

WAINUI, AUCKLAND, PROPOSED MILLEDALE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, STAGES 4C AND 10-13: FAST TRACK ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Fulton Hogan Land Development Ltd

February 2025



By

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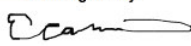
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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

I am a co-director at Clough & Associates. Clough & Associates is a heritage consultancy specialising in archaeological and historic heritage assessment and management. I hold a Master of Science Degree in Environmental Archaeology and Palaeoeconomy from the University of Sheffield which I completed in 1991. I am also a member of the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA).

I have 27 years of professional experience in the heritage consultancy field. My experience includes archaeological research, survey, excavation, analysis and report preparation, initially in Asia and have worked full time in New Zealand carrying out assessments of effects for development and infrastructure projects since 2014. I have been involved in the Milldale development project since 2016.

I confirm that, in my capacity as the author of this report, I have read and abide by the Environment Court of New Zealand's Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses Practice Note 2023.

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Ellen Cameron

February 2025

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

FHLD are proposing the subdivision and development of the site into a medium density residential development (Figure 1 through Figure 4). The proposal will result in the development of the site into 623 residential lots, 27 residential super lots, 1 neighbourhood centre lot jointly owned access lots (JOALS) and roads to vest, esplanade and reserves to vest, and all associated works, landscaping and infrastructure. The development will require land modification works to facilitate Stages 4C and 10-13 of the Milldale Fast Track application. This includes bulk earthworks across the site to refine the site to the required finished levels. A full description of the project is provided in the application AEE. It is also noted that Stage 4C-2 – 4C-5 is included in the application. The Stage 4C development will consist of 21 superlots, one balance lot, three roads to vest, 13 jointly owned access lots (JOALs), one accessway to vest and associated earthworks and infrastructure in accordance with the Milldale Masterplan.

The site subject to this application is located within the Milldale development and referred to as the Milldale Stages 4C and 10 – 13 subdivision areas (the Site) shown in Figure 1- Figure 4. The site consists of land covered by Lot 9001 DP 58697; Lot 9006 DP 602895; Lot 9007 DP 602895; Lot 1 DP 147739; Lot 1 DP 488814; Lot 2 DP 488814; Lot 3 DP 488814; Lot 2 DP 147739, Lot 4 DP 353309 and Lot 2 DP 130515. Stage 4C is located in Lot 9001 DP 586972 in the central part of the Milldale development and has already been substantially earthworked. Stages 10 – 13 are located within the northern and western extents of the Milldale development and comprise the remaining undeveloped greenfield stages of Milldale. Overall, the Site covers a total area of approximately 71 ha. The Site is bordered by Wainui Road to the north, incorporates Lysnar Road to the north-east, and undeveloped land to the west. Previously consented Milldale stages are located to the south of the Site including Stages 5 – 8 and the Milldale Town Centre. A full description of the Site and surrounds is provided in the application AEE.

Archaeological assessments were prepared for the Tranche 1 area of the Wainui 1 Precinct which included properties between state Highway 1 and Argent Lane (Cameron and Phear 2016) and for the Stage 3 Earthworks which also included properties to the west of Argent Lane (Cameron 2020). These reports included the background and history of the general area, including the Stages 10 - 13 properties and this information is included in the current report. The 2016 report also identified one archaeological site, R10/1452 (drystone wall) which is located within Stage 11.

Purpose of this Report

This report has been commissioned by FHLD to establish whether the proposed development of Stages 10 - 13 is likely to impact on archaeological values. It is designed to be read in conjunction with the two above mentioned archaeological assessments. This report has been prepared in support of the application by Fulton Hogan Land Development (FHLD) for a resource consent to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). Resource consent is required for bulk earthworks,

subdivision, streamworks, water permits and discharge consents for the development of 623 residential lots, 27 residential super lots, 1 neighbourhood centre lot, jointly owned access lots (JOALS) and roads to vest, esplanade and reserves to vest, and all associated works, landscaping and infrastructure. 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), Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero were searched to determine whether any additional archaeological or historic heritage sites had been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the Stages 10-13 properties that were not included in previous assessments. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerials were checked for information relating to past use of the property and additional archival research was undertaken to provide additional information on past land ownership.

All of the Stages 10-13 properties, apart from 107 Cemetery Road were surveyed as part of the 2016 and 2020 assessments (Cameron and Phear 2016; Cameron 2020) and the results of these surveys are included in this report. An additional survey was also carried out on 6 November 2024 to provide up to date information on the properties. During the surveys, 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 relating to Māori settlement, or indications of 19th century European settlement or industrial 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 tests were carried out to determine whether any evidence of subsurface archaeological features could be identified or establish the nature of possible archaeological features. Particular attention was paid to the spur and ridge lines and creek banks (topographical features where archaeological sites are often found to be located). Archaeological site R10/1452 was revisited in November 2024 to determine its current condition.

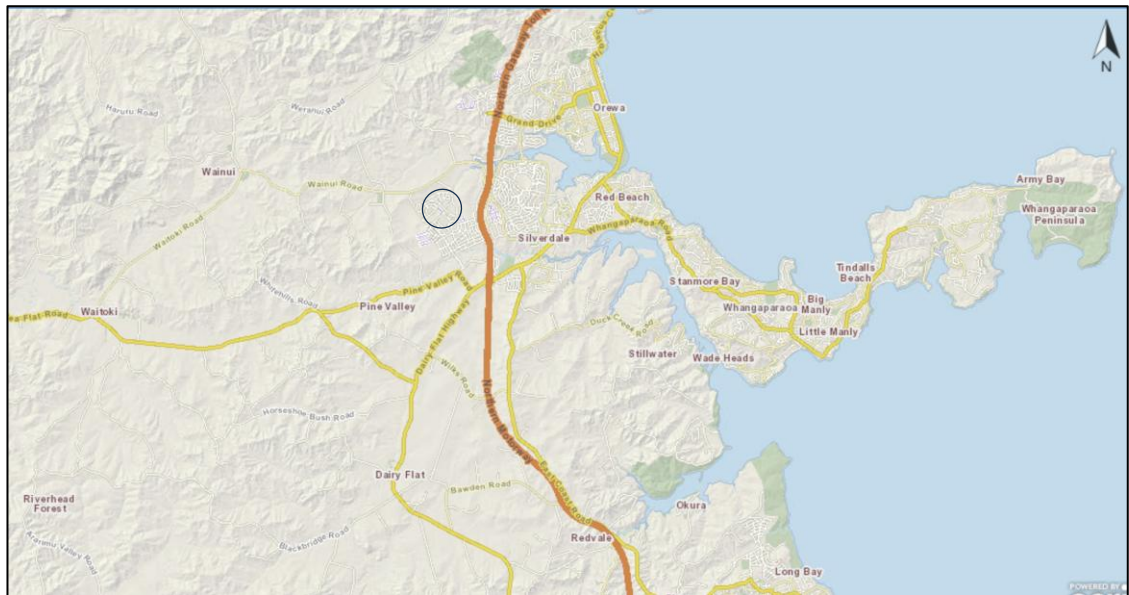


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Milldale Development in the regional setting circled in black (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)

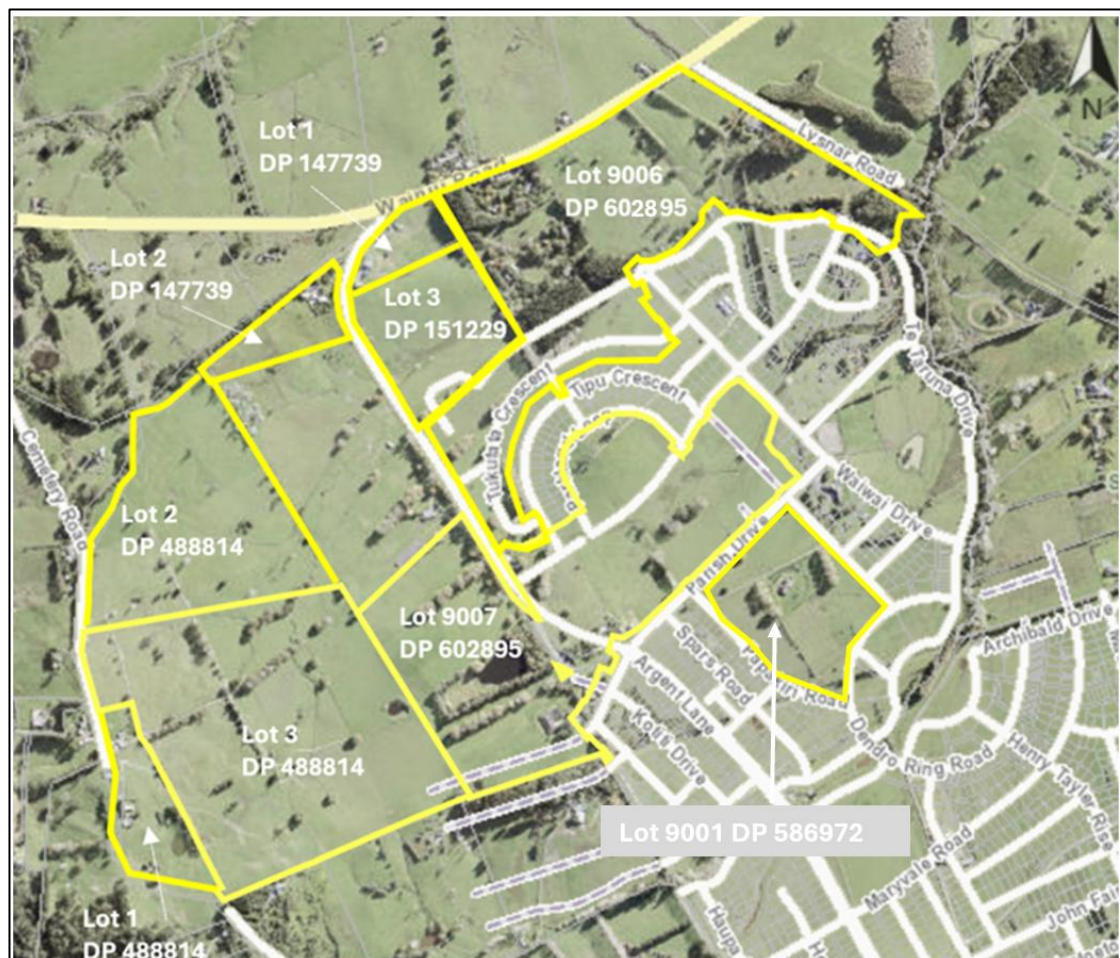


Figure 2. Aerial plan showing the details of the properties containing the proposed Stage 4C and Stages 10 - 13 works (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)

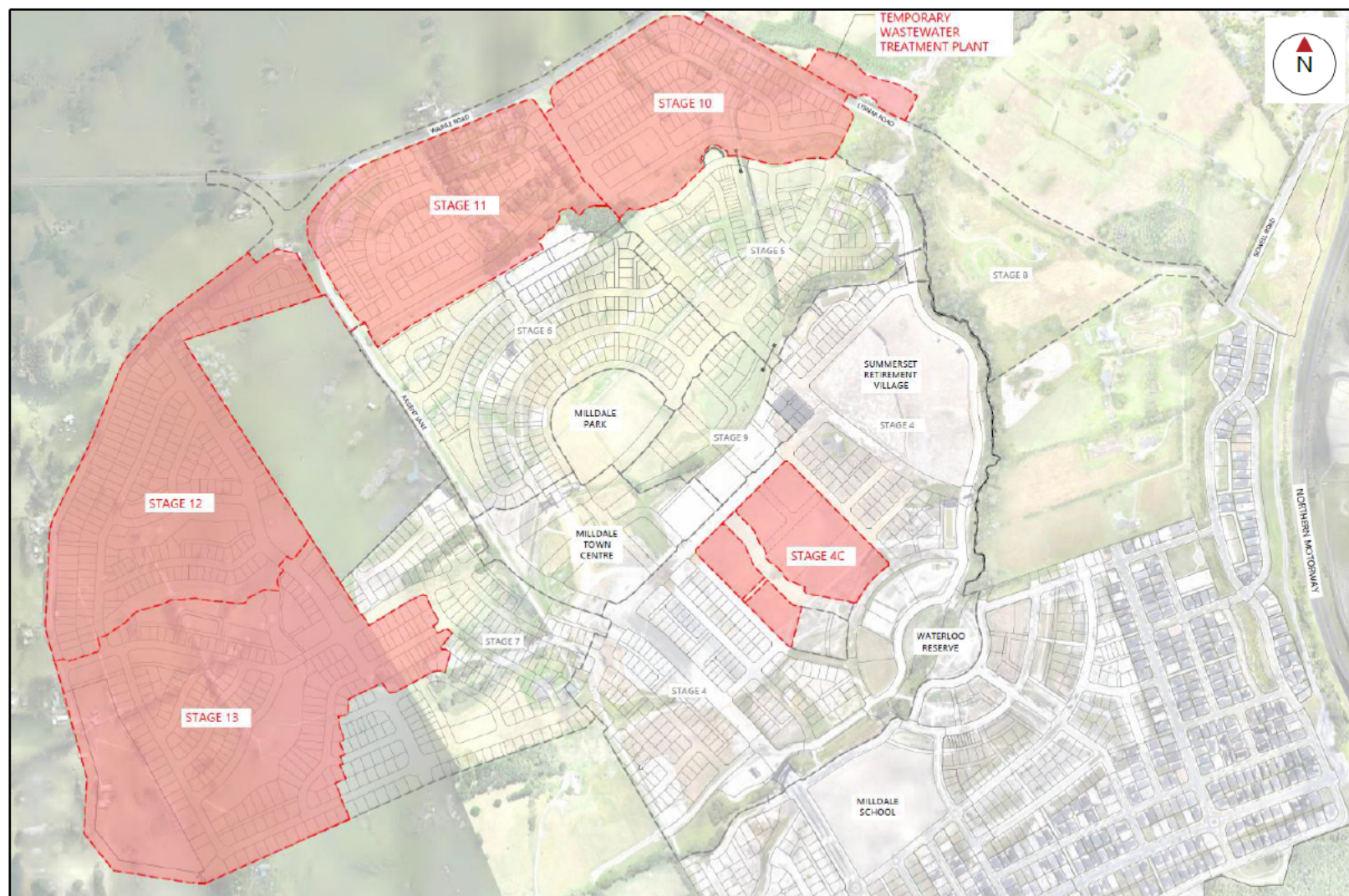


Figure 3. Plan showing Stages 4C, 10, 11, 12 and 13 (the Site) that are included in this assessment (source: Woods)

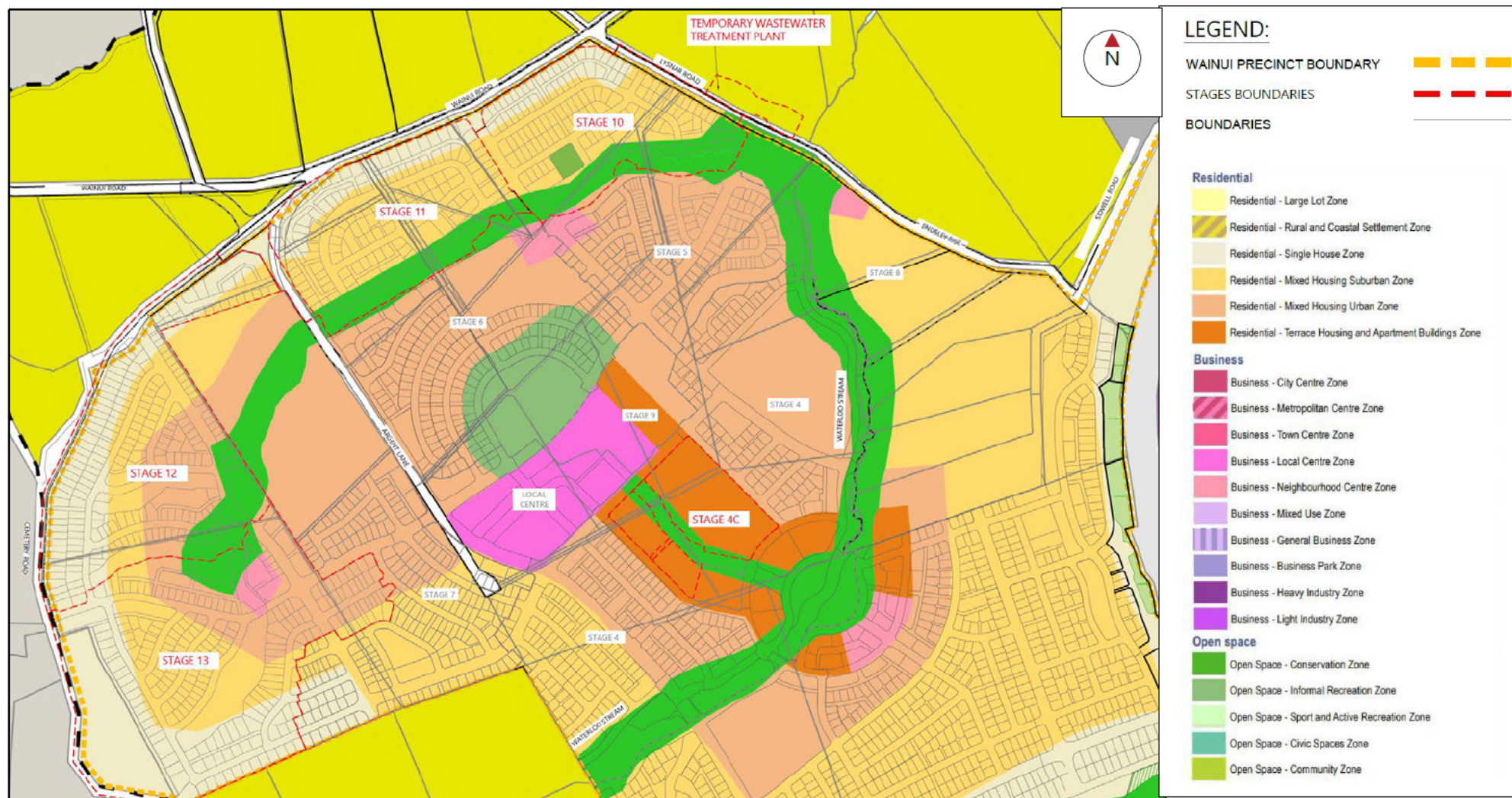


Figure 4. Zoning plan of the Milldale Development (source: Woods)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Māori Settlement

Campbell and Clough (2003), Judge and Clough (2005), and Mosen et al. (2000) have each synthesised the pre- and post-European contact histories of the wider Hibiscus Coast area. These accounts in turn draw upon earlier work by Turton (1877-78), Murdoch (1991) and Grover (1996). Murdoch (1991:32–34) compiled the traditional history of the Whangaparāoa from various sources and much of this is relevant to the Ōrewa and Silverdale area. The area's Māori history is shown to be complex, reflecting both the mobile nature of Māori settlement and political changes through time.

The eastern part of the proposed development is in proximity to Waterloo Creek which feeds into the Ōrewa River, where a known canoe portage trail followed the river inland, heading past Wainui and joining the Waitoki Stream before merging with the Kaukapakapa River and reaching the Kaipara Harbour (see Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 17). The presence of this trail, which allowed good east to west transport, could have contributed to historical use of the area.

At the time of European contact in the 1820s several interrelated hapū known as Ngāriki lived in the area between Takapuna and Mahurangi, part of the wider Te Kawerau/Ngāti Rongo group with links throughout the greater Auckland area and beyond. The residents of Whangaparāoa were known as Ngāti Kahu, whose identity had emerged in the 1600s. Various migrations associated with the great voyaging canoes into this area had taken place from the late 1400s, including Ngāti Tāhuhu and the descendants of Tainui, who became Ngāti Tai and occupied Whangaparāoa (Campbell and Clough 2003:5).

In 1821 the area was attacked by musket-armed Ngāpuhi under Hongi Hika (Murdoch 1991). Following this attack, the area was left largely deserted, being used primarily as a hunting and resource collection area (Grover 1996). The area was repopulated from about 1836, and it was later sold as part of the 1841 Mahurangi Purchase (Turton 1877-78).

The Mahurangi Purchase took place on 13 April 1841 and was the first large tract of land in the area to be acquired by the Crown. This included the Mahurangi and Omaha Block (Deed No. 192) comprising 100,000 acres, 'more or less', with boundaries stretching from Takapuna in the south to Te Arai Point in the north (Locker 2001: 64). During the 1840s numerous claims were made on land included in the 1841 purchase and the government attempted somewhat unsuccessfully to settle the ownership disputes throughout the 1840s. Parts of the area remained occupied by Māori until the final settlement of claims against the Mahurangi Purchase in 1853, when they were resettled on Native Reserves to the north, between Puhoi and Tāwharanui (Bedford and Felgate 1994: 2).

European Settlement

Following the final settlement of claims against the Mahurangi Purchase in 1853, surveying and land sales in the district increased with most of the land in the area initially harvested for timber before being converted into farming blocks. In general, the land was not considered to be of good quality. The closest town to the proposed development is

Silverdale, which has a European settlement history dating back to the 1840s, when it consisted primarily of temporary camps set up for works gangs exploiting the surrounding area for sources of timber and firewood to supply the growing settlement at Auckland and also for collection of kauri gum (Grover 1996).

Early private land purchase by Europeans from Ngāti Whātua and Ngāti Paoa chiefs occurred as early as 1839 but were disallowed by the government in 1848 on the grounds that the land was government owned (Campbell et al. 2013: 7). The early settlers who had purchased the land were now awarded smaller blocks. After the Crown purchase of land in the area the settlement, which was referred to as ‘The Wade’ up until 1911 when the name was changed to Silverdale, began to grow, with 200-300 settlers living in the area of the Weiti River by 1853 (Grover 1996). The settlement continued to expand during the 1850s as the town grew into a thriving commercial centre based on the timber industry (a photograph of the settlement is shown in Figure 5). After the land had been cleared through timber harvests the lots were converted to farming land. Much of the area, however, was not particularly suited for growing wheat or similar crops. This is highlighted in an article published in the *New Zealand Herald* 3 April 1889 which stated:

‘The poverty of the Wade lands and their unsuitability for cultivation had become quite proverbial and to mention ‘the Wade’ or Wainui to a would-be cultivator of the soil was quite enough to make his blood run cold at the thought of anyone attempting to make a living off such sterile land.’

However, it was also noted in the same article that in the early days of the settlement wheat had been grown by the settlers and almost every pioneering homestead contained a hand wheat-mill for making bread; but by 1889, this was considered a thing of the past and no longer occurring in the district. Instead, the suitability of the land for fruit orchards was highlighted and it was noted that a number of apple varieties were doing particularly well, along with plums and pears to a lesser degree (ibid.).



Figure 5. Photograph dated 1908 showing a view of Wade Township (source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections 1908-040)

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Information from Early Maps and Plans and Archival Research

The Stages 10-13 properties are located in what was the Pukekohe Block, which is shown on a survey plan from the 1860s in Figure 6. The plan shows that the Stages 10-13 properties were located in several allotments, not all of which are labelled or contain ownership information; however, three allotments do have the names annotated. These are Allotment 47 with the name [REDACTED] and Allotments 48 and 49 with the name [REDACTED]. Allotments 58 and 225 (with the name [REDACTED] annotated) are also located in the properties containing Stages 10-13; however, no works are included in this area. Later plans from the 1880s (plan AK SO 3817 dated 1885 in Figure 7 and plan AK SO 2245 dated 1887 in Figure 8) include labelled allotments; however, no information on ownership is included. The allotments containing the Stages 10-13 properties are, from west to east, Allotments 269, 268, 47, 48, 49, 261, 260 and 240. It is noted that an archaeological site R10/1452 (drystone wall) is located in Stage 11 in what was Allotment 260. Prior to the recent changes in property boundaries, the site was located in what was formerly Lot 3 DP 72198 which is shown in Figure 9. As can be seen on this plan the wall is located along an unformed road between Allotment 260 and Allotments 261 and 49. The unformed road can also be seen on the 1880s plans in Figure 7 and Figure 8. It is also noted that a flattened area on ridge, which was thought possibly have been benched out for construction of a building in Lot 3 DP 151229 (Figure 10) in what were Allotment 261 and Allotment 49, was observed to the northwest of the drystone wall (R10/1452).

As a review of old plans provided only limited information on the historical ownership and uses of the properties, archival research was carried to gather additional information. As can be seen in the tables below (Table 1 - Table 5), Allotments 260 and 261 were granted to [REDACTED] in 1881. An 1888 newspaper article announcing the marriage of [REDACTED] also notes that she was the daughter of [REDACTED] who is referred to as 'Farmer, Waterloo Valley, Wade' (*New Zealand Herald* 25 July 1888). This would indicate that the allotments were occupied and farmed by the [REDACTED] although it is not known where the family homestead was located. That a homestead was present is confirmed in a newspaper article dated 1887, which describes a fire that destroyed the family's 'old' house including about 'half-a-ton of first class gum and nearly all of [REDACTED] agricultural tools'. It also noted that the family's new house was located about 20 chains from the old house which was destroyed in the fire (*New Zealand Herald* 19 January 1887). As the [REDACTED] also owned Allotments 58 and 225 (as shown in Figure 6) it is possible that the homesteads were not located in the Stages 10-13 properties.

The property tables also show that the allotments remained in the [REDACTED] throughout the rest of the 19th century with both allotments transferred to [REDACTED] also named [REDACTED] 1884 and then part of the Allotment 260 transferred to [REDACTED] in 1892 and retained by her until sold in 1902. The tables also note that Allotment 261 was transferred to [REDACTED] (another sibling), by [REDACTED] the younger, in 1895. [REDACTED] the younger also sold off parts of Allotment 260 with the property passing out of the

██████████ by 1911. Two of the neighbouring allotments were also purchased by members of the ██████████ (see Table 4 and Table 5), with Allotment 47 being purchased ██████████ ██████████ 1890 and with the certificate of Title of Allotment 269 being transferred to ██████████ in 1888. These properties also stayed in the ██████████ until sold in 1924. It is also noted that the ██████████ was present in the ██████████ at least the 1860s, as several newspaper articles mention his presence at local meetings, with the earliest reference found being from 1862 at a public meeting of the settlers (*New Zealander* 10 September 1862).

As can be seen in Table 4, Allotment 49 was granted to ██████████ in 1856, but sold three years later to ██████████ a well-known inhabitant of the area, whose family home was located to the south of the Milldale development near Dairy Flat. ██████████ also soon sold on the property to ██████████ in 1862 and the allotment stayed in the ██████████ until it was sold in 1898. ██████████ was also an early settler in the ██████████. He arrived in New Zealand in 1860 from King's County Ireland. He took an interest in civic affairs and represented Kaipara in the Auckland Provincial Council (1873-75), was chairman of the Wade Highway Board and a member of the Waitemata county council as well as being appointed Justice of the Peace and Coroner of the Colony (*Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*; *Daily Southern Cross* 21 January 1870). He also had a keen interest in prospecting for gold and was granted a licence for prospecting in 1880 (*Grey River Argus* 24 June 1880). ██████████ passed away in 1891. As can be seen in Table 4, the allotment was then transferred to ██████████ his sons. It is noted that ██████████ was an artist who was one of the earliest etchers in New Zealand (*Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*).

Based on the findings of the historical research, the Stages 10-13 properties were granted to European settlers from the 1850s. Two families, mainly the ██████████ and also, to a lesser degree, the ██████████ were the main landowners during the 19th century. The locations of the homesteads of these families have not been established. Based on the available evidence it would appear that the land use included gum digging and farming.

Table 1. Property details for Allotment 260 and 261, Parish of Waiwera

Instrument	Party 1	Party 2	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Crown Grant	██████████	██████████	1 July 1881	PR12/103
Certificate of Title issued	██████████		8 September 1881	NA27/70
Transfer	██████████	██████████ ██████████	12 March 1884	NA27/70
Transfer (Pt Allot 260)	██████████ ██████████	██████████	2 June 1892	NA27/70
Transfer (Allot 261)	██████████ ██████████	██████████	1 May 1895	NA27/70
Transfer (Pt Allot 260)	██████████ ██████████	██████████ ██████████	31 May 1902	NA27/70
Transfer (Pt Allot 260)	██████████ ██████████	██████████ ██████████	30 May 1911	NA27/70

Table 2. Property information for Pt Allotment 260, Parish of Waiwera

Instrument	Party 1	Party 2	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	2 June 1892	NA27/70
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	31 May 1902	NA63/100
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	15 July 1918	NA63/100
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10 January 1921	NA63/100
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	2 December 1926	NA63/100
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	22 August 1933	NA63/100
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	14 February 1972	NA63/100

Table 3. Property details for Allotment 49, Parish of Waiwera

Instrument	Party 1	Party 2	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Crown Grant	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25 February 1856	CG B1G/480
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10 June 1859	DR B1/711
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10 September 1862	DR 13D/467
Probate	[REDACTED]		28 July 1891	DR R46/227
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	26 April 1894	DR R46/228
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	26 April 1894	DR R46/229
Conveyance (ratification of above)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	6 June 1898	DR R72/183
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	13 May 1898	DR R47/687
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	5 November 1900	DR R67/758
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	6 October 1911	DR R197/117
Probate	[REDACTED]		2 October 1923	DR R429/420
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28 October 1927	DR R518/517
Certificate of Title			30 April 1940	NA761/219

Table 4. Property details for Allotment 47 parish of Waiwera

Instrument	Party 1	Party 2	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Crown Grant	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25 February 1856	B1G/24
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	25 November 1870	25D/184
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	16 September 1890	R38/100
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	30 April 1895	R48/567
Conveyance ER	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	5 August 1924	R439/519
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10 February 1926	R485/204

Instrument	Party 1	Party 2	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	16 May 1929	R543/586
Conveyance	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	28 July 1930	R564/368
Certificate of Title issued			2 July 1936	NA589/86

Table 5. Property details for Allotment 269, Parish of Waiwera

Instrument	Party 1	Party 2	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Certificate of Title issued*		[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	15 May 1888	NA50/77
Record of marriage**	[REDACTED]		2 June 1892	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	2 June 1892	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1 May 1895	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	21 August 1924	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	3 February 1926	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	21 May 1929	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	18 August 1930	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	29 July 1936	NA50/77
Transfer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	4 August 1943	NA50/77

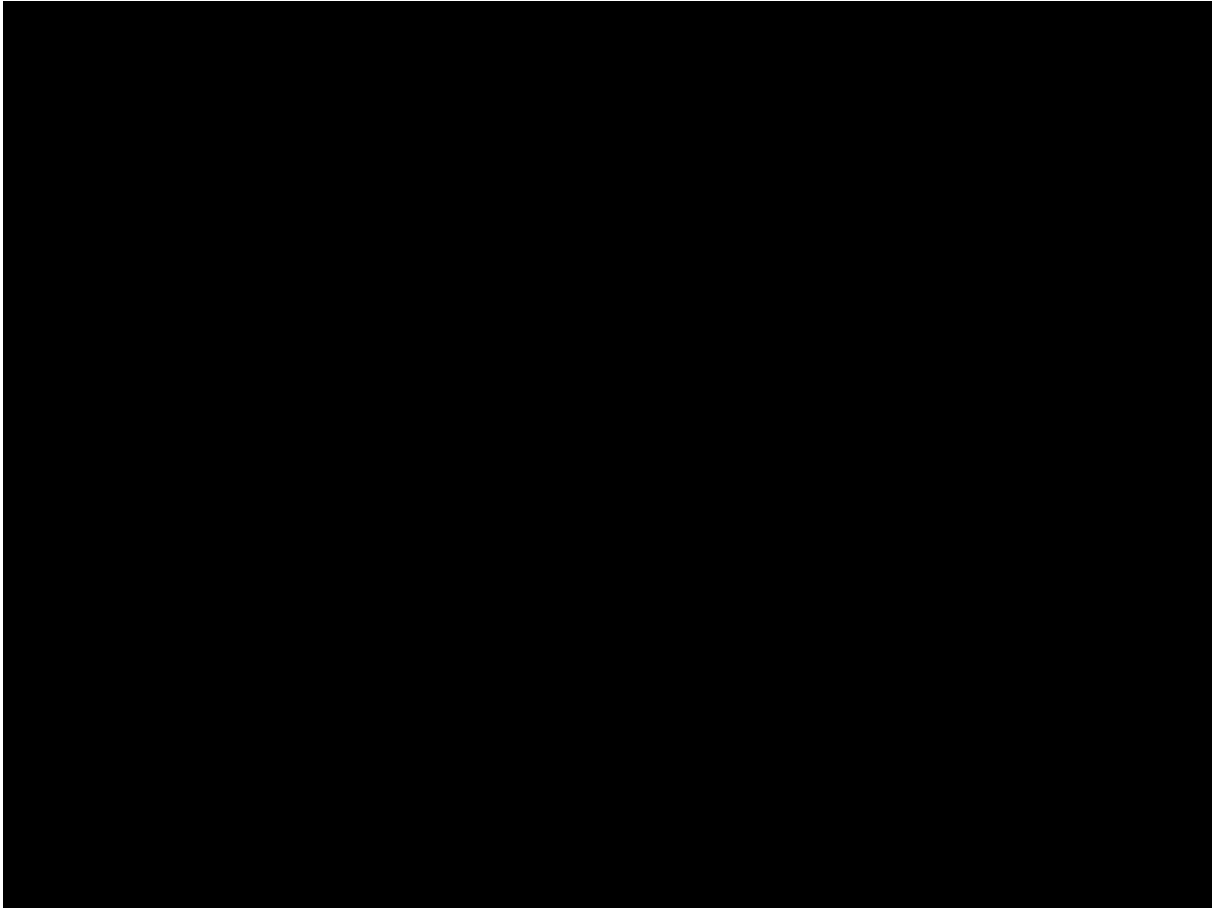


Figure 6. AK SO 894 dated 186? (last digit not clear) showing the approximate area of the properties containing Stages 10-13 shaded red (source: Quickmap)

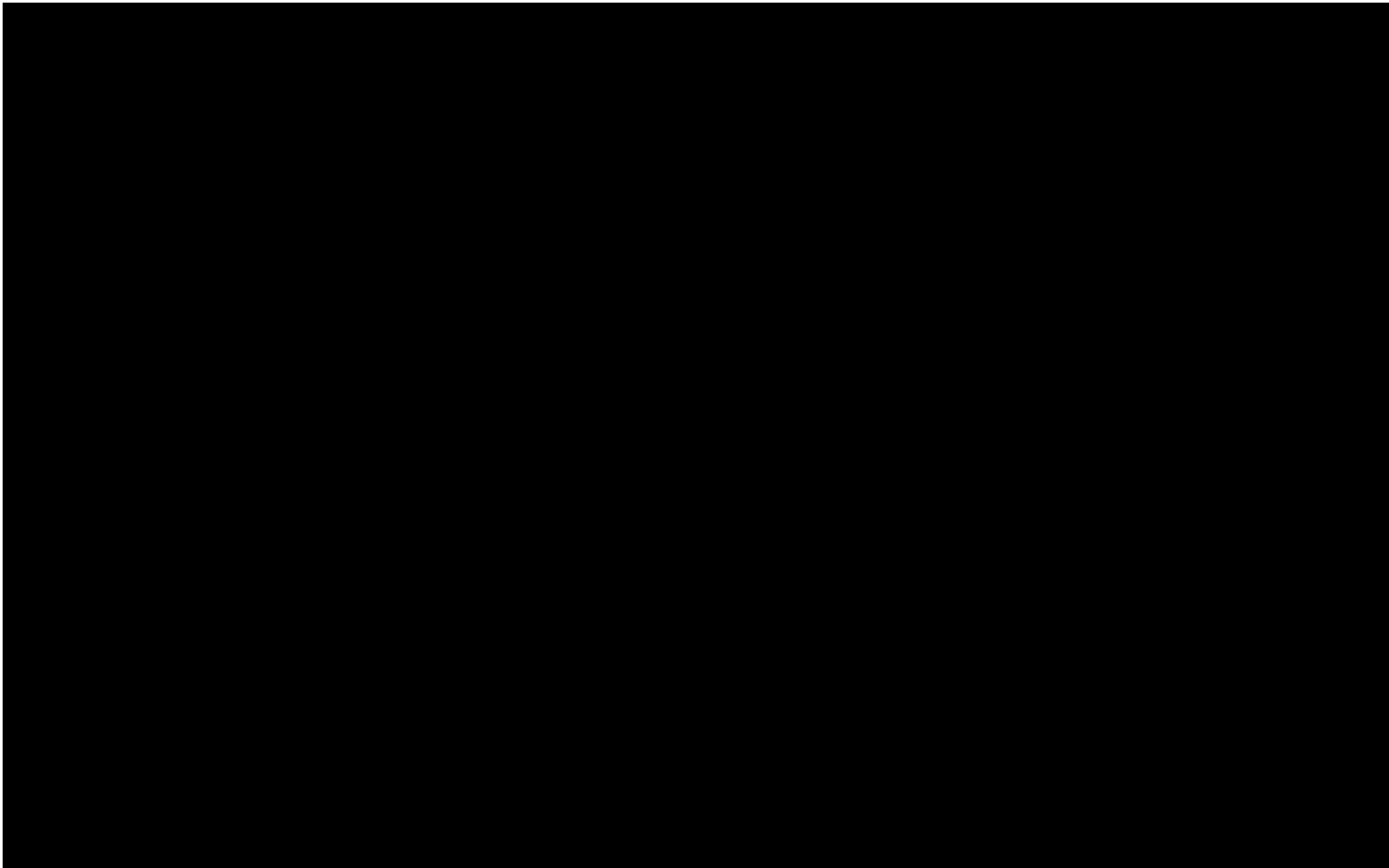


Figure 7. AK SO 3817 plan dated 1886 showing the approximate boundary of the properties containing Stages 10-13 shaded red and with the unformed road where the drystone wall (R10/1452) is located indicated by arrow (source: Quickmap)

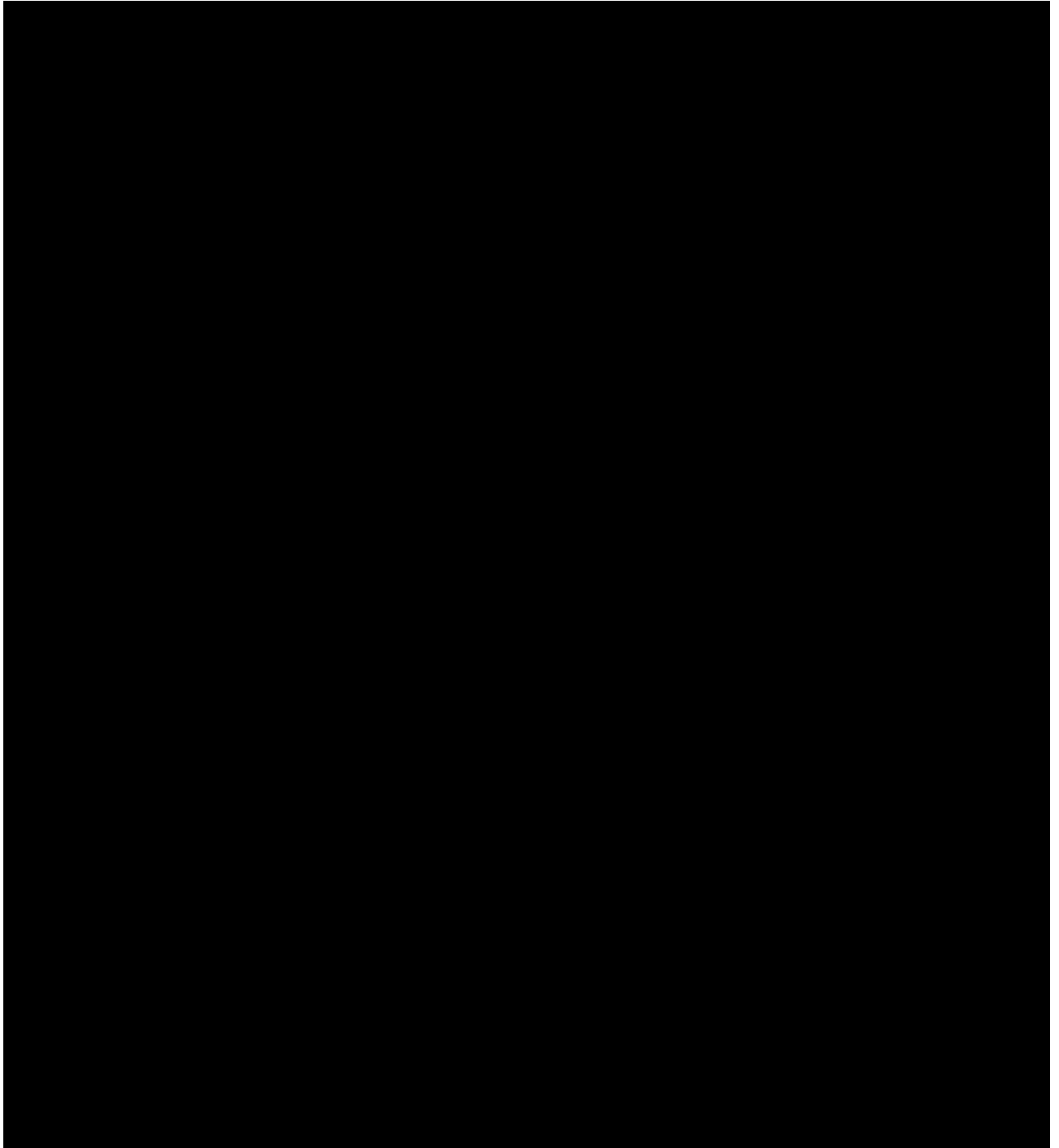


Figure 8. AK SO 2245 plan dated 1887 showing the approximate boundary of the properties containing Stages 10-13 shaded red and with the unformed road where the drystone wall (R10/1452) is located indicated by arrow (source: Quickmap)

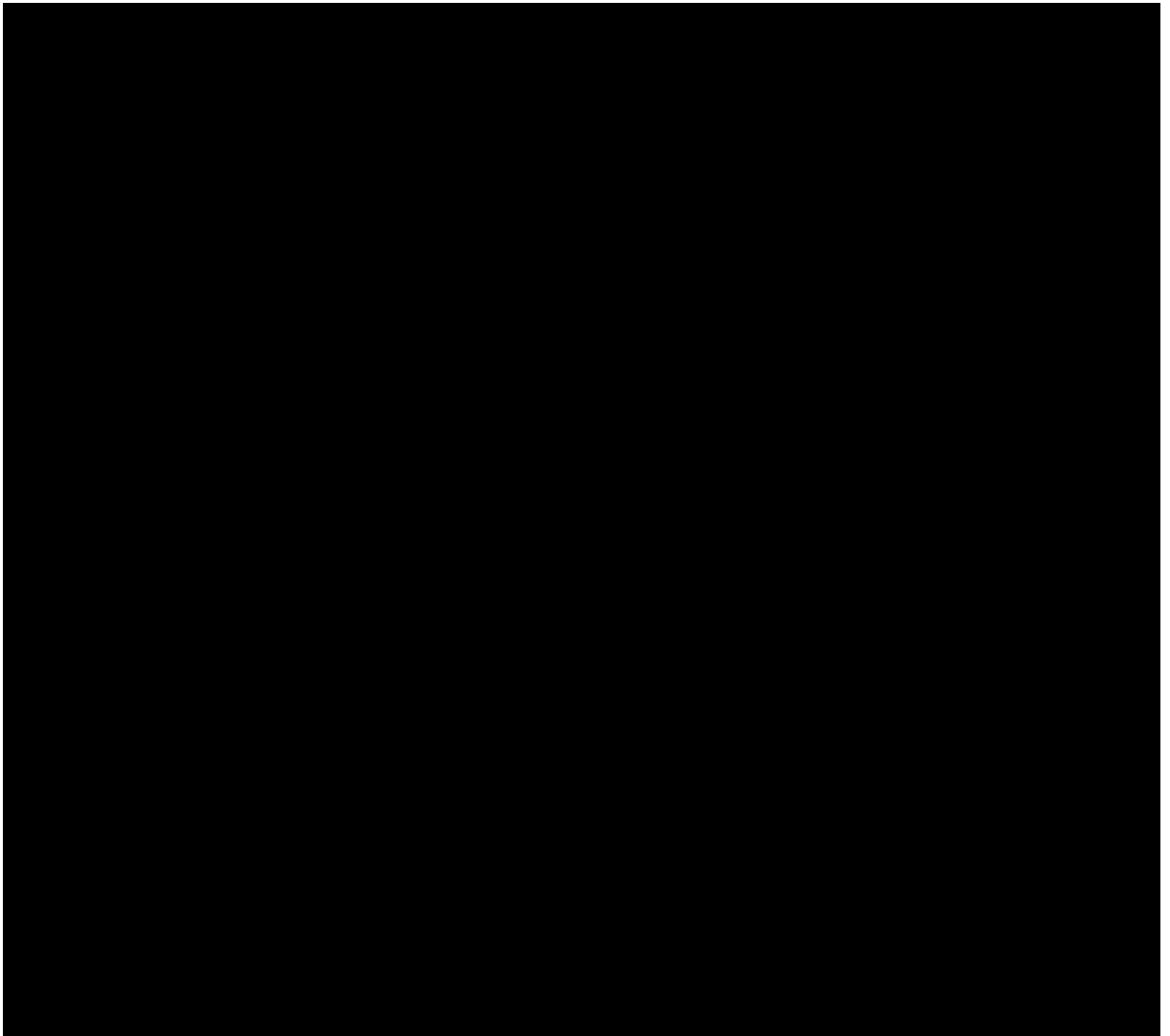


Figure 9. AK DP 72198 plan dated 1973 showing the subdivision of earlier allotments with arrow indicating the location of the drystone wall (R10/1452) indicated by arrow (source: Quickmap)

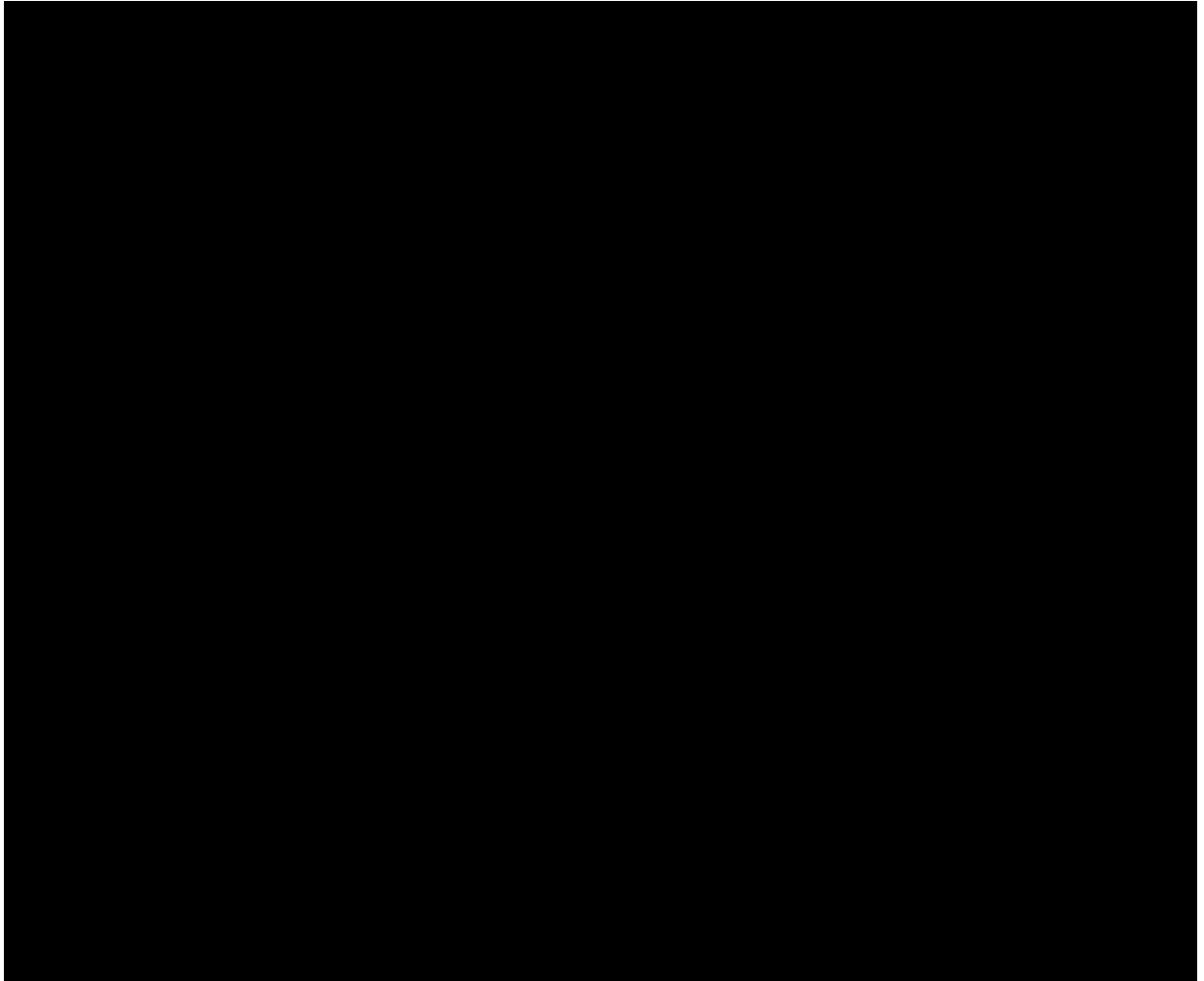


Figure 10. AK DP 151229 dated 1992 showing the subdivision that created Lot 3 DP 151229 which is indicated by arrow (source: Quickmap)

Information from Early Aerial Photographs

A review of aerial photographs was also undertaken to gather information on land use during the mid-20th century to recent times. The aerial photograph in Figure 11 from 1940 shows that Stages 12 and 13 which are located along Cemetery Road had been for the most part converted to grassed paddocks by that date. The eastern area consisting of Stages 10 and 11 to the south of Wainui Road appears to show regrowth of vegetation with older shelter belts visible in 1940, and the area containing the drystone wall (R10/1452) has a line of trees visible which would likely have demarcated the boundary between paddocks or possibly properties. By 1963 as can be seen in the aerial photograph in Figure 12, the western area remains in grassed paddocks with the eastern part more overgrown than was seen in the 1940 aerial photograph. It is noted that the unformed road between Allotments 260 and 261 has been cleared and there is dark line at the approximate location of the drystone wall (R10/1452) which may be the wall, although this cannot be confirmed from the aerial photograph. The aerial photograph dated 1988 shows Lot 3 DP 72198 with the house and outbuildings constructed. The presence of a wall cannot be discerned in the photograph. In general, the 1988 aerial photograph does show that all parts of the Stages 10-13 area have been cleared of vegetation.



Figure 11. Aerial photograph dated 1940 (Crown 143 84 29) showing the general area containing Stages 10-13 with approximate location of site R10/1452 circled in lower inset (sourced from: <http://retrolens.nz> and licensed by LINZ CC-BY 3.0)

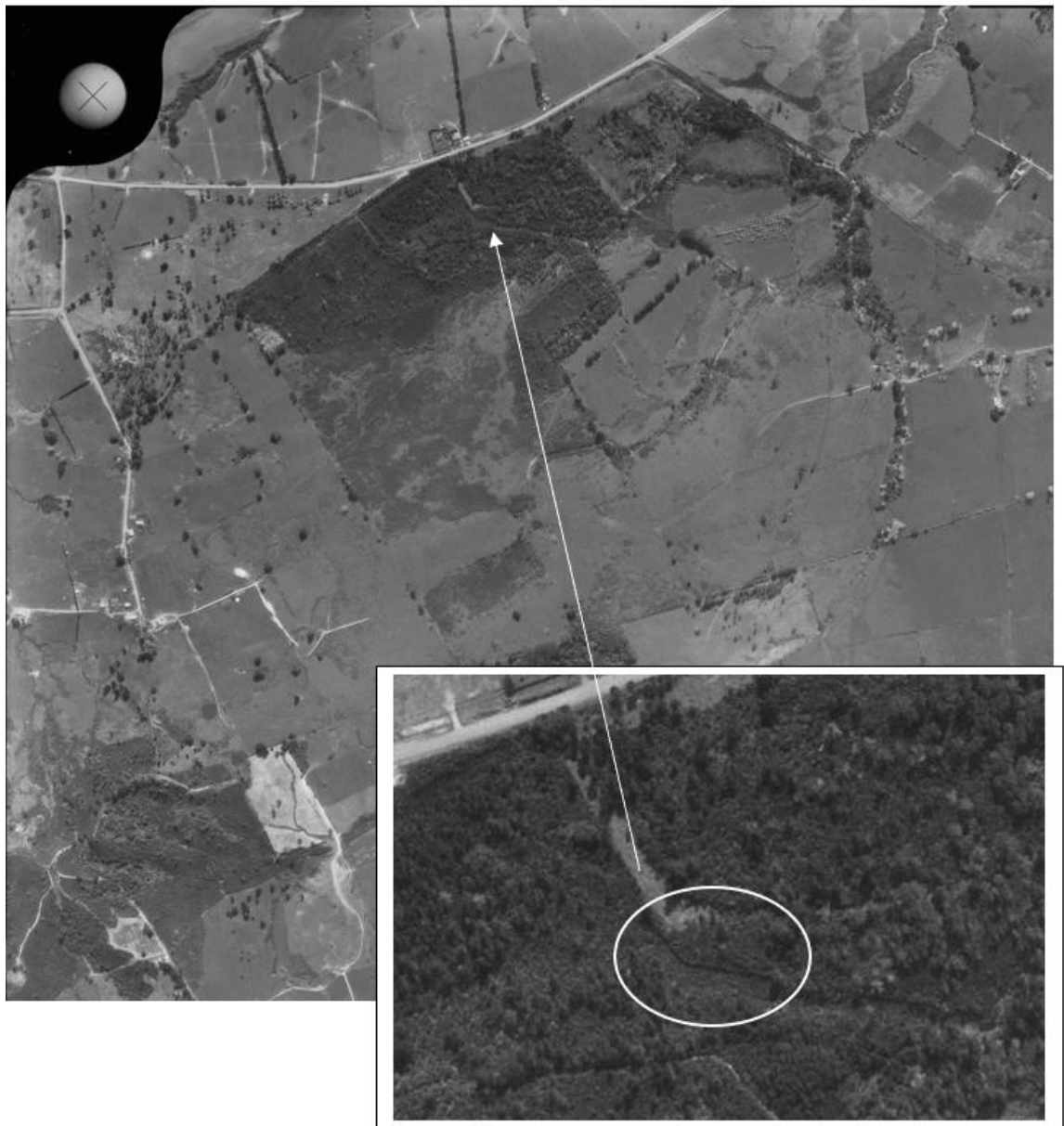


Figure 12. Aerial photograph dated 1963 (Crown 1565 D 5) showing the general area containing Stages 10-13 and with possible drystone wall (R10/1452) circled in lower inset (sourced from: <http://retrolens.nz> and licensed by LINZ CC-BY 3.0)



Figure 13. Aerial photograph dated 1988 (Crown 8772 C 15) showing the general area containing Stages 10-13 with the property where site R10/1452 is located shown in the lower inset (sourced from: <http://retrolens.nz> and licensed by LINZ CC-BY 3.0)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The majority of archaeological and other historic heritage sites in the vicinity of the Stages 10-13 properties were recorded in 1994 as part of a survey conducted for the Rodney District Council to determine the archaeological potential of urban expansion areas around Ōrewa (Bedford and Felgate 1994). The remainder were recorded during assessments for various residential and commercial developments. As can be seen on the map in Figure 14 the majority of the sites are located along the edges of major waterways. There have been suggestions that the imbalance is caused by a bias in field survey locations (as most are located in development sites along the coast). However, early European accounts of the inland area describe it as heavily wooded and unlikely to have been utilised apart from for hunting and resource collection (Campbell et al. 2013).

One archaeological site has been recorded in the Stages 10-13 properties. This is R10/1452, which is located in Stage 11. It consists of a section of drystone wall, the date of which has not been determined. The site is also recorded on the Auckland Council CHI (CHI: 22301). The wall was recorded in 2015 during a survey for a plan change variation (Cameron and Phear 2016). It was observed to run in a northwest to southeast orientation and to be c.20.5m in length and c.1m in height. It comprised irregularly shaped field stones of varying sizes. The wall was noted to be located along the western boundary of Lot 3 DP 72198, bordering an unformed road. It was not possible to determine a date for the construction of the wall, although it was noted to be situated along the boundary of 19th century allotments, specifically Allotment 260 and Allotments 261 and 49, which could indicate a pre-1900 construction date. The NZAA site record is attached to this report for reference in Appendix A.

There is one other site recorded in the general vicinity (within c.1000m). This is R10/1571 which is located along the Ōrewa River c.1000m to the northeast. It is the location of an area of cuts into exposed bedrock and believed to be associated with a dam that powered a flax mill. The cuts are described as being rectangular in shape and located either side of the stream measuring c.50cm in width and being 50cm deep. The length could not be determined as the cuts extended into the centre of the stream. The mill itself would have been located to the south of the dam, most likely in the landing reserve. The locations of the above-mentioned sites are shown in Figure 14 and a brief description is provided in Table 6. One area of archaeological potential has also been identified, located in Lot 3 DP 151229 to the east of Argent Lane. It was identified as a flattened area on a low ridge to the northwest of site R10/1452 (see Figure 15) during an earlier survey. The area was probed during the survey; however, no evidence of archaeological remains was able to be identified. There are no other historic heritage sites recorded in the general area.

Based on the historical research for this assessment, the properties in Stages 10-13 were granted to European settlers in the mid-19th century. Apart from the recorded archaeological site and area of archaeological potential described above, no other parts of Stages 10-13 showed evidence of any 19th century European occupation. As well, the presence of archaeological sites associated with Māori occupation and settlement are considered to be low as the properties are situated somewhat inland and not in close proximity to any navigable waterways.

Table 6. Summary details of the archaeological sites within and in the general vicinity (within c.1000m) of the Stages 10-13 properties, with the site recorded within Stage 11 shaded grey

NZAA Ref	CHI Ref	Site Type	Description	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing
R10/1452	22301	Agricultural Pastoral	Drystone wall of indeterminate age.	1746982	5947515
R10/1571	-----	Flax Milling	Cuts in bedrock associated with a flax mill.	1748278	5948534

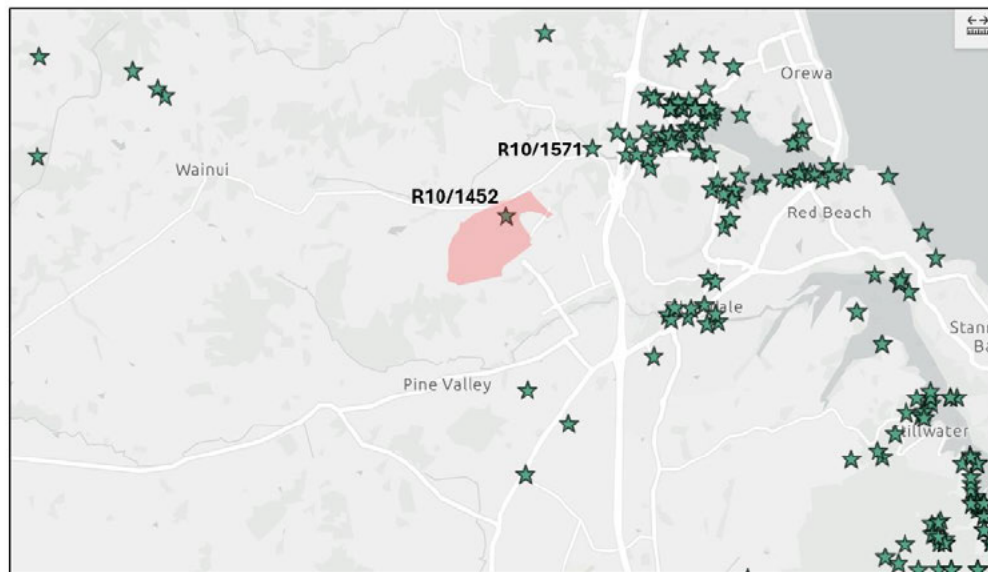


Figure 14. Map of the broader area with the approximate area containing the Stages 10-13 properties shaded red, showing that the majority of archaeological sites have been recorded along rivers and the coast (source: NZAA Website)

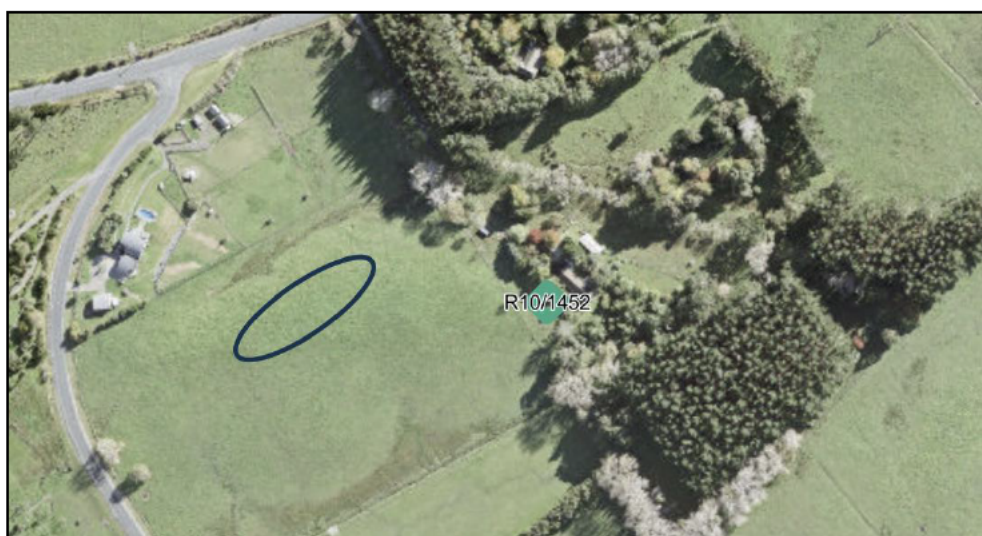


Figure 15. Aerial Map showing the detailed location of site R10/1452 and the area of archaeological potential on the flattened ridge to the northwest of the site (circled in black); both are located in Stage 11 (source: NZAA Website)

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Topography, Vegetation and Modifications

The properties containing Stages 10-13 are located in an undulating landscape with the most highly elevated ground situated in the southwest corner at c.75m asl. The land along the western border is situated on a ridge that slopes down to the east. The land along the northern boundary is situated between 35 and 45m asl and it slopes down to lower-lying land to the south (Figure 16). As can be seen in the aerial photographs in Figure 11 to Figure 13, the land use in these properties appears to have been agricultural, with grassed paddocks present, which seems continuous in the properties in the west from at least 1940. It is noted that the properties in the north appeared to have been cleared for agricultural purposes as can be seen in the 1940 aerial photograph and then left unutilised with regrowth of vegetation visible in the 1963 aerial photograph, but cleared again by 1988, as can be seen in the aerial photograph from that year. The map in Figure 17 shows the locations of waterways. As can be seen in the map, a branch of Waterloo Creek flows through the subject properties with a number of overland flow paths, particularly in the western properties.

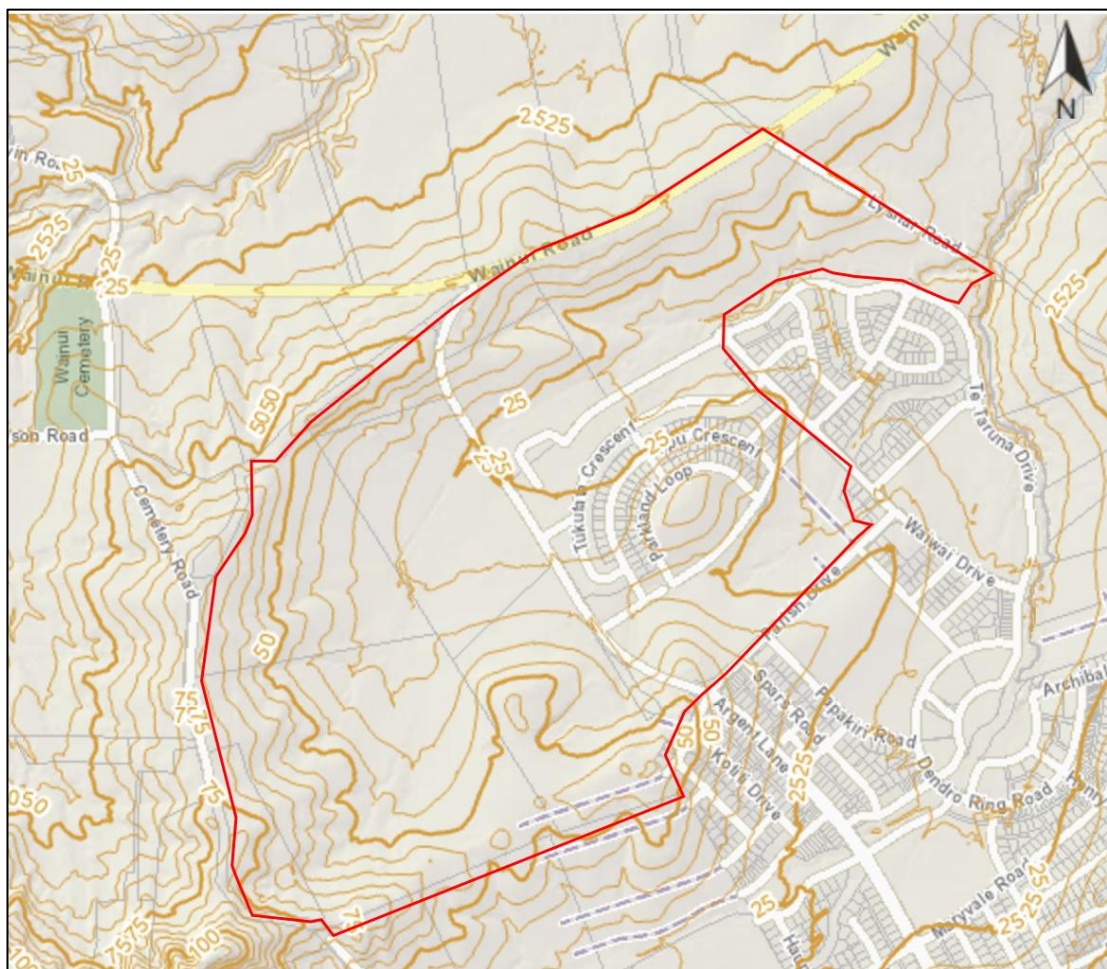


Figure 16. Contours map with the Stages 10-13 properties outlined in red (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)

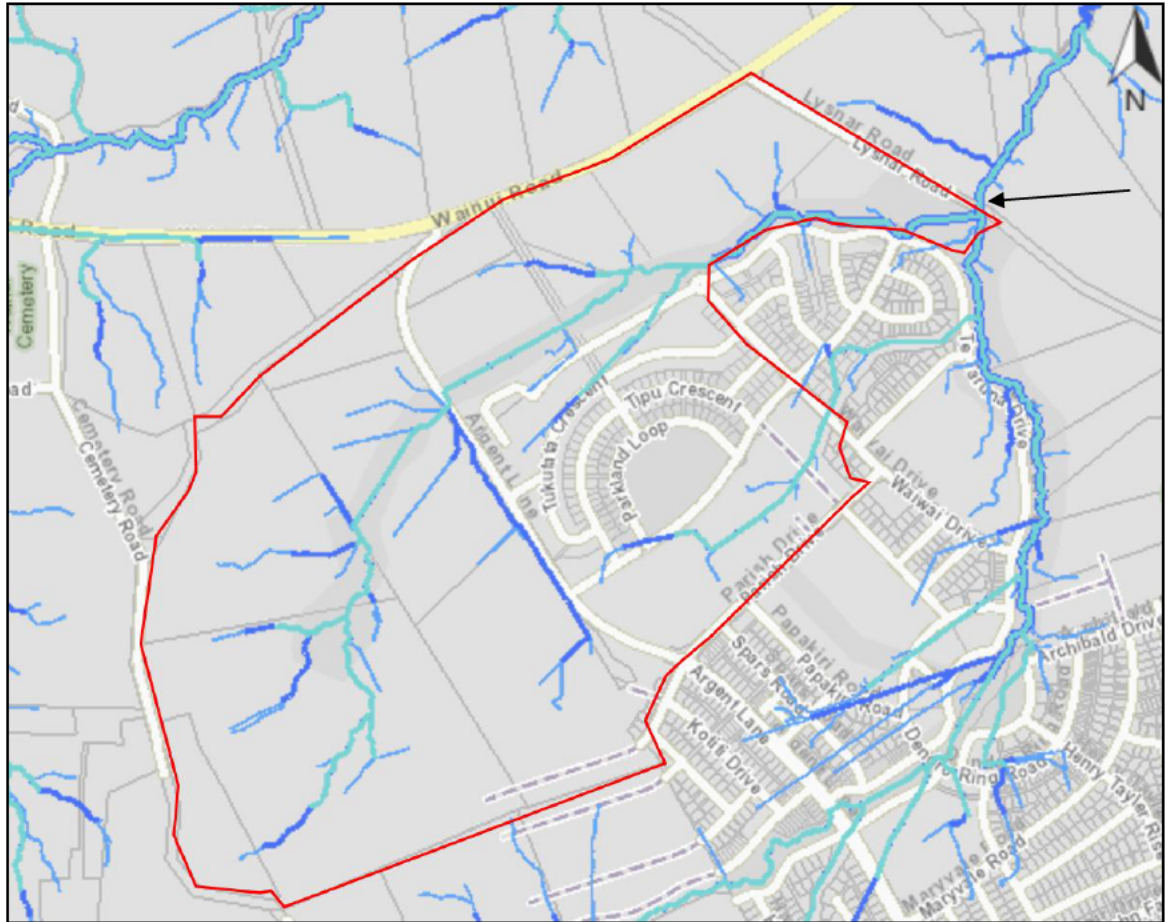


Figure 17. Map with the Stages 10-13 properties outlined in red showing the locations of permanent streams in light blue, overland flow paths in dark blue and with Waterloo Creek indicated by arrow (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)

FIELD ASSESSMENT

The properties in Stages 10-13 of the Milldale development were included in past surveys in 2015/2016 (Cameron and Phear 2016) and 2018/19 (Cameron 2020) and the results of these surveys are summarised below. As well, an additional survey was carried out on 6 November 2024 in the Stages 12 and 13 properties which had only briefly been visited in the earlier surveys. Stage 4C was not included in the survey as some earthworks have already taken place.

2015/2016 Survey Results

Three of the Stages 10-13 properties were included in this survey. The first of these was Lot 3 DP 151229 in Stage 11 which was surveyed in 2015. The property was noted to be grass covered and not divided into paddocks. The property was observed to contain an east-west orientated ridgeline running down to the south, where a stream passed along the southern boundary along with a shelter belt present. A flattened area was noted near the northern boundary of the lot, which could possibly indicate the location of a former building. The area was probed, but no evidence was able to be identified. Photographs are shown in Figure 18. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this property during the survey.

Lot 3 DP 72198, which is also in Stage 11 and is now part of Lot 9006 DP 602895, was surveyed in 2015. This lot was noted to be triangular in shape and contained a modern house in the northern part with the southern part covered in a recent tree plantation. During the survey an approximately 20.5m long and c.1m high section of drystone wall was identified to the west of the modern house. The wall is typical of the type built during the 19th and early 20th century by European settlers in New Zealand who brought the technique with them from their homelands, predominantly Britain. There were many different techniques used, but all were without the use of mortar or any other bonding material (Phear and Clough 2010:20). No early maps or plans could be located that showed the presence of a wall in this area and no other stone walls were found anywhere else on the surveyed properties. As condition and technique are not reliable indicators of age for drystone walls (Gallagher et al. 2009:58), a construction date for the wall could not be established. Information gathered shows that the wall section is located along the eastern side of an unformed along the western boundary of Allotment 260. The fact that it is located on a long established boundary could indicate an early construction date. No other sections of wall were identified on the property, although some parts were quite overgrown and unobserved remnants of wall could still be present. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified during the survey. Photographs are shown in Figure 19–Figure 22.

Lot 5 DP 72198, which is in Stage 10 and is now part of Lot 9006 DP 602895, was also visited in 2015. The property is located to the south of Wainui Road and to the west of Lysnar Road. It was noted to be divided into three fenced paddocks and was being used for cattle grazing at the time of the survey. An easterly trending ridge was noted to run across the northern part of the property with steep slopes leading down to the south. The only structure found on the property was a small roughly made wooden box in a tree (probably used as a maimai) near a small dug-out pond in the central part of the property. No

archaeological features or deposits were identified on this property during the survey. Photographs are shown in Figure 23.



Figure 18. Left photograph showing the general view of Lot 3 DP 151229 looking northwest; and right photograph showing the flattened area which was probed during the survey indicated by black circle, looking east



Figure 19. Photographs showing the northern parts Lot 3 DP 72198 (now part Lot 9006 DP 602895): left, general view looking south; and right, showing the modern house and garden, looking south



Figure 20. Photograph of the southern end of the drystone wall (R10/1452) in 2015 looking east



Figure 21. Photograph showing the central section of the drystone wall (R10/1452) in 2015, looking southeast



Figure 22. Photograph showing the northern part of the drystone wall (R10/1452) in 2015, looking east



Figure 23. Left photograph showing a view of the north-eastern part of Lot 5 DP 72198 (now part Lot 9006 DP 602895); and right photograph showing the pond; both photographs looking east

2018/2019 Survey Results

The properties to the east of Argent Lane (apart from the property at 107 Cemetery Road) and Lot 4 DP 72198 (now part Lot 9006 DP 602895) to the east of Argent Lane) were included in this survey. Lot 4 DP 72198 bordered Lot 3 DP 72198 (now also part Lot 9006 DP 602895) to the northeast. This lot was noted to have its highest point along Wainui Road with the remainder of the property situated on slopes running down to the south towards Waterloo Creek. The land along Wainui Road was found to contain two houses and outbuildings and had been landscaped. Between this and the narrow, wooded point at the bottom there was a grassed paddock. No archaeological features or deposits were identified on this property during the survey.

Lots 2 and 3 DP 488814 were in use as a dairy farm at that time of the survey. The highest elevations were observed to be along the western and northern parts of the property with hillsides running down to the south and east. The lower-lying ground was found to be boggy and the farmer noted that the land was prone to waterlogging, especially in winter. Modifications to the landscape consisted of a pond and quarrying area (used by the farmer for extracting limestone for use on the farm) located near the eastern boundary of Lot 3 DP 488814 – see photograph in Figure 24). As well, a number of farm tracks running throughout the property were present. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in the accessible areas during the survey.

Lot 2 DP 147739 is located to the west of Argent Lane near the junction with Wainui Road. It is a small wedge-shaped lot. There is a house on this property which is situated in the northeast corner of the lot on the ridge mentioned above. The remainder of this lot consists of grassed hillsides sloping down to the southeast. Runoff gullies and a pond were also observed in this lot. No archaeological features or deposits were identified on this property during the survey.



Figure 24. Photograph showing the pond and farm quarry (indicated by arrow) in Lot 2 DP 488814, looking northeast

2024 Survey Results

The 2024 survey included the property at 107 Cemetery Road, which had not been visited in previous surveys and the properties along Cemetery Road, which had only been briefly visited in 2018. The properties were walked over, visually scanned and probed and seven test pits were undertaken (locations shown in Figure 25). As well, the location of site R10/1452 (drystone wall) in Stage 11 was briefly visited to check on its current condition, which was found to be unchanged from the earlier inspection.



Figure 25. Aerial plan showing the locations of the test pits in the properties in Stages 12 and 13 (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)

107 Cemetery Road (Lot 1 DP 488814)

This property was found to consist of grassed paddocks with farm buildings in the north and a house and outbuildings in the central part along the western boundary. The house was situated on the highest point of the property at 80m asl. The land to the south of the house was found to slope down to the south and a pond was identified in the lower elevations in the southeast part of the property with the land in this area also found to be quite marshy. General photographs of the property are shown in Figure 26–Figure 28

Two test pits were excavated in this property (Figure 25). The first test pit (TP1) was located in the lower marshy area at coordinates E1746302 N5946426 +/-4m. The test pit showed a pale brown silt topsoil from 0-8cm below surface (bs) which overlay a grey silty clay layer from 8-12cm (bs). Below this the test pit showed a mixed pale brown silty clay mixed with flecks of orange from 12-26cm (bs). At 26cm (bs) a pale greyish-brown silty clay was encountered and the test pit was stopped (photographs are shown in Figure 29). The second test pit (TP2) was placed in the northern part of the property in a grassed paddock at coordinates E1746236 N5946678 +/-4m. This test pit showed a dark brown silt topsoil from 0-5cm (bs) which overlay a mixed subsoil of dark brown silt with yellowish-grey clay from 5-15cm (bs). At 15cm (bs) a yellowish-grey silty clay was observed and the test pit was stopped. The second test pit indicated that there had been some disturbance of the upper layers of soil in the past, likely caused by stock movements or ploughing. Photographs are shown in Figure 30. No evidence of archaeological features or deposits was identified on this property during the survey.



Figure 26. View of the farm structures in the northern part of 107 Cemetery Road, with house in background indicated by arrow



Figure 27. Photograph showing the central/north part of the property at 107 Cemetery Road with farm sheds in the background, looking north



Figure 28. Photograph showing the southern part of the property at 107 Cemetery Road with pond on the left hand side, looking southeast



Figure 29. Left photograph showing the detail of TP1 and right photograph showing the location, looking south with pond in the background



Figure 30. Left photograph showing the detail of TP2 and right photograph showing the location, looking north northwest

Lot 3 DP 488814

This property borders 107 Cemetery Road with the western part situated on a ridge line at c.60-70m asl dropping down to the east to around 40m asl. The lower parts of the property consisted of paddocks divided by fences and shelter belts and intersected by a series of streams and overland flow paths. The property was easily accessed by a series of farm tracks and was walked over with probing carried out especially in the vicinity of the streams and waterways to determine if any evidence of archaeological features or deposits, such as shell midden could be identified; however, no evidence was found. General photographs of the property are shown in Figure 31–Figure 34.

Two test pits were located in this property (Figure 25) one on the higher ground and one in the vicinity of a stream to gather information on the soil stratigraphy. Test pit 3 (TP3) was located on a high point of ground at coordinates E1746345 N5946749 +-4m. The test pit showed a yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt topsoil with thick grass roots from 0-8cm (bs). This overlay a lighter yellowish-brown subsoil from 8-14cm (bs), from 14-20cm (bs) a mixed yellowish-brown silt and yellowish-orange clay was encountered which changed to a yellowish-orange silty clay by 20cm (bs) where the test pit was stopped (photograph in Figure 35). The second test pit (TP4) was located in the vicinity of a stream at coordinates E1746493 N5946766 +-4m. This test pit showed a dark greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil from 0-8cm (bs) with grass roots. This overlay a grey silty/ clay subsoil from 8-20cm (bs). At 20cm (bs) the soil began to show flecks of orange clay. A photograph is shown in Figure 36.



Figure 31. Photograph showing a general view of the lower hillside at Lot 3 DP 488814, looking north



Figure 32. Photograph showing a lower part of Lot 3 DP 488814, looking east



Figure 33. Photograph showing an example of a farm track at Lot 3 DP 488814, looking southeast



Figure 34. Photograph looking back from near the northern border of lot 3 DP 488814, looking south



Figure 35. Left photograph showing the detail of TP3 and right photograph showing the location, looking east



Figure 36. Left photograph showing the detail of TP4 and right photograph showing the location, looking east

Lot 2 DP 488814

This lot is situated to the north of Lot 3 DP 488814 on a similar landform with the highest part being along Cemetery Road in the west with hillsides sloping down to the east. The property contained farm paddocks, a farm track running in a north-south direction and scattered stands and individual mature trees. A small pond and surrounding marshy area was noted in the central northern part of the property. Photographs of the property taken during the survey are shown in Figure 37–Figure 39.

Three test pits were carried out in this property (Figure 25). Test pit 5 (TP5) was located to the south of the farm track near an overland flow path at coordinates E1746362 N5946972 ± 4 m. This test pit showed a dark yellowish-brown silt topsoil with thick matted grass roots from 0-10cm (bs). This overlay a yellowish-brown silt subsoil mixed with pale yellowish-brown clay from 10-23cm (bs). A pale yellowish-brown silty clay was encountered at 23cm (bs) and the test pit was stopped (photograph in Figure 40). Test pit 6 (TP6) was located at coordinates E1746274 N5947075 ± 4 m. This test pit showed yellowish-brown silt topsoil from 0-10cm (bs) which overlay a mixed silt and clay subsoil from 10-21cm (bs) where a yellowish-orange silty clay was encountered and the test pit stopped (photograph in Figure 41). Test pit 7 (TP7) was located at coordinates E1746331 N5947212 ± 4 m. This test pit showed a light yellowish-brown silt topsoil from 0-8cm (bs) which overlay a mixed silt and clay layer from 8-18cm (bs) with a yellowish-orange clay layer appearing at 21cm (bs) (photograph in Figure 42). All of these test pits showed mixing in the subsoil layers indicating previous disturbance, likely from ploughing or stock movements.

No evidence of archaeological features or deposits was identified during the survey.



Figure 37. Photograph showing the upper hillsides in Lot 2 DP 488814, looking south



Figure 38. Photograph showing the northern part of Lot 2 DP 488814, looking northeast



Figure 39. Photograph of the lower hillsides in Lot 2 DP 488814, looking southeast



Figure 40. Left photograph showing the detail of TP5 and right photograph showing the location, looking west



Figure 41. Left photograph showing the detail of TP6 and right photograph showing the location, looking northeast



Figure 42. Left photograph showing the detail of TP7 and right photograph showing the location, looking south

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

One recorded archaeological site is located in the Stages 10-13 properties. This is R10/1452 (drystone wall). The wall is located in Stage 11 and although a date of construction has not been able to be established, based on historical research for this assessment, a pre-1900 date for the wall is considered possible. As well, an area of archaeological potential has been identified in Stage 11. It consists of a flattened area on a low ridgeline that may represent the location of a former building, although this was not able to be confirmed during the survey.

In general, the historical research undertaken for this assessment indicates that the properties containing Stages 10-13 of the proposed development were granted to European settlers in the mid-19th century and appear to have been in use for general agricultural purposes over the years. No evidence of homesteads or other pre-1900 buildings has been identified in the Stages 10-13 properties. As well, the presence of archaeological sites associated with Māori occupation and settlement are considered to be low as the properties are situated inland and not in close proximity to any navigable waterways.

Māori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological values and does not include an assessment of effects on Māori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Māori 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 Māori 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 Māori, especially where these have no physical remains.

Archaeological Value and Significance

The Auckland Regional Policy Statement (RPS; AUP OP Chapter B5.2.2) identifies several criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places. In addition, Heritage NZ, has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations) (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10). Both sets of criteria have been used to evaluate the value and significance of archaeological site R10/1452 (see Table 7 and Table 8).

The archaeological value of sites relates mainly to their information potential, that is, the extent to which they can provide evidence relating to local, regional and national history using archaeological investigation techniques, and the research questions to which the site

could contribute. The surviving extent, complexity and condition of sites are the main factors in their ability to provide information through archaeological investigation. For example, generally pā are more complex sites and have higher information potential than small midden (unless of early date). Archaeological value also includes contextual (heritage landscape) value. Archaeological sites may also have other historic heritage values including historical, architectural, technological, cultural, aesthetic, scientific, social, spiritual, traditional and amenity values.

Overall, site R10/1452 is considered to have little archaeological or other historic heritage value based on the criteria discussed. It does not have any known historical associations and there is little information potential associated with the wall, as building techniques of drystone walls are well understood.

Table 7. Assessment of the historic heritage significance of site R10/1452 (drystone wall) based on the criteria in the AUP OP (Chapter B5.2.2)

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
a) historical: The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality	The date of the wall has not been established. As such no specific historical association has been established.	Little
b) social: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	The wall is situated on private property and would not be accessible to the public	None
c) Mana Whenua: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	For Mana Whenua to determine	Not evaluated
d) knowledge: The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality	The wall's knowledge potential is limited to its location and construction materials and techniques. Drystone walling techniques are well understood.	Little
e) technology: The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	Drystone walling was a widely used technique and does not demonstrate any significant technical accomplishment or innovation	Little
f) physical attributes: The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;	The wall section does not contain any notable design innovations or associations with a known craftsman, designer or builder	Little
g) aesthetic: The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities	The wall is a visually pleasing feature, although not particularly notable or distinctive	Little

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
h) context: The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting	The wall may represent an element of a cultural landscape associated with early European settlement	Little

Table 8. Assessment of the archaeological values of site R10/1452 (drystone wall) based on Heritage NZ criteria (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10)

Value	Assessment
Condition	The wall has not been maintained and the northern end has partially collapsed. It is otherwise generally intact.
Rarity	No other walls of this type have been identified in the near vicinity, but such walls are common features in the Greater Auckland area.
Contextual value	The wall may represent an element of a cultural landscape associated with early European settlement that has been mostly obscured through modern development.
Information potential	The wall's information potential is limited to its location and construction materials and techniques. Drystone walling techniques are generally well understood.
Amenity value	The wall has some value as an aesthetically pleasing element of the landscape.
Cultural associations	The wall is associated with European settlement of the area.
Other	No other values have been identified

Effects of the Proposal

The proposed development of Stages 10-13 will require earthworks as shown in Figure 43 with detail of works at the recorded archaeological site R10/1452 and the area of archaeological potential identified in Stage 11 shown in Figure 44. Details of the Stages 10-13 earthworks are provided in Appendix B. Both cut and fill areas will require topsoil stripping and this will affect any archaeological remains that are present. One recorded archaeological site is located within the project area, this is R10/1452 (drystone wall) located in Stage 11. As can be seen in the earthworks plan in Figure 44, works at the location R10/1452 will require fill between 4 and 6m and will also include topsoil stripping of the area prior to the deposition of the fill. It is therefore not considered practical to preserve the wall in situ. In addition, based on the limited archaeological value of the site, it is considered preservation by record is appropriate in this case. As such, the wall should be recorded by an archaeologist prior to its demolition and preliminary earthworks in the vicinity of the site, shown in the white circled area in Figure 44, should be carried out under archaeological supervision to determine if any additional remains are present. As the wall may be of 19th century date an Authority to modify an archaeological site will be required (see below).

In addition, it is noted that an area of archaeological potential was identified during a survey carried out in 2015. This consists of a flattened area along a ridgetop in Lot 3 DP 151229,

which is also located in Stage 11, and it is recommended that preliminary earthworks in the black circled area in Figure 44 are also carried out under archaeological supervision.

Earthworks for Stage 4C are shown in Figure 45. Stage 4C and the remainder of the Stages 10-13 properties are considered to have low potential for containing archaeological remains. However, 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. Although it is considered unlikely that additional archaeological remains will be encountered during the works, consideration could be given to including Stage 4C and all of Stages 10-13 under an authority, so that potential delays can be avoided if any currently unrecorded archaeological sites are encountered during development.



Figure 43. Overall Cut/ Fill plan for Stages 10-13 (source: Woods)

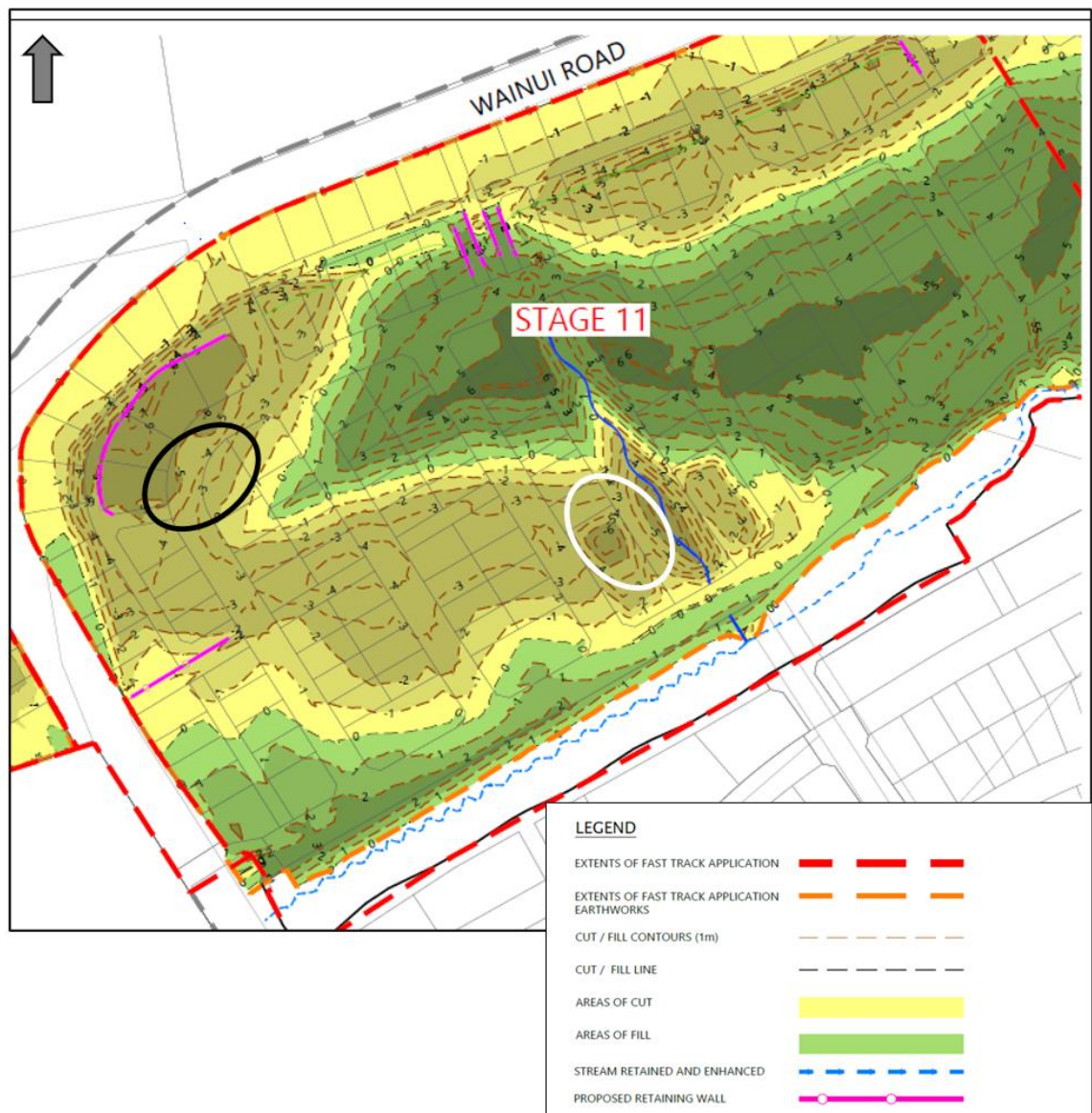


Figure 44. Cut/Fill plan of Stage 11 with the area containing the recorded archaeological site (R10/1452, drystone wall) which will require recording prior to demolition circled in white; and the area of archaeological potential where preliminary earthworks should be monitored by an archaeologist circled in black (source: Woods)



Figure 45. Cut fill plan of Stage 4C with Stage boundary outlined by red dashed line (source: Woods)

Fast Track Approvals Act 2024

Under the Act in Section 42C (1), an authorised person for a listed project or a referred project may lodge with the EPA. Under section 42 (3) (a) the applicant must be eligible to apply for any corresponding approval under a specified Act. A substantive application may seek: under Section 42(4)(a) a resource consent that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991 and section 42(4)(d) a designation or an alteration to an existing designation for which a notice of requirement would otherwise be lodged under the Resource Management Act 1991. As well, under Section 42 subsection (4) (i) an archaeological authority described in section 44(a) or (b) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 that would otherwise be applied for under that Act- but as stated in section 42 subsection (9) (a) may be made only if the application also seeks an approval described in subsection 4 (a) or (d); it may also include an application under clause 7 of Schedule 8 application for approval of person to carry out activity subsection 9 (b).

Schedule 8 section 4 (1) states that the panel when considering an application for an archaeological authority, the panel must take into account

- (a) The purpose of this Act; and
- (b) The matters set out in section 59 (1) (a) and (5) of the HNZPT Act; and
- (c) The matters set out in section 47 (10 (a)(ii) and 5 of the HNZPT Act; and
- (d) A relevant statement of the general policy confirmed or adopted under the HNZPT Act.

Schedule 8 section 9 states that an authority granted under this Act-

- (a) Has the same force and effect as it were granted under section 48 of the HNZPT Act; and
- (b) For the purposes of the HNZPT Act, must be treated as if it were an authority granted under that Act.

The purpose and principles of the RMA in relation to historic heritage are discussed below. 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 2014 (AUP OP) is relevant to the proposed activity. There are no scheduled historic heritage sites located on the properties containing Stages 10-13.

This assessment has established that the proposed activity will affect one recorded archaeological site, R10/1452 (drystone wall). Based on the earthworks requirements it will not be possible to retain the wall in situ and an Authority will be required to be issued before the site can be modified. The conditions of the authority are likely to include archaeological monitoring and recording of archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. As well, an area of archaeological potential has been identified in an adjacent lot. As such it is recommended that preliminary earthworks in the black and white outlined areas shown in Figure 44 are carried out under archaeological supervision. It is also recommended that the Authority include any additional archaeological sites in Stages 4C and Stages 10 -13 that are encountered during the development, in order to allow any

additional archaeology uncovered during the development to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays while an Authority is applied for and processed.

An archaeological Authority granted under the FTAA has the same force and effect as an Authority granted under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and for purposes of the HNZPTA, must be treated as if it were an authority under that Act (Schedule 7 Section 12A (a) and (b)). See below for the definition of an archaeological site under the HNZPTA, and the situations where Authorities are required to be in place.

Resource Management Act 1991

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Māori 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 Māori, including wahi tapu; (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources’.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

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)’¹

¹ 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

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 Māori 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 Māori 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.

Conclusions

One archaeological site, R10/1452 (drystone wall) has been recorded in Stage 11 and an Authority will be required to be issued before the site can be modified. Historical research has indicated that the Stage 4C and Stages 10 - 13 properties are situated in allotments that were granted to early European settlers in the mid-19th century and appear to have been in use for general agricultural purposes in the past. The presence of archaeological sites associated with Māori occupation and settlement is considered low as the properties are located somewhat inland and not in close proximity to any navigable waterways. Overall, it is considered that any adverse effects on archaeological values resulting from the proposed upgrade works are likely to be minor subject to the implementation of the recommendations set out below.

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

- As the recorded archaeological site R10/1452 cannot be avoided an Authority must be applied for prior to the start of any works that will affect it. (*Note that this is a legal requirement*).
- Because it is possible that additional unrecorded archaeological sites may be encountered during the works in Stage 4C and Stages 10 - 13, the Authority application should include any additional sites that may be discovered when works are under way.
- Recording of the drystone wall should be undertaken by an archaeologist prior to its demolition and preliminary earthworks in the vicinity of the wall (as shown in the white outlined area in Figure 44) should be carried out under archaeologist supervision to identify if any additional subsurface archaeological remains are present.
- Preliminary earthworks in the area of archaeological potential shown in the black outlined area in Figure 44 should be carried out under archaeological supervision to identify if any archaeological remains are present.
- If no authority is in place and subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during construction (e.g. intact shell midden, hangi, storage pits relating to Māori 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.
- Since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites that may be affected by the proposed development.

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APPENDIX A: SITE RECORD FORMS

NEW ZEALAND ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

 Site Record Form	
NZAA Site Number: R10/1452 Imperial Site Number: Site Type: Agricultural/ pastoral Site Name(s):	Site Coordinates (NZTM) Easting: 1746982 Northing: 5947515 Source: Handheld GPS
	
Scale: 1:2,500 Disclaimer: Polygon may not reflect the full extent of the site	
Finding Aids to the Location of the Site: The site is located along the western boundary of 525 Wainui Road (Lot 4 DP 72198) and a paper road (Sec 2 SO 67469)	
Brief Description: Stone wall constructed of irregularly shaped field stones of varying sizes. It is c. 1 m high and 20.5 m long.	
Condition of Site when last visited: Good	

Printed by: CLOU_EllenCameron_ArchSite

Date Report Created: 12/11/2024

NEW ZEALAND ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

Site Periods:

Colonial 1840-1900

Ethnicity:

Non Maori

Site Features:

Stone wall

Associated Sites:

Description:

Updated 06/06/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ellencameron , visited 29/05/2018 by Cameron, E. Gaylard, D,
Grid reference (E1746982 / N5947515)

The stone wall runs northwest-southeast. It is constructed of irregularly shaped field stones of varying sizes. It is c. 1 m high and 20.5 m long. It is not set in a straight line, with curves along the alignment. The date of construction is unknown.

Condition Notes:

Updated 06/06/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ellencameron , visited 29/05/2018 by Cameron, E. Gaylard, D,

The northern end of the wall has collapsed. Some of the stones have pieces splitting of them.

Updated 06/06/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ellencameron , visited 29/05/2018 by Cameron, E. Gaylard, D,

The northern end of the wall has collapsed. Some of the stones have pieces splitting of them.

Date Report Created: 12/11/2024







APPENDIX B: CUT/ FILL PLANS

