

Cultural Values Report for Glen Dene Pastoral Lease



Photograph: Dinner Creek and Flat from East Side of Lake Hawea (November 2003).

Ki kā puna karikari ā Rākaihautū

Ko te puna hauaitu,
Ko te puna karikari,
Ko te puna waimarie

The icy cold waters
The waters dug by people
The bountiful waters

Tihei Mauri Ora!

Background Information

Pastoral Lease Details

Pastoral Lease Name: Glen Dene Pastoral Lease

Legal Description: Pt Run 800, Pt Run 799, Pt Run 579, Sec 1 SO 24541, Sec 1 SO 300212, Sec 2 SO 24541, Closed Road Blk XIV Mid Hawea S.D. 0.3700ha (approx), Sec 3 SO 24541, Sec 4 SO24541

General Area Description: The Glen Dene Pastoral Lease is situated between Lakes Wanaka (Uanaka) and Hawea. It encompasses the area extending from The Neck (Some names associated with The Neck include, Pekerakatahi,, Manuhaea or Manuwahaia, Whakati) and south over Isthmus Peak (Makawa) to Mount Burke Creek (Aupawha). The pastoral lease also includes much of the flats running from The Neck to the Lake Hawea Township (Okotane)

Papatipu Rūnanga Details

Name(s) of Rūnanga: Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki
Te Rūnaka Ōtākou
Te Rūnaka o Moeraki
Hokonui Rūnaka

Date of Site Visit: November 2003

Site Visit Participants: Toni Russell (Te Rūnaka Ōtākou)
Rewi Anglem (Hokonui Rūnaka)
Brian Allingham (Ngāi Tahu Development Corporation)
Takerei Norton (Ngāi Tahu Development Corporation)

Introduction

The Lake Hawea and Wanaka region is rich in Māori history and tradition. The lakes, forests and wetlands of the inner land provided a wealth of mahinga kai for Māori. Much of the tradition and history associated with the Lake Hawea and Wanaka region was provided by Te Huruhuru and Rawiri Te Maire to Edward Shortland and Sir Frederick Chapman during the mid to late 1800s¹.

Glen Dene occupies the central mountainous zone separating the east shore of Lake Wanaka from the western side of Lake Hawea, from “the Neck” to Hawea township. The rich diversity of natural resources, and strategic setting on a major trail route are reflected by the numerous Māori settlements around these lakes, as stated in iwi archives, and shown through archaeological remains. Given the significance of these lakes and surrounds to Māori, the presence of archaeological sites on Glen Dene is extremely high.

A Hydro-electric dam constructed at the Lake Hawea outlet in the early 1960s raised the lake level by 60 feet, flooding the original shoreline along which most of the actual settlements now comprising the archaeological sites were located. While this flooding was not as extensive towards the upper reaches of the lake, it was sufficient to flood the lagoon at “the neck”, around which perhaps the most significant site (Manuhaia) was located. No archaeological survey took place before the flooding, so the archaeological records are more or less chance.

In 2002 Ngāi Tahu inspected Glen Dene Pastoral Lease and a Cultural Value Report was prepared. A concern from Ngāi Tahu after the iwi inspection was that no archaeological survey of Glen Dene had occurred. Consequently, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) agreed to an archaeological survey of the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease because of the high probability of archaeological sites being discovered.

An archaeological inspection of Glen Dene Pastoral Lease occurred in November 2003. This report is an update of the 2002 Cultural Value Report (that was prepared after the 2002 iwi inspection) and includes notes from the 2003 archaeological assessment.

The main sources of information for this Cultural Value Report is that of H. K Taiaroa, a leading Ngāi Tahu rangatira of the 19th Century, who gathered information from Ngāi Tahu kaumātua on the names, locations and mahinga kai resources of Ngāi Tahu settlements throughout Te Waipounamu.

Rawiri Te Maire, a Ngāi Tahu tohunga, recorded the Māori names and settlements of the inner Te Waipounamu (South Island). Te Maire’s map is included as Map 1 of this report.

¹ Anderson 1998

Identified Values

The following values have been identified on **Glen Dene Pastoral Lease**:

Cultural Value Type	Umu (Dinner Creek)
Description	<p>During the 2003 field inspection an umu (oven) was discovered on the south bank of Dinner Creek, more or less at the outlet. The umu was partly exposed, and contained some quartz stones.</p> <p>There were no obvious other middens or taonga associated with this umu, and it is unknown at this stage whether or not this umu is part of a larger site. It is probably representative of many other similar umu located in similar places around the shores of both lake surrounding Glen Dene Station.</p> <p>Archaeological sites ‘...are not only entities in their own right but also represent a larger Ngāi Tahu whanui identity. Some sites are associated with specific histories and traditions, whilst others are unknown to the present tribal community. Regardless of whether we are currently aware of sites or not, they are a result of activity by our collective tupuna. Study of the sites furthers our understanding of the lives of our forbears and contributes to the story of our past...’².</p>
Location	<p>Refer to Map 2 for the location of this archaeological site.</p>
Recommended Protection Mechanism	<p>That, in consultation with Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga, an appropriate protection mechanism is provided for this archaeological site and the surrounding area.</p> <p>Under Section 10 of the Historic Places Act (1993) it is illegal for any person to destroy, damage or modify, or cause to be destroyed, damaged, or modified, the whole or any part of any archaeological site, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that it is an archaeological site.</p>

² Ngāi Tahu Policy on Archaeological and Rock Art Sites (1995).

<p>Recommended Access Mechanism</p>	<p>That, in consultation with Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga, an appropriate access mechanism is provided for Ngāi Tahu Whānui to access the archaeological site and the surrounding area.</p>
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Photo 1: Umu discovered at Glen Dene Pastoral Lease during the 2003 field inspection.



<p>Cultural Value Type</p>	<p>Te Whakapapa Pā</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Rawiri Te Maire recorded a pā, named Te Whakapapa, was located on the area where Glen Dene Pastoral Lease is now situated. The surrounding area was also known as Te Whakapapa. According to Te Maire’s map Te Whakapapa pā was located on the eastern flats of Glen Dene Pastoral Lease near Lake Hawea.</p> <p>Te Whakapapa Pā may have been drowned by the raising of Lake Hawea in the 1960’s. More archaeological, historical and cultural research is required to determine the exact location of Te Whakapapa pā.</p>

Location	The exact location of Te Whakapapa Pā is unknown.
Recommended Protection Mechanism	<p>Under Section 10 of the Historic Places Act (1993) it is illegal for any person to destroy, damage or modify, or cause to be destroyed, damaged, or modified, the whole or any part of any archaeological site, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that it is an archaeological site.</p> <p>That Te Whakapapa Pā is restored in ownership to Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga under Section 35 2 (c) of the CPLA (1998).</p>
Recommended Access Mechanism	That, in consultation with the lessee, an appropriate access mechanism is provided for Ngāi Tahu Whānui to access Identified Area 1 on Map 2.

Cultural Value Type	Ara Tawhito
Description	<p>The Southern Māori trails are well recorded in tradition and by several authors (e.g. Brailsford, 1984; Beattie, 1994). The trails followed mahika kai resources from settlements on the east coast to the seasonal settlement and pounamu collection sites inland.</p> <p>A number of historical references refer to the utilisation of trails in the vicinity of the pastoral lease. The most famous of these is the raid on the settlement of Manuhaea by Te Puoho from the northern tribe, Ngāti Tama in the 1830s (See Anderson, 1986).</p> <p>Te Huruhuru and Rawiri Te Maire described the trails leading to Lake Hawea from the Waitaki Valley to Edward Shortland and Sir Frederick Chapman respectively (Anderson, 1998).</p>

Cultural Value Type	Mahika Kai (Lake Hawea)
<p>Description</p>	<p>Under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998) mahika kai is defined as <i>‘... the customary gathering of food and natural materials and places where those resources are gathered.’</i></p> <p>The Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan (1994) refers to mahika kai as <i>‘...places where food is produced or procured on a sustainable basis in a way that meets the cultural needs of Kāi Tahu. The maintenance of custom, the transfer of information and the physical and spiritual health of the iwi are inseparable.’</i></p> <p>The primary mahika kai value that the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease provides is its vicinity to the Kai Tuna (eel fishery) resources of Lake Hawea. Beentjies (1998) identifies the section of Lake Hawea adjacent to The Neck as the most productive eel stock in the lakes district.</p> <p>Justifiably, this area was chosen as an eel fishery enhancement site by the Ministry of Fisheries in consultation with the Araiteuru Eel Management Committee, local Rūnaka and NIWA. It was also chosen because of the recognition by the Crown as being of historical importance for Māori for mahika kai (Beentjes, <i>ibid</i>).</p> <p>The Neck (Manuhaea) has been identified as the best eel fishery for Otago Lakes District (Arai Te Uru Eel Management Committee, 1999). Kāi Tahu Whānui wish to establish and maintain a physical presence in the management of this mahika kai resource.</p>
<p>Recommended Protection Mechanism</p>	<p>That an appropriate protection mechanism be provided for the land of Glen Dene Pastoral Lease that immediately surrounds Lake Hawea.</p>

Cultural Value Type	Mahika Kai
	<p>The important mahika kai areas on Glen Dene Pastoral Lease are predominantly within the wetland habitats, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raupō (<i>Typha orientalis</i>) wetland 3-4ha in size on the west side of The Neck, which provides significant waterfowl habitat - Other significant mahika kai areas exist in the intact stands of <i>Nothofagus menziesii</i> and <i>N.solandri</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i> (Tawai rauriki) throughout Mt Burke Creek (Aupawha) and the Craig Burn (Uretarewa) - Also on the western faces of Mt Burke to Isthmus Peak Range (Uruao, Orokotewhatu) - A small remnant of diverse podocarp/broadleaf forest at the northern end attests to the former extent of this forest type - Mahika kai resources in the upland, higher altitude areas of the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease include widespread Taramea (<i>Aciphylla</i> spp.). <p>The extent of the wetland/riparian areas throughout the Glen Dene region have been reduced by land modification, particularly on the lower flats of the Lake Hawea faces. These areas would have formerly been used for fishing (e.g. eels) and birding (e.g. weka). Papatipu Rūnaka seek the protection and restoration of these habitats for enhancing mahika kai resources.</p>
Location	
Recommended Protection Mechanism	<p>That marginal strips are provided for all freshwater resources on Glen Dene Pastoral Lease.</p> <p>That areas of indigenous vegetation with high conservation and mahinga kai value are retained in full Crown ownership and control as a Conservation Area, as per Section 35(2)(a)(ii) of the CPLA 1998.</p>

Recommended Access Mechanism	That, in consultation with Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga, access mechanisms are provided for Ngāi Tahu Whānui to all areas retained by the Crown.
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Cultural Value Type	Awa
	<p>Many tributaries of Lake Hawea draining the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease (e.g. Dinner Creek, Mount Burke Creek and the Craig Burn) contain mahika kai value with the provision of riparian habitat for waterfowl and in some cases native fish species (e.g. Dinner Creek with Koaro).</p> <p>Allibone (1997), in a survey of native fish species of Otago, has indicated that Kokopu (<i>Gobiomorphus breviceps</i>) may be found in a few tributaries of Lake Hawea (potentially the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease).</p>
Recommended Protection Mechanism	<p>That 20 metres on either side of all river are provided with some form of protection mechanism, either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A marginal strip; or - 20 metres either side of each river is retained in full Crown ownership and control as a Conservation Area, as per Section 35(2)(a)(ii) of the CPLA 1998.

Cultural Value Type	Wāhi Ingoa
Description	<p>The most informative map about Ngāi Tahu placenames for the Lake Wanaka / Hawea region is that of Rawiri Te Maire (refer to Map 1). A list of place names that Te Maire recorded that are located on or in extreme proximity to Glen Dene Pastoral Lease is listed:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teuhakati (a mountain but unsure of its exact location) - Manuhaia flat (adjoins old lagoon) - Orokotewhata (u?) (the saddle at the neck?) - Uretarewa (a creek) - Tewhakupapa (flat and pa) - ?Oupawha Creek - Turakipotiki Point <p>The information supplied by Huruhuru to Shortland names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whakati (near Manuwhaea) - Makapueke (also near Manuwhaea) - Manuwhaea (stated to be the abode of Te Raki). <p>While there are subtle variations in the spelling of some of the names, there are close correlations in terms of spelling and location on the various maps.</p> <p>The exact locations of the above placenames are unknown. Future archaeological, historical and cultural research will allow for greater understanding of the locations of the above sites.</p>
<p>Recommended Protection Mechanism</p>	<p>That Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnaka are consulted in the naming of landscape features of Glen Dene Pastoral Lease, and any areas that are retained by the Crown as a result of Tenure Review.</p>

<p>Cultural Value Type</p>	<p>Manuhaea</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Manuhaea was an important kainga and spiritual centre for Ngāi Tahu Whānui, and referred to as a “spilt bird”³. Taylor writes in reference to Tamatea, the navigator of the Takitimu ancestral waka, <i>‘Tamatea is credited with having trekked from the mouth of the Waitaki River up to Lake Hawea. On Lake Hawea he canoed to Manuhaia.’</i>⁴</p>

³ Beattie 1944

⁴ Taylor (1950:146)

	<p>Anderson’s ethnohistorical analysis of Southern Māori identified Manuhaea as one of the few non-seasonal kaika in the region “... <i>though it is often difficult to deduce how long they had been established or how continuous the occupation of them had been...</i>”⁵</p> <p>There is archaeological evidence of the existence of Manuhaea. In November 1938, “about 20 saucer like depressions about 6 feet in diameter, more or less in three rows” were observed (S 107/1),</p> <p>The site records state “House sites” as an interpretation, but this by no means proven even though circular housing was employed by Māori. A more likely interpretation given the reported six-foot diameter is that these were oven pits, although excavation would be required to determine more accurately. The layout in a row or rows is consistent with oven sites such as at Parkburn downstream (S124/1), where about 12 ovens were reported in a row.</p> <p>Seen later in August 1956 most of sites had been ploughed in, leaving only 2 or 3 near lower edge of low terrace. These were reportedly sited about 200 yards from the northern edge of the lagoon; the lagoon and ovens now well under water.</p> <p>On 27th May 1868 Chief Judge FD Fenton awarded a 100-acre block at then Western extremity of the middle arm of Lake Hawea, situated near a lagoon at the foot of Isthmus Peak to include the site of an old pā.</p> <p>Ten Trustees were appointed for the award in March 1887, which was held in trust for those members of the Ngāi Tahu tribe, who are now, or may be hereafter resident south of the Waitaki, and extending to, and including Purakaunui.</p>
	<p>The trustees were:</p> <p>Jack Millar, Henare Mauhara, Tame Parata, Rawiri Mamaru, Teone te Ururaki, Henare Maire, Merekihireki Hape</p>

⁵ Anderson (1998:116)

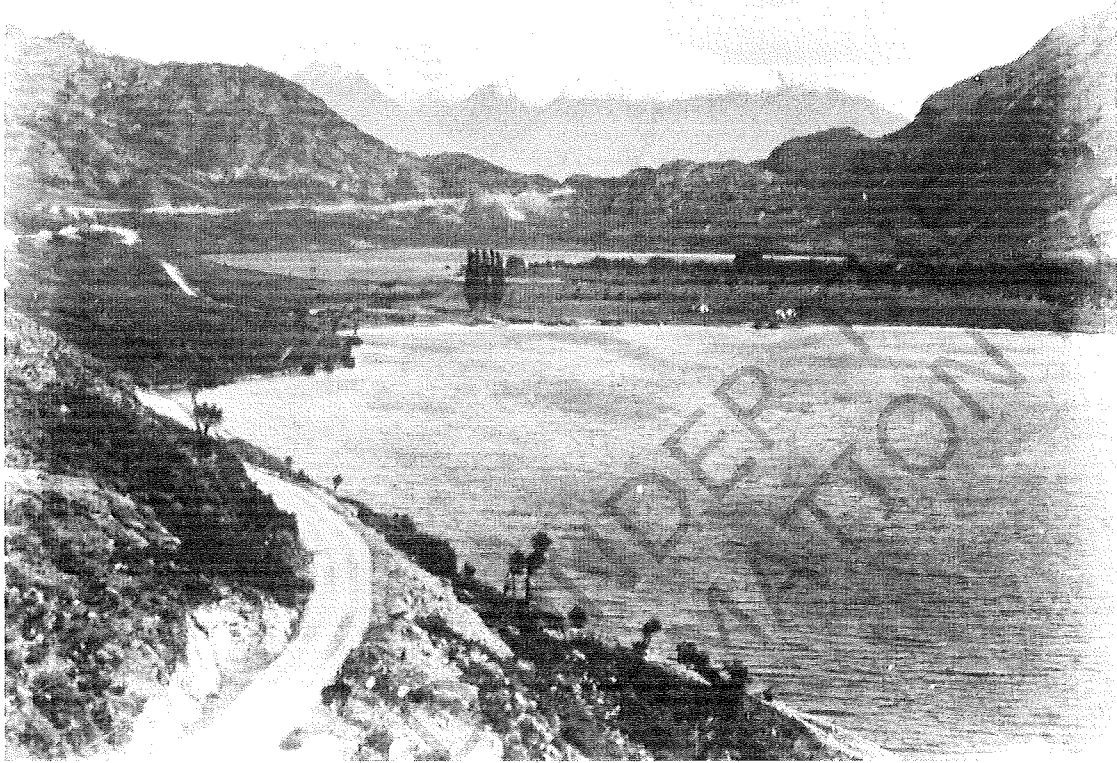
	<p>In 1962, 10ha was taken for lake storage (hydroelectric) purposes under the Public Works Act 1928. £40 was given in compensation but was taken in legal costs.</p> <p>In 1970, the smaller block was sold by the Maori Trustee without consultation with the owners – their only notification was the arrival of cheques in the mail. These they refused to cash. They took the matter to the Te Wai Pounamu District Māori Council. Nothing eventuated.⁶</p> <p>The rest of the Manuhaea Reserve is in private ownership, and is not part of the Tenure Review process for the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease.</p>
<p>Location</p>	<p>Refer to the map. The Manuhaea Site is located outside of the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease</p>
<p>Proposed Protection Mechanism</p>	<p>That the Neck (Manuhaea) within the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease at the isthmus of Lake Hawea and Lake Wanaka is granted freehold ownership to Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga under Section ** of the CPLA 1998.</p>

⁶ Dacker 1993:127

Photo 2: Manuhaea Reserve at the Neck of Lake Hawea.



Photo 3: Photograph of the Neck at Lake Hawea in the 1920's⁷



Cultural Value Type	Ti Kauka (Cabbage Tree)
Description	Two paddocks on Glenedene, called Top Cabbage Tree and Bottom Cabbage Tree, lie on ground rising from the lake south of Dinner Flat, and carry extensive stands of cabbage trees which appear to be natural.
Location	
Recommended Protection Mechanism	That, in consultation with kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga, appropriate protection is provided for the stands of tī kauka on Glenedene Pastoral Lease.

⁷ Photograph of the Neck at Lake Hawea. This photograph was taken in the 1920's. The Manuhaea kainga may have been located on the flat land between Manuhaea Lagoon and Lake Hawea.

Map 1: The placenames on this map were recalled by Ngāi Tahu tohunga Rawiri Te Maire in the 19th Century⁸.



⁸ Anderson 1986:25

Other Issues

Accidental Find Protocol

- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnaka seek to develop an ‘Accidental Discovery Find Protocol’ over the Glen Dene Pastoral Lease. Given that an archaeological site was recently discovered on Glen Dene Pastoral Lease, and the number of pā and kainga associated with Glen Dene Pastoral Lease, there is a high probability that Glen Dene contains a number of archaeological values that have yet to be discovered.
- Although the Crown has refused to grant an Accidental Discovery Find Protocol over freehold land Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga believe that the CPLA (1998) allows for protection of unknown archaeological sites and are happy to meet with appropriate representatives to discuss this matter.

Joint Management of Land Retained in Crown Ownership

- Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnaka seek a co-management relationship with the Department of Conservation for all areas retained in full Crown ownership and control.
- Kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnaka seek co-management relationship with the Department of Conservation, and/or the freeholded, for all marginal strips and riparian margins for freshwater resources.

Consultation with Beneficiaries of Lake Hawea Māori Reserves

- Some of the descendants of the former owners of the Lake Hawea Maori Reserves wish to have the opportunity to make a submission on the Preliminary Proposal for Glen Dene Pastoral Lease Preliminary Proposal. We ask that this opportunity be provided.

He whakatauki

He mahi kaitakata, he mahi kai hoaka

It is a work, which devours people as sandstone devours pouamu

References

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Appendix 1

The Māori Reserve @ Manuhaea

The Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan (1996) refers to this same reserve:

Lake Hawea Fishing Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	'The Neck' (Manuhaea), between Lake Hawea and Lake Wanaka.
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Section 1, Block 1, Mid Wanaka Survey District.
<u>Approximate area:</u>	40ha
<u>History:</u>	Reserve granted by the Native Land Court in 1868, acting pursuant to Kemp's Deed Order of Reference for the benefit of Kai Tahu living between the Waitaki River and Purakaunui. In 1962, 10ha was taken for lake storage (hydroelectric) purposes under the Public Works Act 1928 (£40 was given in compensation but was taken in legal costs). In 1964 the remaining land was vested in the Maori Trustee (under s.438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953), who first leased, then sold the land (in 1970) without notice to the interested Rūnanga.
<u>Year of grant:</u>	1868
<u>Current Status:</u>	The Waitangi Tribunal found that the lack of consultation with Kai Tahu in the alienation of this land was a breach of the principles of the Treaty and recommended that compensation be provided. p. 189

Refer to Ngāi Tahu Ancillary Claims Report 1995 p.72

Under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998) -Schedule 117 – South Island Landless Natives Act – Land Descriptions - p. 545

This schedule describes the substitute land provided as redress for the Lake Hawea Fishing Reserve:

All that land situated in Otago Land District, Queenstown Lakes District, comprising 50.6742 hectares, more or less, being Section 2 of 5, Block XIV, Lower Wanaka Survey District (S.O. 963). Balance Certificate of Title 367/52. Subject to survey, as shown hatched on Allocation Plan AS 237 (S.O. 24734).

Appendix 2

Cultural Values - Wāhi Tapu & Wāhi Taonga

Ara Tawhito	Trails
Awa	Rivers
Huarahi	Trails
Ikoa Wāhi	Place Names
Mahika Kai	Food/Resource Gathering
Repo Raupō	Wetlands
Roto	Lakes
Wāhi Rākau	Landscape Markers
Wāhi Tapu/Wāhi Taoka	Archaeological sites and vicinity
Wai Māori	Freshwater Resources