

150-152 BRIGHAM CREEK ROAD AND 2-18 KAURI ROAD, WHENUAPAI, AUCKLAND: PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Neil Construction Limited



October 2018

By
Jen Low (MA Hons)
Rod Clough (PhD)

Clough
& ASSOCIATES LTD

321 Forest Hill Rd,
Waiatarua, Auckland 0612
Telephone: (09) 8141946
s 9(2)(a)
www.clough.co.nz

Contents

Introduction	1
Project Background.....	1
Methodology	1
Historical Background	3
Maori Settlement.....	3
European Settlement	3
Whenuapai Airbase	7
Land Ownership History	8
Archaeological Background.....	12
Historical Survey.....	14
Information from Early Maps and Plans	14
Information from Early Aerials.....	14
Field Assessment.....	15
Discussion and Conclusions.....	19
Summary of Results	19
Maori Cultural Values.....	19
Survey Limitations	19
Archaeological Value and Significance	19
Effects of the Proposal	19
Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements	20
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements	20
Conclusions	21
Recommendations	22
Bibliography.....	23

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Neil Construction Limited is proposing to develop a residential subdivision on land situated at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road and 2-18 Kauri Road, Whenuapai, Auckland (Figure 1, Figure 2). The land is bounded to the west by Whenuapai Airbase, to the south by Brigham Creek Road, to the east by Kauri Road, and to the north by private property. The proposed development area consists of approximately 14.4 ha of land currently partially used for horse grazing, with three rural residential houses, two of which are unoccupied.

The legal descriptions of the land are:-

150-152 Brigham Creek Road – Lot 6 DP 64526

2-10 Kauri Road – Allot 525 SO 30573 Waipareira, Lot 5 DP 64526, Allot 481 SO 36839 Waipareira

12-18 Kauri Road – Lot 4 DP 64526

As yet there are no details of the subdivision proposal.

An archaeological assessment was commissioned by Neil Construction Ltd to establish whether the proposed subdivision development is likely to impact on archaeological values. 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.

Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), District Plan schedules, Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List 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 property. Limited archival research was also carried out to establish the history of the property.

A visual inspection of the proposed development area was conducted on 7 September 2018. The ground surface across the development site was examined for evidence of occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, mounds, or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and to gain an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest.

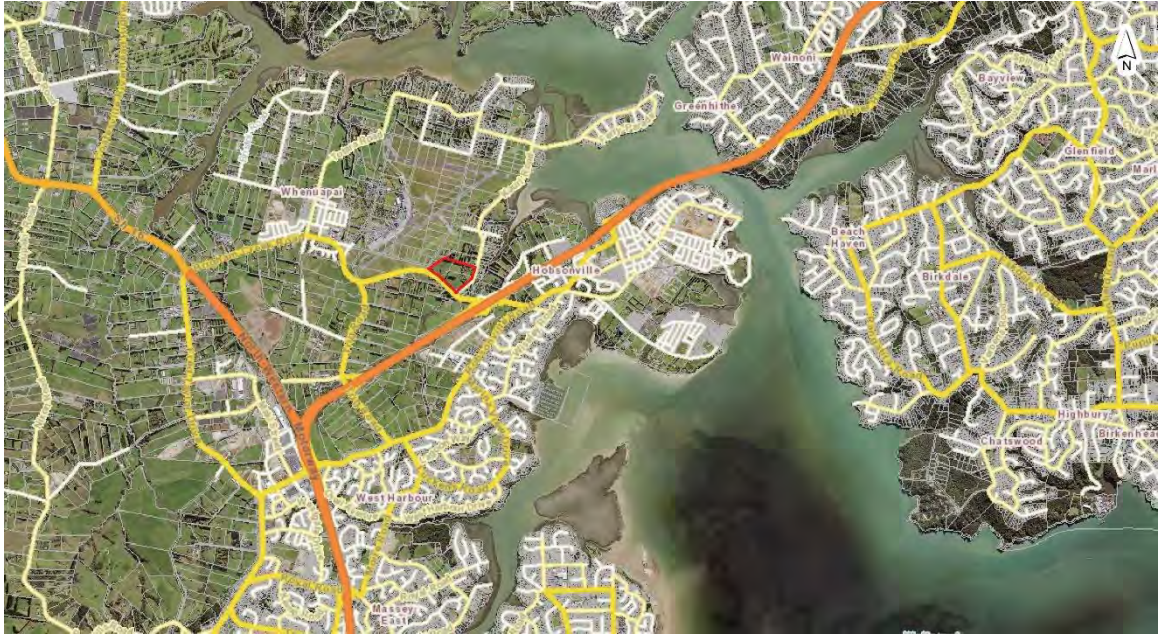


Figure 1. General location of the proposed development at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road and 2-18 Kauri Road (bounded in red)



Figure 2. Aerial image of the proposed development area (bounded in red)

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, in particular Te Kawerau, Waiohau and Ngati Whatua and the many hapu related to these groups. 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.

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, with the exception of Tauhinu Pa on the opposite side of the harbour. 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 would also have 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.

European Settlement²

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, Paremoremo 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).

The acquisition of land by the Crown for sale to settlers occurred in the 1850s, in some cases following the adjusting and settling of earlier land claims by those who had bought land from its Maori owners. The western part of the Whenuapai peninsula contained the Rarawaru Block, sold to the Crown by Ngati Whatua in 1851 (Turton 1877: Deed 233).

¹ Largely derived from Clough & Associates and Matthews & Matthews Architects et al. 2016.

² Ibid.

East of this was the Waipareira Block, which included the Hobsonville peninsula, sold by two chiefs of the Ngati Whatua, for £50 in 1853, but the sale proved to be controversial and was subject to further negotiation (Hahn 2007). The Rarawaru block extended from the Waitemata River in the north, to land already owned by the Crown in the south and west, and to land ‘which formerly belonged to Wellesley Hughes’ in the east (ibid.). A later map of old land claims shows the area claimed by Hughes and Somerville (Figure 3), and it is this area that contained the subject property. A plan dated 1854 also shows land owned by Hughes and Others between the Waiarohia Inlet and Kotukutuku Inlet (Figure 4).

A hydrographic plan compiled in 1854 at the time of the first Crown Grants describes the shores of the Whenuapai/Hobsonville area as ‘undulating fernland’ (Figure 5). It was an area of heavy clay soils that was difficult to farm, but provided the basis for a largescale pottery industry centred on the Hobsonville peninsula (Clough et al. 2008; Clough & Associates 2010). Most of the early landowners did not settle their land, but onsold it.

It is the Sinton family which 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.).³

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

³ 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.

tobacco cultivation had ceased and Motueka in the South Island had become the main centre of cultivation in New Zealand (Hahn 2007).

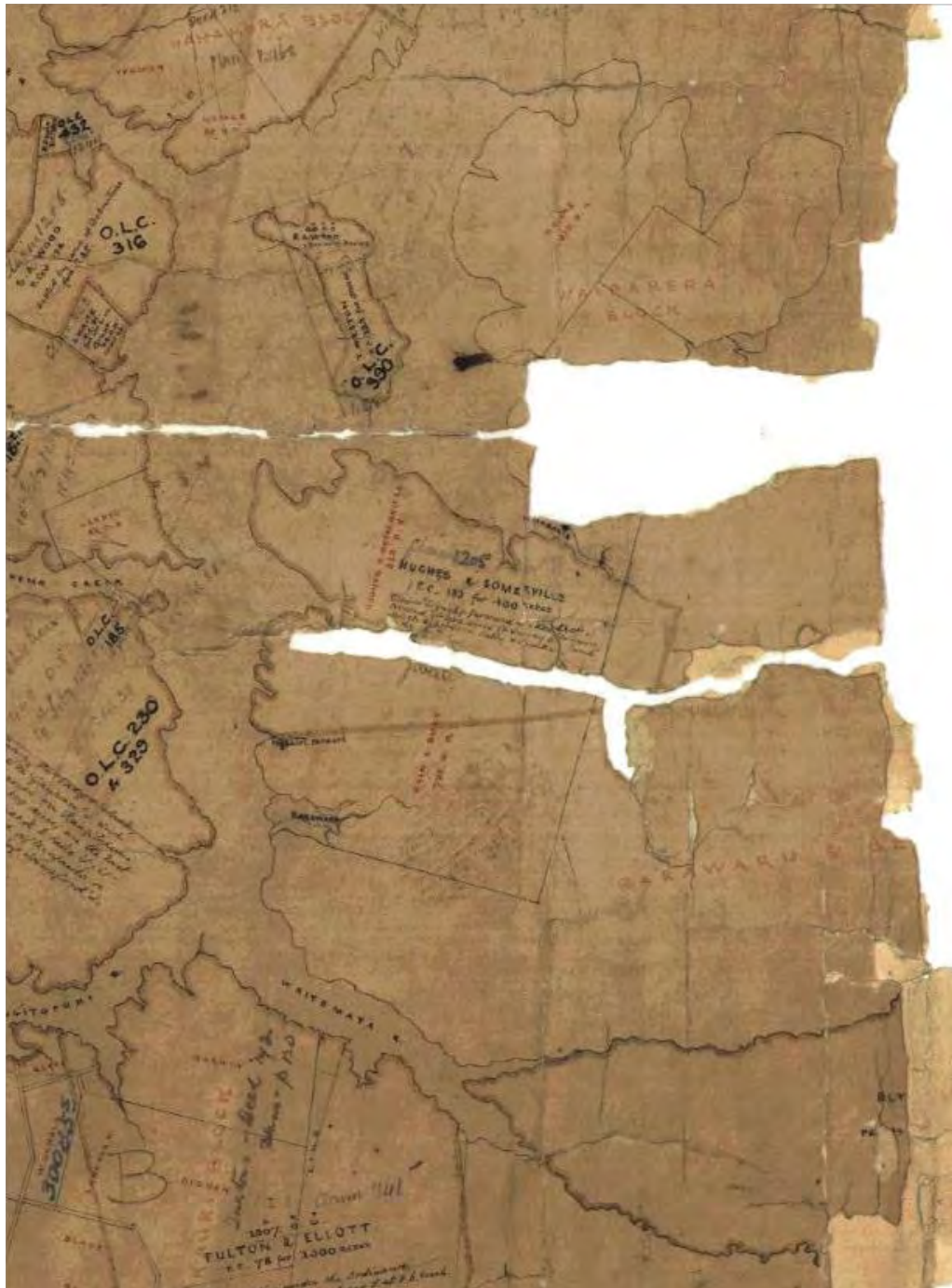


Figure 3. Detail from OLC 299 (1862) showing ‘... of Land within pre-emption claims up the Waitemata’. Oriented with north at left, identifying the Rarawaru block (Whenuapai) and Waipaereira Block (Hobsonville). Showing land that had been claimed by Hughes & Somerville between the Waiarohia Inlet and Kotukutuku Inlet, adjacent to land owned by Bain and Burt extending up to the Rarawaru Inlet. NB. The name Waitemata River was also applied to what became Brigham’s Creek

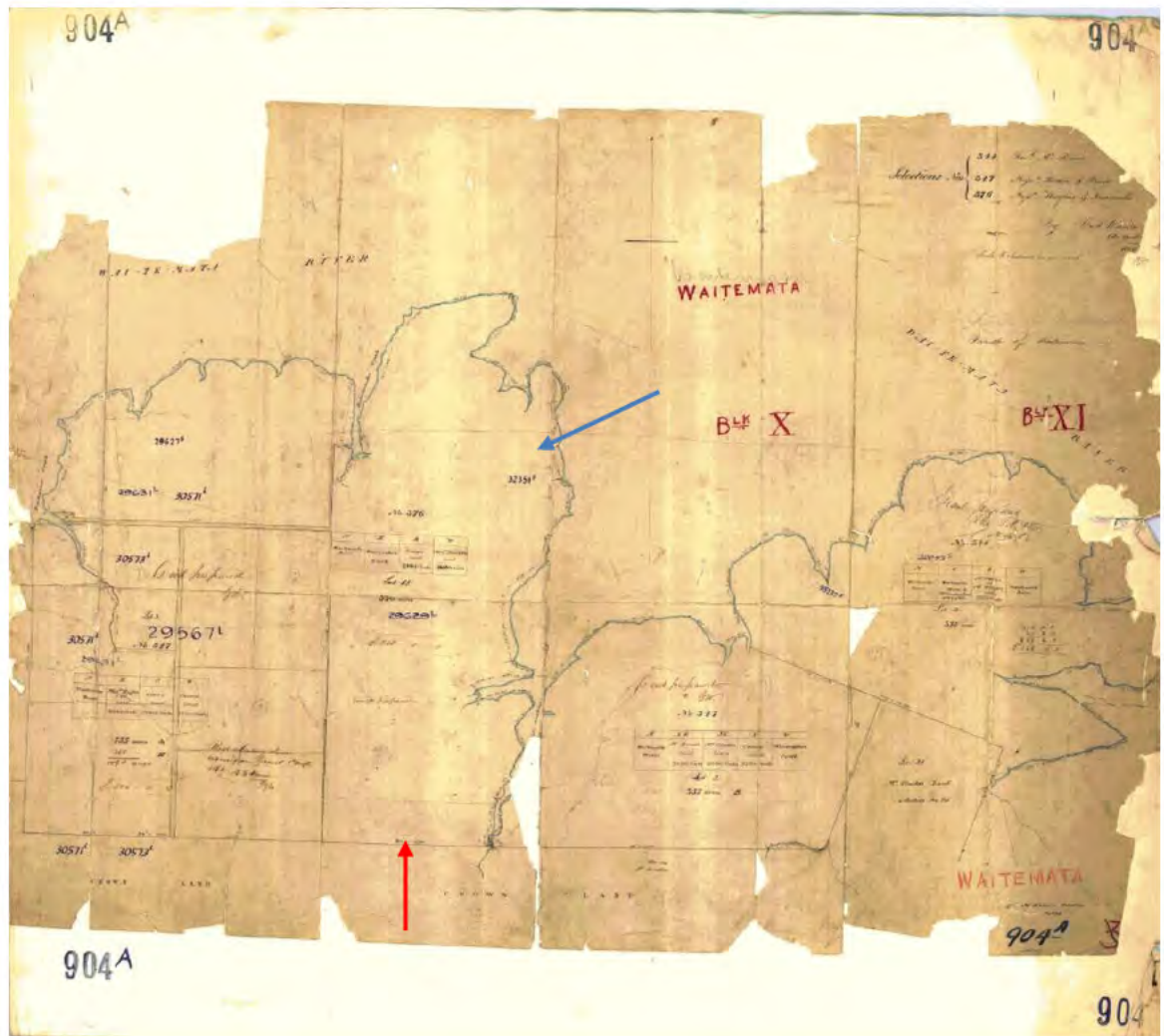


Figure 4. SO 904A dated 1854. Showing land between the Waiarohia and Kotukutuku inlets owned by Messrs Hughes & Others (blue arrow). The line along the southern boundary defines Crown Land (red arrow)



Figure 5. Detail from 1854 hydrographic map of the ‘New Zealand North Island Waitemata River from Kauri Point, Auckland Harbour to its Sources’, describing the Whenuapai and Hobsonville area as ‘undulating fern land’ (source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Maps 3909)

Whenuapai Airbase⁴

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 & 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 & 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

⁴ From Clough & Associates and Matthews & Matthews Architects et al. 2016.

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 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 subject property is located within the original Waipareira Block, purchased by Joseph Newman and Thomas Somerville on 23 April 1855 (Crown Grant 1G/2368) (see Table 1). Newman and Somerville are likely to have purchased the 550 acre land (noted as 600 acres by Hahn, 2007) for speculation or to begin felling timber, but held on to the land for a short time, selling to Mark Somerville on 16 August 1856 (Deeds Book 6D/124, Archives New Zealand). Mark Somerville was a well-known grocer having a store on the corner of Shortland Street (*New Zealand Herald*, 19 July 1902:5) and was unlikely to have personally worked the land himself. Mark Somerville sold the property to John Bridges, an absentee owner from Brisbane on 15 July 1857 (Deeds Book 6D/463, Archives New Zealand). No information regarding the use of the land during the ownership of John Bridges was located, but gum digging cannot be excluded as a potential use of the land; similarly the land may have been leased for other purposes, but not recorded within the land deed records. Bridges' inheritor sold the property to Alfred Whitaker on 21 August 1884 (Deeds Book R14/182, Archives New Zealand). Whitaker retained ownership for a short time, selling the property on 24 December 1886 to George Cozens (R26/88, Archives New Zealand).

Cozens retained ownership until 18 September 1902 when he subdivided the land and sold 81 acres to Rice Owen Clark (Deeds Book R96/154, Archives New Zealand). This portion of land forms a large portion of the subject property and specifically relates to 2-18 Kauri Road. Clark was a brick and tile maker who was based in Hobsonville and was unlikely to be resident on the property (Clough et al. 2008; Clough & Associates 2010). It is not clear whether the land was purchased for pastoral activity or as a potential source of clay. Following R.O. Clark's death, his executrix conveyed the property to Thomas Edwin Clark (Deeds Book R194/62, Archives New Zealand). In 1913 the property was sold to Henry Cleal and James Gentles (Deeds Index 8A/419, Archives New Zealand). It was during the ownership of Cleal and Gentles that land was transferred to the Crown for the purposes of roading; these roads being Rata Street to the north, and Mahoe Road (now Kauri Road).

In 1915 Cleal and Gentles sold a portion of land (Lot 25 – 12-18 Kauri Road and part 150-152 Brigham Creek Road) to George Boyd, another well-known brickmaker who was at that time resident at Hobsonville. George Boyd retained ownership until 1937 when he conveyed the land to Reginald Wallace Boyd, whose occupation was recorded as 'farmer' (NA232126, LINZ). Shortly thereafter (in 1938) a portion of the land was taken for defence purposes (denoted Lots 96 and 97), with the title later amended to show that only half of

each of Lots 96 and 97 was taken (NA232/126, LINZ). Reginald Boyd appears to have farmed the land for approximately 50 years until his death. Land transactions following Reginald Boyd's ownership can be reviewed in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 1. Early land transactions for Allotment 13 Parish of Waipareira

Instrument	Parties	When Recorded	Where Recorded
Crown Grant 550 acres	Joseph Newman and Thomas Somerville	23 April 1855	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Crown Grant 1G/2638
Conveyance	Joseph Newman and Thomas Somerville to Mark Somerville	16 August 1856	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book 6D/124
Conveyance	Mark Somerville to John Bridges (Brisbane)	15 July 1857	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book 6D/463
Conveyance	Herbert Weston Bridges (inheritor) to Alfred Edward Whitaker	21 August 1884	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book R14/182
Conveyance	Alfred Edward Whitaker to George Cozens (customs agent)	24 December 1886	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book R26/88
Conveyance (Part Lot 13 81 acres 32 perches)	George Cozens (& ors) to Rice Owen Clark (the younger, brick & tile maker)	18 September 1902	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book R96/154
Conveyance (Residue Lot 13 388 acres 2 roods 24 perches – see table xx)	George Cozens to George Percy Wake	1 June 1909	Deeds Index 7A/129, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book R164/34
Conveyance	Mary Cater Clark (executrix) to Thomas Edwin Clark	27 July 1911	Deeds Index 8A/419, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book R194/62

Instrument	Parties	When Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	Thomas Edwin Clark to Henry John Cleal (hairdresser) and James Alexander Gentles (accountant)	7 August 1913	Deeds Index 8A/419, Archives New Zealand, Deeds Book (not recorded)
Transfer (Mahoe Road and Rata Road)	To His Majesty the King	1 April 1914	NA216/299 LINZ
Transfer	Henry John Cleal and James Alexander Gentles to George Boyd	22 December 1914	NA216/299 LINZ
Transfer	George Boyd to Reginald Wallace Boyd (farmer)	8 April 1937	NA232/126, LINZ

Table 2. Later land transactions for 12-18 Kauri Road (Lot 4 DP 64526)

Instrument	Parties	When Recorded	Where Recorded
Transfer of undivided 1/2 share	Reginald Wallace Boyd to Hazel More Boyd	30 September 1986	NA21D/875, LINZ
Transfer to	Ian Michael Abernethy and Dairne Jean Abernethy	7 November 1989	NA21D/875, LINZ
Transfer to	John Neil Kerr and Margaret Kerr (1/2 share) and John Keith Kerr and Leanne Shona Kerr (1/2 share)	29 June 1994	NA21D/875, LINZ
Transfer to	The Trustees Executors and Agency Company of New Zealand	21 May 1996	NA21D/875, LINZ

Instrument	Parties	When Recorded	Where Recorded
Transfer to	Westfalls Properties Ltd	10 March 2000	NA21D/875, LINZ
Transfer to	Paul Hansen Richards, Tina Louise Richards and Chapman Trustees Ltd	3 April 2007	NA21D/875, LINZ
Transfer to	Maraetai Land Development Ltd	13 February 2015	NA21D/875, LINZ

Table 3. Later land transactions for 2-10 Kauri Road (Lot 5 DP 64526) and 150-152 Brigham Creek Road (Lot 6 DP 64526)

Instrument	Parties	When Recorded	Where Recorded
Transfer	Reginald Wallace Boyd to Hazel More Boyd (as survivor)	5 June 1992	NA21D/876 and NA21D/877
Transfer to	Daniel Wallace More Boyd and Susan Joan Robinson (as executors)	2 September 1993	NA21D/876 and NA21D/877
Transfer ½ share	Of Daniel Boyd to DBKB Limited	11 April 2002	NA21D/876 and NA21D/877
Transfer to	Neil Construction Limited	2 December 2015	NA21D/876 and NA21D/877



Figure 7. Showing sites of heritage significance within the wider area with the subject property bounded in red. Source: Geomaps

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Information from Early Maps and Plans

Deposited Plans 8823, 9136, 64526 and Survey Ordinance plans 12107, 28819, 29567, 30571 and 30573 were reviewed; however, no information relating to structures or land use was recorded.

Information from Early Aerials

The earliest photograph located dated to 1959 (Figure 8) and shows structures erected within the boundaries of 2-10 Kauri Road, but no structures at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road or 12-18 Kauri Road.



Figure 8. 1959 aerial photograph with subject property bounded in red, showing a structure located near the western boundary (arrowed yellow) and a number of structures near the frontage of 2-10 Kauri Road (arrowed white). Source: Geomaps

FIELD ASSESSMENT

The subject property was visited on 7 September 2018 under sunny to overcast but dry conditions, although rain had fallen in the previous days, with the ground boggy in some areas.

The field survey was initiated at 12-18 Kauri Road, accessed via a gravel driveway (Figure 9–Figure 12, left). Either side of the driveway was sloping ground, with one side containing fenced paddocks for horses and the other a grassed area with a large number of spaced trees. Two houses were present at this address, one of which is currently tenanted. A large barn structure and a number of smaller outbuildings were present behind the house located at 18 Kauri Road. The grassed paddocks behind the houses were generally flat, but with an uneven surface due to horses trampling on soft ground. Lines of trees along the western boundary neighbouring the Airforce base golf course and within the property had recently been felled and chipped, with chip stockpiled.

The property at 2-10 Kauri Road contained an older (post-1900) house and a newer accommodation built next to a disused stockyard and race (Figure 13–Figure 17). The house was undergoing asbestos removal and was not entered. Tree-felling operations were occurring immediately behind the barn/workshop area and this area was not inspected. The structures were located on the higher ground with land surrounding the structures tending to slope down towards both Brigham Creek Road and Kauri Road. The land immediately behind the barn/workshop area was generally flat. At the western extent of the property boundary the location of a former structure was noted, with old brick scattered in the area and concrete lids of probable septic tanks noted.

The land at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road was generally sloping from the western boundary towards a small gully near the eastern boundary (Figure 12, right). No structures or locations of former structures were identified and it is likely that this portion of the property was never built on.

No archaeological evidence relating to pre-European Maori occupation or pre-1900 European activity was identified within the survey area. It is likely that timber felling occurred on the property, to be followed by gum digging before finally the land was turned over to pasture.



Figure 9. Showing paddocks at the front of 18 Kauri Road (left) and 12 Kauri Road (right)



Figure 10. Showing barn (left) and outbuilding (right) behind the house at 18 Kauri Road



Figure 11. Showing a fenced area possibly for free range chickens (left) and paddock behind the barn with small jumps (right)



Figure 12. Looking towards the distant western boundary behind 12-18 Kauri Road (left) and looking towards the small gully at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road (right)



Figure 13. Examples of bricks (left) and possible septic tank (right) located at the site of a former structure near the western boundary of 2-10 Kauri Road



Figure 14. Looking towards the rear of current structures erected at 2-10 Kauri Road (left) and looking towards the Brigham Creek Road/Kauri Road intersection showing slope (right)



Figure 15. Showing the southern elevation (left) and eastern elevation (right) of the older house situated at 2-10 Kauri Road



Figure 16. Showing the interior of the barn/workshop (left) and the remains of a disused stockrace (right), both situated at 2-10 Kauri Road



Figure 17. Looking from the driveway of 2-10 Kauri Road towards the northeastern corner of the property (left) and a view along the driveway towards a later accommodation structure (right)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

No archaeological sites had previously been recorded in the proposed development area at 150-52 Brigham Creek Road and 2-18 Kauri Road, and none were identified during the field survey carried out for this assessment. The likelihood of encountering intact archaeological deposits during the proposed development is considered to be low.

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 use or occupation on the property itself. The property therefore has no known archaeological value or significance.

Effects of the Proposal

No subdivision development plans have been provided. However, subdivision earthworks within the properties will not affect any known archaeological values as no archaeological sites have been identified.

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 identified archaeological material during field survey, lack of recorded sites in the near vicinity and the previous modifications to the proposed development area. 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 sites within the properties proposed for subdivision, and this assessment has demonstrated that they contain no known archaeological sites and limited potential for the presence of unidentified subsurface archaeological remains.

If archaeological remains are exposed during subdivision 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)’⁵

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 the proposed development at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road and 2-18 Kauri Road 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

The proposed development will have no known effects on archaeological values, as no archaeological sites have been identified within the development area 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.

⁵ 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 the proposed 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*).
- Since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites in the project area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory, accessed at <http://maps.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz> and <https://chi.org.nz>
- Clough, R. 2007. Paremuka Structure Plan, Waitakere City: Heritage Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for A. Sher and J. Greetham.
- Clough & Associates. 2010. Limeburners Bay Industrial Heritage Site, Hobsonville, Auckland. A Conservation Plan. Draft plan prepared for Auckland Regional Council.
- Clough & Associates and Matthews & Matthews Architects. 2016. Whenuapai Structure Plan Area: Preliminary Historic Assessment. Report prepared for Auckland Council.
- Clough, R., S. Macready and M. Plowman. January 2008. R.O. Clark's Pottery (1864-1931), Limeburners Bay, Hobsonville: Archaeological Investigation. Report on S18 investigation of site R11/1508 in fulfilment of NZHPT Authority No. 2007/355 prepared for Hobsonville Residential Developments Ltd. Clough & Associates Monograph Series No. 3.
- Clough, R. and V. Tanner. 2004. Northern Region Strategic Development: Heritage Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for Waitakere City Council.
- Hahn, M. 2007 "God Willing and Weather Permitting" – The Upper Waitemata Harbour. Waitakere.
- Hayward, B.W. and J.T. Diamond 1978. Historic Archaeological Sites of the Waitakere Ranges, West Auckland, New Zealand. Auckland Regional Authority.
- Hayward, B.W. and J.T. Diamond 1978. Prehistoric Archaeological Sites of the Waitakere Ranges and West Auckland, New Zealand. Auckland Regional Authority.
- Heritage NZ. 2006. Writing Archaeological Assessments. Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 2. New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (now Heritage NZ).
- Heritage NZ. 2014. Investigation and Recording of Buildings and Standing Structures. Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 1.
- Ingersoll, G. n.d. *Whenuapai – Past and Present*.
- Judge, C. Proposed Pumping Station, Brighams Creek Road, Whenuapai: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for Watercare Services Ltd.
- Macready, S. and R. Clough. December 2008. Draft Hobsonville Airbase: Heritage Landscape Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for the Hobsonville Land Company
- Ministry of Defence (2004). WHENUAPAI AIRBASE Consultation, Future Use Options & Disposal Processes Report to The Minister of Defence May 2004. Accessed at: <http://www.nzdf.mil.nz/downloads/pdf/whenuapai/report-on-whenuapai-airbase-consultation.pdf>
- Morris, M. 1995. *Horses and Flying Fortresses*. Auckland.
- Murdoch, G. 1990. Nga Tohu o Waitakere. The Maori Place Names of the Waitakere River Valley and its Environs: The Background History and an Explanation of their Meaning. In Northcote-Bade 1990: 9-32.
- New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Database, accessed at <http://www.archsite.org.nz>.
- New Zealand Herald*, 19 July 1902.
- New Zealand Heritage List, accessed at <http://www.historic.org.nz>
- North, L.V. 2000. Up the River: Stories of the Settlers of Hobsonville.
- Phear, S. and R. Clough. 2010. Proposed Kumeu-Huapai-Riverhead Wastewater Pipeline, Pumping Station and Rising Main: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for Rodney District Council.
- Shakles, R., S. Phear and R. Clough. 2010. Whenuapai Development Area Stage 2: Heritage & Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for Waitakere City Council.

- Shakles, R., J. Low and R. Clough. 2014. Proposed Residential Subdivision on land off 34-42 Brigham Creek Road and 2-8 Dale Road, Whenuapai, Auckland: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for Harrison Grierson Consultants on behalf of Oyster Capital Ltd.
- Simmons, D. 1987. *Maori Auckland – including the Maori Place Names of Auckland collected by George Graham*. Auckland: The Bush Press.
- Sullivan, J., R. Ewing and S. Ell. 2009. *Whites Aviation – Classic New Zealand aerial photography*. Auckland: Random House.
- Stewart, D. 1997. Background report on the Cultural Heritage Significance of Items Proposed for Scheduling on the District Scheme: The Proposed Waitakere City District Plan Heritage Appendix
- Te Kawerau a Maki, 2006. Integrated Catchment Management Plans – Waiarohia Stream, Totara Creek, Hobsonville Peninsula, New Lynn East.
- Turton, H.H. 1877. *Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand*: Volume 1. Accessed at www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Tur01Nort-t1-g1-g1-g6.html.