



## Maunga Whau

### Cultural Context:

The descendant of Hua was called Ika-mau-poho (fish caught by the stomach who had Kiwi). Kiwi occupied the Maunga-whau (Mount Eden) fort, with the tribe Wai-o-hua, and the son of Kiwi called Rangi-ka-maturu (the distilling sky, or gentle rain) lived at Maunga-kiekie (One Tree Hill) and Kiwi also lived at the pa called O-wai-raka (Mount Albert) and the Pa Maunga-kiekie (One Tree Hill) was left unoccupied or deserted in the days of Rangi-ka-maturu and the reason it was deserted, and left unoccupied, was that some other parts of the Tamaki district should be occupied, but Te-wai-o-hua family tribe still occupied Maunga-whau (Mount Eden) and it was in those days that the name Nga-iwi was lost (or not used) but instead the name Te-wai-o-hua was used for that tribe, but the Wai-o-hua still occupied Maunga-whau (Mount Eden), Maunga-kiekie (One Tree Hill), O-wai-raka (entangled feet) (Mount Albert) and in the days of Rangi-maturu (day of rain) a woman, a war party attacked these Pa's (forts). The war party came from Wai-kato, but not any of them were taken by that war party, and the host went back to Wai-kato crestfallen.

Hua Kai Waka (Canoe Eater) had Huatau (fierce north wind) who had Te-ata-i-rehia (dawn at Rehia) and she lived at Maunga-kiekie (One Tree Hill).

Pou-ate (liver all gone) had Horeta (red ochre) and Kiri-ngaraha (skin of charcoal, or pigment for tattooing) who was a female.

Tama-ure was the last chief who ruled in the Maunga-whau (Mount Eden) (or he was the last chief of charge of a tribe when a tribe occupied that Pa) up to the time it was last occupied by man.

### Archaeological and Geological Context:

Introduction to the stonewall areas of Auckland and Maunga Whau to three-fifths land and three-fifths sea, The land is about half a

mile wide at its narrowest point, and ten miles at the Widest, with easy access to the sea everywhere because of a long, Indented coastline.

Geologically, it is a slab of Tertiary mudstones and sandstones, worn down to a mature landscape of rolling slopes and valleys, and partly drowned by the latest Pleistocene sea level fluctuations; the high areas now being an average 100 feet above sea level. These materials form heavy, sticky soils of low to average fertility, which is predominately in the north and west. To the south and east, there are Quaternary sediments forming surfaces at lower levels, and carrying rather similar soils. Over the last 60,000 years or so a series of volcanic eruptions has poured volcanic deposits over the Tertiary and Quaternary landforms, varying from dominantly explosive to dominantly effusive; the range of surface expressions includes low explosion craters, tuff rings and small tuff cones, scoria cones, and major and minor lava flows. This caused a whole range of surface sediments, including basalt and volcanic highly fertile volcanic soils red brown loam soils also except for the most recent eruptive centre, Rangitoto Island, through Tamak Makaurau Isthmus. Red brown soils are the preferred sites of present-day market gardens, which in itself is some indication of fertility and ease of working also now classified as the elite soils, Te Wai o Hua were known to place their gardens around the maunga on these soils, known also for the stone wall complexes for these gardening areas, and basalt gardening mounds.

Complexes are found only on volcanic soils, in areas where the ground, before initial clearing, would have had a stone-strewn surface and upper soil zone. No stone wall systems have been seen on soils cultivated from the rather soft sedimentary rocks. On the isthmus, these soils are generally free from stony debris of any kind. Nor has the practice of carrying debris from volcanic localities on to sedimentary soils in order to form a continuation of a stone walled complex been observed. However, there is evidence for horticultural activity, not involving stone wall systems, on the sedimentary soils (Davidson, 1970, 105; Law, 1970, 93).

It appears that in the past reasons for making use of the stone strewn volcanic soils of the isthmus for gardening were strong enough to discount the preliminary effort needed to clear the surface and topsoil of stones and pile them up into structures, in addition to clearing the natural vegetation cover. It is also clear that stones were shifted no further than was necessary. The requirements, then, for the occurrence of a stone wall system on the isthmus seem to have been a combination of enough loose volcanic stones to make systematic relocation of them a necessity for gardening, together with sufficient volcanic soil to make clearing worth while. These conditions would have been met over a large part of the volcanic belt. In some localities where volcanic soils were developed on tuffs and ashfalls there would have been little loose surface debris, and here the intensity of observed surface remains decreases.

Mt Eden Maungawhau The 19th Century photographic evidence locates the survival of several acres of a system in one locality adjoining the cone. As well, other photographs record isolated traces of probably prehistoric stone structures of what was once possibly an extensive gardening system that was surrounding Maunga Whau.

## Conclusion

In conclusion even though the development and land use of Dominion Rd have almost obliterated this gardening system we cannot discount that on further development we may find something below the surface of the land so therefore we recommend the following:

Cultural monitoring, cultural induction, design concept implementation around the theme of mataoho as with CRL and Kaingaora etc.

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: Does this letter head suffice your requirements?  
**Date:** Monday, 1 March 2021 1:12:01 PM

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Kia Ora [REDACTED]

Ngati Tamaoho does not require to prepare a CIA report for this application, as we have responded with our cultural association and recommendations, which we respectfully request are provided for

Nga mihi

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]  
RMA Technical Officer

[REDACTED]  
E: [REDACTED]@tamaoho.maori.nz

[REDACTED]  
PO Box 2721652, Papakura

Auckland 2244

[www.tamaoho.maori.nz](http://www.tamaoho.maori.nz)

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Sunday, 28 February 2021 4:07 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Does this letter head suffice your requirements?

Kia ora [REDACTED]

Are you able to confirm that a CIA is not required for this particular development and why?

Ngā mihi,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Senior Associate

.....



**B&A**  
Urban & Environmental

M + [REDACTED]  
.....

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 23 February 2021 12:36 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Does this letter head suffice your requirements?

Hi [REDACTED]

Following on from our ph call, unfortunately the Fast Track legislation has a strict requirement for either a CIA to be provided or, if not, a statement must be provided for any reasons given by the relevant iwi authority for not providing that assessment.

Sorry to be such a pain but we really just need something added to the letter along those lines otherwise we can't lodge this application.

Ngā mihi,  
Evita

**Evita Key**  
Senior Associate  
.....



**B&A**  
Urban & Environmental

M + [REDACTED]  
.....

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**From:** [REDACTED] [tamaoho.maori.nz](mailto:tamaoho.maori.nz)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 23 February 2021 12:06 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: Does this letter head suffice your requirements?

Nga mihi



NGĀTI TAMAHOHO TRUST

[REDACTED]  
RMA Technical Officer

Ph: [REDACTED]

E: [REDACTED] [@tamaoho.maori.nz](mailto:[REDACTED]@tamaoho.maori.nz)

[REDACTED]  
PO Box 2721652, Papakura  
Auckland 2244

[www.tamaoho.maori.nz](http://www.tamaoho.maori.nz)

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