

Arataki Extension: archaeological assessment

**report to
CDL Land New Zealand Ltd
and
Woods**

Matthew Campbell

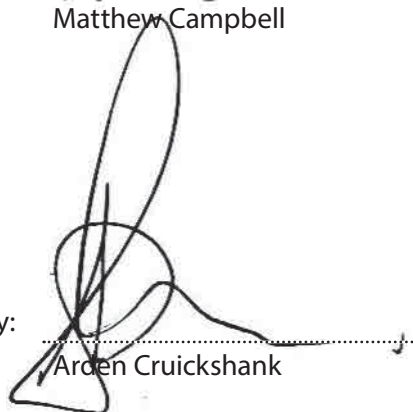
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Prepared by:


Matthew Campbell

Reviewed by:


Arden Cruickshank

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1 Introduction

CDL Land New Zealand Ltd (CDL) are applying for resource consent to subdivide the Arataki Extension on three properties at 86, 108 and 122 Arataki Road, Havelock North (Lot 2 DP 546439, Sec 10S Te Mata Sett, Lot 2 DP 540945) and associated infrastructure (Figure 1) under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. Archaeological and heritage assessments for previous iterations of the project noted no archaeological or heritage items that had any statutory protection but some 20th century buildings that nonetheless have heritage values (Hurford and Pishief 2019; Pishief 2024). An archaeological and heritage assessment is required in support of the resource consent application. CDL commissioned this assessment from CFG Heritage Ltd.

1.1 *Statement of qualifications and experience*

1.1.1 Matthew Campbell, author

I am the Director of CFG Heritage, an archaeological and heritage consultancy. I co-founded CFG Heritage in November 2005.

I hold the qualifications of BA and MA from the University of Otago and PhD from the University of Sydney, which I completed in 2000. I am a member and former President of the New Zealand Archaeological Association.

I have 40 years of professional experience as an archaeologist, including roles such as lecturing in archaeology at the University of Auckland. My experience includes assessment, investigation and support at planning and Environment Court hearings for clients such as Auckland Council, Auckland International Airport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, Transpower New Zealand and KiwiRail along with private developers throughout the North Island.

I confirm that, in my capacity as 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.

1.1.2 Arden Cruickshank, reviewer

I am a Principal Archaeologist at CFG Heritage, an archaeological and heritage consultancy. I have been employed at CFG Heritage since January 2014.

I hold the qualifications of Master of Arts with Honours in Anthropology from the University of Auckland, which I completed in 2011. I have been a member of the New Zealand Archaeological Association since 2014.

I have 16 years of professional experience in archaeology in both New Zealand and Australia. I have been an approved archaeologist under Section 45 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) since 2015. My experience includes managing archaeological projects for a variety of clients including major projects, with several currently being conducted under the Fast Track Approvals Act (2014).

I confirm that, in my capacity as reviewer 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.

1.2 *Description of application site*

The site subject to this substantive application is located at 86, 108, 122 Arataki Road, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay (**site**). Comprising a total area of approximately 11 ha, the site is held in three separate titles, all owned by CDL Land New Zealand Limited (**CDL**). The site is located at the eastern

edge of the existing urban area of Havelock North, approximately 2.5 km from the Havelock North Village Centre.

The site has a gentle crossfall from south to north and is currently used for grazing purposes. A scattering of buildings is present within the site. Vegetation (predominantly exotic species) is largely limited to garden areas around these buildings and a shelter belt alongside the eastern boundary. The site sits upon a natural terrace and the landform is elevated above the rural property to the east by approximately 6 m.

The site is generally bounded by Brookvale Road to the north and Arataki Road to the west. The land to the south is used as an olive orchard, and the land to the east is used for rural and light industrial purposes. Access to the site is provided via five existing crossings along Arataki Road.

The planning report prepared to support the substantive application under the FTAA provides a full site description. With respect to matters relating to archaeology, further detail is set out in this report.

1.3 Description of the Proposal

This report is submitted in support of CDL's Substantive Application (**Application**) to the Environmental Protection Authority (**EPA**) to authorise the subdivision and development of the Arataki Extension land, located at 86, 108, 122 Arataki Road, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay (**Site**).

The proposal, which is also referred to as the '**Arataki Project**', will provide for the residential subdivision of the site to enable the development of 171 detached dwellings to contribute additional housing capacity to Havelock North and the Hawkes Bay region. The development will be supported by a local road network, pedestrian accessways, and required infrastructure. A planning design framework is proposed to facilitate residential built form development on the future lots.

The Arataki Project will comprise two phases of development. The first phase will realise the residential subdivision of the land and will be delivered by CDL. The residential subdivision and bulk earthworks phase will create 171 residential lots (average lot size 450 m²), a drainage reserve to vest, four roads to vest, two accessways to vest, ten JOALs, bulk earthworks landform modification, infrastructure provision, buffer planting and external boundary fencing.

The second phase of development will deliver the residential built form in accordance with the planning design framework established for the site. This phase of development will be delivered by CDL's build partners and will involve house construction on individual lots and include vehicle access, parking, landscaping and fencing.

The planning report prepared to support the substantive application under the FTAA provides a full description of the proposal. With respect to matters relating to archaeology, further detail is set out in this report.

1.4 Statutory requirements

All archaeological sites, whether recorded or not, are protected by the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and may not be destroyed, damaged or modified without an authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).

An archaeological site is defined in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act as:

- (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).

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations.

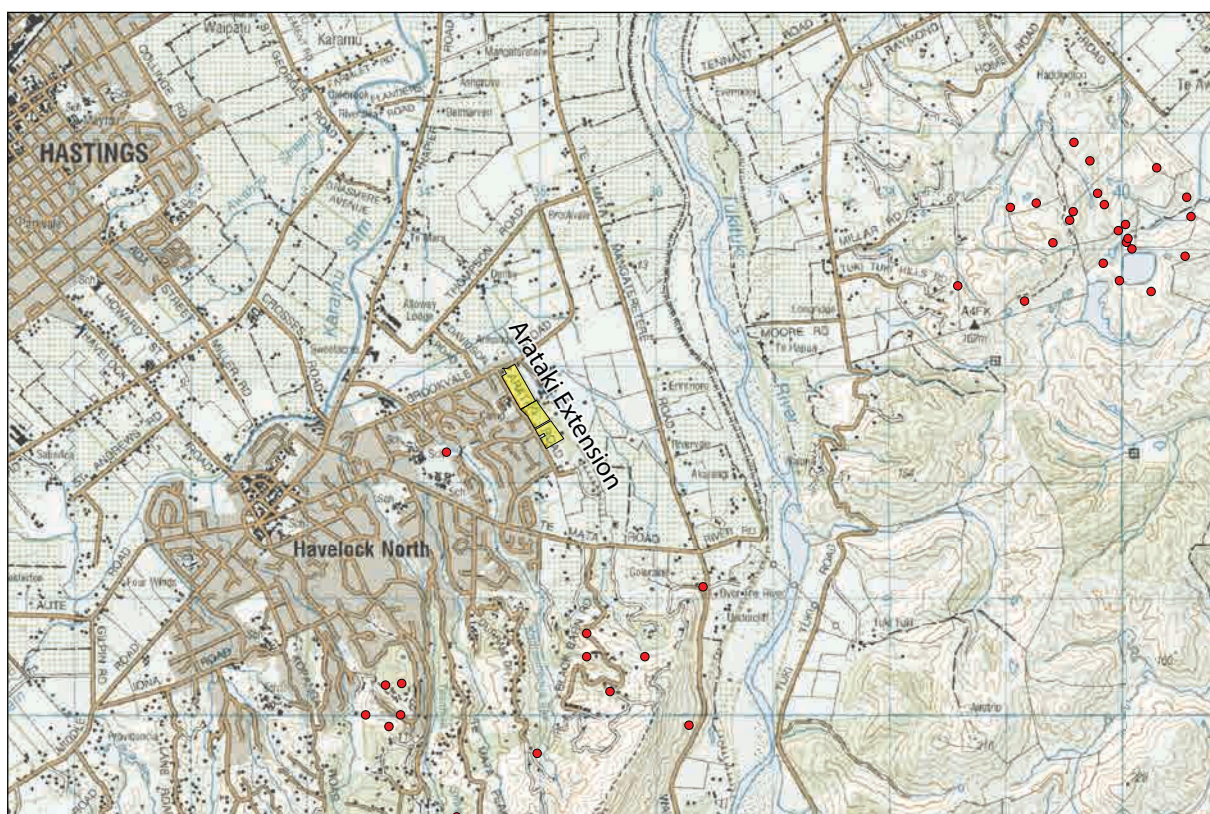


Figure 1. Location of Arataki Extension, showing archaeological sites in the vicinity.

The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (Section 6f).

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA Section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Maori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters.

2 Method

Comprehensive historical background research was undertaken by Hurford and Pishief (2019) and Pishief (2024) and no further research has been conducted other than information obtained from Chris Hawley, previous landowner, regarding existing buildings on site. Some further consideration of the pre-European Māori settlement of the region has been undertaken. The following additional data sources were accessed:

- Archaeological site records were accessed from the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SRS) through ArchSite (<http://archsite.org.nz>).

- The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) digital library was searched for relevant reports on previous archaeological investigations (<https://dl.heritage.org.nz/greenstone3/library/collection/pdf-reports/>).

The Arataki Extension was assessed by Matthew Campbell of CFG Heritage on 2 April 2025, meeting up with Jackson Bull of CDL on site. This was a visual pedestrian survey only.

3 Background

The properties are on level ground just south of a small creek that flows into the Karamu Stream. Soils are the fertile, well drained soils of the Heretaunga Plains, primarily Waipukurau sandy loams which would have been ideal for kūmara cultivation. The properties at the time of the site visit were in brassica fodder crop and grazed by ram lambs. To the southwest is the built-up part of Havelock North while to the south and west are hills that would have been suitable for kūmara storage and defended occupation. Te Mata Peak is a prominent landscape feature.

3.1 *Pre-European Māori history*

The following section is adapted from Pishief 2024 (see references in that report).

Buchanan (1973, cited in Pishief 2024) records that the site of Havelock North township was not settled by Māori communities. However, this seems unlikely as the soils are fertile and ideally suited to pre-European Māori horticulture. Larger-scale adjacent settlements and fortifications were located among the Havelock Hills and east of the Tukituki River and Valley. Branching rivers and streams like Tukituki River and Ngaruroro River formed important routes connecting the coast to the interior. There is limited information detailing the earliest of these settlements, but archaeological and ethnographic evidence suggest that people first landed in Hawke's Bay region in the fourteenth to fifteenth century. The earliest communities occupied strategic locations near river mouths and shores to access local food and plant resources. These locations also facilitated ongoing exploration and networking by waka, leading to a rapid settlement of the region, and wider Aotearoa. The warmer temperatures of the North Island meant that gardening was also possible in certain places. The stone deposits found at river mouths would have also provided clues about what stone resources lay further inland, particularly for those experienced in tool technology.

Following this initial period of settlement there were several descendant tribes of who established themselves near the Tukituki River and Ngaruroro River. This included Rangitāne and Ngāi Tara. Many of these groups also traced descent from the earliest settlers recalled in oral traditions, including Whātonga and his son Tara.

At some time in the early 16th century Taraia, son of Kahungunu, settled north of the Ngaruroro River to take control of the Heretaunga Plains. Allen states that Ngāti Kahungunu were unable to completely capture the strong pā Heipipi and Ōtātara and instead obtained control of the region through some combination of alliances, inter-marriage and military force. It was through peace-making marriage alliances that certain groups retained whakapapa links and connections to place. Certain groups moved south to form alliances with Rangitāne. From this period to the mid-seventeenth century, Taraia consolidated a large regional polity comprising several pā settlements, establishing himself near Ōtātara. With Taraia was Te Aomatarahi, who later settled south of the Tukituki River. His descendants were later known as Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Ira.

To summarise the eighteenth century very briefly, the wider region went through periods of peace, and small-scale scattered conflicts between hapū. Allegiances shifted back and forth, and politics largely centred on an internal struggle for dominance among the descendant hapu of Ngāti Kahungunu. It is during this period that the first encounters between Māori communities and Europeans took place in the region.

3.2 19th and 20th century history

The section is taken from Pishief 2024 with minor edits (see references in that report).

3.2.1 European Settlement

In 1769, the HMS Endeavor sailed into Poverty Bay, with Captain James Cook the first European to sight parts of the Hawke's Bay region. This was later followed by Dumont d'Urville in 1827 and Captain Thomas Wing in 1837. The Māori chiefs and communities settled near the Tukituki River and Ngaruroro River had little, if any, direct dealings with Europeans until the 1830s. For them, this period had been marked by the intensification of tribal conflicts, enslavement, and group migrations. With the arrival of Europeans, Māori communities quickly began participating in various trades through the exchange of flax and provisions. The aftermath of Māori tribal conflicts left the southern areas around Te Whanganui-a-Orotū and Heretaunga mostly depopulated, which appealed to both Māori and European communities seeking to expand their territories or obtain land. The first Pākehā settlers in Hawke's Bay occupied land under agreements made with local chiefs. These agreements allowed use rights, a form of lease for which payments were made.

3.2.2 Te Mata Sale

In 1839, a large block from the Te Mata region was purchased by William B. Rhodes acting for Sydney merchants Cooper and Holt. When Rhodes registered this purchase with the government of New South Wales the claim presented many inconsistencies regarding the amount of land estimated and additional purchase deeds, purchase money and goods. Eventually, Rhodes, Cooper and Holt were awarded 2560 acres in settlement of their claim.

This land was to be selected "in three to four blocks in any locality where Māori had admitted the bona fides of the purchases, but only once the Government had acquired the title to these lands." It is unknown whether Rhodes accepted this, and the location of any blocks remains uncertain. In April 1851, Governor Grey appointed Land Commissioner, Donald McLean, to visit the hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu at Hawke's Bay and negotiate for the purchase of land blocks. By 1853 part of the Te Mata block was already illegally leased to John Chambers. Chambers officially applied for a pastoral run adjacent to the Tukituki River the next year. By 1855, government needs for land had increased as it sought to appease pressure from the increasing number of pastoralists, and to provide for European business and residential areas. The Te Mata Block was purchased and signed by 12 Māori chiefs on 13 April 1855 (Figure 6). When the block was officially opened for purchase in 1857, Chambers purchased 1,900 acres. Two chiefs, Te Hapuku (Ngāti Te Whatuiāpiti) and Kurupō Te Moananui, had interests in the land around Te Mata. To resolve ongoing tensions between the two chiefs, Māori reserves were separated out of the Te Mata block for Te Hapuku. This included Karanema's Reserve, named after Te Hapuku's son, which ran from Karituwhenua to Te Ngākau O Hape, and Kahurānaki. The remainder of the Te Mata block was said to belong to the people of Kurupō Te Moananui.

In 1855, McLean initially paid £500 to eleven chiefs. The final deed for sale was signed in 1855, with Karanema's Reserve excluded from the sale. An 1854 map reproduction by Buchanan shows the reserve as 'Kranema's Land' (Figure 2). Ongoing tensions, land disputes and negotiations eventually resulted in McLean purchasing the Karanema's Reserve from Te Hapuku and Kurupō Te Moananui. Subsequent disputes broke out regarding the boundaries of the Te Mata block and Karanema's Reserve. By 1858 much of the land surrounding the Karanema Reserve was owned by John Chambers (Figure 3).

With the increasing number of pastoralists in the region, and the location of Karanema's Reserve on a main inland route to the south, Karanema's Reserve was seen to be a desirable place for agricultural sections and a rural service centre. The location was subsequently surveyed and pegged in 1859, with the land formally listed for sale in November 1859. This site became known as the town of Havelock, later Havelock North, named after Sir Henry Havelock.

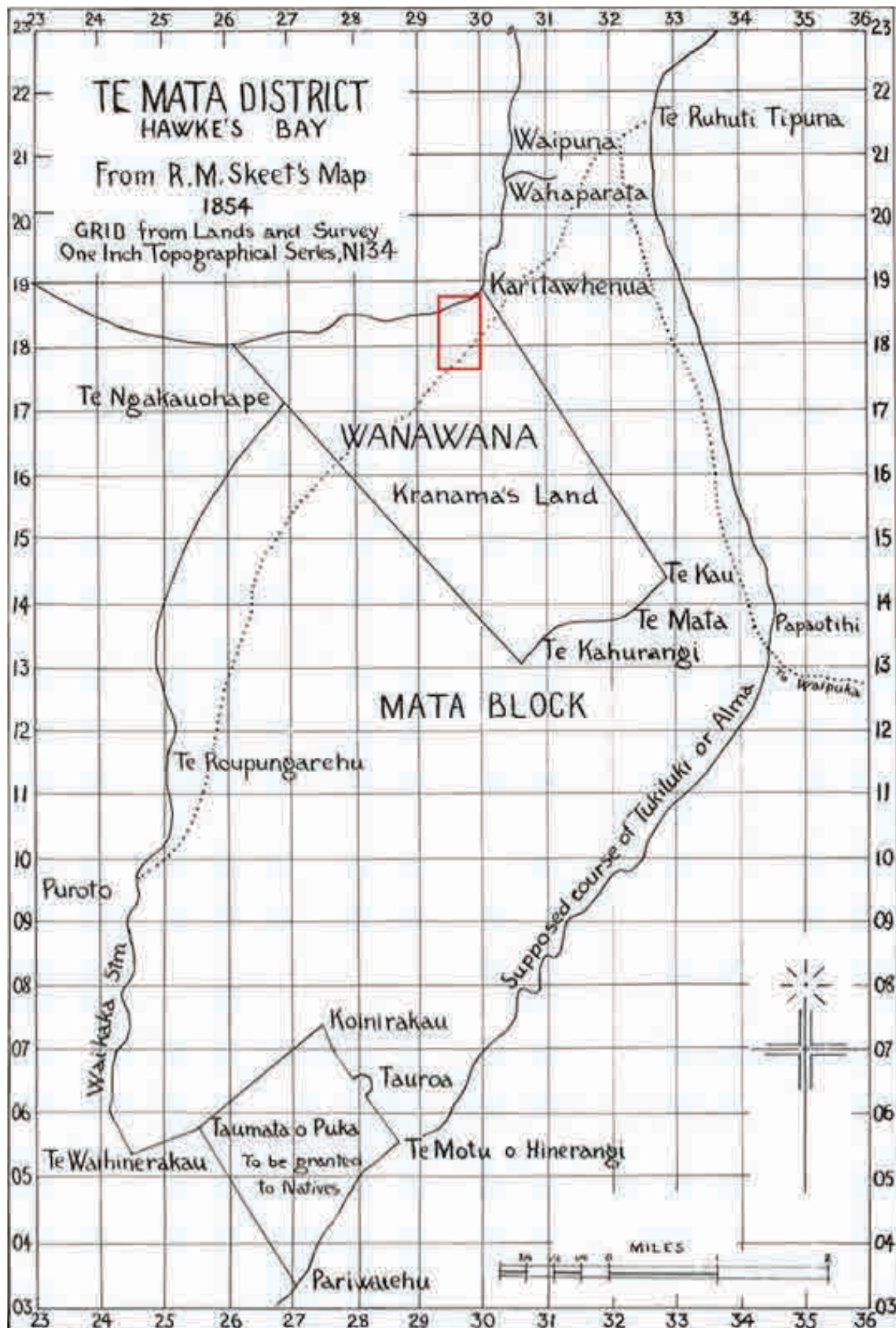


Figure 2. 1854 Map of the Te Mata Block from Buchanan 1973, showing the names Kranema (sic) and Karituwhenua (Pishief 2024: Figure 7, the red rectangle is the location of the Arataki Extension).

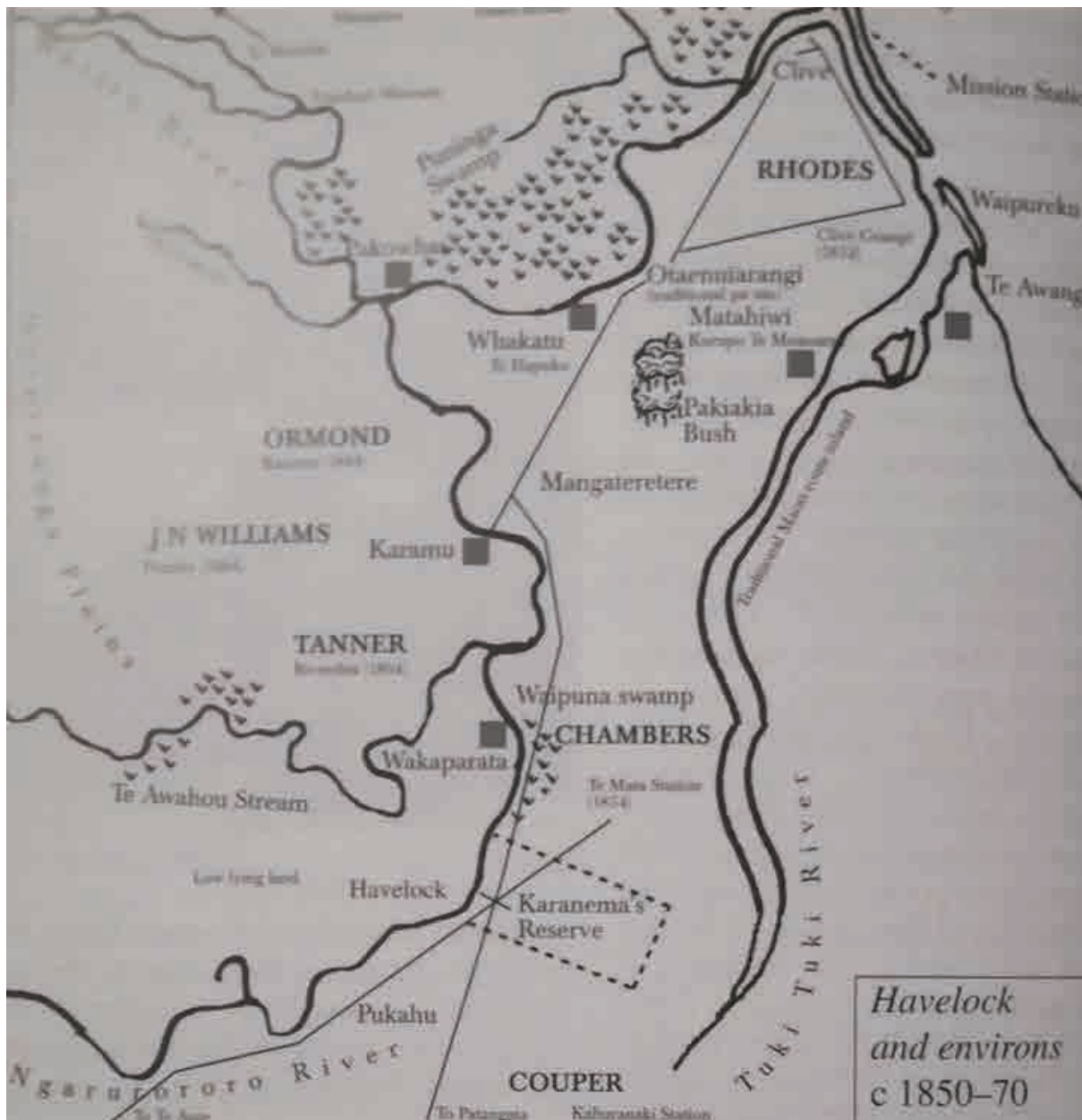


Figure 3. Map showing the location of Karanema's Reserve in relation to the Tukituki River, Ngaruroro River, and purchased land (Pishief 2024: Figure 8).

3.2.3 Land sales and subdivisions

In 1886, when John Chambers retired, he divided the Te Mata block into three. His son, Bernard, periodically sold different sections of Te Mata over the next few years, often to his employees. In 1908 Bernard sold twenty lots between Napier and Te Mata Roads. By 1918, he had sold all but 129 acres of the Te Mata block.

One of the earliest documents depicting land parcels in the vicinity of the assessment area is an 1891 survey plan. This plan depicts the Karituwhenua Creek intersecting with the assessment area. The assessment area is shown in Block IV of the Te Mata Survey District, specifically in Pt Blk 9 Te Mata (Figure 4).

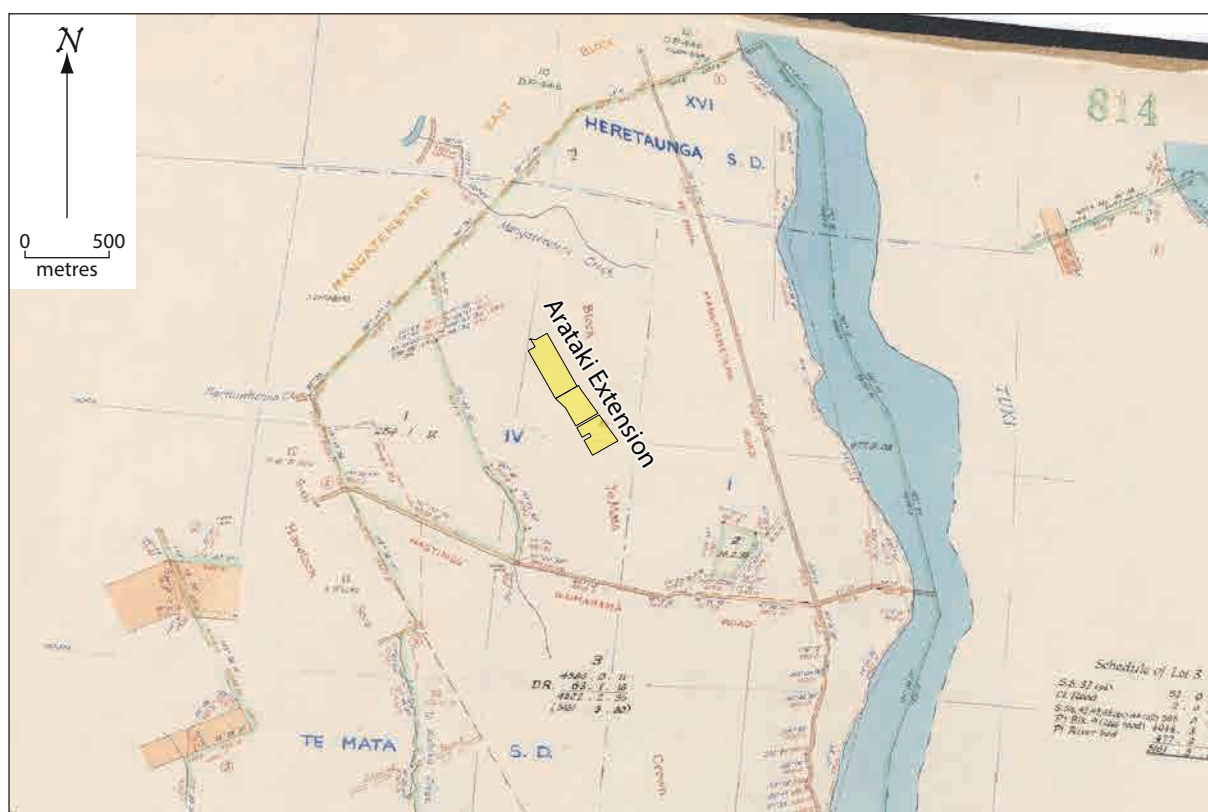


Figure 4. Detail of 1966 copy of DP 814, originally dated 1891, with the Arataki Extension highlighted.

3.2.4 Te Mata Settlement

The land being discussed was all part of the Te Mata Settlement, which was adjacent to the Arataki Experimental Farm. The proximity of the land to this station is probably one of the reasons why it was all orchard land for most of the twentieth century. A contributory factor would have been that some of the blocks were used for soldiers' resettlement following WW I and fruit growing on these small blocks provided a viable income for the returned servicemen.

3.2.5 The Government Research Station at Arataki.

In 1905 the Hon W. Hall-Jones the Minister for Public Works reported that land had been purchased the previous year for a viticultural nursery at Te Mata for the purpose of raising phylloxera resistant vines. Twenty five acres had been purchased by the Government Viticulturist Romano Brogado, from Bernard Chambers with a right to purchase 75 more acres if required. In April 1905 the Government Architect for the Public Works Department, John Campbell, called for tenders for the erection of an overseer's house at the Arataki Experimental Farm near Hastings. In 1905 the overseer of Arataki was S.F. Anderson who had managed Randall's Vineyard at Greenmeadows.

During the next few years additional buildings were erected and in 1908 additional monies were voted for "considerable additions" to the buildings for the Arataki Experimental Farm to increase the usefulness of this institution.

The farm was managed by Thomas Edward Rodda from 1917 to 1922. In 1918 a description of the activities at the farm show its importance in improving the skills of fruit growers and in promoting new agricultural techniques and equipment.

On Friday last at the Arataki Farm, a most successful demonstration of pruning was conducted by Mr. G. Esam, the Government Orchard Inspector. From two to three o'clock Mr. Esam kept an audience of fully 160 persons, the largest

number ever seen at the farm, keenly interested in the work of up-to-date pinning of peaches, pears and apples, including stunners and Jonathans. At three o'clock Messrs. Adamson Bros., the agent for the Moline-Universal Motor Tractor gave illustrations of the adaptability of this machine, which can be attached to any farm implement drawn by horses. Unlike other tractors, the operator rides on the plough or whatever implement he happens to be using and drives the tractor. This American machine is so easily managed that two or three persons present each took a turn in driving it, and everyone was impressed with its great usefulness. Another item of great interest was the E. C. Brown Co. Auto-Spraying Machine, driven and demonstrated by Mr. Handyside, of the firm of Murray, Roberts of Napier. This is another American machine which obtains its power from the axle, without the need of an engine. Those present took a keen interest in this novelty, the first machine of its kind to be introduced into New Zealand, and which reflects the greatest credit on the part of Messrs. Murray, Roberts in their endeavour to introduce to the fruit growers and farmers the latest and most up-to-date labour-saving machinery. The sprayer seems especially useful for spraying vines and all root crops, such as potatoes, etc. The manager of Arataki Farm. Mr. T. E. Rodda, was present and courteously supplied much information.

By 1922, the Agricultural Experimental Farm was no longer in operation and it had been subdivided into six allotments, which include the properties assessed in this report. The areas with buildings were sold for cash under the Land Act and the balance was disposed as small farms. The area remained in orchards for the rest of the century.

3.2.6 86 Arataki Road

In 1935 this land was known as Section 135 Te Mata Settlement. It was leased at that time under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915, to Stuart Baird of Havelock North, who owned on the property a four-roomed dwelling, wash house and septic tank, motor shed, two fowl houses, boundary fencing and orchard. This part later (1975) became 96 Arataki Road.

3.2.7 108 Arataki Road

This land had originally been part of the land known as Te Mata Settlement, gazetted in 1908. It was then part of land set aside for discharged soldiers in 1922 under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915. The 1922 proclamation was revoked by Gazette notice on 14 November 1935. On 30 August 1961 Frederick John Hawley of Havelock North who was the holder of a renewable lease of the land at 108 Arataki Road gave notice to the Commissioner of Crown Lands that he intended to purchase by deferred payments the land, which was Lot 105 Te Mata Settlement in Block IV of Te Mata S.D. The land was later (14 February 1968) transferred to Sonoma Orchards with a mortgage to Frederick John Hawley.

3.2.8 122 Arataki Road

This was originally Lot 8 Block IV Te Mata Survey District. Record of Title HB76/156 shows that in 1907 the leasehold of the land was transmitted from His Majesty the King to Miles Cassidy land agent. The land was subject to a lease in perpetuity of rural land under the Land Act 1892; the Lands for Settlement Consolidation Act 1900 and the Land for Settlements Amendment Act 1901. Cassidy leased it to Percy McLaren, an orchardist, with subsequent lessees also using the land for orcharding. Record of Title HBG2/1030 indicates that in 1975 this land was sold to Sonoma Orchards Ltd., an incorporated company with a registered office in Hastings by way of a deferred payment license continuing the use of the land for fruit production.

3.3 Archaeological background

Few archaeological excavations have been undertaken in and around Havelock North. Recorded sites are pre-European Māori largely earthworks sites clustered on the surrounding hills rather than the plains, even though these contained highly fertile soils. Pre-European settlement in the Hawkes Bay is not well understood archaeologically and many coastal sites have been lost to coastal erosion. It seems very probable that the Heretaunga Plains would have been intensively gardened with crops stored on higher ground, where numerous pit storage sites are recorded. However, a century and half of modern cultivation will have destroyed much of the evidence for gardening.

In 1996 Victoria Grouden excavated site V12/173 at Durham Drive on the lower slopes of Te Mata Peak, 2.5 km south of the Arataki Extension, when a house and driveway were constructed. The site consists of three terraces containing several pits, with some smaller terraces nearby. Her excavations defined a living / working floor on a terrace, with 25 features consisting mostly of groups of stone material, including fire-cracked rock that would have been used for cooking and areas of flaked stone, mostly local chert but including an pakohe (argillite) adze and a partly worked block of pounamu. A small midden contained shell from a variety of environments – beach, estuary and rocky shores – and some rat, bird and fish bone, although the bird and fish was quite fragmentary and was not further analysed. The site was dated to the mid to late 15th century.

This investigation shows that settlement was from a relatively early date, and the presence of pakohe (from the Nelson Marlborough region) and pounamu (from the South Island West Coast) indicate wider connections with the South Island. It is probable that the pits at the site also date to this time, indicating a well-established occupation of kūmara gardening and storage, with settlement established on the higher ground.

In 2019 Gaylynne Carter monitored the remediation of unconsented track works on Te Mata Peak (Carter 2020) and in 2021 she monitored safety improvements along Waimārama Road (Carter 2022), but in neither case was any archaeology encountered.

3.4 Summary of archaeological and heritage themes

The two main archaeological and heritage themes of the properties and the wider area are associated with Māori settlement and gardening prior to the arrival of Europeans, and 20th century development of orcharding.

There is a general lack of systemic archaeological survey in the Hawke's Bay and limited investigations into Māori archaeological sites. What can be generalised is that the flatter fertile areas would have been used for kūmara growing, with storage and occupation on elevated slopes.

4 Field assessment

During the field assessment the paddocks were level, and were in brassica fodder with patches of bare ground (Figure 5). Ground surface visibility was generally good. No pre-European Māori or 19th century European archaeological features were observed, and there is no reasonable cause to suspect that any will be present.

Two mid-20th century heritage features, initially noted by Elizabeth Pishief (2024) were examined: a packing shed on 108 Arataki Road and three culverts (note that the houses at 86 and 160 Arataki Road, assessed by Pishief (2024), are not included in the Fast-track application and are not assessed here).

The packing shed was locked and could only be observed from the exterior. The original building appears to be a single room constructed of weatherboard over timber framing, with later additions and lean-tos at the rear (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The framing is in poor condition and the shed does not appear to be currently in use. Aerial photographs from 1949 show the packing shed without these additions (Figure 8). Chris Hawley records that his grandfather bought the property in 1935, and he suspects the shed was already standing at that time.

The three culverts are located on driveways at 122 and 108 Arataki Road. They consist of two ~12 inch concrete pipes with headers of concrete incorporating river cobbles (Figure 9). The headers

appear to have been made in place, as opposed to typical modern headers that are precast off site, while the concrete pipes would have been precast. These culverts are still operating. The one at 108 Arataki Road is on a driveway that leads to the rear of the packing shed and the cool store. Chris Hawley records that his grandfather built the cool store and it is visible in the 1949 aerial photograph (Figure 8), so the culverts may date between 1935 and 1949, but this is uncertain. The packing shed and the approximate locations of the culverts are shown in Figure 10 – note the culvert locations are approximate only as they were not accurately surveyed.



Figure 5. Typical view across the paddocks during field assessment



Figure 6. Packing shed from Arataki Road.



Figure 7. Rear of packing shed, showing lean-to additions.



Figure 8. Detail of aerial photo SN540/R/25, dated 30 April 1949, showing the original packing shed.



Figure 9. Typical culvert showing header of concrete and river cobbles.



Figure 10. Location of the packing shed and culverts.

5 Assessment

The following assessment relates only to archaeological and heritage values. Mana whenua may hold different values – they have been consulted by CDL and their feedback has been addressed in the AEE.

5.1 Assessment under the Hastings District Plan

The Hastings District Plan does not contain any assessment criteria for listing heritage places, but an online form for nominating a Heritage Building, Area or Item (<https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/hastings/about-hastings/history-heritage/heritage-features/heritage-building-area-or-item-nomination-form/>) states that “Nominations can have Aesthetic, Archaeological, Architectural, Cultural, Historical, Scientific, Social, Spiritual, Technological or Traditional merit. They may also be identified for their group setting, landmark or design significance.” No methods for assessing these criteria are given, so the following assessment relies on similar criteria that the author is familiar with in, for instance, the Auckland Unitary Plan or HNZPT Archaeological Guidelines Series, 2, *Writing Archaeological Assessments* (<https://www.heritage.org.nz/search?q=guideline>). Only relevant criteria are assessed.

5.1.1 Packing shed

Aesthetic	The packing shed is in poor condition, with broken framing and sagging cladding.
Archaeological	The packing shed does not pre-date 1900 and is not an archaeological site as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
Cultural	Cultural is assumed to refer to mana whenua values. Only mana whenua can address their own values.

Historical	The packing shed is emblematic of the 20th century history of the growth and prosperity of the region. It has moderate historical values.
Social	The packing shed is a typical vernacular building, representative of the orcharding industry on the Heretaunga Plains. It has moderate social values.
Technological	The packing shed is associated with the technologies of orcharding on the Heretaunga Plains but has no intrinsic technological value.
Landmark	The packing shed is on the roadside, is clearly visible and will be a familiar part of the landscape for the people of Arataki.

The highest values of the packing shed are its historical and social values – it is a vernacular building, typical of many similar buildings of its era, associated with the history of orcharding in the Heretaunga Plains. These values are moderate at best and not sufficient to retain or protect it in the Hastings District Plan. The current condition of the building suggests it would not be feasible to retain it.

5.1.2 Culverts

Aesthetic	The culverts have limited aesthetic value and can only be seen up close.
Archaeological	The culverts do not pre-date 1900 and are not an archaeological site as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
Cultural	Cultural is assumed to refer to mana whenua values. Only mana whenua can address their own values.
Historical	The culverts possibly pre-date modern pre-cast construction but the date of this is unknown.
Social	The culverts have no social values.
Technological	The culverts are an interesting variation on a familiar technology.
Landmark	The culverts can only be seen up close and have no landmark value.
The values of the culverts are low and not sufficient to retain or protect it in the Hastings District Plan	

5.2 Summary

Neither the packing shed nor the culverts have any statutory protection and they do not have sufficient heritage values to warrant retaining or protecting them in the Hastings District Plan. Nonetheless they have heritage value, particularly the packing shed which is representative of early to mid-20th century orcharding on the Heretaunga Plains.

6 Recommendations

These recommendations are only made based on the archaeological and heritage potential that has been outlined above. Any other values associated with special interest groups, including tangata whenua, can only be determined by them. It is recommended that:

- Prior to demolition, the packing shed should be recorded to Level III as defined in HNZPT Archaeological Guidelines Series, 1, Investigation and recording of buildings and standing structures (<https://www.heritage.org.nz/search?q=guideline>), including, as relevant, but not limited to:
 - Outline measured drawings or sketches
 - Written annotation on measured drawings or sketches
 - Written description of the building or structure
 - Limited photography
 - Limited sampling of relevant historic fabric
- All development works should be undertaken under an Accidental Discovery Protocol – a draft protocol is appended to this report
- Provision should be made to provide archaeological and heritage inductions to all earthworks contractors
- since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, or wahi tapu, the appropriate mana whenua authorities should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites, and the recommendations in this report.

References

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Accidental Discovery Protocol

In the event of the accidental or unexpected discovery of archaeological features, including human remains:

1. All work within the vicinity of the discovery should cease immediately.
2. A buffer of at least 20 m should be set up around the discovery and this should be marked on the ground, preferably with pegs and tape, or similar.
3. All machinery and plant should be removed from the buffer zone where this is possible.
4. The site archaeologist, or other qualified archaeologist, should be informed.
 - i Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) should be informed.
 - ii If the discovery is of Māori origin, the relevant tangata whenua authorities should also be informed. Appropriate protocols (tikanga) should be observed.
 - iii If the discovery is of human remains, the New Zealand Police should also be informed.
5. The archaeologist should take relevant steps to secure the area of the discovery.
6. The archaeologist will assess the discovery and advise HNZPT and the client on the relevant steps to be taken.
7. Works in the area of the discovery shall not recommence until authorised in writing by the archaeologist in consultation with any identified affected parties or HNZPT.