**Table 24-2: Impact of Potential Effect Rating**

Degree of Potential Effect	Effect
High	Permanent, serious and widespread adverse effects and/or opportunities for social and environmental improvement. Adverse effects to be avoided; opportunities to be actively pursued.
Medium	Major, medium-term adverse effects and/or opportunities for social and environmental improvement. Where cost-effective, adverse

	effects to be avoided and opportunities to be pursued (significant mitigation may be required).
Low	Limited, short-term adverse effects.

In considering the level of effect, the potential to avoid or mitigate that effect is also considered. The opportunity to recover information from a site, record and present this to the archaeological and wider community is considered to be a form of mitigation. Significant mitigation would include detailed recording and investigation of sites to be affected, rather than lower level archaeological monitoring of earthworks alone. In the case of the Project, the relocation of buildings and a combination of archaeological investigation and monitoring of earthworks is considered to be significant mitigation.

#### 24.3.1 Mary Crest to Te Hapua Road

Three recorded archaeological sites (R25/5, R25/7, R25/14) are in the vicinity of the southern extent of the Project between Mary Crest and Te Hapua and may be potentially affected by the Project. The construction of the Expressway in this area will require extensive earthworks. The three archaeological sites recorded appear to be avoided by the Project, but this is based solely on the identification of the sites as single data points, and the information on which this data point is based is considered accurate to within 100m. This then raises the potential for these sites to be located within the Project area (or indeed further away from it). No physical evidence of these three sites has been identified by an archaeologist since they were first recorded over 50 years ago. This is the general location of Te Horo pā, as identified on the historic survey plans, and is one of the two areas of high archaeological potential identified during the assessment.

Overall impact rating of the Project on the site is considered to be medium.

#### 24.3.2 'Clifden'

The original portion of Clifden cottage is reported to have been built in 1870, and is therefore one of the oldest buildings remaining in the Kāpiti district. The style and design of the original cottage are considered to have moderate architectural values.

Clifden cottage is associated with one of the earliest European settlers in the Ōtaki district, William Small. Clifden cottage has significance not only as one of the oldest buildings remaining in the district, but in its association with one of the early prominent European families in the district. While Clifden cottage has been significantly modified there is potential for archaeological information to be gathered from the building, and potentially the surrounding grounds.

Both the cottage and the grounds are considered to be archaeological sites under the provisions of the HPA, and both will be impacted by the construction of the Expressway, with the structure affected by both the new Expressway and the new Ōtaki Gorge Road over-bridge. Clifden cottage will be relocated and all other (non-archaeological) buildings associated with Bridge Lodge will be removed as a result of the Project.

Overall impact rating of the Project on the site is considered to be medium.

#### 24.3.3 Ōtaki

There are two recorded archaeological sites associated with the Project within Ōtaki township – the Ōtaki Railway Station and the property at 230 Main Road. The existing Ōtaki Railway station building was built in 1910 and does not therefore meet the definition of an archaeological site. However the ground underneath and surrounding the station building does contain intact archaeological deposits associated with earlier structures.

The Ōtaki Railway Station (S26/122) will be directly affected by the Project, in that the existing station will be moved slightly to align with the realigned NIMT. Visible evidence exists under the building of piles and features associated with earlier structures at the railway station.

The property at 230 Main Road was occupied in the late 1800s, and may also contain evidence of earlier pre-European occupation. The property contains a pre-1900 villa, however this has been modified over the years. The grounds surrounding the building are considered to be of high archaeological potential. There has been some modification as a result of land development and gardening, however it is likely that intact sub-surface archaeological deposit remains. The house will not be affected by construction works for the Project; however the eastern part of the grounds of the property, including the old bed of the stream will be affected by the new NIMT alignment and Expressway road crossing.

Overall impact rating of the Project on these sites is considered to be medium.

#### **24.3.4 Taylors Road to Rahui Road**

There are no recorded archaeological sites within this section of the Project. However, the area has been identified as having high archaeological potential based on the fact that there are known sites nearby (unrecorded) and intact dunes. Sites within this area are expected to be shell middens and ovens associated with pre-European and early contact period occupation.

Construction of the Expressway will involve earthworks through the dunes, particularly through the Pare-o-Matangi reserve through to the Waitohu Stream, and there is potential for there to be subsurface archaeological resource that will be revealed during the course of earthworks.

Overall impact rating of the Project in this area is considered to be medium.

In all other areas the effect of the Project on the archaeological resource is considered to be low.

#### **24.3.5 Overall Assessment of Impact**

Overall, the impacts of the Project on the archaeological resource are considered to be low to medium. In all areas of identified or known archaeological risk, as discussed above, the impact is considered to be medium, while in all remaining areas, the impact is considered to be low.

### **24.4 Measures to Avoid, Remedy or Mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on Archaeology**

To address the effects of the Project on archaeology identified in Section 24.3, a range of mitigation measures are proposed. Specific mitigation measures are proposed for the recorded archaeological sites that will be affected by the Project, as well as more general measures for the overall Project.

A total of six recorded archaeological sites have been identified within or close to the Project footprint. In addition there are two areas that have been identified as being of archaeological potential, one of which overlaps with the location of three recorded archaeological sites in the southern end of the Project.

Archaeological authorities under Part 1 of the HPA will be sought for the Project prior to construction, and an archaeological management plan (AMP) will be developed in that context. This plan will outline archaeological investigation and monitoring requirements, identify areas where work is to be carried out in accordance with an ADP, and outline the steps and responsibilities that form any protocol developed for the Project. These will be linked with the NZTA's Accidental Discovery Procedures (NZTA Standard Z/22) as well as protocols to be developed for the Project in conjunction with the tangata whenua. A draft

ADP has been prepared and accepted as a draft by the relevant parties (see Volume 4 of this AEE Report).

In addition to this legal requirement, mitigation measures are proposed below to manage the adverse effects of the Project on the archaeological resource.

#### 24.4.1 **Mary Crest to Te Hapua Road**

Earthworks undertaken in this area will need to be subject to an archaeological authority from the NZHPT under Section 12 of the HPA. As much as is possible, archaeological investigations through this area will be carried out in advance of construction to ensure archaeological material can be recorded, sampled and investigated in an appropriate manner without construction phase time pressures.

#### 24.4.2 **Bridge Lodge – 'Clifden'**

Clifden cottage is to be relocated and, archaeological work associated with Clifden and the land under and surrounding the cottage, is likely to be a condition of any section 11 authority granted under Part 1 of the HPA. In association with any sub-surface archaeological investigations, the features of the cottage will also be investigated and recorded in accordance with archaeological best practice. Depending on the material recovered, interpretation panels of this may be provided both along the route of the Expressway and either in the relocated cottage or the Ōtaki Museum.

#### 24.4.3 **Ōtaki**

Interpretation panels of archaeological information associated with the land at 230 Main Road may be appropriate to be provided at the adjacent Ōtaki Railway Station, depending on the nature of information found.

Interpretation panels of archaeological investigation results associated with the Ōtaki Railway Station could also be provided on the station platform and within part of the station building.

#### 24.4.4 **Taylor's Road to Rahui Road**

Archaeological work through this area will be a combination of investigation and monitoring. Interpretation panels could be provided within this area of the results of the investigations.

#### 24.4.5 **General Mitigation**

##### **Archaeology**

To mitigate any additional effects of the Project on archaeology, the following is proposed:

- Interpretation panels and viewing areas will be incorporated to assist in providing information on the history of the area and the results of any archaeological work carried out as part of the Project.
- Opportunities are sought during archaeological work to provide information to the public on the work, through press releases, talks to local schools or public open days.
- On completion of the Project and any associated archaeological work, a pamphlet or small booklet will be prepared specifically for distribution in the Kāpiti district/Ōtaki, summarising the results of the archaeological work.
- Depending on the nature of archaeological material located and, in accordance with consultation with Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and the management committee of the Ōtaki Museum, if considered appropriate, an exhibition associated with the archaeological work could be developed for display at the Ōtaki Museum.



## **Archaeological Management Plan**

Linked with any archaeological authority that may be granted by the NZHPT and, in accordance with accepted archaeological best practice, a Project specific AMP will be developed. This plan will outline archaeological investigation and monitoring requirements, identify areas where work is to be carried out in accordance with the ADP, and outline the steps and responsibilities that form any protocol developed for the Project in conjunction with Ngā Hāpu o Ōtaki and the CEMP developed for the Project.

## **Research Strategy**

The development of a research strategy to assist in guiding any archaeological investigations undertaken is also required by the NZHPT. Research questions or themes should have local, regional and national focus.

Key research questions associated with this Project will include the following:

- How does archaeological evidence within the Project area link or compare with information recovered elsewhere on the Kāpiti Coast and other coastal districts in New Zealand (e.g. Coromandel; Bay of Plenty; Northland)?
- Is there evidence of specialist use or activity areas within the midden sites?
- Is there evidence of environmental change within the area that is reflected in the midden sites?
- In addition to shell middens, is there evidence for gardening or other activities within the area?
- Is there evidence of economic and social change reflected in the archaeological record, associated with population change, particularly population movements in the early 19th century?