



Raukura Consultants

CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT

Long Gully Wind Farm

TE KOPAHOU



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

**CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT
LONG GULLY WINDFARM
WINDFLOW TECHNOLOGY
MIGHTY RIVER POWER**

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PROJECT OVERVIEW & TECHNICAL DETAIL

Windflow Technology (Windflow) will apply for resource consent to build a wind farm located to the south-west of Wellington City. The location is known as Long Gully however prior to that it was known as Te Kopahou. The wind farm will consist of two rows of Windflow 500 turbines. One row with 17 turbines will be along the western side of Te Kopahou Ridge and another row of 8 turbines on the West side of Long Gully. The maximum output capacity would be 12.5 megawatts.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project is situated in the area south-west of Wellington City near the south coast, along the Te Kopahou Ridge which extends to Te Rimurapa (Sinclair Head) along with a number of turbines to be located on the western side of Silver Stream (draining to the South Karori Stream) with the Mangarara Stream draining the catchment to the south coast.

LANDOWNERS

The project site is contained completely on Long Gully Station with one landowner, Mr Steve Watson, FRST Developments Limited. The property is made up of marginal farming land in a state of reversion to some indigenous forest and scrub cover along with the ubiquitous gorse, tauhinu and mingimingi.

LANDSCAPE

The development area is rugged hill country near Wellington's south coast. The ridgelines have remnant tauhinu and other scrub and exotic and native grasslands. The area is highly exposed to the weather from the south coast as well as the northerly winds. The property has an amount of regeneration native scrublands in the gullies along with areas of gorse.



Typical landscape with the Mangarara Stream valley below looking west towards the West Wind Site (in the intermediate background) and with Terawhiti Hill in the far background.

TURBINE DIMENSIONS

25 positions have been identified as potential turbine locations. The turbines are each able to produce 500kW and with a maximum height of 47 metres with a hub height of 30 metres. These could be compared with the West Wind turbines (located further west of this site) which have a maximum height of some 111 metres and a hub height of 67 metres or the Brooklyn Turbine with a maximum height of 46 metres.

ENERGY

The generation capacity of the project would be 12.5 MW, assuming the use of Windflow 500 kW turbine and 25 turbines, which could power between 5,000 to 6,000 homes in a year.

INTERNAL ROADING

Construction of an internal road network will be required in order to construct and service the wind turbines. Road design will follow farm roads where possible however being re-designed to allow the transport of the turbines onto the site and to provide services for the turbines and the infrastructure. The existing roads will often be sufficient for the windfarm

purposes and the turbine sites will be close to the roads. The new roading works will be limited in comparison with West Wind and the associated work to enable access to all the turbine sites is also limited.

CONSTRUCTION

These turbines being markedly smaller than those at West Wind also require much smaller infrastructure including using narrower road widths particularly those required to handle the assembly of the towers and the turbine blades and smaller laydown areas are required for turbine construction.

The key construction activities associated with the wind farm are:

- Minor upgrading of short sections of the main access roads;
- Construction of access roads to turbine locations using existing roads where possible;
- Creation of the relatively small platform areas at each turbine location;
- Disposal of surplus cut material will be very limited and will be disposed of close to where it is cut from;
- The turbine bases will be placed into a drilled pile-type hole of around 2.4 m in diameter to depths of 7 - 10 m;
- Installation of an internal transmission network between the turbines and three ring main units, as well as the connection from two of the ring main units to the overhead power lines already within the site and one ring main unit to a possible new power line;
- Turbine foundation construction;
- Turbine erection and commissioning;
- Rehabilitation of access roads, platforms and disposal areas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CULTURAL IMPACT REPORT

The proposal is to build a wind farm in the Te Kopahou area of Wellington's South Coast with 25 wind turbines in an area of rugged hill country set back from the dramatic coastal ridgeline and the vigorous south coast of Wellington City. This is an area with few roads and is all private land. This site is visited rarely, aside from those who use tracks for mountain biking, dirt bike riding, drift racing and other recreational activities. The site for the wind farm is set back from the coast with the project area being just outside the Rimurapa Landscape Feature precinct as registered on the Wellington City District Plan (District Plan).

The proposal will likely have little impact on the sparse collection of sites of significance to Māori which are generally found close to the coastal ridge or on the coastal marginal strip.

The area of Rimurapa¹ was sparsely populated by Māori over the centuries from the time of the earliest Māori in Te Upoko o te Ika a Māui (Wellington Region), the kahui tipua or maruiwi or by later peoples such as the Ngati Mamoe who were resident in the area perhaps as much as 800 or more years ago, prior to their migrating further south to finally reside in Te Wai Pounamu (South Island) and later to be incorporated into Ngai Tahu. As a result there are few early sites of significance to Māori, within the actual wind farm site (or even the Long Gully property) and there were only a few significant settlements in the vicinity. The country is often very steep and was substantially bush-covered and hence fairly difficult to traverse for early Maori.

There are no records of ridge top gardens in the project area. These gardens/ngākinga were a feature of many of the kāinga and Pā around Wellington's south and west coasts, constructed by later iwi such as Te Atiawa and their hapu of Ngati Waipongo. Burials/urupā were often close to the Pā or kāinga although some were on more elevated sites.

The proposed wind farm scheme has few direct impacts on Māori cultural sites, however te iwi manawhenua as kaitiaki of the environment generally and of the moana (sea) in

¹ For the purpose of this report I will use Rimurapa to mean the coastal area around Sinclair Head including the Te Rimurapa Landscape Feature Precinct

particular, the Te Atiawa/Taranaki whanui tangata whenua has carefully examined this proposal and its potential impacts on both the land and the marine environments. This Cultural Assessment Report considers these potential impacts on the surrounding environment including visual impacts on the cultural and physical environment from the tangata whenua perspective.

BACKGROUND TO CULTURAL IMPACT ISSUES

1. The area for this proposed wind farm was not very intensely occupied prior to colonization with the kāinga of Waikomaru, Makurerua used perhaps as much as 800 years ago. The areas occupied predominantly by Te Atiawa hapu of Ngati Waipongo just prior to colonization in the area included the Pā/kāinga of Waiariki between Oterongo (where the Cook Strait Cables come ashore) and South Kārori Stream. Another kāinga was situated at the mouth of the South Kārori Stream with other small hamlets spread along the coast with the larger Ngāti Waipongo settlement at Owhiro Bay.
2. Te Kopahou is the name of the ridgeline extending from the headwaters of the Kaiwharawhara Stream through to Te Rimurapa. The name is also used for the peak on the Ridge which is located near the centre of the proposed Windfarm. Te Kopuhou was not just the ridgeline but was also the track which linked the inner harbour with this part of the coast which was rich with kaimoana/seafood.
3. Pari-where (M45) or Red Rocks is on the coast near Te Rimurapa/Sinclair Head. The headland known as Pari-where (Red Rocks) was frequented by early Maori inhabitants for its fishing and supply of bull kelp. Various legends explain the red colouration: Maui stained the rocks with blood from his nose (blood which he used to bait his hook prior to catching Te Ika a Maui - the North Island); Kupe wounded himself on a paua and his blood coloured the rocks; and another story is that Kupe's daughters, despairing over his prolonged absence, dashed themselves on the rocks.



Pari Whero – Red Rocks with the coastal access at Rimurapa (Sinclair Head) in the background

4. As all the kāinga/village sites are outside the scheme area and will not be affected by site roading there should not be any effects on them from the scheme. Generally the village sites and other cultural sites (e.g. those listed as archaeological sites) are not visited by Māori today and the impacts on these sites including visual impacts are limited.
5. Windflow has agreed that as a condition of consent an accidental discovery protocol should be put in place that would deal with any discoveries of cultural material. Because there are no garden sites and there is little surface evidence from the 19th century and earlier, it is not proposed that an archaeologist is required to examine the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

6. Construction of the internal site roads and bases for the turbines will require minor cuts and fills in this steep and rugged landscape. Particular care will be required to ensure that there is a minimum of discharge of clay and silt into the streams within the site during and after construction, with the usual good practice for silt and debris control.



Te Kopuhau Ridge from the coastal access road

7. The areas of highest risk are the major and permanent streams which still have native kokopu and various bullies along with eels and galaxias (whitebait) as well as the native koura (freshwater crayfish) in the streams that flow throughout this site. Other reports will focus on these matters, we would recommend however that control mechanisms such as grass hyra-seeding and debris dams are used to control discharges from the site.
8. Rimurapa has been a popular sea fishing spot and still supports a good stock of pāua as well as a variety of fin fish and shell fish species such as rock lobster. The water flowing from the site is generally of good quality although the Long Gully Stream catchments are farmed and in storms soil erodes into the stream. The inshore fishery in this part of Wellington's South Coast has strong cultural and recreational values. The paua fishery has been closed to commercial fishing since around 1974 after serious degradation through overuse and the impacts of untreated sewage discharges. This has probably encouraged the development of serious illegal fishing of paua. The four- wheel drive access to this area enable a number of people to visit the area however this should not be encouraged by further enabling access perhaps through the Long Gully property. Te Atiawa will contribute to the on-the-ground management of the fish stock in this area and the paua stock in particular.



Typical south coast habitat ideal for paua and other kaimoana

9. There is a very limited amount of bird life in the area particularly as there is so little of the original indigenous forest cover left except in the south facing gullies and slopes. There is little shelter and few nesting sites in the mixed grassland/tauhinu scrub with birds preferring the bush in Karori Sanctuary and in upper Carey's Gully. The presence of the Karori Sanctuary in the neighbouring gully doesn't appear to have increased the birdlife in this area with the birds preferring the wooded valleys to the north. Seabirds particularly the black-backed gulls/karoro gather at the Carey's Gully landfill and fly directly to the Cook Strait from there.
10. The scheme is unlikely to have any significant impact on indigenous plants with much of the works being on ridgelines, using existing roads and largely on areas where the vegetation is hill pasture reverting to scrubland. The indigenous scrubland is becoming re-established in better-watered valleys and should be unaffected by the project particularly where care is taken in roading re-development and in disposal of spoil from the excavation for the turbine bases and the lay-down areas. Silt control mechanisms should be used for the larger fill areas particularly on the higher slopes.



Tauhinu [*Ozothamnus leptophyllus* Cottonwood]

11. Maori generally including Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whanui carry forward the view of the land being papatuanuku or the earth mother and therefore scars on the landscape are an assault on the sacred body. This proposal includes works that provide minimal impacts of this nature although many would say that the impacts already exist and should not be increased. Again good land management is an important issue for this proposed development.

MĀORI CULTURAL SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. There are Māori sites of significance within the vicinity of Long Gully, with most sites within the Rimurapa landscape features precinct.
13. The site that was initially registered on the District Plan as M38 is Waikomaru Pa which was an ancient Ngati Mamoe Pa probably on the Mangarara stream (Long Gully Stream) which flows into Cook Strait about 2.8 km west of Te Rimurapa/Sinclair Head.² Best's map put this on the east bank of the stream just in from the beach. This site has since been removed from the District Plan. This site being close to the coast and remote from and of the development would not be impacted by the proposal. This site is also not inside the Long Gully property.

² Ibid, p94



Mangarara Stream mouth (centre of picture)

14. Site **M 39**³ is a significant karaka grove which is a usual sign along this coast of early Maori occupation. This site is adjacent to the road from the coast into Long Gully. This site is registered as being of medium significance in the District Plan. This site is inside the project property boundary but is sufficiently distant from the proposed development so as not to be affected.
15. The following sites are in the vicinity of the proposed development, however the closest is more than one kilometer from the nearest turbine and they are unlikely to be affected by the presence of the proposed wind farm:
 - The site registered on the District Plan as **M41 Makure-rua Pa** which is listed in the Plan as a site of importance. The site was on the hill ridge above Sinclair head.
 - The site registered on the District Plan as **M43 Taumata-Patiti Pa** site listed as an important site. The site is near still existing Karaka Grove just west of Red Rocks.

³ Maori site of significance are registered on the Wellington City District Plan with a “M” prefix and are listed in the appendices to the plan – see Appendix II of this report.

- The site registered on the District Plan as **M44** is a karaka grove and has high importance.
- The site registered on the District Plan as **M45** is Pari Whero or Red Rocks and is a site of importance both in tradition as well as having a modern significance as a local landmark.
- The site registered on the District Plan as **M46** is Whare-raurekau Kainga which is of high importance near the track to Red Rocks.
- Te Kopahou is the peak in the middle of this site along the ridgeline of the same name which extends from the headwaters of the Kaiwharwhara Stream

Rimurapa Precinct

16. This area of the coastal escarpment down to mean high water is included in the Rimurapa Landscape Features precinct which is recognized in the District Plan as a Maori precinct containing a number of sites and landscapes of significance to Māori. The purpose of the precinct is to ensure that there is an awareness of the number of these ancient Maori cultural sites which have been recorded and remembered over many centuries highlighting that these are sites worthy of consideration. The 'mana' or prestige of the sites has persisted to the present day. This proposed windfarm is unlikely to create an environmental or cultural impact that would spill over to any of these sites.
17. Rimurapa is named for the Bull Kelp (*Durvillea antarctica*) which predominates in this area. The kelp had many uses for Maori particularly as an envelope for storing food such as the titi (mutton bird) which were preserved in their fat.



Rimurapa (Bull Kelp) at Sinclair Head

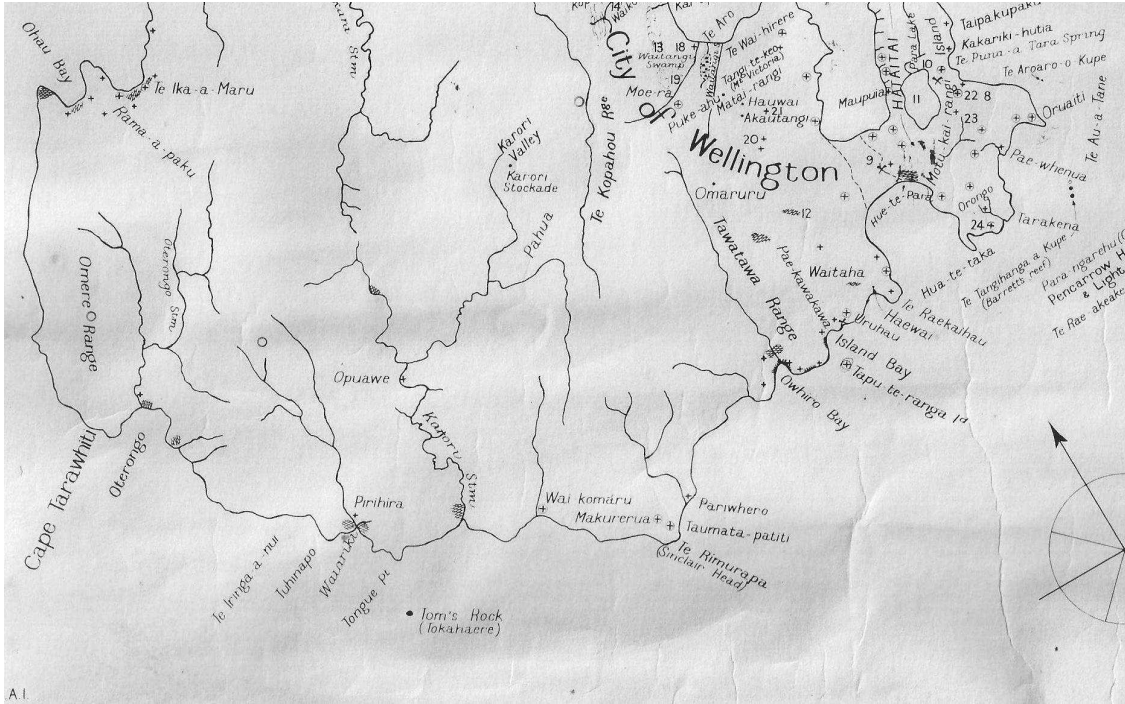
HISTORY OF THE TANGATA WHENUA OF THE AREA

18. According to Best⁴ and others the first people of this area could be called Maruiwi who were said to have originally landed in Taranaki and then moved to other places. Other used the term kāhui tipua or kāhui maunga for these early people. These early people were less tribally organized and sometimes are referred to as moa hunters.
19. The first of the tribal groups in this area was probably the Ngāi Tara peoples from the eponymous ancestor Tara, son of Whātonga. These people were replaced over time with a related group of Ngāti Rangi who in turn were displaced by Ngāti Ira – the descendants of Ira-kai-putahi who resided in this area and in some place around Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington Harbour).
20. Ngāti Ira were in turn displaced by the Taranaki iwi of Te Atiawa Nui Tōnu particularly those of the hapū of Ngāti Waipongo. The move into the area of the Taranaki people was prompted by the forays of a taua lead by the musket tribes of

⁴ Best, Elsdon, Journal of the Polynesian Society, *The Land of Tara and they who settled it*, Vol 26 & 27, 1917 – 1919

Ngāti Whātua and Ngā Puhī along with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki warriors. This fast moving taua moved through the area in 1818/1819 leaving many areas almost vacant in their wake. This was followed by waves of migrations coming to the Waikanae area and dispersing around the region with Te Whanganui a Tara and this region being one of the later areas settled. Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Toa did not exercise ahi kaa in this area, although they were part of the muru me te raupatu (conquest) which saw the displacement of the Ngāti Ira people who were resident in the start of the 19th century.

21. Te Atiawa hapū occupied much of Te Whanganui a Tara with coastal settlements at Owāhiro, Waiariki, Oterongo, Ohau, Te Ika a Maru, and Ohaua on Wellington's south and west coasts.
22. This area has a very long history associated with a number of tangata whenua groups. Prior to the arrival of the Taranaki iwi (Taranaki whānui), Ngāti Ira held the manawhenua. A number of the ancestral sites date back to the time of Ngāti Ira's occupation and to even earlier groups such as Ngāti Mamoe. Responsibility for or kaitiakitanga (guardianship) over these sites transferred with the transfer of the manawhenua status to the Te Atiawa. From around 1820 to the present time the area has been the under the manawhenua of the broad grouping of Te Atiawa Nui Tonu associated with the Tokomaru waka. These people came from Northern Taranaki to the area initially around 1820, either displacing the people who were previously in the district but more often occupying areas that had been vacant for some time. The various hapū including Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Tama and Te Atiawa had predominated, with Ngāti Mutunga leaving its interests in Wellington to their Te Atiawa kin largely when they left for the Chatham Islands in 1835.



Best and McLeod Map drawn by Lands and Survey Department M 316A

Te Whanganui a Tara me ona Takiwa, Wellington District Report of the Waitangi Tribunal 2003

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

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

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

“Te Atiawa at Te Whanganui a Tara⁵ and part of the south-west coast;
Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui at Te Aro;
Ngāti Tama at Kaiwharawhara and environs, and part of the south-west coast;
Ngāti Toa at Heretaunga and parts of the south-west coast”

25. In addition to this, these groups held ‘take raupatu’⁶ over the remainder of lands not secured by ahi kā and with the potential to further develop ahi kā rights within the block.⁷

Treaty of Waitangi Settlement

26. The Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika has been completed and signed off by both parties in 2008. The final step of the passage of the **Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika) Claims Settlement Bill** is currently before a Parliamentary Select Committee and is expected to be passed into law early in 2009.

27. The settlement relates to the Port Nicholson Block which includes most of Wellington, Hutt and Upper Hutt Cities and settles all the historical claims of Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika. It establishes a Settlement Trust.

28. In this area the settlement will amend 3 place names including:

- ❖ Mount Misery to Mount Wai-ariki
- ❖ Sinclair Head to Sinclair Head/Te Rimurapa
- ❖ Red Rocks to Pariwhero/Red Rocks

⁵ Te Whanganui a Tara as used in the Waitangi Tribunal report meant – Wellington Harbour or Port Nicholson including Heretaunga (Hutt Valley) and is now the site of Wellington City

⁶ Take raupatu – a right based on conquest, where tribes were displaced by invading groups.

⁷ Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me ōna Takiwā – Report on the Wellington District*, 2003, p 254

29. The settlement includes two protocols or relevance in this area. The Fisheries Protocol Area which extends around Wellington's South Coast and the West Coast up to Kiakia north of Makara Beach is established in the Fisheries Protocol with the Ministry of Fisheries. The Protocol with the Department of Conservation has significance here also for the Coastal marine area and the nearby Tapu te Ranga Marine Reserve.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Wellington Tenth's Trust and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (the Trusts) do not consider an archaeological site examination is required for the site prior to construction work commencing.
2. The Trusts recommend that as a condition of consent an accidental discovery protocol is adopted to manage any discovery of Māori cultural material and archaeological material on the site (draft attached at Appendix I).
3. The Trusts recommend that there are appropriate conditions on the land use consents to ensure the water quality of the streams in the area are maintained at their as a result of good work practice to manage runoff from cuts and fills for roads and turbine bases.
4. The Trusts recommend that interpretive material about the project on the site should note the existence of the Māori sites of significance in the Rimurapa Landscape Features Precinct in the coastal marine area as noted in this report.

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Wellington City Council, District Plan Maps Operative District Plan 2000

Department of Lands and Survey, Map based on information of Elsdon Best and H N McLeod, M316 A

APPENDIX I- ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

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

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

1. Work shall cease immediately at that place.
2. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the site and advise the Long Gully Wind Farm Project Manager.
3. The Windflow Project Manager shall advise the Project Archaeologist, representatives of Wellington Tenth Trust, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Wellington City Council, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (see below for contact details).
4. If skeletal remains are uncovered, the Long Gully Wind Farm Project Manager will also advise the Police.
5. Wellington Tenth Trust, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust or their representatives will contact other iwi groups (where necessary) and will organise a site inspection by the appropriate tangata whenua advisors.
6. If as a result of this initial investigation there is a need for an appropriate ceremony the Iwi Authority representatives will arrange for that process at the consent holder's expense.
7. Materials discovered will be removed by the Iwi responsible for the tikanga appropriate to their removal and preservation, or re-interment.
8. Works affecting the archaeological site shall not resume until the NZ Historic Places Trust, the Police (if skeletal remains are involved) and Iwi Authority representatives have each given the appropriate approval for work to continue.

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

Contact details are:

<u>Wellington Tenth Trust</u> P O Box 536 Wellington, contact: Liz Mellish Phone: 04 473 2502 Cell: 027 4403989	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust P O Box 12164, Wellington Contact: Aroha Thorpe Phone: 04 4723872 Cell: 027 4572001
<u>NZ Historic Places Trust</u> PO Box 19 173 Wellington, contact: Emma Brooks Phone: 04 802 0003 Cell: 027 2937163	<u>Wellington City Council</u> P O Box 2199 Wellington, Contact: Phone: 04 801 3422 After Hours: 04 499 4444

APPENDIX II – MAORI SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE⁸

Rimurapa Precinct

Statement of Significance

The precinct includes a number of significant sites in a coastal area and evidence of settlements.

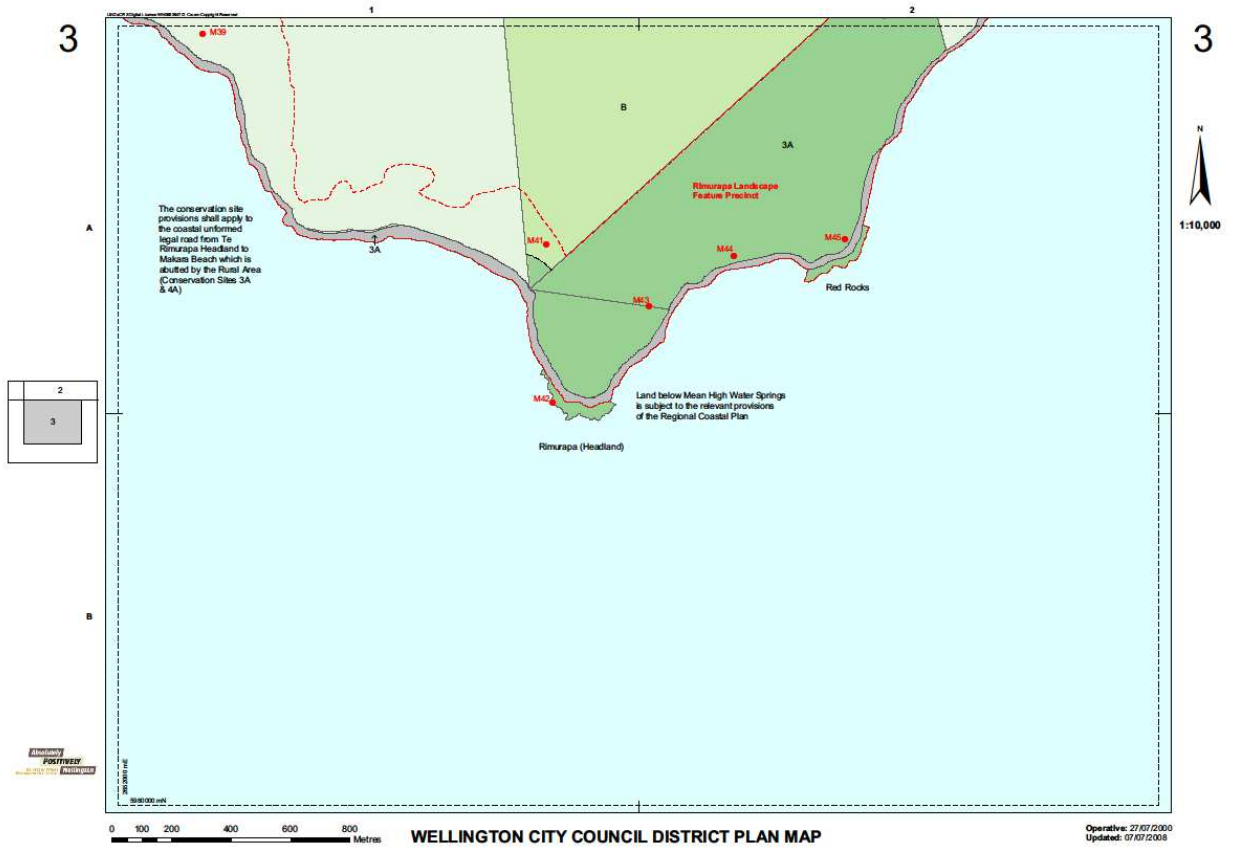
The precinct contains a number of significant sites. It is a coastal area and includes the site of Wai Komaru Pa near the stream outlet at the southern end of Long Gully, Karaka Grove settlements, the site of Makure Rua Pa and Taumata Patiti Pa. It also includes the Whare Raurekau kainga/settlement.

HERITAGE LIST: ITEMS: SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TANGATA WHENUA OR OTHER MAORI

Map Symbol	Map	Title	Category	Significance
M 39	3	Grove of Karaka Trees	Site	Medium
M 40	1	Toka Haere	Landscape feature	Important
M 41	3	Makure-rua Pa	Site	Important
M 42	3	Mohuia/Te Kauae o Poua	Site	High
M 43	3	Taumata Patiti Pa	Site	Important
M 44	3	Large Karaka Grove	Site	High
M 45	3	Pari Whero Cliff	Site	Important
M 46	2	Whare-raurekau Kainga	Site	High

⁸ Wellington City District Plan, Chapter 21, Heritage, Appendix/ page 45, operative 27/07/00

APPENDIX III – DISTRICT PLAN – RIMURAPA



APPENDIX IV – DISTRICT PLAN – LONG GULLY

