

98-100 AND 102-102A TOTARA ROAD, WHENUAPAI: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Neil Construction Limited



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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Neil Construction Limited intend to develop properties located at 98-100 Totara Road and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai, Auckland (Figure 1, Figure 2). The land is accessed from the west via Totara Road. The total land area consists of approximately 16.3651ha with the majority of land in grass and fenced paddocks. Residential housing and outbuildings are located in the northern corner of 98-100 Totara Road, and the southwest corner of 102 Totara Road.

The legal descriptions of the land are:

98-100 Totara Road – Lot 2 DP 81411

102-102A Totara Road – Lot 1 DP 53062

An archaeological assessment was requested by Neil Construction Limited to establish whether there are any known archaeological constraints on development of the property. This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying a resource consent application under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to identify any requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

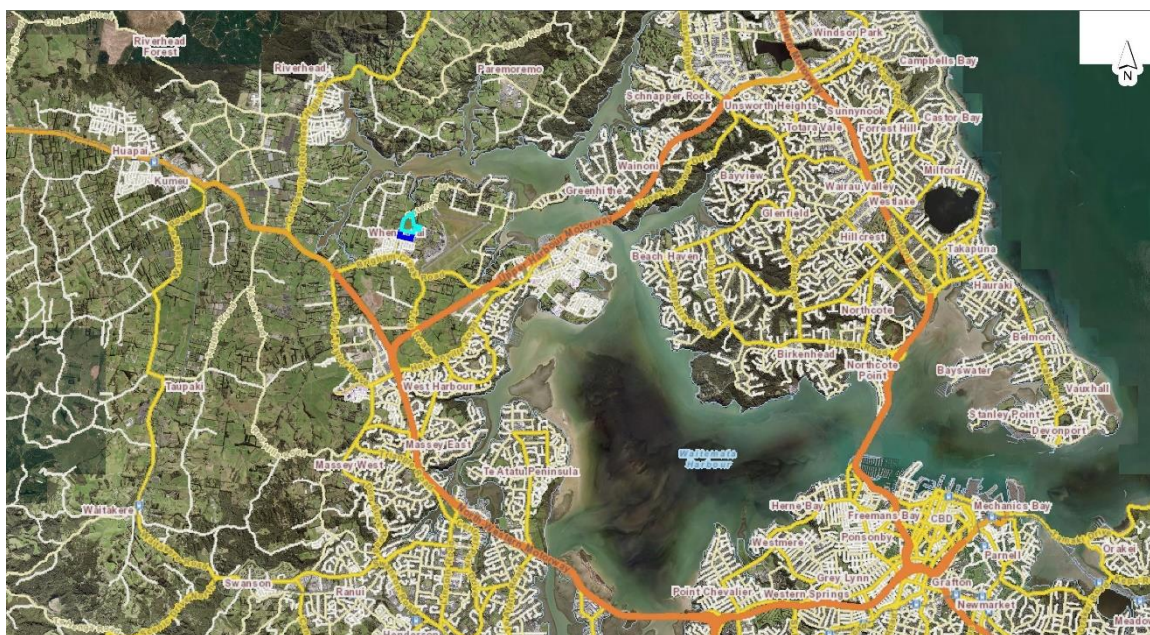


Figure 1. General location of 98-100 Totara Road, Whenuapai (bounded in light blue) and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai (bounded in dark blue). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps



Figure 2. Aerial image of 98-100 and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai (bounded in blue). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps

Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero were searched for information on archaeological or other historic heritage sites recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the properties. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerial photography were checked for information relating to past use of the properties. Archival research was also carried out to establish the history of the properties.

A field survey was undertaken on 30 October 2020 by Aaron Apfel. The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European settlement remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Subsurface testing with a probe and spade was carried out to determine whether buried archaeological deposits could be identified or establish the nature of possible archaeological features. Photographs were taken to record the area and its immediate surrounds.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Maori Settlement¹

The Whenuapai area and other locations along the creeks and inlets of the inner reaches of the Upper Waitemata Harbour were occupied by Maori for generations before the arrival of Europeans, evidence of which survives in the form of recorded place names, oral traditions and archaeological sites (although many sites have been destroyed by 19th and 20th century development and natural processes). The name Whenuapai itself translates as ‘fertile land’ (Stewart 1997) or perhaps ‘good land’, although the original Maori name of the area was Waimarie which means ‘calm waters’ (Morris 1995; Simmons 1987). The harbour provided not only abundant marine resources but also access to some significant communication and portage routes, such as the Rangitopuni River and Kaipatiki Creek (Lucas Creek). The Waitemata harbour was part of an inland water route stretching from north of Dargaville through to the centre of the North Island (via the Kaipara, Waitemata and Manukau Harbours and the Waikato River).

Through time a number of iwi have had influence over the Upper Waitemata Harbour region. Of particular significance were Te Kawerau, Waiohua and Ngati Whatua and the many hapu related to these groups (Clough and Tanner 2004). However, other hapu from outside the region also maintained rights to fish in the waters of the Waitemata through the summer months, and archaeological sites in the area may relate to any of these groups.

A number of Maori place names associated with the Whenuapai area have been recorded, some but not all of which are in use today (Figure 3). Onekiritea refers to the Hobonville peninsula generally, and refers to the whitish clays soils found in the area, used in earlier times as a pigment and as a form of soap (Te Kawerau a Maki 2008; NZHPT 2008). Te Okoriki refers to an important area (a small eroding headland) beside the Harbour Bridge approaches (ibid.). Te Waiarohia o Ngariki (the Waiarohia Inlet) was an important fish and shellfish gathering place, and the name refers to an earlier tribe searching for water (ibid.). The headland opposite Herald Island was named Te Turerenga, or ‘the slipping away’, referring to the night-time escape of prisoners taken by Nga Puhi in this area (Simmons 1987). Onetaipu, applied to the headland to the north of Te Turerenga, means ‘sandy foreshore’, while Te Tauhokaiapi refers to ‘the fishing net pole of Pi’, a mud flat. Like the Waiarohia inlet, the Rarawaru and Kotukutuku inlets are known today by their Maori names, but Brighams Creek was previously known as Pitoitoi (‘name of a bird’ – ibid.). Kopupaka, at the head of Pitoitoi, where it separates into Totara and Waiteputa (‘the water flowing forth’) Creeks, translates as ‘the scorched stomach’ (ibid.). The name Waipareira (‘the creek at the place before mentioned’ – ibid.) applied to a stream flowing into Limeburners Bay, but at the time of the first land sales became the name of the large block of land which included the Hobsonville Peninsula and Whenuapai.

¹ From Clough & Associates and Matthews & Matthews Architects 2016.



Figure 3. Maori place names in the Whenuapai area (source: Kelly and Surridge 1990)

European Settlement

When Europeans first began to settle the Upper Waitemata they would have encountered a landscape covered in kauri forest (North 2000). By 1840, after the arrival of numerous settlers, several timber mills were founded in the upper harbour at Lucas Creek, Paremoro and Rangitopuni (North 2000; Morris 1995). The site known as Mill Flat in Riverhead was a site of one of the early saw mills (Morris 1995). In a little less than 20 years, practically all of the kauri was logged and gum diggers replaced the timber workers (North 2000; Morris 1995).

On 2 June 1853, 600 acres of land named the 'Waipareira Block' were sold by two chiefs of the Ngati Whatua, for £50. However, this sale proved to be controversial and later formed part of the 3000 acres of reserve land in West Auckland that was given back to Kawerau a Maki (Hahn 2007). In 1857, however, two European settlers named as Joseph Newman and Thomas Summerville managed to acquire the 600 acre Waipareira Block, reportedly for the sum of £250 (Hahn 2007).

The Sinton family is credited with the building of one of Whenuapai's first houses (Ingersoll n.d.). On 19 January 1860, William Sinton and his wife Janet had embarked at Southampton for New Zealand aboard the vessel *Red Jacket* and four months later disembarked in Auckland (Ingersoll n.d.). After declining the opportunity to purchase 40 acres of land in Kaukapakapa due to Maori unrest in that area, Sinton worked for a while before he was finally granted 70 acres of land in Hobsonville in 1864 (Ingersoll n.d.). There

was much manuka and scrub on Sinton's new land, perhaps due to natural regeneration following the clearing of the kauri forests. Much of the land at Whenuapai at the end of the 19th century appeared barren and devoid of large trees after the loggers and gum diggers had passed through (Hahn 2007).

Around Whenuapai, early gum diggers lived in shanty style dwellings, and would take the gum that they had excavated to one of the two stores owned by the Sinton family at either Brigham Creek or Hobsonville (Morris 1995; Ingersoll n.d.). Here, they would be either paid in cash for their gum or they could trade it for goods and supplies (Ingersoll n.d.).²

Despite the presence of a few European settlers farming the land in the Whenuapai area, most chose to settle at nearby Hobsonville (Hahn 2007). It would appear that for the most part Whenuapai follows a classic pattern of rural land use in the greater West Auckland area. This is, that kauri forest was first logged and cleared, the ground was then excavated and worked by gum diggers, and then the ground improved by farmers to enable the development of good pasture for livestock or crop cultivation.

One crop that was cultivated successfully at Whenuapai was tobacco (Hahn 2007). The tobacco plant is known for its ability to grow in even the poorest soils and in a wide variety of climates, so the soil and conditions at Whenuapai posed no problems (Hahn 2007). So successful was tobacco cultivation at Whenuapai and Riverhead that by 1929, 120,000 pounds of tobacco was being produced annually (Hahn 2007). However, due to increased government taxation and pressure exerted from trade unions for improved working conditions and wages, tobacco production in Whenuapai steadily decreased. By 1940 tobacco cultivation had ceased and Motueka in the South Island had become the main centre of cultivation in New Zealand (Hahn 2007).

Whenuapai Airbase

New Zealand's air force had its origins in June 1923, when the New Zealand Permanent Air Force (NZPAF) was officially established, and a small number of surplus British aircraft were acquired. The first training base was established in Canterbury at the Wigram Aerodrome, and in 1924 the Hobsonville Peninsula was chosen as a suitable location for an aircraft station for both seaplanes and land planes to defend the port of Auckland. Work began at Hobsonville in 1927 and it was operational soon after (Macready and Clough 2008).

In 1937 the Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) was created as a separate defence service, replacing the NZPAF (under the Air Force Act 1937). The first Chief of Air Staff, Wing Commander (RAF) Ralph Cochrane, had written a comprehensive report assessing the needs of the new Air Force in 1936 and recommended sweeping changes (Macready and Clough 2008). These included the separation of land and seaplane operations and other functions, and identified the need for airbases in New Zealand that could accommodate the new Wellington bomber (*ibid.*; Ingersoll n.d.). By August 1938, some suitable and inexpensive land had been identified at Whenuapai, and a 600 acre purchase was made on 29 August (Ingersoll n.d.; Ministry of Defence Report 2004). After the land had been levelled, drained and topsoiled, four grass runways were constructed at Whenuapai (Ingersoll n.d.). However, to better cope with the increased numbers of heavy aircraft using

² Ingersoll states that 'Many times the store owners had lent them [the gum diggers] their first equipment to get started' from Ingersoll (n.d.):16.

the airbase for the Pacific arena of war by 1942, they were replaced with thick concrete (Ministry of Defence 2004; Ingersoll n.d.).

In 1945, Whenuapai also opened to civilian aircraft and by 1947 the then National Airways Corporation was operating a passenger and freight service (Ministry of Defence 2004). Regular services commenced between Whenuapai, Paraparaumu, and Harewood and international services began in the late 1940s, and continued until 1965 when Auckland International Airport opened at Mangere (Ministry of Defence 2004). Since the war, Whenuapai has also retained military operations and today forms RNZAF Base Auckland (Ministry of Defence 2004). The Hobsonville Airbase was closed in 2002, surplus to defence requirements.

Land Ownership History

The property at 98-100 Totara Road (Lot 2 DP81411) and 102-102A Totara Road (Lot 1 DP53062) is a 16.3651ha portion of the much larger Lot 3, Parish of Waipareira, granted by the Crown to John Waters Bain and James Burt on 15 December 1854 for the sum of £337 (1G/2240, Archives NZ, Figure 4). John Waters Bain and James Burt entered into partnership as Merchants, and Ship and Commission Agents on 1 November 1850, being situated on the Wharf at Lower Queen Street (*New Zealander*, 2 November 1850:2). In 1855 Burt retired from the business and settled in Paerata (*Auckland Star*, 30 January 1908:5). On 16 November 1855 Bain conveyed his share in the property to Burt (DR 5D/572, Archives New Zealand) as part of the business asset split.

By 1860 Burt had begun to subdivide the property, selling portions of the Lot; however the subject properties remained in ownership of Burt until 1885. On 1 April 1885 Burt (and mortgage holders) conveyed 64 acres to Nils Andrew Andersen for the total sum of £213 (DR R18/21, Archives New Zealand) including the land at 98-100 Totara Road. The portion of land including 102-102A Totara Road was retained by Burt until 28 January 1903 when mortgagors conveyed the property to George Cozens for the sum of £225 (DR R88/96, Archives New Zealand).

98-100 Totara Road, Whenuapai

No documentary sources were located identifying Nils Andrew Andersen as residing on the property at Totara Road, although he also owned land located to the south of McCaw Avenue. Nils Andersen had emigrated from Grimstad, Norway and married Lilley Mary Spriggs on 16 October 1890 (*Auckland Star*, 16 October 1890:8). A 2015 residential subdivision of land at 108-116 Totara Road by Whenuapai Land Company saw commemoration of the couple naming Nils Andersen Road and Lilley Terrace after the former landowner and his wife (infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz). Nils and Lilley had three children; Lily, Andrew and George (*Auckland Star*, 27 August 1945:1). Nils divided the property, conveying 20 acres to Peder Johan Andersen on 24 September 1897 for the sum of £55 (DR R58/141, Archives New Zealand) but did not sell the land at 98-100 Totara Road which remained in Nils Andersen's ownership. Nils Andersen died in 1905 (BDM 1905/843), his death certificate registered under the name Niels Andreas Anderson. Probate was granted in April 1905 (DR R112/351, Archives New Zealand) where his properties were formally conveyed to Lilley Mary Andersen (wife), Lilly Andrea Midgley (daughter), George Andersen (son), and Andrew Andersen (son) (DR R580/211, Archives New Zealand).

In 1932 the property at 98-100 Totara Road (along with land on the northern side of Totara Road) containing 47 acres 1 rood was conveyed to Andrew Andersen for the sum of £466 13s 4p (DR 580/211, Archives New Zealand). On 17 May 1944 Andrew Andersen was issued a Certificate of Title for the property, his occupation recorded as Farmer (NA767/239, LINZ). Following Andrew Andersen's death the property was transferred to his wife Violet Elizabeth Janet Andersen on 20 September 1950 as executrix before being formally conveyed to her as owner in 1952 (NA767/239, LINZ). In October 1955 the property was transferred to James Neil Anderson, sawmiller, and Lois Violet Harré as tenants in equal shares. Ownership remained static until 1973 following James Anderson's death, seeing his half share transferred to Joyce Emma Anderson, Violet Elizabeth Janet Anderson and John Coughlan (NA767/239, LINZ). In 1977 the property was separated into two lots, with the 11.61ha land at 98-100 Totara Road identified as Lot 2 DP 81411 with Anderson, Anderson, Coughlan and and Harré as owners (NA38B/84, LINZ). On 3 February 1978 Lois Harré became the sole owner. Later transfers of ownership are recorded as Barrie Frederick Connell and Lloyd McCrae Harre (1990), Lloyd McCrae Harre (2007), Lloyd McCrae Harre, Lynette Joy Clark and Colin James Lucas (2007), Lynette Joy Clark and Colin James Lucas (2015), Lois Violet Harre and Roderick McCrae Harre (2015), Roderick McCrae Harre (2019) and Roderick McCrae Harre and Andrea Elizabeth Flora Harre (2019) (NA38B/84, LINZ).

102 and 102A Totara Road

The portion of land including 102-102A Totara Road was retained by James Burt until 28 January 1903 when mortgagors conveyed the property to George Cozens for the sum of £225 (DR R88/96, Archives New Zealand). George Cozens, a well-known Auckland businessman, was unlikely to have had a direct connection to working the land, likely installing a manager on the property. Cozens retained ownership until 1 June 1909 when he conveyed it to George Percy Wake for the sum of £2500 (DR R164/34, Archives New Zealand). George Percy Wake was a solicitor based in Eltham, Taranaki and is likely to have owned the property solely as an investment. On 2 August 1911 George Wake transferred a share in the Equity of Redemption to his brother Theophilus Wake, journalist, for the sum of £166 13s 4p (DR R195/323, Archives New Zealand). At this time Wake had a printery in Devonport (*Auckland Star*, 15 September 1911:4) but also had holdings in Part Allotment 13 Parish of Waipareira (*New Zealand Herald*, 26 March 1914:4). On 30 June 1913 George and Theophilus conveyed part of the interest in the property to George Mason White, accountant, for the sum of £866 13s 4p (DR R226/80, Archives New Zealand) resulting in all three being tenants in equal shares. The land at this point comprised Lots 2 and 7 and Part Lot 1, Allotment 3, Parish of Waipareira (NA240/161, LINZ).

In 1915 George White transferred his share to James Jameson Campbell and Henry Walter Dawson before all owners shares in Part Lot 1 and Lot 2 were transferred to George Percy Wake and Theophilus Wake. The other portion of Part Lot 1 (subject property) and Lot 7 were transferred to George Percy Wake (NA240/161, LINZ). George Wake died in 1916 and probate was granted to Frederick William Wake and Hugh Godfrey Wake (NA246/194, LINZ). On 2 March 1920 the land was transferred to Andrew Andersen and George Andersen, farmers, as tenants in equal shares. In May 1928 the land was split between the two with George Andersen taking Lot 7 and Andrew Andersen taking the subject property of Part Lot 1 (NA246/194). In 1938 the Crown was to take the land for defence purposes but revoked 70a 3r 24p of the original proclamation in 1941 (NA371/296,

LINZ). Following Andrew Andersen's death the property was transferred to his wife Violet Elizabeth Janet Andersen on 20 September 1950 as executrix before a portion was conveyed to Neil James Anderson in 1952 and the remaining portion of Lot 1 (including the subject property) formally conveyed to Violet Andersen (NA782/106, LINZ).

In 1953 Andersen transferred a portion of Lot 1 to Lloyd McCrae Harre and a further portion was taken for defence purposes in 1955 (NA1024/24, LINZ). In October 1955 the remaining property was transferred to James Neil Anderson and Lois Violet Harré. The land was later subdivided with the subject property being within Lot 1 DP53062, transferred to Lois Violet Harré on 29 July 1964 (NA1166/90, LINZ). Later transfers of ownership include a half share transfer to Lloyd McCrae Harre (1989), transfer of Lloyd Harre half share to Lois Harre as executor (2012), transfer of half share to Totara Gateway Trustee Ltd (2016), transfer of half share to Roderick McCrae Harre, Andrea Elizabeth Flora Harre and Lisa Janine Roberts as executors (2019) with that half share transferred to Roderick McCrae Harre and Andrea Elizabeth Flora Harre (2019).

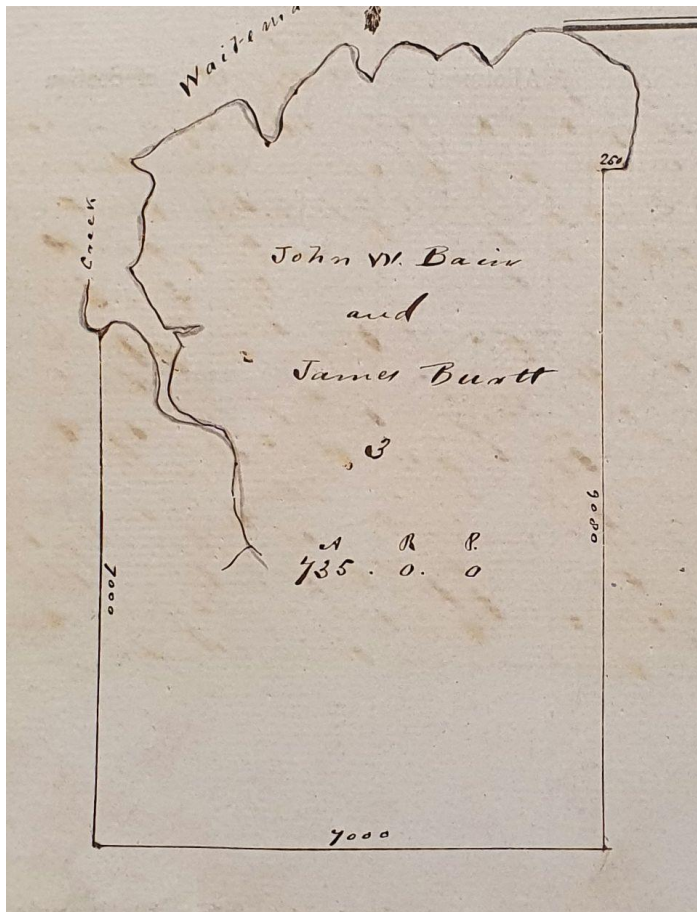


Figure 4. Boundaries of the 735 acre Lot 3, Parish of Waipareira as conveyed by the Crown to John Bain and James Burt

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

For the most part the archaeological sites in the vicinity of Whenuapai relating to Maori occupation are small and dispersed around the shoreline of the upper harbour (Figure 5, Figure 6), with the exception of Tauhinu Pa on the opposite side of the harbour from Hobsonville Landing. Subsistence strategies employed by Maori inland from the coast consisted of the hunting (by spear and snare) of kaka, kereru, kiwi, wood-hen, tui and other small birds, while rats were caught in pits or traps (Best 1903, cited in Hayward and Diamond 1978). Forest plants also provided a range of foods with fruits, bracts and tubers from a variety of plants all gathered and consumed, while those Maori who dwelt on the coastlines of the Waitemata Harbour would have had an abundance of fish and shellfish resources at their disposal.

There has been very little in the way of archaeological field survey or investigation in the Whenuapai area in the past. However, in 2010 the route of a proposed wastewater pipeline that crossed Brigham Creek to the northwest of the project area on its path to Trig Road near the Whenuapai Airbase was assessed, with field survey identifying three new shell midden sites (Phear and Clough 2010). Also in 2010, an archaeological assessment was undertaken of some 1400ha of land in the area of Whenuapai and Hobsonville for Waitakere City Council (Shakles et al. 2010). Field survey, including in the area to the south of Brigham Creek Road, did not identify any archaeological sites. Judge (2011) completed an assessment for a new pumping station on Brigham Creek Road and Shakles, Low and Clough (2014) assessed land at 34-42 Brigham Creek Road and 2-8 Dale Road, but no new archaeological or other heritage sites were identified. More recently, nearby land at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road and 2-18 Kauri Road was assessed (Low and Clough, 2018), with no archaeological sites noted. The neighbouring property at 69 Trig Road was subjected to a preliminary archaeological assessment (Low and Clough, 2019) with no archaeological constraints identified.

A search of the NZAA ArchSite database (Figure 5) showed no archaeological sites of heritage within 500m of the property. The Auckland Council CHI (Figure 6) showed three historic structures located within 500m of the subject property: the RNZAF Bristol Block Barracks CHI12878), the RNZAF Officer's Mess (CHI12879) and a historic dwelling (CHI3431); however all have been demolished.

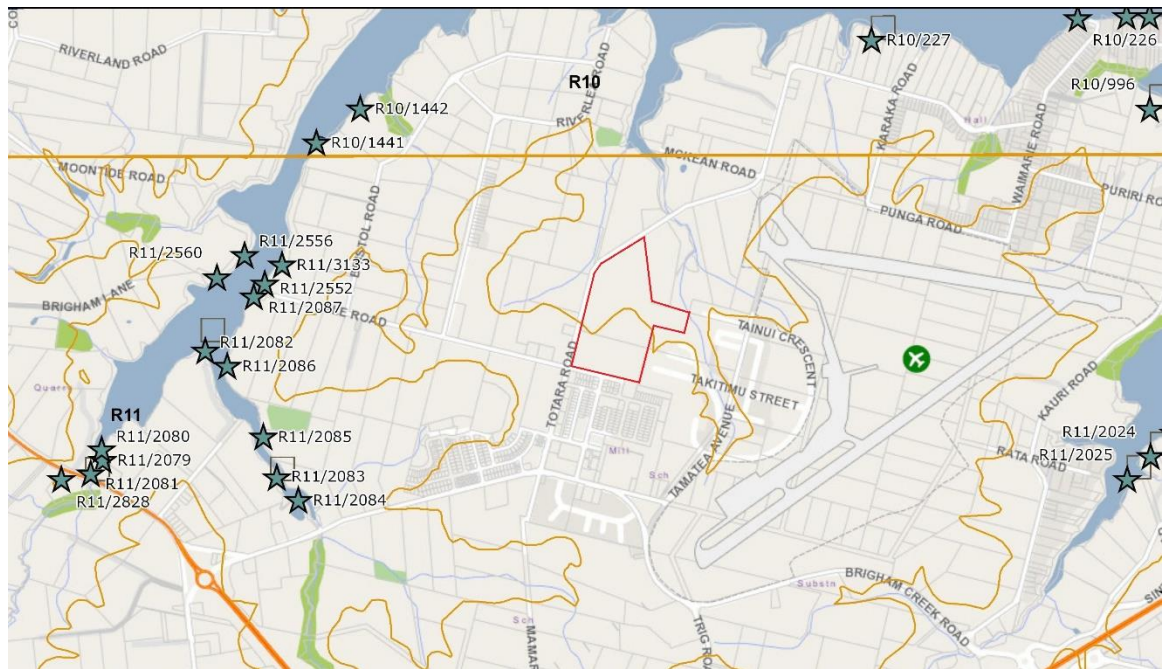


Figure 5. Recorded archaeological sites within the wider area with the subject property bounded in red. Source: NZAA ArchSite

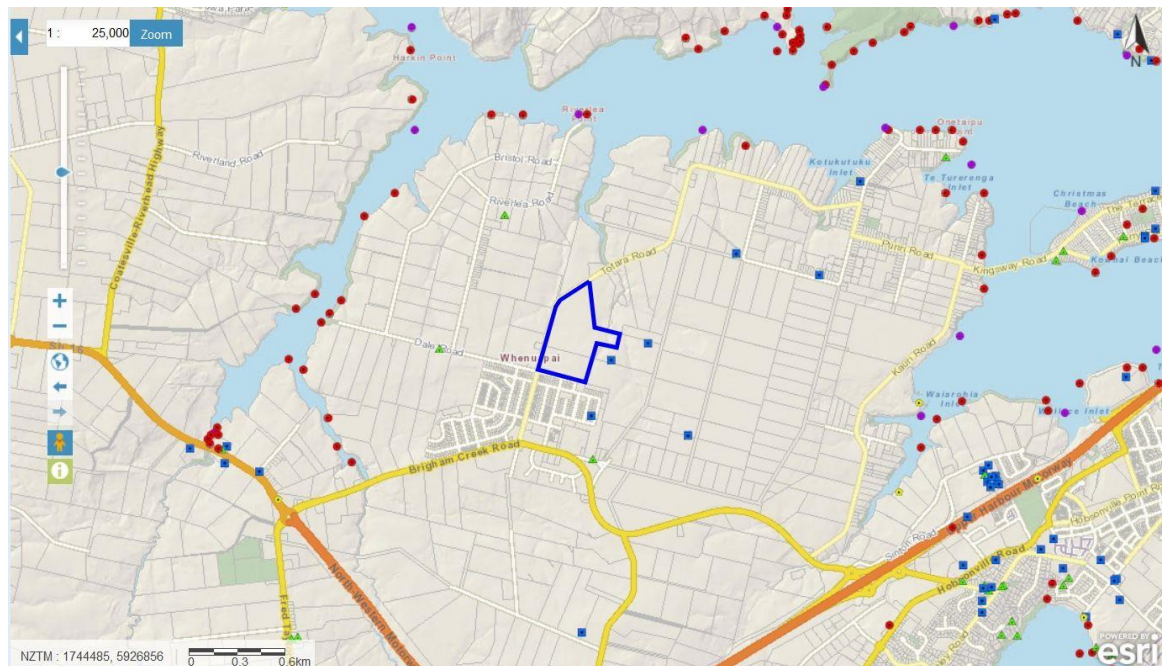


Figure 6. Showing sites of heritage significance within the wider area with the subject property bounded in blue (red dots = archaeological sites; blue squares = heritage buildings/structures; purple dots = maritime sites; green triangles = heritage trees). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Information from Early Maps and Plans

A number of Survey Ordinance plans and Deposited Plans were reviewed; however, none contained any information regarding early structures which may have been present on the property. SOs and DPs reviewed included SO841 (nd), SO904 (1854), SO29631 (1938), SO30571 (1938), DP53062 (1963), DP57435 (1966) and DP81411 (1976).

Information from Early Aerials

Aerial photographs from 1940 onwards were reviewed (Figure 7–Figure 9) and show that the property remained undeveloped and in open fields during the 1940s and into the 1950s. By the mid-1990s houses had been constructed in the northern corner at 98-100 Totara Road and in the southwest corner at 102 Totara Road. The rest of the property was and is still in open fields with the occasional shed and outbuildings.



Figure 7. 1940 aerial photograph showing property (bounded in red) with only one small shed located on 98-100 Totara Road, Whenuapai. Source: Retrolens SN143 -92-20

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Figure 8. 1950 aerial showing property (bounded in red) with no structures present. Source: Retrolens SN583-1914-21



Figure 9. 1996 aerial showing property (bounded in blue) with house and outbuildings at 98-100 Totara Road (top) and house and outbuildings at 102 Totara Road (bottom left). Source: Geomaps

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The properties at 98-100 and 102-102A Totara Road are adjoining properties. There are residences on each of the two surveyed properties: one on the north end of 98-100 and the other on the southwest corner of 102-102A. The residence located on 98-100 is currently leased as a rental property, while the residence on 102-102A is used by the property manager who oversees both properties and manages livestock (cattle) that are present on both properties. The land is separated into sections/fields by fencing and gates. In addition, temporary wire fencing is used on a daily basis to relocate cattle.

The terrain is relatively flat, although much of the two properties can be characterised as having gently sloping hills (see contour map in Figure 10). Trees run along much of the northeast boundary of property 98-100 (Figure 11, left), with some on the southeast border (Figure 11, right) and a few scatters of trees on the west and northwest borders (Figure 12, left). The residential areas of both properties also contain some trees and bushes/shrubs. There are numerous dead trees/stumps scattered across the property at 98-100 (Figure 12, right, Figure 13, left), particularly seen in clusters on eastern side close to the eastern creek (Figure 11, right). Some can also be seen running along the eastern border of 102-102A (Figure 13, right). The only other vegetation on the property is grass used for cattle grazing.

There are two creek areas within the property at 98-100, one on the east side (Figure 14) and the other on the west side (Figure 12, Figure 13). The eastern creek extends southwards and can also be seen in the southeast corner of the property at 102-102A with two large concrete drainage pipes on the southern end controlling water flow (Figure 15). At the time of the survey, the creek on the west side of 98-100 had a relatively low water level with a few small bodies of water, while the one on the east side had significantly more water that could be seen flowing south–north. On the southeast corner of 102-102A this latter creek had a slightly lower water level.



Figure 10. Aerial of 98-100 and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai with contours. Source: Auckland Council Geomaps



Figure 11. Property at 98-100 Totara Road: facing east with residential property on left (left); and facing southeast showing creek (right)



Figure 12. View to the north across the western side of 98-100 Totara Road showing a creek at the centre (left); and dying tree at the centre of property at 98-100 Totara Road (right)



Figure 13. Eastern creek on property at 98-100 Totara Road, facing south (left); and tree stumps along eastern property boundary of 102-102A Totara Road, facing southeast (right)



Figure 14. Eastern creek on 98-100 Totara Road, facing south (left) and facing north (right)



Figure 15. South-eastern creek on 102-102A Totara Road, looking along eastern property boundary and facing south towards the boundary showing concrete culverts (left); and south-eastern creek on 102-102A Totara Road, facing north/northeast with eastern property boundary on right (right)

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Field Survey Results

An archaeological survey of the properties at 98-100 and 102-102A Totara Road (Figure 16) was carried out on 30 October 2020. The purpose of the survey was to determine the impact that future development might have on potential archaeological remains and to provide a record of the site pre-development.

The properties were walked and probed in approximately 10m intervals in order to determine whether archaeological remains might be present at some depth below the surface; and three spade test pits were dug near the three creek areas, allowing for a soil profile to be recorded. Photographs were taken and notes on the environment and landscape were made.

Particular attention was paid to the three creek areas located on the properties due to increased archaeological potential in the vicinity of water sources and waterways. These areas were systematically probed and test pitted on relatively flat areas adjacent to the creeks.



Figure 16 Aerial of 98-100 and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai outlined in red. Test pits locations marked by yellow circles. Source: Auckland Council Geomaps

98-100 Totara Road

The first property to be surveyed was 98-100 Totara Road. Field walking and probing began from the north side, progressing to the east, west and south sides of the property.

Probing across the property gave little resistance in all areas except for near the east and west creeks. The ground surrounding the creeks was significantly hard and dense, particularly on the west side of the eastern creek where the tree stumps are located (Figure 11, left). The majority of the land had been trampled by stock.

A large amount of unmarked glazed ceramic drain pipes were found scattered across the eastern creek (Figure 14, right, Figure 17). Their date could not be established as similar drains were produced from the late 19th through to the mid-20th century. They are likely to have been used for drainage into the creek in the past.

A test pit was placed on the east side of the eastern creek at NZTM coordinates 1744509 5927543 \pm 3m and is marked on the aerial (see Figure 16). This test pit was 40cm long, 40cm wide and 15cm deep (Figure 18). The soil was noticeably dry, and the stock trampling is likely to have contributed to the hardness and compactness of the soil in this area. The stratigraphy was as follows:

Layer 1: 4-5cm of a light brown/grey soil, moderately compact with significant root disturbance.

Layer 2: 9cm of a light brown soil, moderately compact with significant root disturbance. Similar to layer 1 but slightly higher compaction and a slight change in colour. A small piece of Kauri gum was found at the base of this layer.

Layer 3: 1cm+ (to base of pit) of light brown compact clay with high soil content, minor root disturbance. Similar to Layer 2 in colour but significantly higher compaction.

A raised area of ground several metres northeast of the test pit contained a significant amount of buried charcoal, wood and ash (Figure 19). A portion of this mound had eroded away, likely due to cattle or other animals; the mound also contained a small burrow. This burned tree stump is likely of recent origin, as the charcoal appeared to be recent and pieces of wood were in the process of decay.

A significant amount of unmarked glazed ceramic drainage was also found scattered across the western creek and would be of the same origin and purpose as seen in the eastern creek.

A test pit was placed on the north side of the western creek at NZTM coordinates 1744139 5927654 \pm 3m and is marked on the aerial (see Figure 16). This test pit was 40cm long, 40cm wide and 14cm deep (Figure 20). The soil here was similarly dry and the ground stock trampled. The stratigraphy here was as follows:

Layer 1: 4-5cm of a light brown/grey soil, moderately compact with minor root disturbance.

Layer 2: 8cm of a light brown soil, moderately compact with minor root disturbance. Similar to Layer 1 but more slightly higher compaction and a slight change in colour.

Layer 3: 1cm+ (to base of pit) of light brown compact clay with high soil content, minor root disturbance. Similar to Layer 2 in colour but significantly higher compaction.

No pre-1900 archaeological features or deposits were observed across the property or identified through probing or spade testing.



Figure 17. Sections of unmarked glazed ceramic drainage found along eastern creek of 98-100 Totara Road



Figure 18. Test pit placed near eastern creek of property 98-100 Totara Road. Note small piece of Kauri gum below tape measure. Facing east



Figure 19. Fire pit eroding out of mound to the east of eastern creek of property 98-100 Totara Road. Note animal burrow in foreground, facing east/northeast (left) and fire pit showing charcoal, ash and wood, facing north (right)



Figure 20. Test pit placed near western creek of property 98-100 Totara Road. Facing north

102-102A Totara Road

The property at 102-102A Totara Road was surveyed in a similar manner. Field walking and probing began from the north side, progressing along the east, south and west portions of the property.

Probing across the property gave little resistance in all areas; the ground surrounding the creek on the east side was particularly soft and less compact than the other creek areas. As with property 98-100, the majority of the land had been trampled by stock.

As with the creeks on the adjoining property, a large amount of unmarked glazed ceramic drainage was scattered across this eastern creek (Figure 21, left).

A test pit was placed on the east side of the creek at NZTM coordinates 1744346 5927349 $\pm 3\text{m}$ and is marked on the aerial (see Figure 16). This test pit was 40cm long, 30cm wide and 13cm deep (Figure 21, right). The stratigraphy here was as follows:

Layer 1: 2cm of light brown soil, moderately loose with significant root disturbance.

Layer 2: 4cm of medium brown soil, moderately loose with significant root disturbance. Similar to Layer 1 but darker in colour.

Layer 3: 6cm of dark brown soil, moderately compact with minor root disturbance

Layer 4: 1cm+ (to base of pit) compact medium grey/brown clay with high soil content, minor root disturbance.

The difference in the stratigraphy of the three test pits is likely correlated with their locations. The test pit on the south-eastern creek of property 102-102A showed a higher water content in the ground; however, the test pits on the western and eastern creeks of property 98-100 were placed at a slightly higher elevation and the soil was harder and more compacted.

No pre-1900 archaeological features or deposits were observed across the property or identified through probing or spade testing.



Figure 21. Unmarked glazed ceramic drainage found across northern end of south-eastern creek of 102-102A Totara Road, facing southeast (left); and test pit placed near south-eastern creek of 102-102A Totara Road. Note organic material (roots) rotting at base and in profile, facing northwest (right)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

No archaeological sites have previously been recorded in the proposed development area and none were identified during the field survey. The likelihood of encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits during the proposed development is considered to be low.

Remnant glazed ceramic drain pipes were found scattered across and adjacent to all three creek areas within the properties. However, these drains were unmarked and could date to any time between the late 19th and mid-20th century.

Maori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of archaeological values and does not include an assessment an assessment of Maori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Maori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Maori place names.

Survey Limitations

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all sub-surface archaeological features, or detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

Archaeological Value and Significance

While there is traditional historical evidence of Maori settlement and occupation around the wider upper Waitemata Harbour area in the past, no archaeological sites have been identified within 500m of the property. The Whenuapai area saw early European settlement from the 1860s, but there is no record of early occupation on the property itself, although tree felling, gum digging and stock grazing is likely. The property therefore has no known archaeological value or significance.

Effects of Future Development

No development plans are available at this stage, but future development will have no effects on any known archaeological values as no archaeological sites have been identified within the property boundaries.

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. In this case it is considered unlikely due to the lack of previously identified archaeological remains within the proposed development area and its distance from the known locations of recorded sites. However, the possibility is provided for under the AUP OP Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1).

Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and early European origin or human burials.

Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga’ (S6(e)); and ‘the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development’ (S6(f)).

All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under Section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when ‘managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources’. There is a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity (S17), including historic heritage.

Historic heritage is defined (S2) as ‘those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: (i) archaeological; (ii) architectural; (iii) cultural; (iv) historic; (v) scientific; (vi) technological’. Historic heritage includes: ‘(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; (ii) archaeological sites; (iii) sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources’.

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the RMA. The Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP OP) is relevant to the proposed activity.

There are no scheduled historic heritage places within or near the property in the AUP OP. This assessment has established that future development will have no adverse effects on any known archaeological sites and the potential for unidentified subsurface archaeological remains to be present within the property is low.

However, if archaeological remains are exposed during future development works, the Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) set out in the AUP OP must be complied with. Under the Accidental Discovery Rule works must cease within 20m of the discovery and the Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) NZ Police must be informed.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZPTA protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by Heritage NZ (Section 42).

An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA Section 6 as follows:

‘**archaeological site** means, subject to section 42(3), –

(a) 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) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- (b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)³

Authorities to modify archaeological sites can be applied for either in respect to archaeological sites within a specified area of land (Section 44(a)), or to modify a specific archaeological site where the effects will be no more than minor (Section 44(b)), or for the purpose of conducting a scientific investigation (Section 44(c)). Applications that relate to sites of Maori interest require consultation with (and in the case of scientific investigations the consent of) the appropriate iwi or hapu and are subject to the recommendations of the Maori Heritage Council of Heritage NZ. In addition, an application may be made to carry out an exploratory investigation of any site or locality under Section 56, to confirm the presence, extent and nature of a site or suspected site.

An archaeological authority will not be required for any future development at 98-100 Totara Road and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai as no known sites will be affected, and it is unlikely that any undetected sites are present. However, should any sites be exposed during development the provisions of the HNZPTA must be complied with.

Conclusions

Future development of the properties at 98-100 Totara Road and 102-102A Totara Road, Whenuapai will have no known effects on archaeological values, as no archaeological sites have been identified within the property boundaries and the potential for any unidentified subsurface remains to be exposed during development is very low. However, if previously unidentified archaeological remains are exposed by earthworks, they would have statutory protection under the HNZPTA and cannot be modified without authorisation from HNZ.

³ Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished. Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide 'significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand' can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be no constraints on future development on archaeological grounds, since no archaeological sites are known to be present and it is considered unlikely that any will be exposed during development.
- If subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during construction (e.g. intact shell midden, hangi, storage pits relating to Maori occupation, or cobbled floors, brick or stone foundation, and rubbish pits relating to 19th century European occupation), or if human remains should be discovered, the Accidental Discovery Rule (section E.12.6.1 of the AUP OP) must be followed. This requires that work ceases within 20m of the discovery and that the Auckland Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) the NZ Police are notified. The relevant authorities will then determine the actions required.
- If modification of an archaeological site does become necessary, an Authority must be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA and granted prior to any further work being carried out that will affect the site. (*Note that this is a legal requirement*).

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