

# Te Motutapu a Taikehu Heritage Management Plan



Department of  
Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

**NEXT REVIEW**

This Heritage Management Plan will be formally reviewed between January and April 2023 with an updated version to be circulated and approved by parties by 30 June 2023.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**COVER**

Te Motutapu a Taiehu, aerial photo of Motutapu Island. *Photo: Katherine Lane, DOC.*

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In the interest of forest conservation, we support paperless electronic publishing.

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## GLOSSARY

WORD, ABBREVIATION, OR ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION OR TRANSLATION
ADP	Archaeological Discovery Protocol
ArchSite	National database of recorded archaeological sites ( <a href="http://www.archsite.org.nz">www.archsite.org.nz</a> )
CMS	Conservation Management Strategy
Department	Department of Conservation
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
Hui	A gathering, meeting, or assembly
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IOP	Rangitoto and Motutapu Islands Operating Procedure
Iwi/hapū	Māori kinship groups/political units
Kaitiaki	Māori Guardian
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging technology, which is a form of remote sensing and 3D mapping.
Mātauranga Māori	Body of Māori knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including world view and perspectives
MCH	Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Midden	In archaeological usage, discarded food remains, e.g., shellfish, animal bones, may also contain tools and oven stones.
MOEC	Motutapu Outdoor Education Camp
MRT	Motutapu Restoration Trust
Murihiku	Southern part of New Zealand (Southland)
Ngāi Tai	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZCPS	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
Pā	In archaeological usage, the remains of a fortified place
Tikanga	Māori customary system of values and practices

# 1 Executive Summary

The purpose of the Motutapu Heritage Manage Plan (MHMP) is to guide the current and long-term management of heritage places and landscapes on Te Motutapu a Taikehu while undertaking conservation activities.

The Hauraki Gulf Islands including Motutapu are believed to have been some of the earliest places inhabited by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ancestors in the Auckland region and were widely occupied during subsequent centuries.

The heritage landscape of Motutapu consists of numerous known or recorded places (i.e., cultural sites, archaeological sites, built heritage places and botanical specimens). From this knowledge, it is accepted that there are likely to be many more places yet to be uncovered. This fact is critical to how activities are undertaken on the whenua and their impacts on heritage; there is potential that any works will have some level of impact on the heritage landscape. The MHMP provides steps to reduce or avoid these impacts.

Different heritage places within the Motutapu landscape require different heritage management approaches to ensure they are fit for purpose based on their values and legal constraints.

At the same time, Motutapu is a thriving living environment with lots of mahi. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and DOC are focussed on restoring the mauri of the island – Mauriora Motutapu – and generating greater wellbeing for the motu, Ngāi Tai, Aucklanders, and all New Zealanders.

The MHMP provides a guide for the permitted activities on Motutapu and the management of heritage places,<sup>1</sup> while responding to the requirements of present and future use.

It is an operational plan directed by heritage management best practice for all parties undertaking works on Motutapu to avoid damage to heritage. It outlines the key work that currently takes place across the island and provides guidance around that work. Importantly, it also anticipates that the use of land on Motutapu may change and makes allowances for that in how we manage heritage at an operational level into the future.

To ensure the management plan remains fit for purpose as we move towards that future, the MHMP will be reviewed at a minimum, every 2 years and or in response to any major change in the heritage management context or land use on Motutapu.

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<sup>1</sup> Heritage places should be interpreted as historic places, s6, HNZPTA 2014 (<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0026/latest/DLM4005414.html>).

## 2 Introduction

The Motutapu Heritage Management Plan (MHMP) has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Diversion Agreement between Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) and the Department of Conservation (DOC).<sup>2</sup> The purpose of the MHMP is to guide the current and long-term management of heritage places and landscapes on Te Motutapu a Taikehu (Figure 1) while undertaking conservation activities.

The Hauraki Gulf Islands including Motutapu are believed to have been some of the earliest places inhabited by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki ancestors in the Auckland region and were widely occupied during subsequent centuries.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and DOC are focussed on restoring the mauri of the island – **Mauriora Motutapu** – and generating greater wellbeing for the motu, Ngāi Tai, Aucklanders, and all New Zealanders.

### **MOTUTAPU MANAGEMENT 2022**

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki is an active iwi on Motutapu, with three reserves on the island returned to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki as part of the process of finalising the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018. These are the Hukunui Historic Reserve, Te Tauroa Recreation Reserve and Ō-roropupu Recreation Reserve (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve, making up the balance of the island (with the exception of the Reid graves), is recognised by a statutory acknowledgement. This recognises the mana of a tangata whenua group in relation to specified areas, particularly the cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional associations with that area.

While DOC administers most of the land on Motutapu on behalf of the Crown (Figure 5), there is also one small area of private land which encompasses the Reid graves in Te Pēhi a Manawatere - Home Bay.

DOC has specific legal responsibilities under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 with iwi to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.<sup>3</sup> These principles involve partnership – mutual good faith and reasonableness, informed decision making, active protection, redress and reconciliation.<sup>4</sup> These principles must form the foundation for all relationships and concession-based activities permitted by DOC on Motutapu.

Community groups also undertake conservation activities on the island under concession/permits which are managed by DOC. These community groups include the Motutapu Restoration Trust and the Motutapu Outdoor Education Camp based in the former WW2 Military Camp buildings at Raupōiti-Administration Bay.

The desired outcome of the MHMP is to ensure anyone undertaking operational works on Motutapu that impact or effect any cultural heritage does so by following this plan and abiding by all heritage legislation and best practice processes to avoid damaging heritage

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<sup>2</sup> Diversion Agreement Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga/Her Majesty the Queen acting by and through the Director-General of Conservation (Director-General).

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/whole.html#DLM104078>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/apply-for-permits/iwi-consultation/principles-of-the-treaty-of-waitangi-and-doc/>.





Te Motutapu ā Taikehu (Motutapu Island)  
Heritage/ Archaeological sites



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FIGURE 1: GENERAL MAP OF MOTUTAPU SHOWING THE SURVEYED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES FORM 2019 AND HERITAGE LOCATIONS (SOURCE: DOC 2022).





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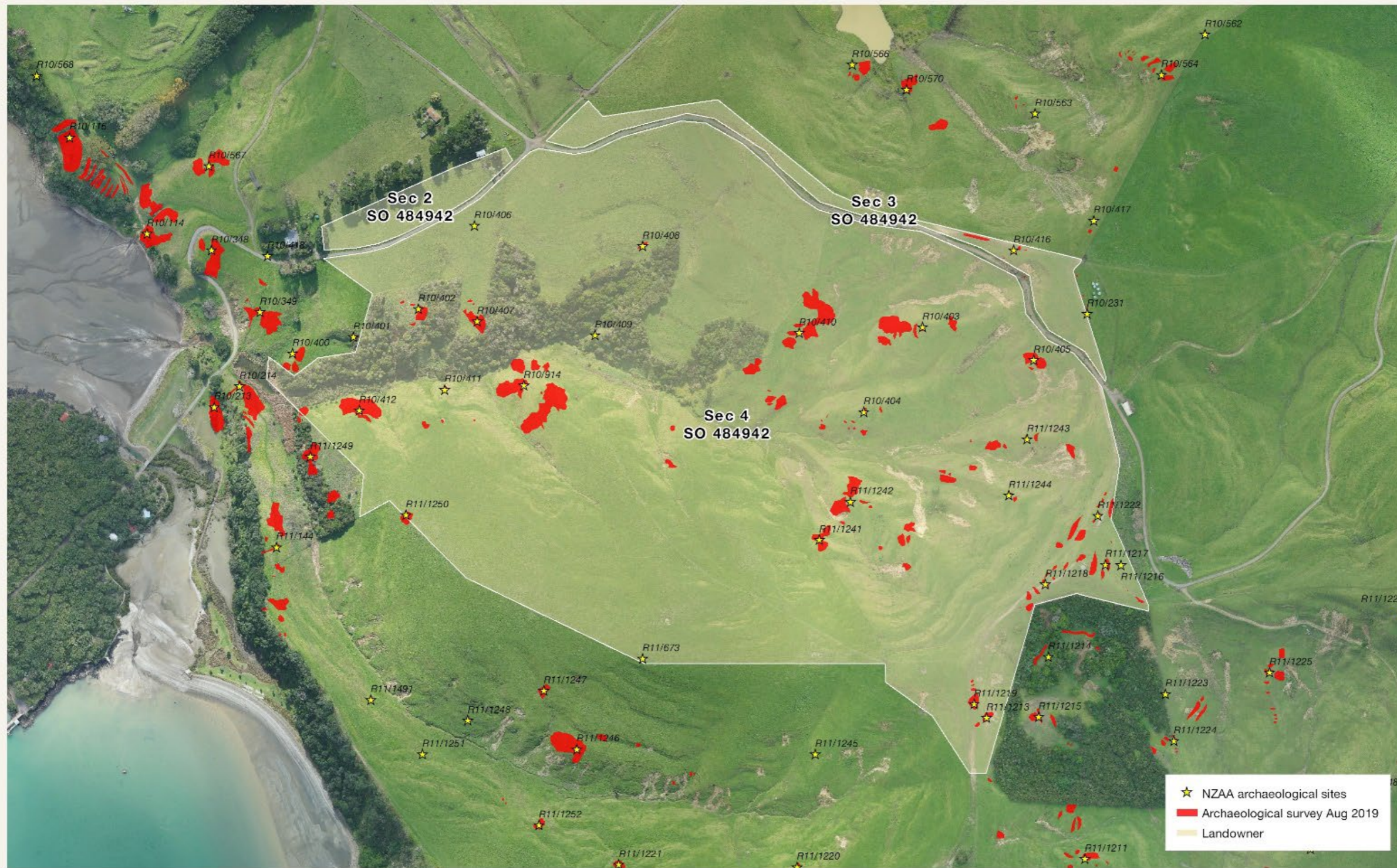
## Te Motutapu ā Taikehu Landowner Overview Map

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FIGURE 2: MAP SHOWING LAND OWNERSHIP ON MOTUTAPU OUTLINED IN RED (SOURCE: QUICKMAP 2022).





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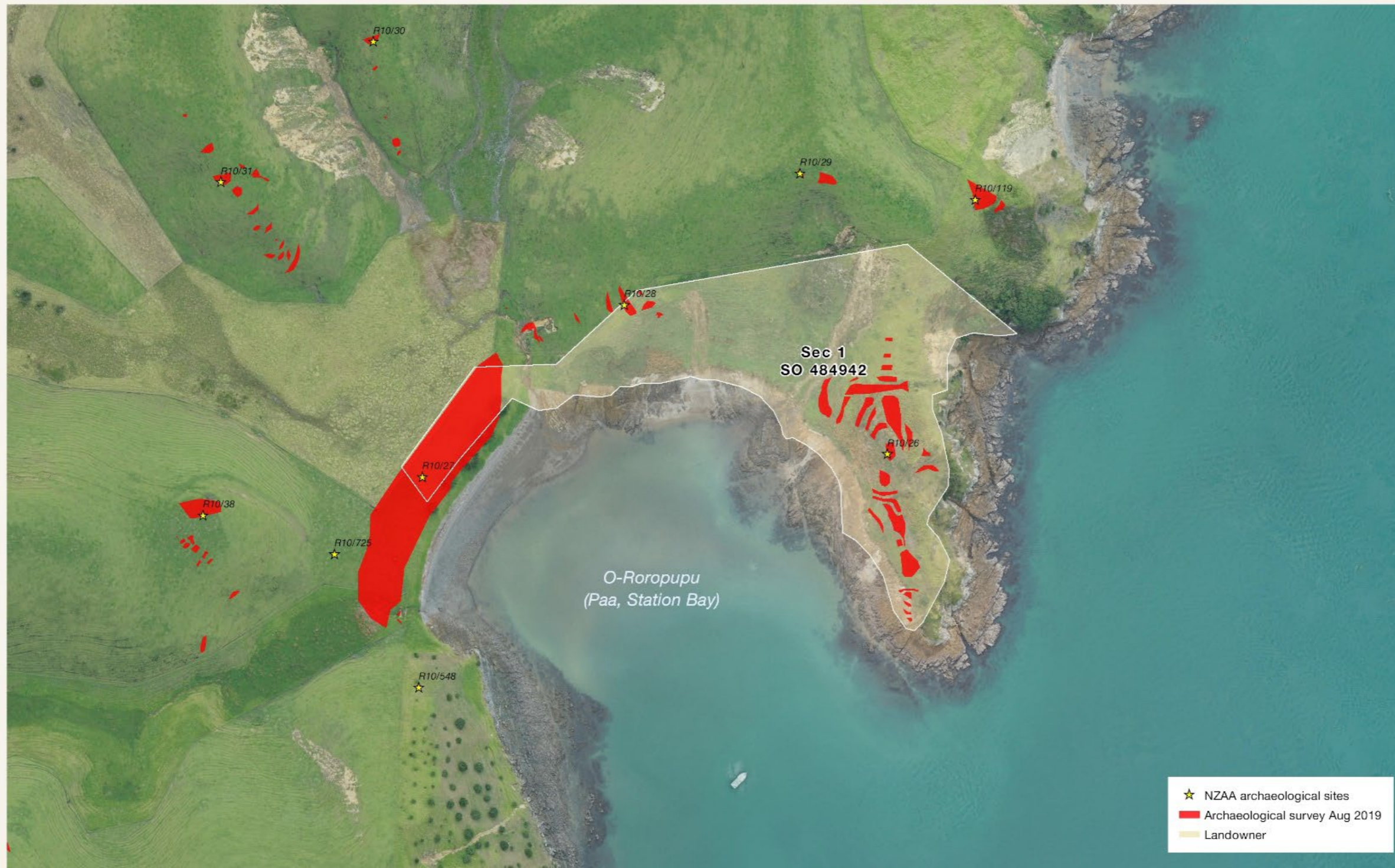


**Te Motutapu ā Taikehu - Map 1**  
 Hukunui Block, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki managed lands  
 Sections 2, 3, and 4 SO 484942

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FIGURE 3: MAP OF HUKUNUI BLOCK, NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI REDRESS LANDS, SECTIONS 2, 3 AND 4 SO 484942 (SOURCE: QUICKMAP 2022).





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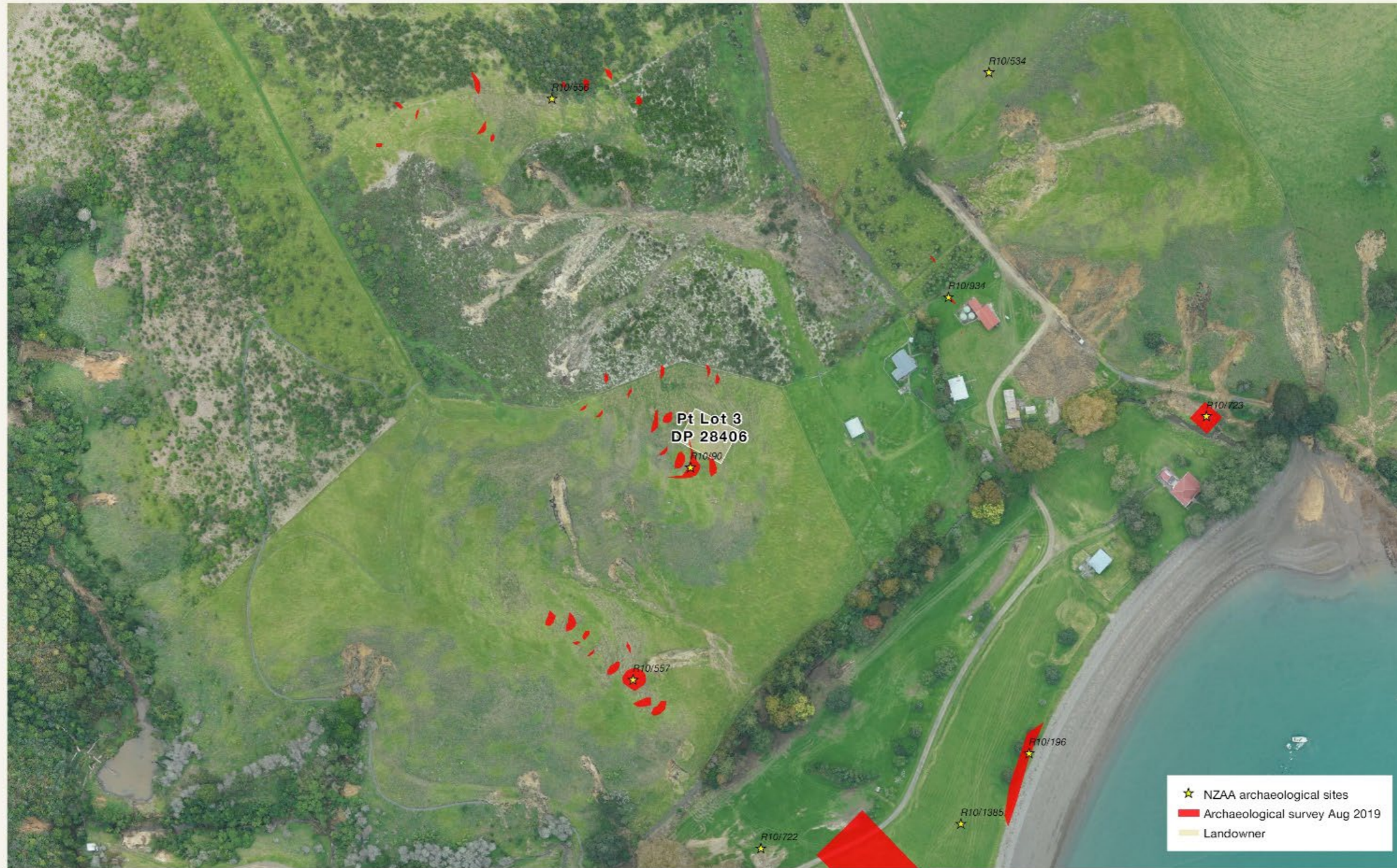


**Te Motutapu ā Taikehu - Map 2**  
 Block at Station Bay, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki managed lands  
 Section 1 SO 484942

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FIGURE 4: MAP OF BLOCK AT STATION BAY, NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI MANAGED LANDS, SECTIONS 1 SO 484942 (SOURCE: QUICKMAP 2022).





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**Te Motutapu ā Taikehu - Map 3**  
 Reid Grave Site at Home Bay, A J Everson, Bailey Ingham  
 Trustees Limited, Redoubt Trustees XVII Limited, R A Loomans  
 Pt Lot 3 DP 28406

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**FIGURE 5: MAP SHOWING LAND PARCEL OF REID GRAVE SITE AT HOME BAY, MOTUTAPU. PT LOT 3 DP 28406, OWNERS: A J EVERSON, R A LOOMANS, BAILEY INGHAM TRUSTEES LIMITED, REDOUBT TRUSTEES XVII LIMITED (SOURCE: QUICKMAP 2002).**



## 2.1 Objectives and Principles

The intent of the MHMP is to guide the permitted activities on Motutapu and the management of heritage places,<sup>5</sup> while responding to the requirements of present and future use. Its objectives and principles are:

- To provide an operational plan directed by heritage management best practice<sup>6</sup> for all parties undertaking works on Motutapu;
- Establish a strategic heritage management framework for Motutapu that enables the identification and conservation of heritage values and avoids inappropriate damage to all heritage sites including cultural, archaeological and built heritage places;
- Achieve continuity of management response, advice and relationships which will endure through changes in staff and land use on Motutapu;
- Sharing of knowledge between DOC, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and HNZPT, to provide transparency and to ensure all parties working on the motu are informed in activities and work affecting cultural heritage, archaeological and built heritage sites;
- Coordinated management regarding these activities and working for outcomes beneficial to cultural heritage protection, promotion and preservation; and
- Clear, appropriate, and consistent expert advice is used to guide future management actions and activities.

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<sup>5</sup> Heritage places should be interpreted as historic places, s6, HNZPTA 2014 (<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0026/latest/DLM4005414.html>).

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with Diversion Agreement Condition 7, Additional Obligations (b) (iii) (overpage)

### 3 Purpose of the MHMP

Motutapu comprises one of the largest, most diverse, and easily accessible archaeological landscapes in the Auckland region. It is also significant in the development of New Zealand archaeology as a discipline, being the location for one of the earliest systematic survey and investigation projects in the Auckland region. The archaeology on Motutapu has also contributed to important syntheses of early history at a national and regional level.

Therefore, this Heritage Management Plan sits alongside the updated baseline archaeological survey undertaken in 2019 (Dodd, 2019). This resulted from the agreed-to Schedule 1 diversion conditions to inform appropriate heritage management in relation to archaeological sites for operational activities on the Island

As well as pre-1900 archaeological sites, the MHMP includes other heritage places, such as post-1900 structures/buildings like the Reid Homestead and 20<sup>th</sup> century WW2 Coastal Defences. All heritage places are included in the management for the purposes of this Plan.

The MHMP is an operational plan directed by heritage management best practice for all parties undertaking works on Motutapu to avoid damage to heritage. It specifically addresses Diversion Agreement Condition 7 to prepare and implement a Heritage Management Plan for Motutapu Island, which includes the following:

#### *7. Additional obligations*

*(a) In addition to his obligations to complete the Diversion Conditions, the Director-General undertakes to comply with the obligations in clauses 7(b) to (g) of this agreement.*

*(b) The Director-General, acting through the Department, shall prepare and implement a Heritage Management Plan for Motutapu Island, which:*

*(i) is prepared in consultation with the Iwi Trust;*

*(ii) is approved by Heritage NZ pursuant to this clause 7; and*

*(iii) meets best practice for heritage management, in order to properly protect, preserve and conserve the archaeological and other heritage resources of Motutapu Island.*

*(c) The Heritage Management Plan is to include:*

*(i) methods for managing activities on Motutapu Island in order to protect, preserve and conserve the archaeological and other heritage resources of Motutapu Island;*

*(ii) methods for remediating the impacts of past activities on those archaeological and other heritage resources;*

*(iii) induction processes for Concession holders and workers (including volunteers) undertaking activities on Motutapu Island;*

*(iv) a description of the obligations under the HNZPT A that apply to people proposing to undertake activities on Motutapu Island;*

*(v) methods prescribing how people proposing to undertake activities on Motutapu Island are to go about identifying the risk of Archaeological Sites being present in the area where they are proposing to undertake those activities;*

*(vi) based on the archaeological survey to be completed under the Diversion Conditions, identification of any areas on Motutapu Island where the risk of Archaeological Sites being present*

*is very low and, therefore, the risk of damage to any Archaeological Site can be managed by accidental discovery protocols; and*

*(vii) a protocol in relation to the Iwi Trust's role in relation to heritage management on Motutapu Island.*

### **3.1 Parties to the MHMP**

A draft of the MHMP was prepared by InSitu Heritage in May 2021 following consultation with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki as mana whenua and mana moana for Motutapu, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and the Department of Conservation. Two concessionaires (Motutapu Restoration Trust and Motutapu Outdoor Education Camp) were also consulted for context and initial drafting.

This final version of the MHMP was prepared by Department of Conservation staff and includes portions of the earlier work of InSitu Heritage.

### **3.2 Review of the MHMP**

The MHMP will be reviewed between January and April 2023, and then it should be reviewed, at a minimum, every 2 years and or in response to any major change in the heritage management context or land use on Motutapu.

Changes in policies or management actions must be discussed and agreed to, in writing, by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, the Department of Conservation, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.



## 4 Statutory Framework

The current activities permitted in the Motutapu Recreation Reserve are permitted under specific legislation and guided by several plans and strategies, as outlined below and in **Appendix 1**.<sup>7</sup> The ultimate goal of activities on the motu is the revitalisation of its mauri, guided by appropriate Mātauranga Māori and Tikanga of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki for the long-term heritage management when undertaking activities on Motutapu. This is guided through a coordinated management approach between DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki in accordance with s6 of the Conservation Act 1987 which provides for the protection and promotion of natural and historic resources for present and future generations. The conservation activities provided for through a statutory framework allows for outcomes beneficial to cultural heritage protection, promotion, and preservation.

Therefore, all other legislative and statutory requirements must be followed, and any necessary permits or consents must be obtained for works.<sup>8</sup>

Statutory planning documents affecting any work on Motutapu includes:

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018<sup>9</sup>
- Conservation Act 1987<sup>10</sup>
- Reserves Act 1977<sup>11</sup>
- Auckland Conservation Management Strategy 2014-2024 (CMS)<sup>12</sup>
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)<sup>13</sup>
- The Auckland Unitary Plan<sup>14</sup> under Historic Heritage and Special Character
- Auckland Council District Plan: Hauraki Gulf Islands Section 7<sup>15</sup>
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014<sup>16</sup>
- Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Act
- Protected Objects Act 1975
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Take Taiaomaurikura (Environmental Management Plan) 2022

The significance of heritage sites on Motutapu is recognised by DOC, as well as other Government agencies. A number of heritage sites are listed with HNZPT and Scheduled on the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) and Auckland District Plan.<sup>17</sup> Due to the significance of these places, other rules and policy dictate what activities can be undertaken on these sites.

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<sup>7</sup> Specific legislation and policy requirements are outlined in Appendix 1.

<sup>8</sup> see Appendix 1.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0018/latest/whole.html>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/whole.html%23DLM104078>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/whole.html>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/our-policies-and-plans/statutory-plans/statutory-plan-publications/conservation-management-strategies/auckland/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/unitary-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/hqi-district-plan/Pages/hqi-district-plan-heritage-appendices.aspx>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0026/latest/DLM4005414.html>

<sup>17</sup> HNZPT Listed sites, AUP Scheduled sites, and NZAA recorded archaeological sites are outlined in Appendix 2.

# 5 Cultural Background – Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki

## 5.1 Historical Account

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki tūpuna (ancestor) Manawatere came to Aotearoa by way of Huru-huru-Manu making landfall in the Mangemangeroa-Maraetai area, bestowing names (e.g., Te Tauranga Waka a Manawatere – Tuwakamana Cockle Bay) and leaving his tuhi (mark) on pōhutukawa trees as a guide for relatives. He travelled to Motutapu immediately prior to the great migration waka Te Arawa and Tainui travelling there. Manawatere could not placate the ngarara Te Mokonui a Kahu and perished at Ōrāwaho with his body washing ashore at Te Pēhi o Manawatere (Home Bay).

Shortly thereafter, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki tūpuna and Tainui waka traveller Taikehu settled on Motutapu and the island was named after him – Te Motutapu ā Taikehu. There is extensive tribal and archaeological evidence of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki residential presence prior to a large eruption that created the current form of Ngā Pona Toru o Peretū (commonly known as Rangitoto) in c.1400. Whilst many Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki people were lost during this eruption, a small remnant escaped to mainland kinfolk of Ngāti Taihaua, leaving behind archaeological evidence in the form of ash footprints preserved at Pūharakeke (Sunde Site).

Additional significant ancestral sites on Motutapu include Te Mokonui a Hei Pā above Home Bay, Te Manawa Pā (Emu Point), Ō-Roropupu Pā (Station Bay Pā Site), Raupōiti (Administration Bay), Hukunui (Pā Paddock), and Te Wairere (Ōrāwaho Passage-Gardiner's Gap). Wāhi tūpuna/tapu of Te Warowaro and Mōruruare are situated toward the southern end of the motu. Te Toki and Pēhimatawhā are situated near Mōrurunga on the southeastern coast of the island, while Ngāraparapa is near the opposite coastline of the Ōrāwaho channel, a short distance south of Hukunui.

Kūpapa of Ngāti Tai Horokowhatu led the reoccupation of Motutapu in c.1600. From his Motutapu pā, Kūpapa governed Motukōrea, Te Motu ā Ihenga (Motuihe), Motuhurakina (Rakino), the Ōtata, Motuhoropapa, Ōruapuke prior to his death and interment on Motutapu. Tāmaki Te Ao of Ngāti Tai/Te Uri o Te Ao succeeded Kūpapa and governed these islands from his main pā at Te Tauroa on Motuihe. Oral traditions demonstrate Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki maintaining exclusive ahi kā on Motutapu until the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Motutapu was effectively gifted to Ngeungeu Te Irirangi, her husband Thomas Maxwell and others for farming purposes. However, mainly because of the impacts of native land legislation, motu was alienated from whānau ownership to Pākehā farmers.

Motutapu has mainly been used for European style pastoral farming since the 1840's. The island was also used for US naval operations during World War 2 (WW2) and has numerous bunkers, pillboxes and the former military facility now used as the Motutapu Outdoor Education Camp. These WW2 facilities remain on the island albeit some are damaged. The island's infrastructure is in a poor-medium state with major challenges with roading, fencing, water (drinking and farming), power, wharves and housing. The DOC owns over 95% of the island and it has a Recreation Reserve status. The island is predator free and home to numerous endangered bird species (e.g., kiwi, takahē) as well as grazing bovine stock.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki exercises a range of mana whenua and mana moana responsibilities on Motutapu including expression of core values being rangatiratanga, whanaungatanga, kotahitanga, manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga. Any work undertaken on Motutapu by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and other parties (including Heritage New Zealand and DOC) is expected to be undertaken consistently with these responsibilities and tikanga.

## 5.2 Overarching Principle

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki has clear strategic drivers and aspirations.

Mana Whenua, Mana Moana, Manawa.

Improving the wellbeing of the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki nation through leveraging our talents, endowments and partnerships.

## 5.3 Mission Statement

By Ngāi Tai, for Ngāi Tai.

Revitalising the essence and manawa of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki on Motutapu demands a rigorous approach to ensuring excellent relationships with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki leading the restoration. As a result, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki is resolute around a Treaty partnership approach with DOC, and HNZPT, grounded in the tikanga of the Iwi.

As at May 2022, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki is finalising its Take Taiaomaaurikura which will serve as an Environmental Management Plan for regulatory purposes and help inform the first review of this document due in early 2023.

## 6 Summary of Archaeological and Built Heritage<sup>18</sup>

The heritage landscape of Motutapu consists of numerous known or recorded places (i.e., cultural sites, archaeological sites, built heritage places and botanical specimens). From this knowledge, it is accepted that there are likely to be many more places yet to be uncovered. This fact is critical to how activities are undertaken on the whenua and their impacts on heritage; there is potential that any works will have some level of impact on the heritage landscape. The MHMP provides steps to reduce or avoid these impacts.

Different heritage places within the Motutapu landscape will require different heritage management approaches to ensure they are fit for purpose based on their values and legal constraints.

Recorded archaeological sites on Motutapu include pre-Peretū/Rangitoto eruption campsites and adze-making sites, 13 pā, numerous open settlements, midden deposits, storage pits, and agricultural areas. There are 389 recorded archaeological sites to date (see Table 3, **Appendix 2**). Impressions of human and dog footprints were found embedded in the Peretū/Rangitoto ash layer during archaeological investigations at the Pūharaheke-Sunde site in the early 1980s, providing direct evidence of Māori occupation on Motutapu at the time of the Peretū/Rangitoto eruption.

The size of recorded sites vary as might be expected over time, with fluctuations in demographics and blurring boundaries of a mobile population. Settlement sites are spread across the whole island, with some apparent clustering on the western leeward side and around causeway stream catchments. Early Māori occupation settlements are situated at open stream mouths and adjacent spurs

There are three main areas associated with nineteenth century farming, and these include remnant exotic plantings and orchard areas. At Te Pēhi a Manawatere - Home Bay is the Reid homestead, the Reid family graves, plantings, wharf and seawall. Mōrurunga-Emu Bay has foundations for four separate groups of buildings. No archaeological remains have yet been identified at Ō-Roropupu - Station Bay where the third farm settlement is known to have been located.

The Motutapu counter-bombardment battery was an essential component in the defense of Auckland during WW2, one of the defining events in New Zealand history. It was constructed during 1936-1944, and the Island accommodated up to 1000 wartime personnel. Notably, Auckland was selected to be the fallback launch point of a US invasion of the Pacific, and Motutapu was selected as the location for the Ammunition Store. Thus, the military structures on Motutapu comprise a largely intact WW2 landscape including a wide array of buildings still visible today (Figure 6).

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<sup>18</sup> See Appendix 4 for a specific summary of archaeological and built heritage and Dodd 2008.





Te Motutapu ā Taikehu (Motutapu Island)  
DOC Actively Conserved Historic Feature

NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator  
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FIGURE 6: GENERAL MAP OF MOTUTAPU SHOWING BUILT STRUCTURES AND CURRENTLY ACTIVELY CONSERVED HERITAGE SITES WITHIN THE DOC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SOURCE: DOC 2022).

## 7 Roles and Responsibilities

Anyone who undertakes activities on Motutapu has a responsibility to ensure heritage (cultural, archaeological, built and botanical) is managed in an appropriate way in accordance with all heritage legislation.

Under s4 of the Conservation Act, the primary relationship is between Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and DOC for the management of Motutapu, including all heritage.

The following tables provides an overview of the operational activities and who manages them in practice.

**TABLE 1. STAFF ROLES AND RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES: THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY	EXPLANATION
Auckland Inner Islands Operations Manager	Accountable site manager reporting to Auckland Operations Regional Director	The Operations Manager is responsible for all activities on Motutapu on behalf of DOC. The Operations Manager may delegate a DOC staff member to lead a project or task on their behalf. The Operations Manager is accountable for staff H&S at place, staff and stakeholder compliance with legislation, approval of concessions and permits, approval of contracts above the value of \$10k and is the named permit holder on any DOC led HNZ Authority applications.
Inner Islands Senior Ranger Heritage	Senior lead for all heritage matters on Motutapu. Reports to Operations manager	The Senior Ranger is responsible for scheduling all DOC led heritage maintenance work on island, managing contracts for any work to heritage assets, advising on when a HNZ authority is required for any ground disturbance, reviewing heritage plans from any stakeholders, concessionaires or partners compliance with relevant legislation, managing any on island archaeological assessments, identifying and recording any newly uncovered artefacts/ taonga or archaeological sites found on island and leading heritage inductions for all staff, volunteers, partners, stakeholders and contractors.
Inner Islands Supervisor	Oversees delivery of DOC rangers work on island and overseeing day to day on island logistics. Reports to Operations manager	Managing a team of rangers, the Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that work orders created by Senior Ranges are delivered on time and to standard in accordance with relevant operating procedures. The Supervisor is also responsible for coordinating day to day operations on island such as contractors working on island and managing on ground H&S of operations across the island.

Inner Islands Rangers	Undertake directed work from supervisor	Rangers are based on island delivering work scheduled by senior rangers. Rangers also maintain daily oversight of contractors, stakeholder and public activities on island and have a responsibility to identify and call <b>STOP</b> work if they see any risk to heritage.
Senior Heritage Advisor	Provide heritage advice and support to Operations	Available to provide support and technical advice to all DOC staff on matters relating to heritage legislation. Not responsible for delivery of any work at site.
Concessionaires	Undertake activities on Public Conservation Land	Responsible for delivering activities in line with their approved permit/ concession. Concessionaires must notify the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage; prior to undertaking any work which involves ground disturbance, if they uncover any heritage artefacts and if they are proposing any works to any built heritage assets. Concessionaires have their own responsibility to ensure compliance with heritage legislation as they can be prosecuted in their own right for any breaches. Concessionaire staff and regular volunteers should actively participate in a heritage induction with the Senior Ranger Heritage before commencing any work on island. Concessionaires are responsible for ensuring that any contractors or volunteers under their management are aware of the heritage protocols on island.
Volunteers	Undertake activities on Public Conservation Land	Volunteers must participate in a heritage induction with DOC Senior Ranger or appointed archaeologist before participating in any activities involving ground disturbance e.g., planting. Volunteers are responsible for remaining compliant with heritage legislation at all times and must report to any DOC member of staff any uncovered artefacts or archaeological sites.
Contractors	Undertake activities on Public Conservation Land. Report to nominated project manager	Contractors must participate in a heritage induction with DOC Senior Ranger or appointed archaeologist before participating in any activities involving ground disturbance i.e. fencing. Contractors are responsible for remaining compliant with heritage legislation at all times and must report to any DOC member of staff any uncovered artefacts or archaeological sites.

**TABLE 2. STAFF ROLES AND RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES: NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI**

ROLE	EXPLANATION
Managing Director	Governance oversight around Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki presence on Motutapu, Peretū and other islands.
CEO / Tumu Kaimahi	Management responsibility for Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki presence and activities across Tikapa Moana, Waitematā and Tāmaki Makaurau.
Farm Manager	On motu responsibility for farming including stock, water, fencing and related matters.
Ngahere Manager	On motu responsibility for forest restoration on Motutapu.

Kaitiaki	On motu responsibility for supporting the Ngahere Manager and Farm Manager in the Motutapu work programme.
Volunteers	On motu volunteers for forest restoration and farming work.

**TABLE 3. STAFF ROLES AND RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES: HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA**

<b>ROLE</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>EXPLANATION</b>
Area Manager	Auckland Area includes Hauraki Gulf Islands, Thames Coromandel and Hauraki. Accountable to Director Northern.	Delivery of services and regional stakeholder relationships and outreach/engagement. Oversight of archaeological matters. line management of archaeologists, Listing, Crown Land Disposal, Statutory Advocacy and Heritage Conservation.
Archaeologists	Area as above, reports to Area Manager.	Delivery of Archaeological advice, administration of archaeological provisions/ regional processing of applications, compliance, and site damage.
Pouārahi	As above including Lower Northern area. reports to Kaurungahoe/Team Leader Te Tira	Input into cultural values and processing of archaeological authorities for sites of significance and places of interest to Māori.
Conservation Architect	Northern Region- Responsible to Area Manager.	Delivery of Built Heritage Conservation advice, advice on Listed Heritage Places, resource consents.



# 8 Management Principles, Procedures and Protocols

This section provides the overarching principles for managing the heritage of Motutapu with explicit operational instructions and procedures on how to action this work on the ground.

The primary users of the MHMP are DOC staff and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff who, in a partnership, undertake the management of Motutapu on a daily basis. The procedures outlined within the MHMP cover common work activities undertaken on the motu as an active farm, conservation area, and recreation reserve.

Other users of the MHMP are concessionaires and volunteers who are permitted by DOC to undertake activities such as restoration planting and weeding, tourism, educational activities and pest control. Concessionaires are also responsible for maintaining a number of built heritage assets including Reid Homestead and the military buildings at Administration Bay (MOEC site). Activities undertaken by Concessionaires are permitted through a concession document or a community agreement where appropriate. These contain specific heritage requirements and conditions which ensure the holders are aware of their legal requirements for heritage.

External contractors and consultants may also be required to follow the outlined procedures in the MHMP and will be overseen by the appointing manager.

## 8.1 Management Principles

To appropriately manage and conserve the heritage places on the island, it must be recognised as a heritage landscape comprising cultural, archaeological, built, and botanical heritage interrelated components.

The following principles will contribute to this aim:

- Sharing of knowledge between DOC, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and HNZPT, to provide transparency and to ensure all parties working on the motu are informed in activities and work affecting cultural heritage, archaeological, built heritage and botanical sites.
- Mātauranga Māori, kiwa, and tikanga are a foundation of long-term heritage management when undertaking activities on Motutapu.
- Coordinated management regarding these activities, and working for outcomes beneficial to cultural heritage protection, promotion, and preservation.
- Appropriate recording and understanding of how and why key management decisions are made.
- Clear, appropriate, and consistent expert advice is used to guide future management actions and activities.
- Use of clear and consistent heritage conservation standards that comply with international best-practice.
- A two-yearly review of all heritage management actions to ensure they are appropriate for changing use of the motu and best expert information at the time.

## 8.2 Procedures and Protocols for Work on Motutapu

The following are operational procedures and protocols to enable people to undertake activities on Motutapu while ensuring the heritage landscape is being maintained and protected.

### 8.2.1 Mātauranga Māori and Tikanga

- The Department acknowledges Motutapu as the ancestral whenua for iwi, hapū, and whanau through their responsibilities under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987.
- Tangata whenua will provide appropriate tikanga and kawa in relation to heritage management on Motutapu.

### 8.2.2 The Island Operating Procedure (IOP) for Peretū/Rangitoto and Motutapu Islands<sup>19</sup>

This document provides guidance for stakeholder roles and how to engage with conservation land management including heritage. The IOP provides overall direction for dealing with archaeological sites and the main point of contact for this document is the Inner Islands Operations manager or Motutapu Supervisor. The sections relevant to heritage management on the motu are presented below:

#### *IOP Section 11: Archaeological Sites and Historical Structures*

Motutapu Island contains a significant and extensive cultural landscape reflecting the long occupation of the motu from its first settlers to present day. The motu contains over 1500 visible recorded archaeological features. These features combine to create a unique landscape of Māori, farming and defence heritage.

Peretū (Ngā Rangi-i-totongia-a Tama-te-kapua) or Rangitoto as it is commonly referred to is the youngest motu in the Waitemata, emerging around 600 years ago, and is the youngest volcano in Aotearoa-New Zealand. It has a strong archaeological and cultural association with mana whenua from neighbouring Motutapu, and numerous Māori archaeological sites are recorded through this association. There are also a number of private baches built around the motu's edge dating to the 1920's and 1930's and actively conserved WW2 military structures as part of the defensive structures built during 1941-1942.

Ground disturbance and modification to structures have the potential to damage or destroy these heritage sites. Any scoping for activities that would require ground disturbance must be permitted through the Senior Ranger Heritage. Any ground disturbance or issues relating to archaeological sites, features, built heritage structures should be indicated to the Senior Ranger Heritage as soon as possible.

Under the Reserves Act, it is an offence to disturb any historic feature of Motutapu without authority from the Department of Conservation.

Under the NZHPTA it is an offence to modify, or cause to be modified, any archaeological site without authority. An archaeological site is defined as any place, including a building or structure, that:

- Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/our-policies-and-plans/our-procedures-and-sops/operating-procedure-rangitoto-and-motutapu-islands/>

- Provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- Includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) [none on Motutapu]

Under the Auckland Unitary Plan, two Motutapu historic sites are listed (Pūharakeke -Sunde site and Administration Bay stone working area) and a further 10 sites are listed in the Hauraki Gulf District Plan (Table 4. below). These sites may require a resource consent to undertake any works.

**TABLE 4. AUCKLAND COUNCILS HAURAKI DISTRICT PLAN SITES FOR MOTUTAPU<sup>20</sup>**

PLANNING MAP REF	ITEM	ISLAND/MOTU	AUCKLAND COUNCIL CATEGORY
31-9	Midden/stone working floor	Motutapu	B
31-10	Midden/stone working floor	Motutapu	B
31-11	Headland Pā	Motutapu	B
31-12	Pits, terraces, midden, burials, agriculture, postholes and drains	Motutapu	B
31-13	Headland Pā	Motutapu	B
31-14	Pits, terraces, midden	Motutapu	B
31-15	Pits, terraces, midden	Motutapu	B
31-16	Pits, terraces, midden, graves	Motutapu	B
31-17	Agricultural area, hangi	Motutapu	B
31-18	Pits, terraces, midden	Motutapu	B

Authorisation from one of DOC, Heritage New Zealand or Auckland Council is not an authority from any other agency – authorisation must be obtained from each agency as required. For example, Heritage New Zealand authority to disturb pre-1900 archaeological sites is required irrespective of whether DOC consent or resource consent has been obtained. All three agencies’ legislation contains penalties for unauthorised site modification, damage, or destruction; and prosecutions may result in conviction.

Motutapu is so rich in archaeological sites that the precautionary approach is to treat all ground disturbance and modification to historic structures as a risk to historic heritage, unless proven otherwise. The landscape is best treated as a palette of known sites amongst unknown areas of high, medium and low risk.

*IOP Section 11.1: Identification and assessment of archaeological sites*

Written authority from the DOC Inner Islands Operations Manager is required for all disturbance below and above ground to an archaeological site or historic structure. Please email them exact locations details, a site photograph, and a work proposal.

Where ground disturbance is proposed on, or within 20m of, any recorded archaeological or historic heritage sites, the written permission will likely include a requirement to seek an archaeological authority from HNZPT.

<sup>20</sup> [Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section - heritage appendices](#)

Where ground disturbance is proposed in an area that has not been previously assessed, the written permission will likely include a requirement for assessment of the area. Assessment may include, but not be limited to:

- Checking for recorded archaeological sites as per the NZ Archaeological Association ArchSite Archaeological Site Recording Scheme ([www.archsite.org.nz](http://www.archsite.org.nz)).
- Checking for scheduled archaeological sites in the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Hauraki Gulf District Plan.
- Internal DOC GIS database systems including maps of recorded archaeological sites/features undertaken in 2019.
- Review by Senior Ranger Heritage
- Agreement with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, potentially including a cultural effects assessment.
- Consultation with Heritage New Zealand Archaeologists.
- Independent archaeological assessment, undertaken by an archaeologist who meets the requirements of s45 of the Heritage New Zealand Act 2014.
- Where an area has been previously assessed and is known to be low risk for further unidentified archaeological sites, permission may be given to carry out works under an Accidental Discovery Protocol (see below).

DOC authority for works may include appropriate conditions for the protection, management, and conservation of the site. Permission may be refused where the works are a risk to heritage and are not essential. Permission may also take into account cultural wāhi tapu where no physical trace is present. Permission from DOC does not remove any requirement for authorities from other agencies.

*IOP Section 11.2: Archaeological Discovery Protocol*

Work under an Archaeological Discovery Protocol (ADP) may be allowed by the DOC Inner Islands Operations Manager in areas assessed as low risk by an approved and suitable qualified archaeologist. Operations completed under an ADP may require training or briefing in the first instance so as to recognise archaeological sites.

In the event that an archaeological or historic heritage site is exposed during works:

- Stop work, take a photo, and record the GPS location.
- Machinery is to be shut down and steps undertaken to secure the area, including a 20m buffer, to ensure the archaeology is undisturbed.
- Immediately contact the Inner Islands Operations Manager. The Inner Islands Operations Manager will contact Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, DOC Senior Ranger Heritage, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologists, and Auckland Council Heritage Unit. If the Inner Islands Operations Manager is not available, immediately contact the Island Supervisor or DOC Senior Ranger Heritage.
- In the event of the discovery of kōiwi (human remains) the NZ Police must also be contacted.

- In the event of the discovery of Taonga Tūturu (artefacts relating to Māori culture origin e.g., an adze or wooden, shell or bone artefact), the Ministry of Culture and Heritage will be notified in line with the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

Works affecting the archaeological or historic heritage site shall not resume until Heritage New Zealand, Auckland Council Heritage Unit, the Police (if human remains are involved), Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and DOC have each given the appropriate approval for work to continue. Approval may include appropriate tikanga at the site.





### Motutapu Island Heritage and Infrastructure

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DOC, Geospatial Services | 22/06/2022

New Zealand Government

FIGURE 7: MOTUTAPU HERITAGE AND INFRASTRUCTURE



### **8.2.3 Induction Procedure for Heritage**

DOC District staff and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will provide a cultural and heritage induction for all new concessionaires, volunteers and contractors undertaking works on Motutapu.

The induction will include:

- Legal requirements for undertaking work on the motu.
- When an archaeological authority and/or resource consent may be required for works.
- How to comply with the conditions of any archaeological authority and/or resource consent granted for works on the motu.
- What archaeological sites and heritage look like and how to identify them.
- The steps for reporting previously unrecorded archaeology or taonga exposed during works.

### **8.2.4 Environmental Hazards and Responses: Landslips, Erosion /Climate change events and Fire**

The following procedures should be used in response to all landslips, erosion/climate change events and fires that occur on the Island in areas that contain recorded archaeological features:

- Immediately following an event DOC staff will consult the archaeological features map to determine if recorded features are likely to be present in the affected areas. A field visit to check the site will then be undertaken.
- The Inner Islands Operations Manager will advise HNZPT of the event if archaeological material is present. As soon as practical DOC will arrange an archaeological inspection by a qualified, appropriately experienced archaeologist to inspect the archaeological site and provide advice and recommendations. Additional specialist advice may also be required.
- DOC staff will consult with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and HNZPT to make an informed decision on appropriate heritage management options to stabilise or remediate the site or area.
- If an archaeological authority is required for the proposed work, DOC Staff will ensure that works stop in that area and it is made safe, and that an authority is applied for from HNZPT.
- If a resource consent is required for the proposed work, DOC will ensure works stop in that area and it is made safe, and that a consent is applied for from Auckland Council.
- DOC Staff will ensure any contractors involved in remediation work are briefed about any archaeological authority and/or resource consent requirements.

### **8.2.5 Farm Management on Motutapu**

#### **LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT**

The objective of the livestock grazing regime on the Island should be to maintain continuous ground cover with a robust pasture sward. This is a key requirement to stabilise archaeological features and reduce their rate of deterioration. The Farm is managed by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki supported by DOC.

- Large-scale farming infrastructure projects will be carefully planned by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki to minimise their impact on recorded archaeological features and/or built heritage structures.
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will check the archaeological features map to determine if recorded features are likely to be present in the affected areas. A field visit to check the site will then be undertaken with the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage prior to any works being undertaken.
- Specialist advice from a qualified and experienced archaeologist and/or heritage specialist will be sought during the planning of projects.
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will use stocking levels of cattle within paddocks which will not further damage the existing recorded archaeological sites. This will be determined on a case-by-case situation with considerations being given to underlying geology, number, size and weight of cattle and weather conditions. At present the farm management agreement states:
  - *Grazing a maximum of 12,000 livestock units on the Site of either sheep; and/or cattle, provided that live weight per unit shall be restricted to a maximum of 660kg during spring, summer and autumn months; 550kg during winter months; 250 kg between May and September, on areas that are prone to soil damage from pugging 250 kg, on areas that are steeper and/or prone to soil erosion or soil disturbance unless agreed otherwise in writing by the Director-General.*
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will monitor the effects of cattle grazing on sites to ensure pugging, wear and soil/grass conditions are maintained to protect in-ground archaeology. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will ensure, where possible, gateways and water troughs are placed in appropriate areas where archaeological features are not present. Where this cannot be achieved artificial ground hardening and other options will be discussed with HNZPT to mitigate the effect on archaeology.

## FENCING

Fences should be designed and placed to have minimal effects on archaeological and heritage features. This can be achieved by ensuring that fence alignments avoid visible features or areas likely to contain buried archaeological deposits wherever possible.

DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Farm Manager will check the archaeological features map to determine if recorded features are likely to be present in the affected areas. A field visit to check the site will then be undertaken.

Works that may be undertaken using an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) where there is little to no risk to archaeology, must adhere to the following protocols:

- Broken fence posts and strainers can be reinstated in their existing holes through archaeological sites if doing so won't further disturb inground archaeology.
- Placing fences in areas that have been checked by a qualified archaeologist and confirmed as having no recorded archaeology and little risk of archaeology being uncovered.
- Placing fences in areas that have already been modified i.e., within existing road/track cuttings, previous fence alignments.
- Using temporary fencing material like waratahs/hotwires.



- DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff will ensure that any persons undertaking fencing works will be provided with a heritage induction by either the Senior Ranger Heritage or an appointed archaeologist and will be informed of the probability of encountering archaeological deposits prior to commencing any work.

Works requiring a HNZ Archaeological Authority, when archaeological sites may be affected, must adhere to the following protocols:

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will consult with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and HNZPT to make an informed decision on what heritage management options are appropriate if new fence lines need to be installed or existing fence lines need to be placed within the extents of archaeological sites.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure any new fence alignments should be established in consultation with an archaeologist familiar with the management of archaeological sites within a pastoral context.
- If an archaeological authority is required for the proposed work, DOC will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that an Authority is applied for from HNZPT.
- If a resource consent is required for the proposed work, DOC will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that a consent is applied for from Auckland Council.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure any contractors involved in fencing work have been briefed about archaeological authority and/or resource consent requirements.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure any persons undertaking fencing work is informed of the probability of encountering archaeological deposits and should be briefed by the supervising archaeologist prior to commencing any work.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Farm Manager will ensure, where archaeological sites will be affected, all ground disturbance associated with the fencing program should be subject to direct archaeological supervision, monitoring, and recording.

### **8.2.6 Vehicle and Walking Track Maintenance**

The following specification should be used for all track maintenance:

- Where any new vehicle/walking track, culverts, and drainage infrastructure items need to be constructed the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will first check the archaeological features map to determine if recorded features are likely to be present in the affected areas. A field visit to check the site will then be undertaken.

Works that may be undertaken using an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) where there is little to no risk to archaeology, must adhere to the following protocols:

- Routine works for the maintenance of existing walking/vehicle track surfaces within their existing footprint may occur using an ADP i.e. relaying of gravel surfaces, either by hand or machine dependant on track size. The cleaning of existing culverts and drains either by hand or small digger.

- Note, no digging may occur that will widen or deepen the existing tracks or culverts or create a new track or culvert.
- DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff will ensure through the induction procedure that any persons undertaking vehicle/walking track, culverts and drainage infrastructure should be informed of the probability of encountering archaeological deposits prior to commencing any work.

Works requiring a HNZ Archaeological Authority, when archaeological sites may be affected, must adhere to the following protocols:

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will consult with HNZPT to make an informed decision on what heritage management options are appropriate if the new vehicle/walking track, culverts, and drainage infrastructure need to be installed or need to be placed within the extents of archaeological sites.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure any new vehicle/walking track, culverts and drainage infrastructure should be established in consultation with an archaeologist familiar with the management of archaeological sites within a pastoral context.
- If an archaeological authority is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that an authority is applied for from HNZPT.
- If a resource consent is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that a consent is applied for from Auckland Council.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure any contractors involved in track maintenance, culvert and drainage work have been briefed about archaeological authority and/or resource consent requirements

### **8.2.7 Large Tree Removal**

The following principles must be applied during tree removal to minimise the impact on archaeological features:

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will check the archaeological features map to determine if recorded features are likely to be present in the affected areas. A field visit to check the site will then be undertaken to confirm.

Works that may be undertaken using an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) where there is little to no risk to archaeology, must adhere to the following protocols:

- DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff will ensure through the induction procedure that any persons undertaking tree removal works should be informed of the probability of encountering archaeological deposits prior to commencing any work.
- A designated route for machinery access to the felling site must be defined with archaeological advice. This route should be used for all machinery access and no deviation from the specified route should occur.

- The route should be designed to minimise impact on intact archaeological features by utilising areas that have already been subject to disturbance, or where it is possible to introduce temporary fill or corduroy material to cap and protect archaeological features.
- Tree removal should only be carried out when weather conditions are dry and the ground surface is as robust as possible. Applying additional material such as metal to protect the track surface may be required.
- All tree removal activity where there is potential for ground disturbance must be subject to an archaeological authority from HNZPT and include appropriate archaeological monitoring.
- Felled stems and branches must be lifted clear of the ground surface for removal either for transport off the site or for mulching. No dragging of felled material across the ground surface should be permitted.

Works requiring a HNZPT Archaeological Authority, when archaeological sites may be affected, must adhere to the following protocols:

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will consult with HNZPT to make an informed decision on what heritage management options are appropriate.
- If an archaeological authority is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that an authority is applied for from HNZPT.
- If a resource consent is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that a consent is applied for from Auckland Council.
- DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff will ensure any contractors involved in tree removal work have been briefed about archaeological authority and/or resource consent requirements.

### 8.2.8 Revegetation Programmes

Restoration programs are compatible with heritage conservation measures as long as heritage values are taken into account during planning stages, and identified actions are followed through during implementation.

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will check the archaeological features map to determine if recorded features are likely to be present in the affected areas. A field visit to check the site will then be undertaken.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will be provided with a planting map and procedure for proposed works.
- An experienced consultant archaeologist may be engaged to provide further advice and support if there is reason to expect previously unrecorded archaeological sites may be present in areas.

Works that may be undertaken using an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) where there is little to no risk to archaeology, must adhere to the following protocols:

- If the area has already been previously surveyed, is known to be modified or does not contain recorded archaeological sites planting may occur using an ADP.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will ensure through the induction procedure that any persons undertaking revegetation work should be informed of the probability of encountering archaeological deposits prior to commencing any work.

Works requiring a HNZ Archaeological Authority, when archaeological sites may be affected, must adhere to the following protocols:

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will consult with HNZPT to make an informed decision on what heritage management options are appropriate.
- If an archaeological authority is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that an authority is applied for from HNZPT.
- If a resource consent is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that a consent is applied for from Auckland Council.
- DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff will ensure any contractors involved in revegetation work have been briefed about archaeological authority and/or resource consent requirements.

### 8.2.9 Maintenance of heritage buildings and structures

Conservation Plans have been prepared for heritage places on the motu which provide direction for managing these places. Remedial and maintenance work must be undertaken as set out in the conservation plans and specifications.

The following structures have conservation plans:

- Artillery Camp (MOEC) (Pearson, Artillery Camp Administration Bay, Motutapu Island: A Heritage Assessment. Dave , 2003),
- Military Installations of Motutapu (Pearson, 1997),

- Reid Homestead Conservation Plan (Sharley, 1997).

For all other buildings on Motutapu, consideration must be given to any heritage values they may possess. The following process should be followed to determine this:

- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage must be contacted and provided with a scope of the proposed works, the building/structure the works are for, any archaeological or built heritage supporting evidence and a methodology for undertaking works.
- DOC District Staff will review the information and utilize heritage expertise (conservation architect, heritage specialist, carpenter) if required.
- The DOC Senior Ranger Heritage and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will consult with HNZPT and/or Auckland Council to make an informed decision on what heritage management options are appropriate.
- If an archaeological authority is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that an authority is applied for from HNZPT.
- If a resource consent is required for the proposed work, the DOC Senior Ranger Heritage will ensure works stop in that area, the area is made safe, and that a consent is applied for from Auckland Council.
- DOC and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki staff will ensure any contractors involved in heritage building or structure maintenance work have been briefed about archaeological authority and/or resource consent requirements.

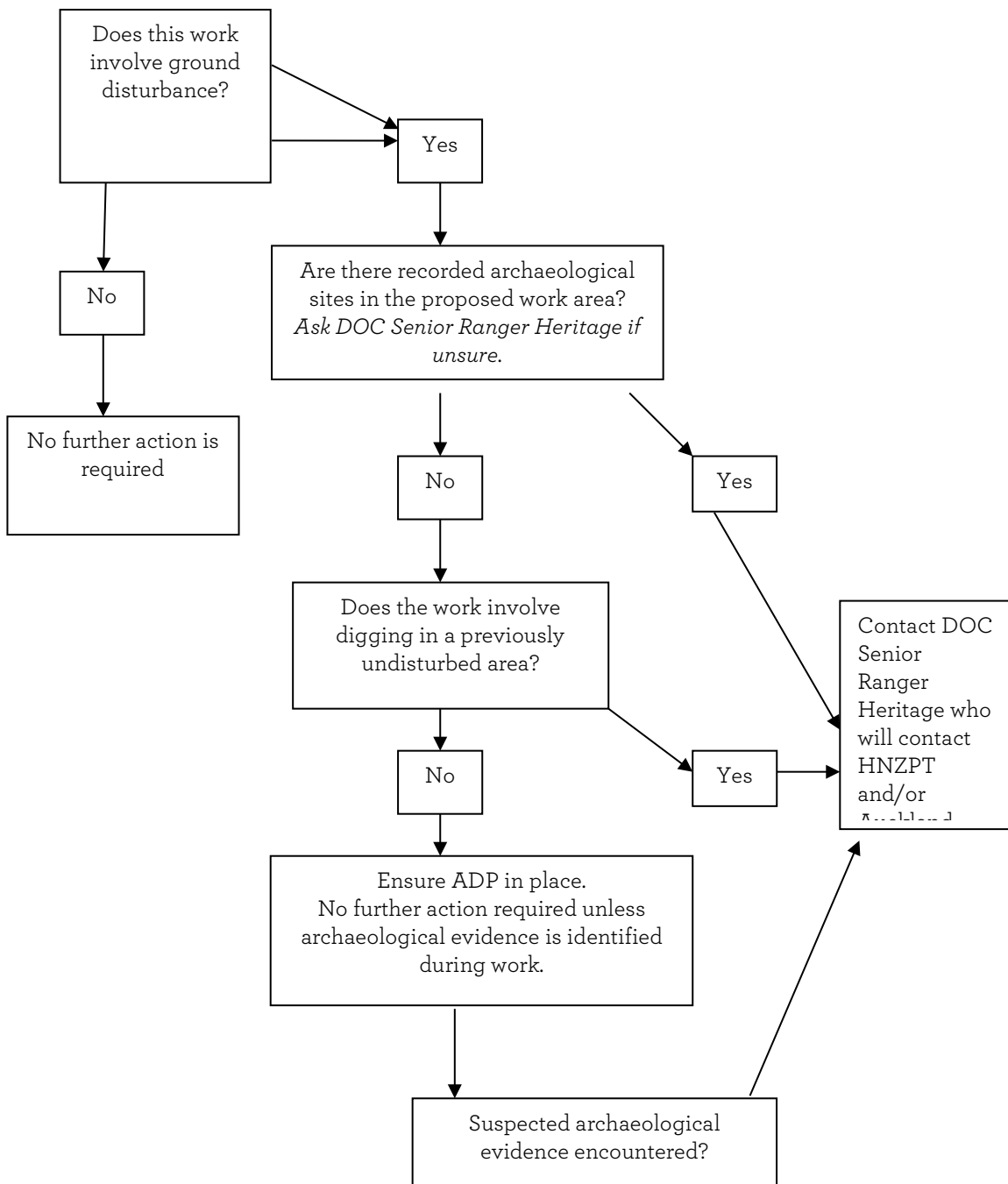
#### **8.2.10 Monitoring and evaluation programme**

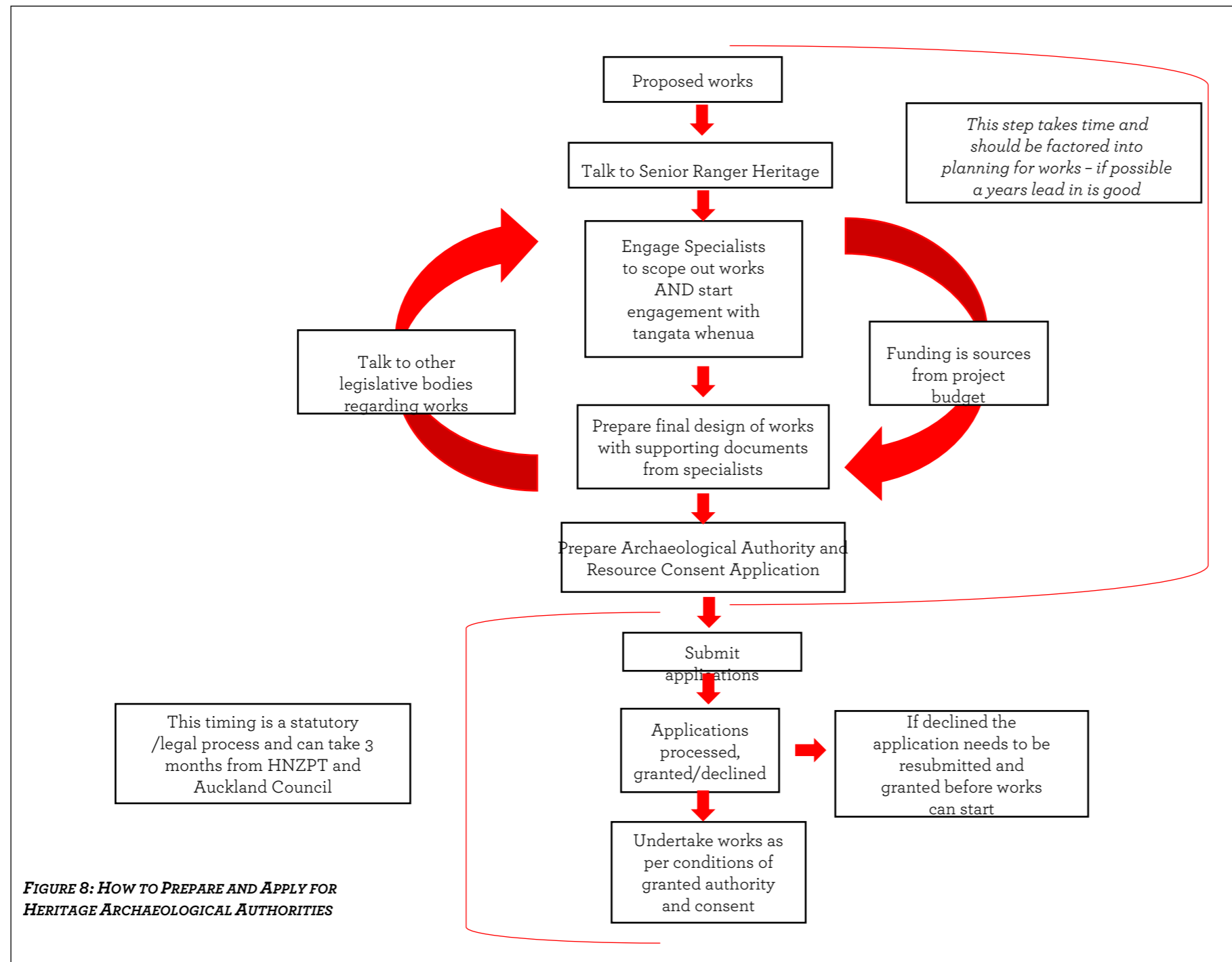
Comprehensive recording, condition assessment and on-going monitoring of the heritage places on Motutapu is an essential part of their management to:

- Assess the effectiveness of the management regime,
- Detect changes that may lead to detrimental impacts in future,
- Determine if operations or visitor behaviours are having a detrimental impact.

This is a new system and is currently being produced at a national level in DOC. This will be updated and added into the MHMP when completed.

### 8.3 Operational Flowcharts



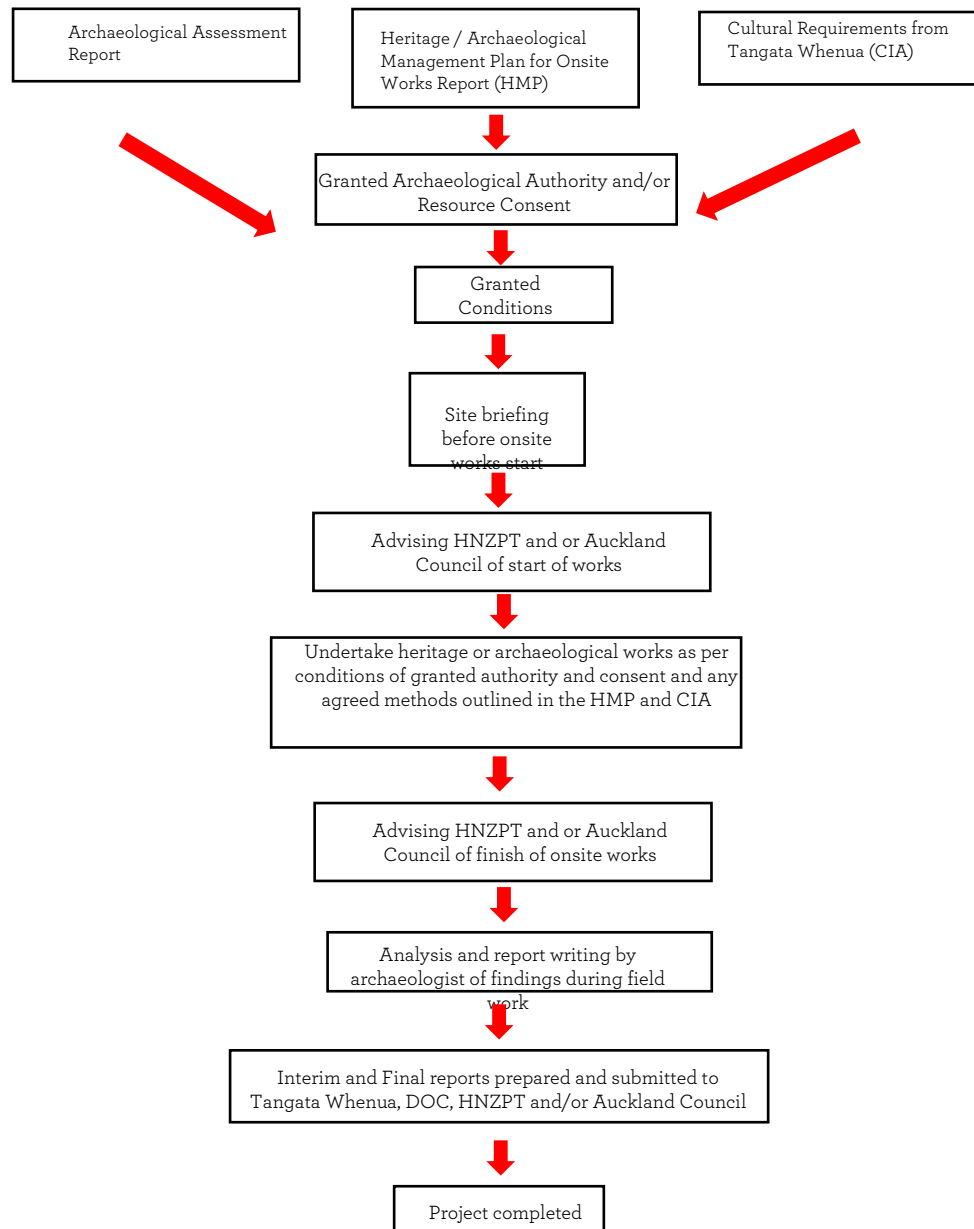


**FIGURE 8: HOW TO PREPARE AND APPLY FOR HERITAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITIES**





**FIGURE 10: HOW GRANTED AUTHORITY AND RESOURCE CONSENT CONDITIONS WORK**



## 9 Future Work and Research

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga encourages New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage to be researched, documented, and recorded in a culturally appropriate manner as part of the archaeological authority process. Archaeological values are an important component of the authority process. These values relate to the potential of a place to provide evidence of the history of New Zealand. This potential is framed within the existing body of archaeological knowledge, and current research questions and hypotheses about New Zealand's past.<sup>21</sup>

It is important that any archaeological work carried out on Motutapu contributes to understanding the history and significance of the island and wider area. The Māori Heritage Council observe that 'there is great potential to develop archaeological research strategies for cultural/archaeological landscapes that will have mutually beneficial outcomes for both archaeology and whānau, hapū and iwi'.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, the challenge for future archaeological research is for archaeologists to work with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki to develop collaborative research that advances knowledge of relevance to all parties.

### 9.1 Research Themes

Motutapu is a remarkable archaeological landscape, which includes many key aspects of Aotearoa New Zealand's history from first discovery to World War II and beyond. It is enhanced in significance by the large-scale preservation of features, which have largely been destroyed on the mainland. The outcomes of surveying over the last 50 years have recorded a large range of sites, which encapsulate the New Zealand sequence (Figure 7). These include a small but important group of early sites, located in the northwest of the island, most notably Raupōiti Bay and the Pūharakeke-Sunde Site. Pit/terrace and midden sites are the most preserved features and are relatively evenly distributed across the island. Pā are typically regarded as later (post AD 1500)<sup>23</sup> features on the landscape and are present on headlands and prominent locations primarily by the coast. Māori occupation of Motutapu was reliant on horticulture, which utilised volcanic ash soils.<sup>24</sup> Although largely absent from the archaeological record, gardening became the major subsistence activity supported by foraging.

Early settlement on the island was coastal and focused on exploitation of local faunal resources and, perhaps most importantly, quarrying and manufacture of adzes from Greywacke outcrops.<sup>25</sup> Early communities were also connected to the wider colonisation landscape, drawing materials from the Nelson area, Northland, Coromandel, and the Bay of Plenty. Compared with the early sites, later period settlement shows both consistency and change. The range of local species exploited reduced, artefact forms changed, and settlement moved inland.

Settlements were largely on undefended terraces with pā potentially acting as areas of refuge in times of conflict. Archaeological excavation of these sites suggests multiple phases of occupation

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<sup>21</sup> HNZPT, 2019. Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 2: Writing Archaeological Assessments. Available at <https://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/archaeological-guidelines-and-templates>

<sup>22</sup> Māori Heritage Council, 2017.

<sup>23</sup> Schmidt, 1996.

<sup>24</sup> Davidson, 1978.

<sup>25</sup> Davidson and Leach, 2017.

with crop storage operating at a household scale.<sup>26</sup> Exploitation of local stone continued as did connections with communities further afield, although the scale of connections appears to have reduced.<sup>27</sup>

Archaeological programmes on the island have contributed a lot to the understanding of pre-contact Māori life. Nevertheless, there are areas where targeted programmes of archaeological research could further enhance this understanding, suggested research themes are presented below.

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<sup>26</sup> e.g., Irwin, 2020.

<sup>27</sup> Davidson, 2013.

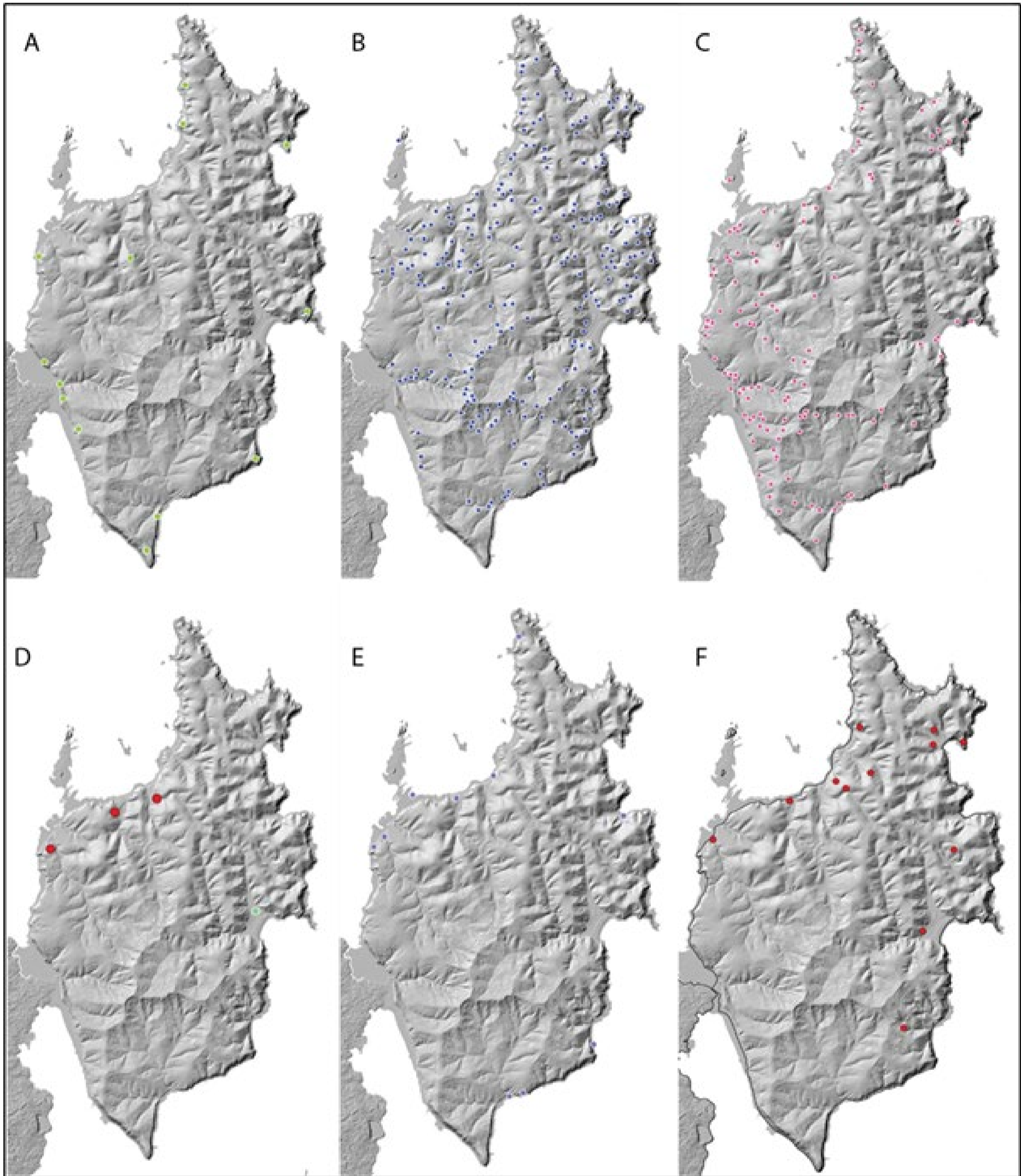


FIGURE 11: PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TYPES RECORDED ON MOTUTAPU ISLAND. A - PĀ; B - OPEN SETTLEMENTS; C - MIDDEN; D - GARDENS; E - WORKING FLOORS; F - EXCAVATED SITE.

### 9.1.1 Research Theme 1: Gardening

Gardening was a key part of the Māori economy from first settlement. However, there is presently little information about early gardening across the country, although recent archaeological work suggests islands were key areas for these introductions.<sup>28</sup> Despite the absence of direct evidence gardens are regarded as the key component of later period Māori settlement on Motutapu. Only three gardening sites are recorded on the island. Two of these were recorded by Garry Law, who, upon further analysis, now regards them as non-sites.<sup>29</sup> The absence of evidence for horticulture shows a gap in the current record but presents opportunities for palynological and paleo-environmental research which has proved useful for investigating Polynesian horticulture in other offshore island contexts in New Zealand.<sup>30</sup>

A targeted programme employing archaeological, palynological and paleo-environmental methods is likely to be able to identify gardens and provide information on gardening practices on the island. Moreover, this will contribute to the understanding of 'blank' areas on the archaeological map of the island.

### 9.1.2 Research Theme 2: Settlement and Social Organisation

Excavations at undefended sites on Motutapu have produced a picture of small-scale communities carrying out rotational gardening across the landscape.<sup>31</sup> Archaeological evidence also suggests a series of activities localised to individual terraces. This includes a range of domestic activities and what appears to be household level storage of crops. Archaeological survey also shows a large variation in the size of open settlements, with smaller sites consistent with whanau-level occupation and larger sites suggestive of larger-scale occupation. Using the results of research into gardening location and systems on the island alongside a radiocarbon dating programme and spatial analysis of features would provide useful insights into settlement patterns and settlement longevity as well as social organisation.

### 9.1.3 Research Theme 3: Change over time

Motutapu's lengthy occupation sequence has meant it has long been recognised as a place where patterns of change over time could be observed (Davidson and Leach 2017). While direct research to develop a refined sequence on the island is not of top priority, the place archaeological investigations play in the sequence of change on Motutapu should remain an important consideration.

Motutapu also has sites relating to pastoral farming and wartime defence which date from the 1840s through to the 1940s. While some of the later sites relating to WW2 are not recorded, they represent an important part of the cultural landscape and story of the island.

## MONITORING AND SALVAGE INVESTIGATION

New Zealand is being adversely affected by climate change and the risk of damage and destruction of archaeological sites in the coastal environment is increasing. The Pūharakeke-Sunde Site, in particular, is an important site, which is actively eroding.

A monitoring programme for Motutapu could be developed and modelled on the Southland Coastal Heritage Inventory Project (SCHIP) which is a partnership between iwi, central and local government and the University of Otago in Murihiku. The project involves regular monitoring of sites, recommendations for management, and archaeological investigation of important at-risk sites. The programme would be place specific (i.e., the Pūharakeke-Sunde site) (*Figure 8*) and

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<sup>28</sup> Prebble *et al.* 2019; Robinson *et al.* 2018.

<sup>29</sup> Davidson, 1987.

<sup>30</sup> Prebble *et al.* 2018.

<sup>31</sup> Davidson, 1970b; Leahy, 1970; Irwin, 2020.

should be led by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki supported by the Department and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

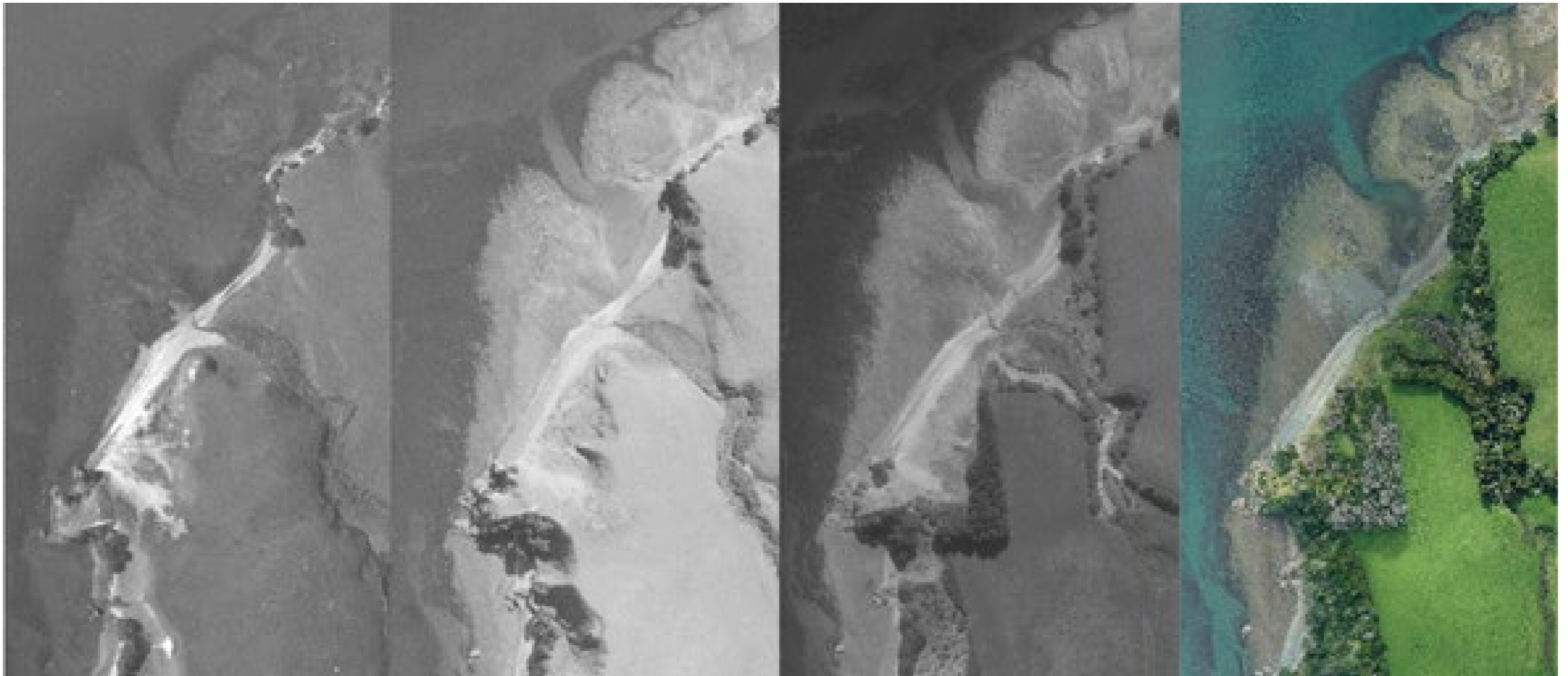


FIGURE 12: THE COASTAL LINE AT PŪHARAKEKE (SUNDE SITE), 1940, 1950, 1981, MODERN



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# 11 Appendices

## 11.1 Appendix 1: Heritage Legislation

### **AUCKLAND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2014-2024**<sup>32</sup>

The Auckland CMS 2014-2024 provides the following outcome vision for Motutapu:

‘Motutapu’s outstanding cultural landscape that is associated with pre-European Māori occupation features nationally significant archaeological sites. These sites are managed within a mosaic of open grassland, remnant bush and regeneration forest landscapes. Interpretation brings the stories of the past to life. Restoration planting at Home Bay creates a semi-contiguous forest from south of Home Bay north to Mullet Bay, providing habitat for a range of threatened species’.

The CMS states that ‘in developing a restored landscape, give priority to the protection and understanding of Motutapu’s cultural landscape, and historic features’.

### **CONSERVATION ACT 1987**<sup>33</sup>

The Department of Conservation was formed in 1987 to integrate conservation management functions in New Zealand. The Department’s key functions in relation to heritage places as outlined in section 6 of the Act are:

- To manage for conservation purposes all land and other natural and historic resources its holds under the Act,
- To advocate for the conservation of natural and historic resources (heritage),
- To promote the benefits of conservation,
- To provide conservation information,

To foster recreation and allow tourism, to the extent that use is not inconsistent with the conservation of any natural or historic resource. Under section 4 of the Conservation Act, the Department has the responsibility to give effect to Treaty of Waitangi. The Act states that it will be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

### **RESERVES ACT 1977**<sup>34</sup>

The Department must manage reserve lands in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 to ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection, and preservation of the reserve for the purpose under which is classified. The majority of the land on Motutapu is currently classified as *Recreation Reserve* (s17, Reserves Act 1977). The Reserves Act does not allow for any work that would contravene any provision of the HNZPT Act.

The current designation for the motu is the Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve as per the Reserves Act 1977 section 17 Recreation Reserve.

### **HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014 (HNZPTA)**<sup>35</sup>

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is an autonomous Crown entity, charged by the Crown with the administration of the HNZPTA 2014. This Act provides for the identification of significant heritage places

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/our-policies-and-plans/statutory-plans/statutory-plan-publications/conservation-management-strategies/auckland/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM103610.html>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/DLM444305.html>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0026/latest/DLM4005414.html>

through New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (formerly the Register), formerly the Register, and the archaeological provisions which protect all pre-1900 archaeological sites whether recorded or not.

Any person intending to undertake work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site must first obtain an archaeological authority from HNZPT for that work. An authority is required for work on public and private land, even if the activity is permitted under a District or Regional Plan or a resource or building consent has been granted. The heritage sites on Motutapu that meet the legal definition (outlined below) are subject to the provisions of the HNZPTA. In making a decision on an authority application, the HNZPT must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement in the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018.

Archaeological sites are defined in accordance with the HNZPTA as:

any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that

- (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
- (ii) (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (s6).

HNZPT administers the responsibilities set out in HNZPTA, which also contains consent processes for any person intending to carry out work that may affect an archaeological site (s48, s56(1)(b), and s62) (see section 1.2 of this plan for the definition) and for the approval of persons under s45 of the Act to undertake archaeological works associated with an archaeological authority issued by HNZPT. The Act also provides for substantial penalties for unauthorised destruction or modification of an archaeological site.

HNZPT also maintains the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (formerly the Register) of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tapu Places and Wāhi Tapu Areas and Wāhi Tupuna. The purpose of the List is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

### **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991<sup>36</sup>**

The protection of historic heritage places from inappropriate subdivision, use and development under the RMA is a matter of national importance. Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and culture deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, spiritual and technological.

Under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA, District and Regional Councils are required to sustainably manage natural and physical resources; these include archaeological sites and Māori heritage places. Regional and District Plans are the primary tools used to achieve sustainable management. Territorial and regional authorities must take into account iwi management plans when they are preparing or changing policies and plans. The Department must comply with any relevant plan provisions or rules when carrying out work at Motutapu.

The Auckland Council District Plan includes 12 scheduled archaeological sites on Motutapu that have been carried over from previous plans, with associated policies, and rules (see Table 2).

### **AUCKLAND COUNCIL DISTRICT PLAN: HAURAKI GULF ISLANDS SECTION 7/HAURAKI GULF FORUM**

The Hauraki Gulf Forum was established by the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 (HGMP). It is made up of ministerial and local government appointees, and iwi representatives. The purpose of the HGMP is to integrate the management of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments. The Act established the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park and objectives for the management of

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM230265.html>

the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments. It recognises the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua with the Hauraki Gulf and its islands.

Section 7 sets out the recognition of the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, the interrelationship between the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, and the ability of that interrelationship to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the environment, which includes the capacity:

(a) to provide for,

(i) the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua of the Gulf with the Gulf and its islands; and

(ii) the social, economic, recreational, and cultural well-being of people and communities;

(b) to use the resources of the Gulf by the people and communities of the Gulf and New Zealand for economic activities and recreation;

(c) to maintain the soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf.

Section 8 sets out the management objectives to protect, maintain and enhance the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments. Regional policy statements and district plans can not conflict with sections 7 and 8, and consent authorities have regard to sections 7 and 8, in addition to the requirements of the RMA.

#### *Exemption section 9(3) Act to Bind Crown*

Section 9(3) does not apply to any work or activity of the Crown within the boundaries of any area of land held or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act (other than land held for administrative purposes) that:

(a) is consistent with a conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or management plan established under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act; and

(b) does not have a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the area of land.

#### **PROTECTED OBJECTS ACT 1975<sup>37</sup>**

Is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates:

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

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

Any newly found taonga tūturu are in the first instance Crown-owned unless and until a determination on ownership is made by the Māori Land Court. In the interim, the Ministry is legally responsible for recording, custody, facilitating claims for ownership and any conservation treatment for taonga tūturu. The Department is responsible to notify and record any finds with the Ministry.

#### **NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2018<sup>38</sup>**

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<sup>37</sup> <https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1975/0041/latest/whole.html>

<sup>38</sup> [https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0018/latest/DLM7396013.html?search=qs\\_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedr\\_eg\\_Ngai+tai\\_resel\\_25\\_h&p=1&sr=1](https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2018/0018/latest/DLM7396013.html?search=qs_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedr_eg_Ngai+tai_resel_25_h&p=1&sr=1)

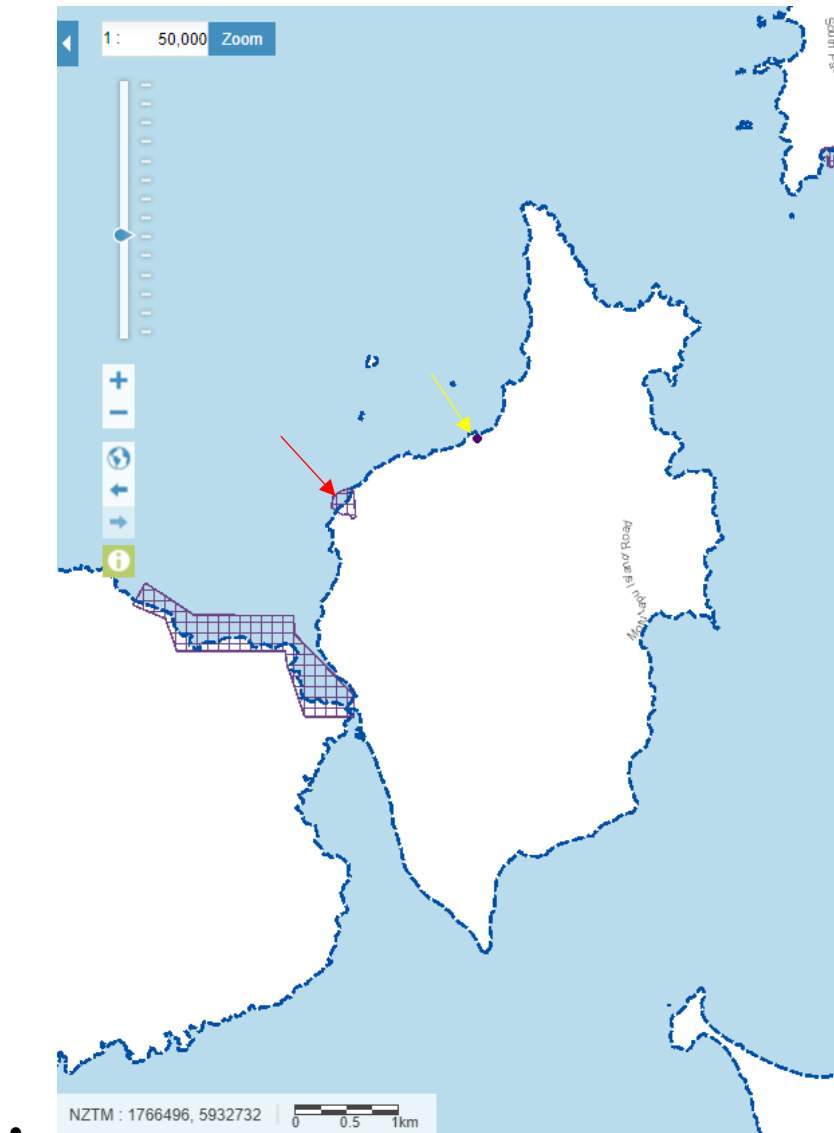
Statutory acknowledgement and cultural redress is set out within this legislation. In regards to Motutapu, this sets out the Crown's acknowledgement of statements of association for the statutory areas set out in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of this act. This specifically relates to the Hukunui (s28), Ororopupu (s38), and Te Tauroa (s47) reservations.

It also provides for Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the Environment Court to have regard to this statutory acknowledgement (s78). This applies to an application made under the HNZPTA for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area.

## 11.2 Appendix 2: Scheduled, Listed and Recorded Heritage Sites

The Auckland Unitary Plan under Historic Heritage and Special Character includes:

- #32157 Raupōti-Administration Bay Stone working area R10/138 (yellow arrow)
- #2164, Pūharekeke-Sunde Site R10/24 (red arrow)

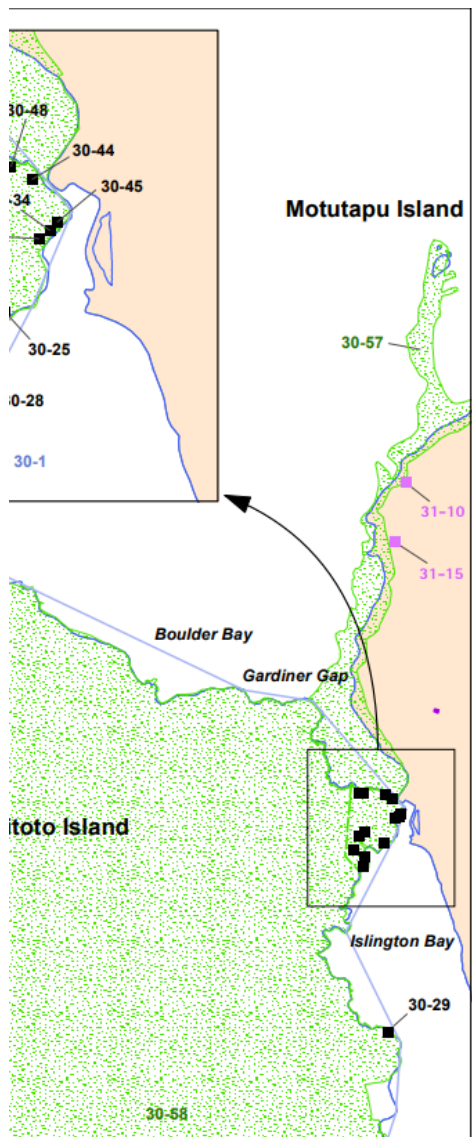


**FIGURE 13: MAP SHOWING AUP SCHEDULED SITES, (SOURCE: [HTTPS://UNITARYPLANMAPS.AUCKLANDCOUNCIL.GOVT.NZ/UPVIEWER/](https://unitaryplanmaps.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/upviewer/), 2022).**



The Auckland Council District Plan: Inner Islands Section Hauraki Gulf

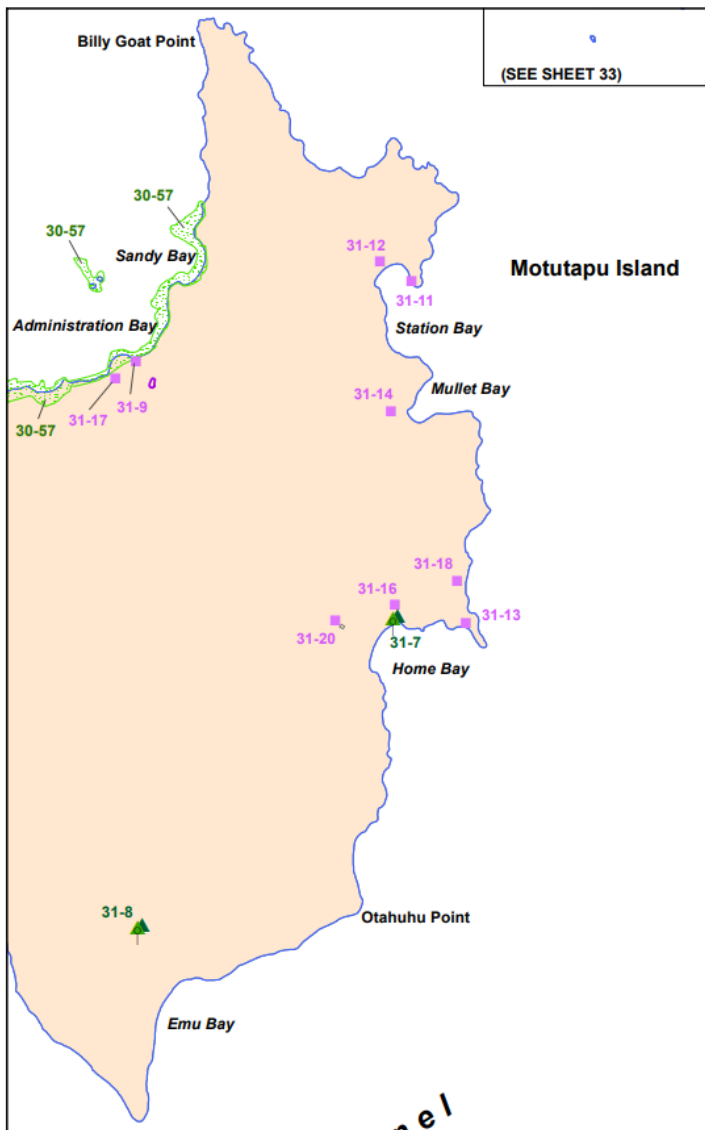
- Map 30: Archaeological sites: 31-10 and 31-15



**FIGURE 14: MAP SHOWING SCHEDULED SITES ON MAP 30 OF THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL DISTRICT PLAN: INNER ISLANDS SECTION HAURAKI GULF PLAN (SOURCE: [HTTPS://WWW.AUCKLANDCOUNCIL.GOVT.NZ/PLANS-PROJECTS-POLICIES-REPORTS-BYLAWS/OUR-PLANS-STRATEGIES/HGI-DISTRICT-PLAN/HGI-DISTRICT](https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/hgi-district-plan/hgi-district)).**

The Auckland Council District Plan: Inner Islands Section Hauraki Gulf

- Map 31: Archaeological sites: 31-11, 31-12, 31-13, 31-14, 31-16, 31-17, 31-18, 31-19, 31-20
- Map 31: Notable trees; 30-57, 31-7, 31-8,



**FIGURE 15: MAP SHOWING SCHEDULED SITES ON MAP 31 OF THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL DISTRICT PLAN: INNER ISLANDS SECTION HAURAKI GULF PLAN (SOURCE: [HTTPS://WWW.AUCKLANDCOUNCIL.GOV.T.NZ/PLANS-PROJECTS-POLICIES-REPORTS-BYLAWS/OUR-PLANS-STRATEGIES/HGI-DISTRICT-PLAN/HGI-DISTRICT](https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/hgi-district-plan/hgi-district))**

**TABLE 5. TABLE OF SCHEDULED TREES IN THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL DISTRICT PLAN: INNER ISLANDS SECTION HAURAKI GULF PLAN (APPENDIX 1G)<sup>39</sup>**

<b>PLANNING MAP REF</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>
30-57	Void	Void	Void	Void
31-7	Norfolk pines (2), Moreton Bay fig	Araucaria heterophylla, Ficus macrophylla	Home Bay, Motutapu	B
31-8	Norfolk pines (12), Plane trees (2)	Araucaria heterophylla, Platanus acerifolia	Emu Bay, Motutapu	B

**TABLE 6. TABLE OF SCHEDULED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL DISTRICT PLAN: INNER ISLANDS SECTION HAURAKI GULF PLAN (APPENDIX 1A.)<sup>40</sup>**

<b>PLANNING MAP REF</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>ISLAND/MOTU</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT GROUP TYPE</b>
31-9	Midden / stoneworking floor	Motutapu	B	E
31-10	Midden / stoneworking floor	Motutapu	B	E
31-11	Headland pā	Motutapu	B	A
31-12	Pits, terraces, midden, burials, agriculture, postholes and drains	Motutapu	B	A
31-13	Headland pā	Motutapu	B	A
31-14	Pits, terraces, midden	Motutapu	B	B
31-15	Pits, terraces, midden	Motutapu	B	A
31-16	Pits, terraces, midden, graves	Motutapu	B	B
31-17	Agricultural area, hangi	Motutapu	B	E
31-18	Pits, terraces, midden	Motutapu	B	B
31-19	Graves (7), quarantine cemetery	Motutapu	B	D

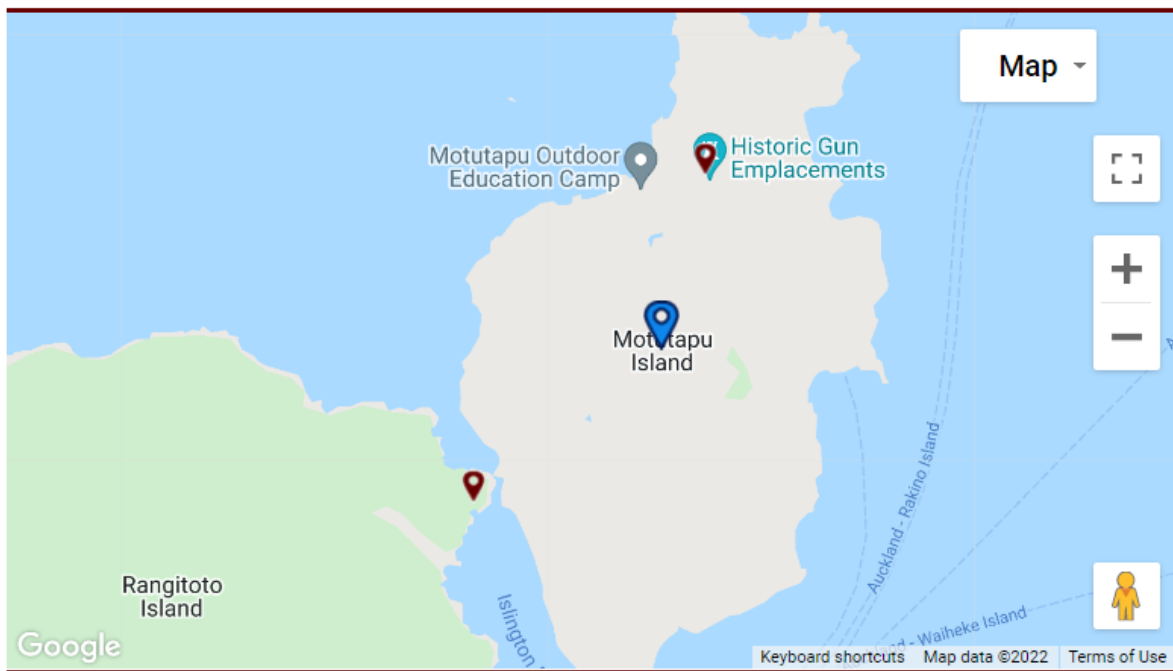
<sup>39</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/hgi-district-plan/heritage%20appendices/hgi-appendix-01g.pdf>, 2022.

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/hgi-district-plan/heritage%20appendices/hgi-appendix-01a.pdf> 2022.

31-20	Graves (2), Reid graves	Motutapu	B	D
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Rārangi Kōrero/The List from HNZPT


- 7471 Motutapu Battery



Key



**Motutapu Battery** No. 7471



**List type**  
Historic Place Category 1

**Address**  
Motutapu Island

**Public Access**  
Able To Visit

FIGURE 16: MAP SHOWING THE RĀRANGI KŌRERO/THE LIST SITES FOR MOTUTAPU (SOURCE: [HTTPS://WWW.HERITAGE.ORG.NZ/THE-LIST?LINKPARAMETER=](https://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list?linkparameter=), 2022).

**TABLE 7. NZAA ARCHSITE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON MOTUTAPU**

<b>NZAA ID</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>ETHNICITY</b>	<b>PCL&amp;W</b>
R10/565	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/111	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	MāoriMāori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1743	Agricultural/Pastoral	Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1280	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/25	Working area	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/417	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1482	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/396	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/472	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/347	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/915	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/549	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/452	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/24	Working area	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1233	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/543	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/340	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1483	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1231	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1228	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/525	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/115	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1230	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/500	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/552	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/444	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/842	Working area	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/478	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/197	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/475	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1203	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/487	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve



R10/489	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1252	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/503	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/39	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/449	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1211	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1226	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/52	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/30	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/451	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/401	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/518	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1206	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/443	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1276	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/530	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/126	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R11/1246	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/219	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1204	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1236	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/512	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1215	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1224	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/440	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1223	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1205	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/447	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/23	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/195	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1469	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/114	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/501	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/213	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/479	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/514	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/458	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/571	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/528	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/45	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/477	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/516	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1464	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/99	Māori horticulture	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/568	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/463	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/560	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/961	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/467	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/439	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/484	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R11/3286	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/471	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/483	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/50	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1251	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/564	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1468	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/561	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/337	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/502	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/43	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/34	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1467	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/38	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1210	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1247	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/774	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/934	Botanical evidence	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/541	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1277	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/531	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1272	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/513	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/476	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/56	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/460	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/214	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/481	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/554	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/546	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/496	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/3233	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/569	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/486	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve



R10/519	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1212	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/526	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1270	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/112	Māori horticulture	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1465	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/59	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/466	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1214	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/119	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/566	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/465	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1273	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/196	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/837	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/459	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/493	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/556	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/558	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/510	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/121	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1271	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/524	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/533	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/947	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/722	Historic - domestic	Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/550	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1279	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1265	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1209	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/3284	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1267	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/349	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/218	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/490	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/453	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/29	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/725	Historic - domestic	Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/145	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/53	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/122	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1489	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1266	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1234	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1385	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/504	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/118	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/450	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/115	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/534	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/3232	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/535	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/835	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1474	Māori horticulture	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/438	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/833	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/838	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1235	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/162	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1028	Military (non-Māori)	Modern 1900-	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1239	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1396	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/498	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/198	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1221	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/572	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1240	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1207	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/342	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/120	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/540	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/491	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/436	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/521	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/348	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1237	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/345	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/529	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/339	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1463	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/113	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1227	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/499	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/480	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/485	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve



R10/40	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1489	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/723	Historic - domestic	Modern 1900-, Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/108	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/548	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1492	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/161	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/47	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1663	Burial/Cemetery	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/495	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/474	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/22	Working area	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/762	Burial/Cemetery	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1232	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/507	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/138	Source Site	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/567	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/522	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/341	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/117	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/445	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/144	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/470	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/536	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1747	Transport/Communication	Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/520	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/551	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/461	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/570	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1487	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1488	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/127	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/517	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/36	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R11/1746	Pit/Terrace	Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/89	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/400	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/545	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/671	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/544	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/42	Working area	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/573	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/553	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/488	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/442	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/532	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1748	Historic - domestic	Colonial 1840-1900	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/473	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/839	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/455	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1220	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/468	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1481	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/670	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/31	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/137	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/469	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/555	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/834	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/462	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/343	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/494	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/44	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/437	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/948	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/454	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/33	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/58	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/441	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/497	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/202	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1248	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/506	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/32	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/37	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/435	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/57	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/54	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1470	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/562	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/523	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/163	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/724	Transport/Communication	Modern 1900-	Non-Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/509	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/90	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769, Modern 1900-	Combination	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve



R10/836	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/344	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/557	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/422	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/51	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/231	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/505	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1490	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/418	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/527	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/164	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/448	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/78	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/559	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/3234	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1225	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/492	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R10/482	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/194	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1274	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/456	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1275	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/55	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1491	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/3283	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/79	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/346	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/1466	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/563	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/3285	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/124	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1208	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1238	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/125	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

R11/1269	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1249	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/672	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/542	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1229	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/511	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/840	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/123	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/464	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/147	Pā	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/35	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/419	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R10/446	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1278	Pit/Terrace	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve
R11/1245	Midden/Oven	Indigenous pre-1769	Māori	Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve

### **11.3 Appendix 3: Mana Whenua of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki on Motutapu**

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Settlement Act was passed in 2018. This acknowledged the Government's failings in relation to the Tiriti heard by the Waitangi Tribunal. This has enabled some cultural redress of the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki claims in relation to reaffirming mana whenua status on Motutapu, recognising the unique link the iwi has to this motu, and continuing the ancestral connections as kaitiaki to activities covered by the MHMP.

#### **NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 2018**

In 2015 Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki signed a Deed of Settlement with the Crown, which was enacted in 2018. This Act records the acknowledgements and apology given by the Crown to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki in the Deed of Settlement and gives effect to certain provisions that settle their historical claims. Three reserves on Motutapu were vested in Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki trustees to be administered as reserves. These are the Hukunui Historic Reserve, Te Tauroa Recreation Reserve and Ō-Roropupu Recreation Reserve.

Motutapu Island Recreation Reserve is recognised as a statutory acknowledgement area. This recognises the mana of a tangata whenua group in relation to specified areas, particularly the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations with an area. Territorial Authorities/Councils must consider statutory acknowledgements when making decisions on whom to involve in resource consents and hearings, and Government agencies must also do so if required by their respective legislations.

#### **KAITIAKITANGA**

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki representatives who had input to the development of this Plan expressed a clear aspiration to fulfil their role as kaitiaki for the archaeological sites and places of Māori cultural significance on Motutapu. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki posed a question to the Crown agencies (the Department and HNZPT) around how Crown agencies will support and facilitate the fulfilment of that aspiration within the framework of the relevant legislation, whilst ensuring they adhere to Treaty principles.

The view has been clearly expressed that the role of kaitiaki is to honour tupuna while being cognisant of the wellbeing of mokopuna. In other words – to conserve the past, while planning for the future. In practical terms this means that the conservation of archaeological sites must be balanced in the context of enabling sustainable and beneficial use of the land which secures the future wellbeing of mana whenua. The archaeological sites on the island exist within a dynamic landscape and have always been subject to both natural and human induced processes of change which will continue. The objective of best practice towards cultural heritage is the successful management of change so that the physical values of archaeological sites are conserved.

## 11.4 Appendix 4: Historic Background

The following provides a timeline of activities on Motutapu from the time of the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi until the passing of Ngāi Tai's settlement by Parliament.

### PREVIOUS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ON MOTUTAPU

- 1840: Northern part of island transacted with Ngeungeu Te Irirangi and her husband Thomas Maxwell, and William Brown, with arrangements with James Moncur
- 1845: Southern part of island transacted by Williamson and Crummer
- 1857: Robert Graham awarded title to northern part and later acquires Williamson and Crummer title
- 1857: Public Reserve gazetted at Administration Bay
- 1869: Reid brothers purchase the island 1870s: Reids fence and clear much of the island of scrub, eventually allowing for 5000 sheep, 3000-4000 cattle and 50-60 horses; Reids continue to stock the island with deer and wallabies, emus, buffaloes, and waterfowl also present
- 1890s: John Craig farm manager for Reid brothers
- 1936: Work begins on infrastructure for Motutapu counter bombardment battery
- 1938: Six-inch guns mounted on Motutapu for counter bombardment battery
- 1939: NZ enters WW2. Motutapu managed by the Land Development Branch of Lands and Survey Department, Auckland.
- 1943: Reid brothers sell island
- 1943: 4252 sheep stocked on Motutapu
- 1949: Quarantine Station opened
- 1956: School started at Home Bay
- 1958: Army leaves Administration Bay
- 1959: Farm stocked with 10,100 sheep; 1200 cattle on island (approximately 11,500 stock units)
- 1959: Auckland University excavations at Raupōti Bay archaic site – Goldson
- 1960: Auckland University excavations at the Pūharaheke -Sunde site – Scott and Green
- 1963: University site recording begins – Davidson, Leahy and Nicholls record 72 sites
- 1966: Farm stocked with 11,726 sheep; 1416 cattle (approximately 13,000 stock units)
- 1967-8: Auckland Museum excavations at Station Bay – Davidson, Leahy and Sullivan
- 1967: Administration of island transferred to the Superintendent of Land Development, Whangarei 18 Heritage Assessment 1967: Motutapu becomes part of Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park
- 1970: Farm stocked with 12,235 sheep; 1194 cattle (14,000 stock units)
- 1970-1: Second season of excavation at Station Bay 1972-3: Systematic re-survey of Motutapu—Davidson records an additional 324 sites
- 1972-3: Excavation of N38/140 – Leahy 31
- 1974: New school erected in Islington Bay

1975: Farm stocked with 6422 sheep; 2000 cattle (change in cattle/ sheep ratio to combat eczema)

1977: Davidson and Leahy complete re-survey, and identify an additional 98 potential sites

1980: Responsibility for farm operations transferred to Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland

1981-2: Stock units at 15,795 (40:60 ratio of sheep to cattle)

1982: Power cable laid between Waiheke and Motutapu

1987: Ownership transferred to Department of Conservation

1987: Law carries out check survey

1990: Brush-tail possums eradicated from Motutapu-Rangitoto confirmed 1996

1990: Brush-tail rock wallaby eradicated from Motutapu-Rangitoto confirmed 2000

1992: Draft working plan for Motutapu Island

1993: Public workshop for developing a strategy for Motutapu

1994: Restoration Plan developed for Motutapu

1994-5: Auckland University geophysical investigation and test excavation

1994-5: Auckland University archaeological survey in northern and southern quarters of island

1995-6: Auckland University geophysical investigations and test excavation

1996: Auckland University archaeological survey in central southern part of island

1997: Conservation Plan completed for military structures – Pearson

1997: Conservation plan completed for Reid Homestead – Sharley

1997: Identification and arboreal assessment completed for heritage vegetation – Arborlab

2001: Remedial and Maintenance specifications prepared for military structures – Salmond Reed

2003: Heritage Assessment completed for Administration Bay camp – Pearson

2003: Auckland City Council Inner Gulf Islands archaeological survey and significance assessment

2007: Heritage Assessment for archaeological landscape completed

2015: Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki sign their Deed of Settlement with the Crown

2018: Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Settlement Act is passed by Parliament. As part of their cultural redress Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have three reserves returned to them on Motutapu.

## **MOTUTAPU'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

Recorded archaeological sites on Motutapu include pre-Peretū/Rangitoto eruption campsites and adze-making sites, 13 pā, numerous open settlements, midden deposits, storage pits, and agricultural areas. There are 389 recorded archaeological sites to date (see Table 6, Appendix 2, Figure 13). Impressions of human and dog footprints were found embedded in the Rangitoto ash layer during archaeological investigations at the Pūharaheke-Sunde site in the early 1980s, providing direct evidence of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki occupation on Motutapu at the time of the Peretū/Rangitoto eruption.

The size of recorded sites vary as might be expected over time, with fluctuations in demographics and blurring boundaries of a mobile population. Settlement sites are spread across the whole island, with some apparent clustering on the western leeward side and around causeway stream catchments. Early Māori occupation settlements are situated at open stream mouths and adjacent spurs.



Pā sites are present on most of the easily defensible coastal headlands. However, the relatively small amount of habitable land enclosed within defensive earthworks compared to the area of occupied open settlements suggests that some open settlements may have been palisaded without earthwork defenses, and that settlement on Motutapu was most likely a peacetime horticulturally based occupation, with periodic episodes of stress leading to pā construction and use.

Stone sources exploited for tool manufacture were largely local greywacke found on Motutapu and nearby Motuihe, but also included obsidians from Aotea-Great Barrier and Northland, as well as Nelson argillites and basalts from Tahanga. Other locally sourced rock used in tool production included jaspers for hammerstones and sandstone grinders.

### **BUILT HERITAGE STRUCTURES ON MOTUTAPU**

The 1840 purchase of the northern part of Motutapu was one of the earliest land transactions in the Auckland area. The Island was at one time home to Robert Graham, who became Superintendent of the Auckland Province (1862-1865) while in residence there. Graham held popular 'Premier picnics' on the Island at Home Bay, which made Motutapu possibly the most popular day visitor destination in the Hauraki Gulf, with visitor numbers of up to 10,000.

There are three main areas associated with nineteenth century farming, and these include remnant exotic plantings and orchard areas. At Te Pēhi a Manawatere - Home Bay is the Reid homestead, the Reid family graves, plantings, wharf and seawall. Mōrurunga - Emu Bay has foundations for four separate groups of buildings. No archaeological remains have yet been identified at Ō-Roropupu - Station Bay where the third farm settlement is known to have been located.

Motutapu's counter-bombardment battery was an essential component in the defense of Auckland during WW2, one of the defining events in New Zealand history. It was constructed during 1936-1944, and the Island accommodated up to 1000 wartime personnel. Notably, Auckland was selected to be the fallback launch point of a US invasion of the Pacific, and Motutapu was selected as the location for the Ammunition Store.

The military structures on Motutapu comprise a largely intact WW2 landscape including the main 6" gun emplacement with three-gun pits, numerous underground magazines, shelters and stores, the battery observation post, engine and radar rooms. At Te Manawa-Emu Point there is the observation post and engine room for the anti-submarine defenses. There is also a ground level plotting complex with miniature range, plotting and generator rooms, the underground plotting complex with command exchange, radio, plotting generator, battery and fuel rooms, as well as access tunnels and corridors. Towards Te Uhi a Mataora - Billy Goat Point there are searchlight emplacements and a directing station, as well as personnel camps at Raupōiti - Administration Bay and the battery. The US Navy magazines north of the causeway and store at Te Pēhi a Manawatere - Home Bay. There were numerous pillboxes to protect the battery from a commando assault. The landscape also includes a number of roads, wharves and quarries.



FIGURE 17: RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, MOTUTAPU ISLAND (SOURCE: ARCHSITE).