Auckland Council North and North West Rural Urban Boundary options: cultural heritage overview

report to
Auckland Council

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Summary

Auckland Council are undertaking preliminary planning to examine options for the Rural Urban Boundary (RUB) in the North (around Warkworth and Silverdale) and the North West (around Kumeu–Whenuapai). As part of this process they require

- an overview of cultural heritage in these areas in order to identify opportunities and constraints on future zoning and development;
- an understanding of the history of Maori settlement and occupation and the extent of places, including archaeological and cultural landscapes and heritage sites, that might be of significance to Maori;
- identification of potential gaps in current knowledge and understandings.

This report includes study areas outside the identified RUB options that have been identified as potentially subject to development pressure.

This report is a desktop study only, restricted to an analysis of relevant publications, reports, records and archives. No field survey has been undertaken. Analysis is largely presented through mapping of available data.

The historical overview (Section 2) shows that the pre-European Maori history of the general region north of Auckland was characterised by fluidity, with periodic outbreaks of migration and warfare. This has resulted in a complex mosaic of occupation and traditional rights, which is reflected in the overlapping rohe of the mana whenua groups with interests in the study areas (Section 3). Pakeha, in the form of missionaries and timber traders, began arriving from the 1820s and concerted European settlement progressed from the 1840s, with extractive industry gradually replaced with agriculture.

An analysis of soils (Land Use Capability data) (Section 4) shows that most of the soil in the study areas were not ideally suited to pre-European Maori horticulture, being either of low fertility, poorly drained, or both. The historic record (Section 2) also shows that much of the study areas were still covered in primary forest, indicating little intensive occupation of much of the study areas by pre-European Maori away from the coast.

Distributions of recorded pre-European Maori sites are analysed with respect to the soils analysis in Section 5.

Within the study areas there are 309 pre-European archaeological sites, 31 historic period sites and 7 sites recorded as a combination of pre-European and historic (Section 5). Only two pa are recorded – the great majority of pre-European Maori sites are coastal middens with some pit and/or terrace sites, particularly at Silverdale and Warkworth. At Kumeu—Whenuapai there is only one pit/terrace site, reflecting the analysis that the soils here were generally unsuitable for kumara horticulture. At Silverdale there is a dense landscape of middens and pit/terrace sites at Weiti but very little recorded evidence of Maori occupation further inland. At Warkworth the greatest density of archaeological sites is along the banks of the Mahurangi River, where middens and pit/terrace sites indicate intensive occupation, including gardening. In general, pre-European Maori occupation follows the coast and the better soils though it must be noted that there may be a bias in the record resulting from a concentration of archaeological survey on coastal areas.

Sites and places scheduled in the Operative Auckland District Plan (Waitakere and Rodney Sections), recorded in the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) and registered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust throughout the study areas are largely historic period European structures (Section 5), and add little to the understanding of pre-European Maori settlement.

A review of previous archaeological surveys and investigations (Section 6) shows that the majority of sites that have been closely examined by archaeologists to date are historic period

European sites. The dense archaeological landscape at Weiti has received more attention than other areas, with several site surveys and a programme of extensive survey and test pit excavation providing a fair understanding of pre-European Maori and historic period Maori and European settlement in this area.

Old maps and plans often contain a wealth of information relating to pre-European and early historic period Maori occupation, including the locations of pa and whare, vegetation types indicating past land clearance and the names of land owners. Unfortunately, an analysis of the available maps and plans for the study areas showed that almost all the data recorded related to historic period European settlement.

While there is good to fair coverage of the study areas in some data sources, particularly pre-European Maori history and archaeological sites, and post-1840 Maori history, several gaps in knowledge and understanding were identified:

- a lack of archaeological survey across large parts of the study areas;
- a common bias toward either pre-Europeans Maori archaeology or historic period European structures;
- a lack of analysis of the wider archaeological context of the wider region;
- a concentration on tangible heritage.

It was concluded that the archaeological landscapes at Weiti and the Mahurangi River should be considered for scheduling in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, following further in depth research and assessment. Other sites, particularly coastal middens, could be protected through incorporation into esplanade reserves.

A series of recommendations are made:

- suitable planning mechanisms be developed to protect the archaeological and cultural landscape at Weiti;
- suitable planning mechanisms be developed to protect the archaeological and cultural landscape alongside the Mahurangi River east of Warkworth;
- the extent of these archaeological and cultural landscapes be confirmed through a programme of targeted field survey;
- suitable planning mechanisms be developed to protect coastal midden and other sites;
- areas where archaeological and historic heritage sites are not recorded be assessed through a programme of targeted field survey;
- mana whenua be consulted to determine the location and extent of places of significance to them, which may not be equivalent to archaeological sites (non-tangible heritage);
- mana whenua be consulted about the conclusions and recommendations of this report.

Auckland Council North and North West Rural Urban Boundary options: cultural heritage overview

1 Introduction

Auckland Council are undertaking preliminary planning to examine options for the Rural Urban Boundary (RUB) in the North (around Warkworth and Silverdale) and the North West (around Kumeu—Whenuapai). As part of this process they require an overview of cultural heritage in these areas in order to identify opportunities and constraints on future zoning and development. In particular, Council is concerned to understand the history of Maori settlement and occupation and the extent of places, including archaeological and cultural landscapes and heritage sites, that might be of significance to Maori. The project is also intended to identify potential gaps in current knowledge and understandings.

Dawne Mackay, Principal Strategic Planner, Spatial and Infrastructure Strategy, Auckland Council, contracted CFG Heritage Ltd to prepare this cultural heritage overview of the RUB options.

1.1 Scope

At various times Auckland Council have identified greenfield areas for future extensions of the RUB and additional indicative options have been identified in the Addendum to the Draft Unitary Plan. This project also takes account of adjacent areas that have been identified as potentially subject to development pressure. These areas are referred to here as 'study areas', which are wider than the formally identified RUB options. For the sake of clarity the maps in this report do not separate out the various sub-areas within each study area.

1.2 Limitations

This overview is a desktop study only. No field assessments or inspections of any archaeological sites or heritage places have been undertaken for this project. Data analysed is restricted to previously recorded data and archival data. No assessments of individual sites and places, including condition and significance assessments have been undertaken. This report cannot be used to support any scheduling of sites in the Auckland Council District Plan. It cannot be used to support any application for an archaeological authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

CFG Heritage have not undertaken any consultation with mana whenua. Auckland Council have consulted mana whenua over the RUB options and the results of that consultation are acknowledged in this report (Section 3), but this report does not detail the significance of any landscapes, sites or places to mana whenua.

While the brief for the project called primarily for an 'overview of the history of Maori settlement and occupation', the majority of recorded historic heritage in the study areas is post-1840 European heritage. Pre-1840 (and very occasionally post-1840) Maori heritage is largely recorded either in traditional accounts (e.g., McBurney 2010) or as archaeological sites. While this report provides some overview of recorded archaeology with the study areas there is no comprehensive regional overview of the archaeology of the area north of Auckland.

2 Historical background

This historical overview encompasses the wider area north of Auckland in which the study areas are located. It is intended to provide a wider context for the study areas; specific histories of each study area are not detailed until the 19th century.

2.1 Introduction

The region encompassing Mahurangi and the southern Kaipara possesses a variety of attractive resources, including sheltered harbours, navigable rivers and portages, dense kauri forests and abundant fisheries, factors that no doubt go some way towards explaining the rich history of migration and interaction among various peoples who have occupied the region in the past. Our knowledge of early occupation here is derived largely from oral traditions, most of which were collected in the 19th century. Several authors of that time attempted to synthesise traditional accounts into chronologically ordered historical narratives for the region (e.g., Fenton 1879 [1994]; White 1890 [2011]; Smith 1896; Graham 1918, 1925). While these works offer a wealth of detail and provide key sources of information, the oral traditions on which they are based were probably not intended to be taken as literal descriptions of past events which can be placed into a Western historical framework (Simmons 1976; Sorrenson 1979; Ballara 2003). Consequently, traditional accounts are often complex and sometimes appear contradictory, especially to listeners from other cultural traditions. For these reasons, this section does not attempt to give detailed histories of the specific movements and interactions of particular hapu and iwi. Rather, the intention is to provide a broad overview illustrating the fluid nature of life at Mahurangi and southern Kaipara during the centuries leading up to the present.

2.2 Early traditions (before c. 1790)

Maori oral traditions almost invariably begin with the waka of their ancestors, and those of the Mahurangi hapu and iwi are no exception. Daamen et al. (1996: 13) and McBurney (2010: 39–63) provide a detailed discussion of the various waka traditions and stress that most, if not all, Mahurangi hapu claim decent from multiple waka to greater or lesser degrees, which suggests a great deal of mobility and interaction from the earliest occupation of the region. They also note that waka more strongly associated with areas further afield, such as Te Arawa, feature prominently in several traditions.

The identity of the original inhabitants of the region is elusive. Some writers, including Fenton (1879 [1994]), considered the Ngaoho to have been the first inhabitants of a large region stretching from Cape Rodney to Tauranga. There are, however, a number of conflicting accounts for the initial settlement of the region (see McBurney 2010). To give an example, several versions of the origins of the Kawerau, a people who play a large part in most narratives of the region, have been advanced. Some authors thought that the Kawerau were the first group to inhabit the area, White (1890 [2011]) and Smith (Smith 1896: xii) both report that they were descended from the crew of the waka Tewakatuwhenua (which may have also been called the Moekakara). Smith further stated that the Tewakatuwhenua landed at Cape Rodney and that the Kawerau crew initially inhabited Omaha and Mahurangi, while White located the landing site somewhere between Te Kawau Island and Whangarei and thought that the crew were ancestors to both the Kawerau and the Ngati Rongo peoples. Graham (1925: 16) and Diamond (1955: 304) also considered Kawerau to be an "aboriginal" people of the region but located their homeland in the Waitakere Ranges rather than the east coast. Simmons (1983;

see also Murdoch 1991) disagreed with these earlier views and thought the Kawerau formed as a separate identity only after the Ngati Awa migration to the north between the 14th and 16th centuries (Simmons 1983; Murdoch 1991; McBurney 2010). Stone (2001: 21) gives a slightly different version again, stating that the Ngati Awa under Maki defeated an existing group called Te Kawerau, who then intermarried with their Ngati Awa conquerors and thereafter adopted the name Te Kawerau a Maki.

Whether or not the peoples occupying the land identified themselves as Kawerau at the time, during the 16th or 17th century they experienced several waves of violent contacts with neighbouring groups from both the north and south. As noted above, a group of Ngati Awa from Taranaki led by the warrior Maki invaded several regions north of Tamaki, including Mahurangi, Waitakere and Kaipara. Graham (1918: 221) places these events sometime between 1625 and 1650. Maki and his relatives eventually formed alliances with local hapu and cemented them by marriage (McBurney 2010: 107).

Soon after these events, possibly in the 1680s, Ngati Whatua, a people whose origin was in the far north, moved south under their leader Kawharu and attacked a number of pa in Kaipara and Mahurangi in an series of episodes that are known as "Te Raupatu Tihore" or the "Stripping Conquest" (Smith 1896). Ngati Whatua carried hostilities down to Tamaki and for the next few decades were involved in alternating periods of truce and conflict with their neighbours (Graham 1925: 21). According to Smith, by 1740 or thereabouts, Ngati Whatua had established themselves at the southern end of the Kaipara Harbour, near Helensville, and absorbed Kawerau remaining in that area through conquest and intermarriage. Graham's (1925: 22–23) account differs slightly and has Kawerau relocating to the Waitakere ranges and establishing a truce and a border with Ngati Whatua at Tau-poki.¹

By the close of the 18th century, Mahurangi and southern Kaipara were, or had recently been, occupied by several hapu, included Ngati Awa, Ngati Kahu, Ngati Manuhiri, Ngati Rehua, Ngati Rongo, Ngati Tahuhu, Ngati Wai, Te Kawerau a Maki, and Te Taou. Many of these groups were related by common descent from the warrior Maki, and also forged new relationships with Ngati Whatua through alliances and diplomatic marriages (Stone 2001: 21).

2.3 Early Historical Events (c. 1790–1841)

Towards the end of the 18th century the inhabitants of Mahurangi and Kaipara came under increasing pressure from both the north and the south. The Marutuahu Confederation of Hauraki had been fighting for control over the rich shark fishing waters off the coast for some time, and the rivalry continued sporadically until the 1840s (Graham 1918: 87, 221). In the 1790s tensions between the Nga Puhi confederation based in Northland and groups in northern Kaipara who were allied with Ngati Whatua began to escalate and a series of battles ensued at Waiwhariki (c. 1793), Kaihu Valley (1795), Otamatea (1805) and Waituna (1806) (see Smith 1899a; Smith 1899b for detailed accounts). Much of the initial fighting was restricted to northern Kaipara but had lasting repercussions for those living further south. In 1807, the battle of Moremonui (Te Kai a te Karoro) resulted in a loss for Nga Puhi. Hongi Hika, a minor Nga Puhi leader at the time, lost two brothers there and sought revenge. Nga Puhi aggression increased over the next few years and possibly included raids on villages at Orewa, Whangaparaoa and Te Weiti in 1821 (McBurney 2010: 605). Hostilities eventually culminated in 1825 when Nga Puhi were victorious in a battle fought near Kaiwaka that became known as "Te Ika a Ranganui."

¹ Probably an alternative spelling of Taupaki. According to the website of the current Te Kawerau a Maki iwi, the Taupaki mentioned here does not refer to the inland settlement near Kumeu but rather a coastal location on the cliffs north of Te Henga beach (http://www.tekawerau.iwi.nz/history).

In the aftermath of the battle, survivors of the defeated Ngati Whatua confederation and their allies dispersed in many directions (McBurney 2010: 592). Some relocated as far south as the Waikato while others sought refuge in the hills of Waitakere. Nga Puhi did not take possession of the conquered land after Te Ika a Ranganui, nor did the vanquished hapu begin returning in numbers for nearly ten years, leaving large areas of Mahurangi, southern Kaipara and Tamaki depopulated (Smith 1910: 345). Even as late as 1840 it appears that much of the region was virtually abandoned. Surveyor General Felton Mathew, who was sent by Hobson to investigate the northern approaches to Mahurangi harbour in that year reported "I did not see the slightest trace of native inhabitants during the time I was in the place" (Keys 1954: 27–29).

2.4 European Settlement (post 1841)

In April 1841 the Crown purchased a large tract of land at Mahurangi on the east coast, stretching from Te Arai, north of Leigh, to the Waitemata harbour in the south. From the outset the purchase was plagued with problems. First, the western (i.e., inland) boundary of the purchase was not well-defined. The southern extent was given as Riverhead but the remainder was described only in terms of river sources. The boundaries of the Mahurangi Purchase were not actually surveyed until 1845, probably in order to define the locations of wood-sawing licenses (Rigby 1998: 28). As Rigby (1998: 30) points out, the boundaries of the Crown survey bore little resemblance to the description of the original agreement. Second, the Crown negotiated the 1841 purchase primarily with Maori from Hauraki, specifically the four groups of the Marutuahu Confederation (Ngati Paoa, Ngati Maru, Ngati Tamatera and Ngati Whanaunga) who were seen as the most recent "conquerors" of the region (Rigby 1998: 20).

A second wave of Crown purchases at Mahurangi between 1854 and 1865 sought to better regulate the timber trade and to compensate Maori, including the hapu of Ngati Whatua and Kawerau who had not participated in the original purchase. These measures met with only limited success and resulted in protracted legal actions between Maori, the Crown and European settlers (Rigby 1998; Alemann 1992). The Crown did not immediately sell parcels of land to settlers. In October 1841 Hobson prohibited unauthorized cutting of kauri on Crown land, and by 1846 began issuing annual licenses for £5 a year (Roche 1990: 51). Land sales began in 1852 but the availability of blocks varied from place to place depending on when they were surveyed (Locker 2001: 66). Officially, Crown sales were supposed to be conducted as auctions, but it was often the case that prior occupation as a 'squatter' weighed in an applicant's favour.

2.5 Warkworth

European activities around Warkworth began well before the Mahurangi Purchase. Several missionaries spent time in the area, including Samuel Marsden in 1820 and Henry Williams in 1833. From the 1820s kauri, rimu and totara were regularly being logged for ships' spars by the Royal Navy (Keys 1954: 18). Ranulph Dacre, an early timber merchant who was later active in the Silverdale region, noted that in 1836 he had a party of 30 Europeans engaged in timber felling at Mahurangi (Keys 1954: 23). His colleague Gordon Browne also mentioned that he was employing an unspecified numbers of "natives" (McBurney 2010: 202). The timber trade began at Mahurangi Heads but, as the demand grew, operations moved further into the harbour, eventually reaching the head of the Mahurangi River.

Sometime around 1843 John Anderson Brown moved into an area on the Mahurangi River known to Maori as Puhinui, which would eventually become Warkworth. Brown established a

sawmill to service the burgeoning trade in timber. With the help of his brother he constructed a dam and water-race the following year (Keys 1954: 32). In 1853, almost a decade after arriving, Brown purchased 153 acres from the Crown, which he had already had surveyed and subdivided into lots (Locker 2001: 68). Initially the area was known as Brown's Mill but Brown renamed the settlement Warkworth after a village in his native England. People began to settle there soon after, and by 1864 a general store and flour mill had opened (Murdoch 1991: 8).

In 1864 Nathaniel Wilson purchased a block of land to the south of the settlement and began manufacturing lime from local limestone and shell. Eventually he became interested in Portland cement and the first manufacturing plant in the Southern Hemisphere was opened in 1885 (Newport 1980; Marriott and La Roche 2011). The plant expanded until the early 20th century. Manufacture was transferred to Whangarei in 1928 but the foundations of the derelict factory remain today. The site is registered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as a Category I historic place (Register no. 82). Several houses built by the Wilson family, including Riverina, Nathaniel Wilson's residence from 1901, are situated near the former cement works.

Initially, Warkworth was connected to the rest of the country only by sea. In 1873 the Government granted £50 for the construction of a new wharf to replace the original structure that was probably built by Brown. This increased communications with Auckland by enabling steamship access to the harbour. In the 1930s, a sealed road made land transport to Albany viable and shipping began to fall into decline. By the turn of the 20th century Warkworth had become a prosperous provincial town. The Cyclopedia of New Zealand (1902: 540) lists the town as containing a post and telegraph office, a courthouse, a school, three churches, a hotel, two boarding houses, three general stores, a blacksmith's shop and carriage factory, a livery stable and a local newspaper, the *Rodney Times*.

2.6 Silverdale and Stillwater

The townships of Silverdale and Stillwater were also founded soon after the Mahurangi Purchase. The first purchase of land in the area was a private one, conducted between business partners Henry Tayler and Alexander Sparke and several Ngati Whatua and Ngati Paoa chiefs in 1839, two years before the Mahurangi Purchase (Rigby 1998: 86). Tayler did not develop the area but instead sold it on to Logan Campbell in 1851 (Rigby 1998: 83). Among the first European settlers were the Hatfield family who, along with two other Europeans, Buckingham and Williamson, negotiated sales with Ngati Whatua based at Kaipara in 1844 and 1845 (Rigby 1998: 86). These transactions, as well as Tayler and Sparke's earlier deals, were initially accepted by the Crown but subsequently disallowed in 1848 on the grounds that the land was in government ownership. The claimants were instead awarded smaller blocks of land in the district.

In 1851 the Crown negotiated with local Ngati Whatua and purchased two adjoining areas which overlapped the previously established land claims of Tayler, Hatfield, Buckingham and Williamson (Rigby 1998: 103). The settlement, which was known as The Wade until 1911, began to expand and by 1853 around 200–300 people had settled around the Weiti River (Grover 2008). The Wade Hotel was established in 1863 by the Kelly family, who also built the first Catholic church (*Rodney Times* 20 March 2012). After a fire destroyed the hotel it was rebuilt in 1881, and still stands today.

Initially, timber felling was the main industry in the area, with agriculture developing only towards the end of the 19th century. According to the Cyclopedia of New Zealand (1902: 538) the ground in the immediate vicinity of Silverdale was unsuitable for pastoral purposes but vines and fruit trees grew well. The same source indicates that at the turn of the 20th century

large areas of the surrounding districts were being turned into pasture through the introduction of danthonia grass.

To the south of the Weiti River, Ranulph Dacre acquired a 3000 acre block from Alexander Sparke in 1848 (Robinson 1987: 13) and began to establish a timber industry there. Around 1855 Dacre built a brick house (Dacre Cottage) at Karepiro Bay and, once areas had been cleared of forest, his son Henry developed pastureland and started grazing sheep. The Dacre family sold their land in 1919 and by 1939 the pasture had reverted back to scrub (Robinson 1987: 14). In 1966 the land was redeveloped by Ian Gibbs. An access road and airstrip were constructed and the land was returned to pasture (Robinson 1987:14). Since the 1980s extensive pine forests have been established in much of the area. Silverwater lies to the north of Dacre Point. Although the area was occupied in the 19th century, much of the present township was built only after the sale and subdivision of the McPike property in 1958 (*Rodney Times* 4 October 2011).

2.7 Kumeu-Whenuapai

It is not known who first occupied the region northwest of the Waitemata Harbour but it is likely that a number of different iwi held sway over time. Te Kawerau have traditional links to the area and, according to Smith (1900:164), Kumeu was occupied by Te Uringutu hapu of Ngati Whatua in 1824. The region was probably an important transport corridor from the earliest times. Portages between the Kumeu Stream and Pitoitoi (Brigham Creek) or Rangitopuni (Riverhead) allowed canoe access between the Waitemata and Kaipara Harbours (Smith 1899a: 206), while walking tracks gave access to the Kaipara hinterland and west coast bays. The ease of access to this region from both coasts might also have facilitated meetings between iwi, which is apparently reflected in some place names. The traditional name for Riverhead, Rangitopuni, is derived from the presentation of a dog-skin mat (topuni) to the warrior Maki during a peace making ceremony (Graham 1925: 21). Similarly, Taupaki translates to "a peace making" (Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 343).

Some of the first Europeans to visit the area witnessed Maori travelling these passages. In 1815 Marsden encountered a war party at Hauraki who had brought their canoes across from the Kaipara Harbour (Smith 1899a: 206). Apparently unaware of the portage, he wondered what sort of men "could undertake so arduous an enterprise with heavy canoes so far through a mountainous and uncleared country" (Elder 1932: 129). In 1820 Marsden visited the district again, and no doubt found out about the portage when he was taken by canoe to Rangitopuni by Ngati Paoa and then escorted safely to Kaipara by Ngati Whatua (Graham 1925: 27).

Felton Mathew also passed through this this part of the country in 1840 but seems to have been unimpressed. He considered the terrain "extremely rugged and impracticable" and described the soil as sterile, noting that it would support only stunted growths of fern and sparse kauri. When shown the portage that connected Rangitopuni to the Kumeu Stream, he further complained that the streams were too small to accommodate anything larger than canoes without a large investment of labour and money (Rutherford 1940: 159).

The first European settlers to the area date to the early 1840s and were probably attracted by the timber reserves. In 1853 the Crown started negotiating the purchase of blocks in the region with Maori (Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 340) and by 1854 Robert Schultz & Company were advertising the sale of blocks of land at Kumeu and Brigham Creek in the *Daily Southern Cross*. In the early years much of the area was covered in bush and low scrub, making it unsuitable for farming. In addition to timber felling other industries, including gum digging and flax cutting, flourished for a time (Dunsford 2002: 23). Thomas Deacon came to Riverhead in 1843 and, with his sons, ran several hotels in the area. As the population grew commerce began to

increase. John Brigham also acquired land near Riverhead in 1855 and established a flour mill there (Mabbett 1981). At Limeburners Bay on the Hobsonville Peninsula, Rice Owen Clark bought land in 1854 and started a brickworks in the 1860s.

Early settlements in the area were initially connected mainly by sea, and several regular ferry services operated in the upper reaches of the Waitemata Harbour. At one stage there was talk of constructing a canal to join the Waitemata to the Kaipara Harbour. In 1866 Mac Russell, the Assistant Engineer for Auckland announced he had carried out a preliminary survey and thought that it would be possible to connect the Kumeu River to Brigham Creek (*Daily Southern Cross* 22 February 1866). However, the estimated the cost of £60,000 was considered prohibitive and in the 1870s a railway service between Kumeu and Helensville was constructed for around half the cost instead (Dunsford 2002: 32). In the 20th century another mode of transport operated out of the area: Whenuapai Aerodrome was constructed in 1937 as a military facility and, between 1945 and 1965 the aerodrome also served as Auckland's international airport while a larger facility at Mangere was being constructed.

Eventually the land around Kumeu, Huapai and Taupaki was cleared and converted to pasture. Sheep were grazed at first, followed by dairy farming which became viable in the 1890s (Dunsford 2002: 51). In the early 20th century other agricultural industries began to spring up in places where the soil was not ideally suited for pasture. A fruit growing enterprise, Northern Fruitlands Ltd., funded by several Auckland based shareholders, was started at Huapai just before WW I. In the 1930s a number of vineyards were established around Huapai and Kumeu, and eventually a wine industry developed there. At around the same time tobacco was grown at Riverhead, Hobsonville and Whenuapai. The profile of the region's produce was further raised after WW II through agricultural and pastoral fairs. A permanent showground was purchased in 1947 and the Kumeu Show has since become an annual event (Dunsford 2002: 202).

2.8 Summary

As stated at the outset, this summary does not attempt to construct a literal historical account of past events on the basis of oral traditions. Despite some contradictory details, the oral traditions and historical accounts of the region indicate that there were extensive movements of groups from various parts of the North Island into and out of Mahurangi and southern Kaipara between the 14th and mid-19th centuries. Traditions recount numerous tales of intermarriage and shifting political alliances, which resulted in fluid and complex inter-group relationships. Accordingly, archaeological deposits in this region are of interest not only to hapu who occupied the lands in the early historic period, but also to those who came and went in earlier times.

The areas of European settlement discussed above each have distinctive historical trajectories but also share certain similarities. In contrast to the rich volcanic soils found further south in the Auckland Isthmus and the Waikato, much of the country surrounding Warkworth, Silverdale, Kumeu and Whenuapai was initially unsuited to European agricultural practices. Instead, settlers were initially attracted to the region by large reserves of timber. From these beginnings, a number of industries that took advantage of local geography and resources sprang up. Indeed, much of the pastureland that exists today was developed only after the efforts of successive generations of settlers.

3 Mana whenua frameworks

While this report can make no assessment of sites of traditional importance to mana whenua (wahi tapu, etc.) or provide a mana whenua cultural perspective, it takes into account Iwi Management Plans prepared by the tangata whenua of the RUB options. This report is the professional assessment by the consultant only and should not be construed as a mana whenua assessment or representative of mana whenua views. Mana whenua cultural heritage assessment is required before final decisions are made on the RUB or on areas suitable for urban development within the RUB.

Iwi Management Plans are formal planning documents, developed by whanau, hapu and iwi. Territorial and regional authorities must take into account Iwi Management Plans when preparing or changing policies and plans. The five main iwi groups in relation to the RUB options are Ngati Whatua Orakei, Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua, Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Manuhiri. Ngati Manuhiri have yet to prepare an Iwi Management Plan but other current Iwi Management Plans are acknowledged here.

The Ngati Whatua Orakei rohe runs from Te Wai o Taiki (the Tamaki River and estuary) across the isthmus to the foothills of the Waitakere Ranges, and includes the whole of the inner Waitemata Harbour and the North Shore. It extends along the Manukau Harbour from its northern entrance to Onehunga and Mangere (Ngati Whatua Orakei 2012).

The Ngati Whatua o Kaipara rohe covers the areas from Wellsford in the North to Taupaki (just south of Kumeu), encompassing all the land between these places from the West Coast to the East Coast, then skirts south to the east of the Waitakere Ranges and forms an unbroken link with the area overseen by the whanau at Orakei marae. Generally, this is known as the South Kaipara Takiwa (Ngati Whatua Nga Rima o Kaipara Trust n.d.).

The Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua rohe runs from the Tamaki Isthmus north to Whangarei and just south of the Hokianga harbour (http://www.ngatiwhatua.iwi.nz/mana-ngati-whatua/rohe).

Te Kawerau a Maki also hold manawhenua and/or ancestral interests within areas of the former Waitakere City Council, North Shore City Council, part of Auckland City Council and the southern and eastern areas of Rodney District Council, all of which are now subsumed under Auckland Council (Kawerau a Maki Trust 1995).

3.1 Heritage

Heritage to iwi refers not just to built heritage and physical remains but to history, culture, traditions, tikanga, place names, artefacts, wahi tapu and historic places and areas. Sites which can be of particular significance to iwi groups, such as waterways and wider cultural landscapes, while covered by existing legislation often do not fit neatly into current frameworks designed to record and protect cultural heritage. This section is intended as a summary rather than as a comprehensive review of iwi management plans concerning heritage. Some of the issues identified by iwi include:

- recognition of the mana whenua cultural perspective where a site relates to Maori occupation or values, including traditional sites and wahi tapu which may have no physical evidence;
- Maori cultural values need to be given greater weight during consent processes, for example; upon resource consent being granted wahi tapu and other sites significant to Maori are often documented and then destroyed;

- the need to collate and catalogue existing data, for example from Maori Land Court records and Waitangi Treaty Claims, and integrate this into Council GIS or other frameworks;
- greater clarity is required as to what sites are scheduled and the processes surrounding this and that scheduling of sites must ensure mechanisms for protection;
- all cultural landscapes, such as maunga, significant ridgelines and waterways, should be scheduled or recognised as having cultural significance.

4 Soils

Kumara horticulture was central to the economy of pre-European Maori in the North Island. Kumara is a tropical crop that grows well in New Zealand if it has relatively free draining soils and is protected from frost. Soils are of vital importance to horticulture and have a strong influence on pre-European settlement patterns. Soils data was therefore analysed to provide a context for the record of pre-European Maori occupation of the study areas.

4.1 Method

Soils data is available as Land Use Capability (LUC) data in digital format from Landcare Research (DSIR 1954). Although Landcare are updating the data and placing it online in Smap (http://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz) this updated data is not yet available for the RUB areas. The LUC data set used for this project is based on a 1954 data set compiled by the DSIR, which has much broader soil classifications than S-maps soils. This data was incorporated into the project GIS and soils were classified by their general suitability for pre-European Maori kumara horticulture. Although Maori developed techniques for improving soil properties, and such soils are easily recognised archaeologically, no such soils are currently recorded archaeologically in the study areas. Moderately well to well drained, high fertility soils were scored as good for kumara; imperfectly drained, high fertility soils and moderately well to well drained, low fertility soils were scored as marginal; and poorly to imperfectly drained, low fertility soils were scored as unsuitable. Hill soils are less likely to have been utilised even if they are well drained. Table 1 shows the areas of soils scored by suitability for kumara horticulture. The majority of soils in all three RUB areas are generally scored as unsuitable, with only small areas of soils scored as suitable. In Section 5 archaeological site distribution is analysed in relation to the distribution of these soils.

	Suitable	Marginal	Marginal (hill soils)	Unsuitable	Unsuitable (hill soils)	
Kumeu–Whenuapai	186		6	7965	187	550
Silverdale	73	64	131	6408	2423	69
Warkworth	372	154	286	1175	2968	307

Table 1. Soils scored by suitability for kumara horticulture by RUB option (hectares).

4.2 Limitations

This is a fairly broad brush approach undertaken by an archaeologist, not a soil scientist. In preference to an exclusive reliance on the technical attribute data supplied with the LUC data sets, the descriptive published data (DSIR 1954) is often employed. The soils data used is not as accurate as the S-maps data set would be if it were available. There may be pockets of very suitable soils and microclimates that would allow horticulture in areas otherwise scored as marginal or unsuitable. Marginal soils, and even unsuitable soils, may have supported a single crop of kumara despite their low fertility if the overlying vegetation was burnt to provide nutrients (swidden or 'slash and burn' horticulture). Soils types that may be considered highly suitable for modern agriculture may have had limitations that restricted their use for pre-European Maori kumara horticulture.

5 Recorded heritage sites

Archaeological sites are recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) in the Site Recording Scheme (SRS) which is available digitally through ArchSite (www.archsite. org.nz). The Auckland Council District Plan (Rodney and Waitakere Sections) lists scheduled historic heritage. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) Rarangi Taonga: Register of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas lists places registered with NZHPT. The Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) lists all these places as well as other historic heritage not recorded in other lists.

It should be noted that these lists are not mutually exclusive and some items appear in more than one list (Table 2).

5.1 Method

ArchSite data was obtained from NZAA in GIS format and incorporated into the project GIS. This data was updated on 13 June 2013. The GIS data was checked for accuracy, and site descriptions and categories updated where appropriate, classifying each site as pre-European Maori or historic, and then classifying them by site type. Sites are shown by site period in Figure 1, but it should be noted that often more than one site is recorded at the same location (see discussion of site location accuracy in Section 5.2).

Historic heritage scheduled in the Operative Auckland Council District Plan was supplied by Auckland Council in GIS format, in two files, one for the former Rodney District and one for the former Waitakere City.

The NZHPT register was supplied digitally as an Excel spreadsheet with map coordinates included, converted to GIS format and incorporated into the project GIS. This data was updated on 15 March 2013.

The Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) data was obtained from Auckland Council and incorporated into the Project GIS. The CHI is a comprehensive list of all recorded heritage places and includes recorded archaeological sites and NZHPT registered places, which were not further analysed, as well as heritage trees.

5.2 Limitations

Site recording commenced in the 1950s when sites were located by 100 yard grid references read from the NZMS 1 series topographic maps. As these were progressively replaced with NZMS 260 metric maps in the 1980s, the old imperial grid references were converted to metric equivalents and new sites were recorded with 100 m metric grid references. This grid reference refers to the south west corner of a 100×100 m square within which the site is located. Site locational accuracy is, therefore, generally \pm 100 m and may be up to \pm 200 m for sites recorded prior to the 1980s. In some cases the site may not have been well recorded or the grid reference wrongly read or transcribed, and location may be even less accurate. To accommodate these potential errors the study areas were buffered by 200 m in the GIS and all sites within this buffer were incorporated into the project GIS.

As an example, four middens (R11/483, 484, 1924 and 2462) and the Carder, Vazey and Clark brickworks (recorded as a single site, R11/1508) are recorded in Limeburner's Bay (Hobsonville) and should be located within the study area, but the recorded grid locations of all five sites fall outside the study area – three of these sites are picked up by the 100 m buffer and the other two by the 200 m buffer.

Name	NZAA site	Rodney District Plan	HPT Register	Sites from maps and plans	Area
Cement Works Ruin	R09/703	H022	82	62, 68, 69	Warkworth
Warkworth Town Hall		H085	2709		Warkworth
Bridge House		H019	484	74	Warkworth
Broomfield House		H021	485		Warkworth
Courthouse		H014	489		Warkworth
Masonic Hall		H015	492		Warkworth
Post Office		H016	496		Warkworth
St Columba's Church		H017	500		Warkworth
Warkworth Hotel		H020	502		Warkworth
Manager's House		H071	2600		Warkworth
Dacre Cottage	R10/320	H048		52	Silverdale
Riverhead Hotel		H097		18	Riverhead
Former Sinton House	R11/2828	H054			Brigham Creek
Combs & Daldy's Lime Works		H185		73	Warkworth
The Grange	R09/806	H193			Warkworth

Table 2. Historic heritage items appearing in more than one list (other than the CHI).

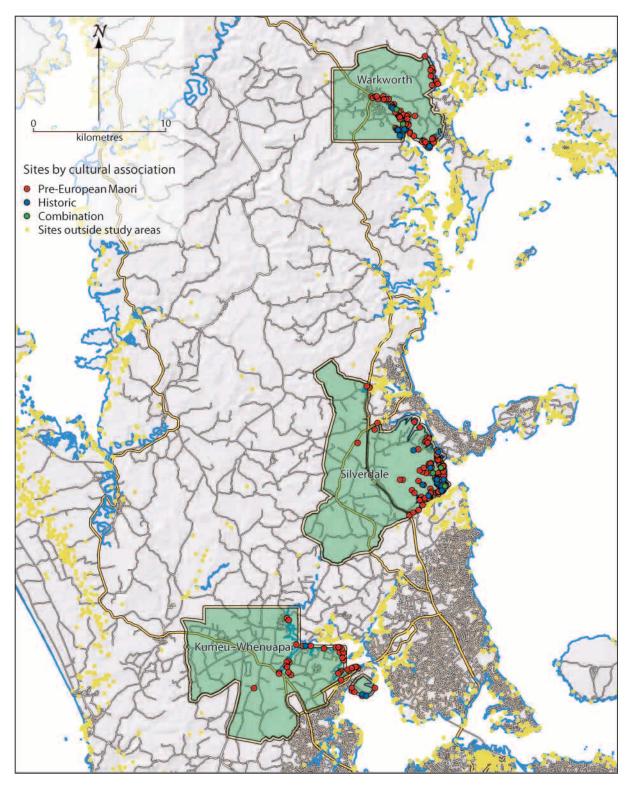


Figure 1. The Northern and North West study areas with recorded archaeological sites shown by period (pre-European Maori or historic). Green shows the study areas, yellow is the 200 m buffer. The records for sites outside the study areas have not been examined and these sites are not coded.

It may be the case that sites have been recorded twice, but without a careful analysis of the records and field checking this is unclear. Not all parts of the study areas have been visited by archaeologists and the record relates only to known sites. It cannot be taken to imply that sites do not exist just because they are not recorded.

5.3 Recorded archaeological sites

There are 347 archaeological sites recorded in the three study areas: 309 pre-European Maori sites, 31 historic period sites and 7 recorded as combination sites, usually a historic site built over a pre-European Maori midden. The historic sites are probably, in general, European sites although some may be Maori or have Maori associations. Two sites are recorded as modern, i.e., 20th century sites: R10/1126, a ca 1930s stable and farriers near Silverdale (Gedson 2011) (actually outside the RUB area but within the 200 m buffer); and R10/925, a 1930s dam near Silverdale on the Weiti River bank.

Pre-European Maori sites are summarised in Table 3. Pa and pit/terrace sites will often include midden. 'Other' sites include human burials and a site recorded as terraces with taro growing nearby. Midden, as would be expected, makes up the great majority of all sites. Only two pa are recorded throughout the RUB areas, which seems low, but pa are highly visible archaeological sites and this is likely to be accurate – if more pa were present they could be expected to have been recorded.

	Kumeu– Whenuapai	Silverdale	Warkworth
Pa		1	1
Pit/terrace	1	32	18
Midden	28	146	79
Combination	1	4	2
Other		2	1

Table 3. Summary of recorded pre-European Maori archaeological sites by area.

Historic period sites are summarised in Table 4. Although there are more site types, historic sites from the 19th century are mostly domestic, extractive industries or related to transport or agriculture.

5.4 Auckland Council CHI

With the exception of three sites, all sites recorded in the CHI that are not already recorded as NZAA archaeological sites date to the historic period. The three pre-European Maori sites are a canoe portage at Riverhead, a pa just north of the Mahurangi River near Warkworth and a midden beside the Matakana River near Warkworth – the latter is very close to a recorded NZAA site and is probably, in fact, the same site.

The remaining sites were re-classified into simplified site-types. Comparatively few CHI sites are recorded near Silverdale, with the majority near Warkworth and Kumeu–Whenuapai (Table 5). Most sites are classified as domestic, i.e., they are 19th century or early 20th century houses. There are 10 military camps associated with the American Forces in WW II near

	Kumeu– Whenuapai	Silverdale	Warkworth
Brick Works			1
Bridge	1		
Cement works			1
Dam		1	
Fence post		1	
Flour mill			1
Flour/paper mill	1		
Gumdiggers camp	1		
Historic building		2	
House site	1	4	5
Lime kiln			1
Rubbish dump	1	3	4
Stables		1	
Wharf	2	2	4

Table 4. Summary of recorded historic period archaeological sites by area.

	Kumeu– Whenuapai	Silverdale	Warkworth
Agricultural	2		
Cemetery	2	2	2
Civic	5	1	5
Commercial	4	1	3
Domestic	42	3	28
Ecclesiastical	1		3
Extractive industry	1		3
Industrial		1	4
Maori	1		2
Maritime	2		
Military	4	4	10
Transport	11		8

Table 5. Summary of CHI sites by area.

Warkworth while there are three military sites at Whenuapai aerodrome – domestic sites are also recorded here. It is probable that these seeming biases reflect the level of survey and recording of sites.

It is probable that many CHI sites could and should be recorded as archaeological sites in the NZAA SRS as they predate 1900 but this has not yet been done and is not part of the scope of this cultural heritage overview.

5.5 Kumeu-Whenuapai (North West RUB)

Thirty archaeological site are recorded in the Kumeu-Whenuapai RUB as pre-European Maori sites (Figure 2), one of which is a combination site, a midden containing both shell typical of

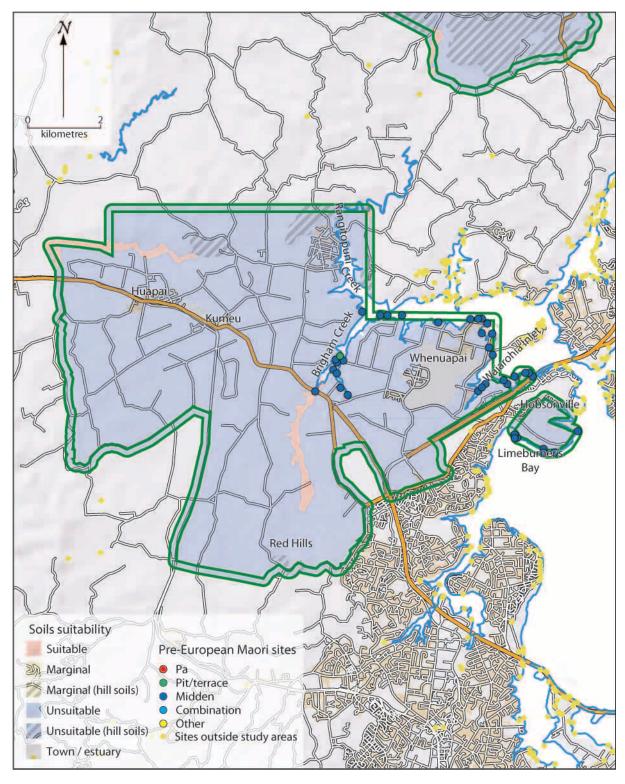


Figure 2. Recorded pre-European Maori archaeological sites in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area, shown in relation to soils.

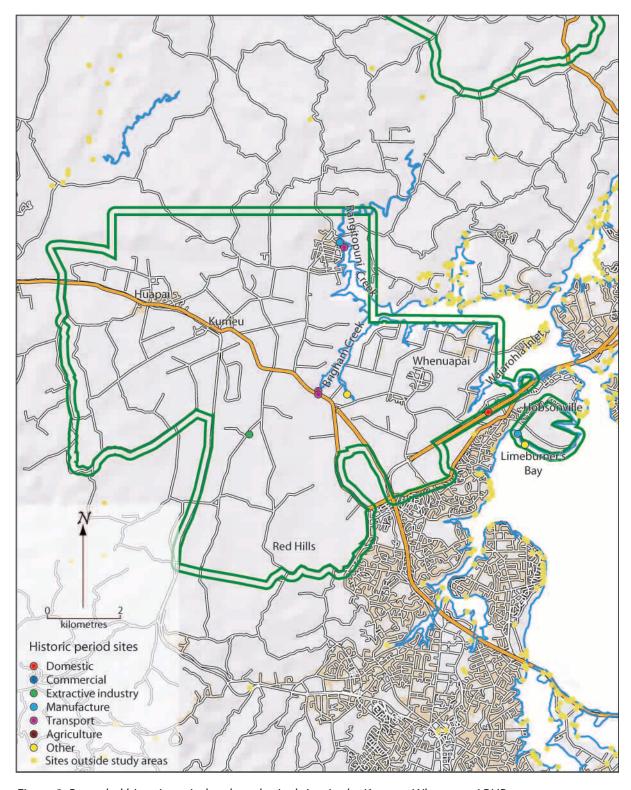


Figure 3. Recorded historic period archaeological sites in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area.

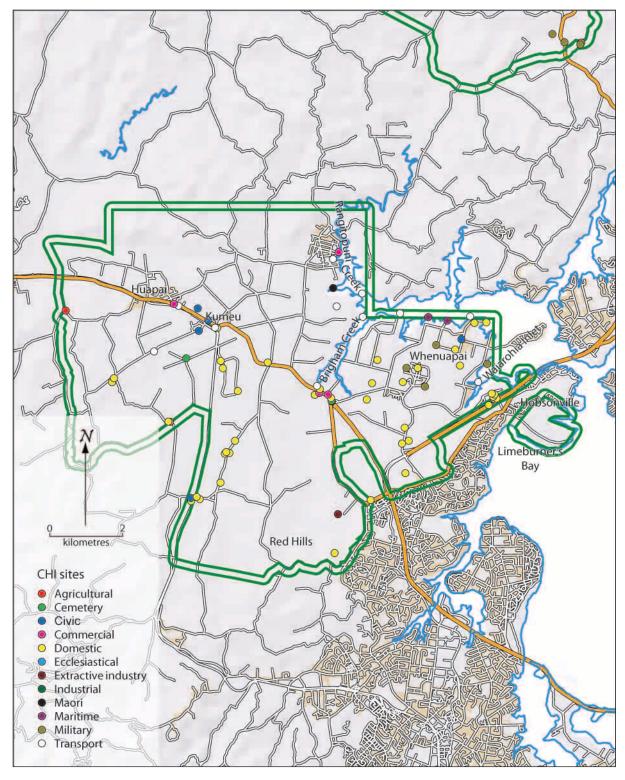


Figure 4. Recorded CHI sites in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area.

pre-European sites as well as 19th century material (Table 3). Other than one pit and terrace site on the margins of Brigham Creek, all the recorded sites are coastal middens. There are notably no sites recorded on the margins of the Rangitopiuni Creek, suggesting that this part of the Kumeu River has not been surveyed by archaeologists. The great majority of soils are scored as unsuitable for kumara horticulture but there are two patches of highly fertile loams along stream margins that would probably have been suitable, though they may have been swampy prior to European drainage.

Only seven historic period archaeological sites are recorded in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area (Figure 3), one of which, R11/2000 Sinton House, has been destroyed as part of the SH18 upgrade works (Russell Foster and Associates 2006). The Clark/Carder/Vazey brickworks in Hobsonville are the most significant of these sites, recorded together as R11/1508 and scheduled in the Auckland Council District Plan (Waitakere Section) (Clough and Macready 2011). There are further historic sites in the Waikoukou Valley to the north west of the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area (Figure 2), which are mostly related to historic kauri milling.

Eighty five historic heritage sites are recorded in the CHI in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area (Figure 4). There are numerous domestic sites throughout the area, which probably indicates an assessment of historic heritage carried out for the former Waitakere City, although any documentation has not been located. There are also several transport related sites, mostly wharves and landings on the Kumeu River or railway sites. Military site are associated with the Whenuapai aerodrome, including some sites classified as domestic. Civic and commercial sites cluster along SH 16, particularly in Kumeu.

While the Whenuapai aerodrome dates to the 20th century the Air Force presence has been central to the identity of the local area since WW II and the aerodrome and its associated infrastructure will have some heritage value. Some of these are recorded in the CHI but it isn't clear that this is a comprehensive list.

5.5.1 Opportunities and constraints

It seems likely that there was little intensive pre-European Maori occupation of the Kumeu-Whenuapai RUB area, with most occupation restricted to marine exploitation as shown by the coastal middens. Occupation away from the costal margin is likely to have been restricted to exploitation of forest resources and to transit through to the West Coast or the Kaipara Harbour. It is probable that most of the area has not been surveyed by archaeologists and that some sites will be present but it must be noted that intensive European agriculture is likely to have affected the surface evidence of this archaeology. There are several sites listed in the CHI that form local constraints but these are unlikely to be major impediments.

There would seem to be few historic heritage constraints arising from currently recorded archaeological sites in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area, and what sites there are can probably be protected through methods such as incorporation into esplanade reserves. Possible constraints associated with the Whenuapai aerodrome might be identified through further work and community consultation.

5.6 Silverdale and Warkworth (Northern RUB)

There are 185 pre-European Maori archaeological sites recorded at Silverdale (four are combination sites) (Figure 5). All but one of these are at Weiti/Stillwater. There is a headland pa, R10/291, at Dacre Point, defended by double ditch, numerous middens along the river banks and for some distance inland, and further inland pit/terrace sites on the slopes among exotic

forest (there is a similar suite of sites south of the Okura River and at Long Bay). There are two relatively small tracts of soils scored as suitable for kuamara horticulture in this area but most soils are scored as unsuitable, including hill soils. The presence of pits implies kumara storage and hence kumara gardening despite the apparent difficulties of the soils. At Long Bay extensive shell middens on terraces may have been added as mulches to improve soil quality (Phillips and Bader 2007) and a similar strategy may have been used at Weiti.

Weiti forms an extensive, significant and largely intact archaeological landscape, containing evidence of occupation in the form of horticulture, marine exploitation and a pa.

There are other small tracts of soils scored as suitable or marginal for kumara horticulture although most of the Silverdale RUB area is scored as unsuitable. It isn't clear how closely these areas have been surveyed by archaeologists but it is probable that much of the area has not been examined and further archaeological sites could be expected.

At Warkworth there are two main groups of recorded pre-European Maori archaeological sites; middens recorded along the south bank of the Mahurangi River and the further along on the north bank; and a series of pit/terrace sites (many recorded as single pits) on the north bank of the river (Figure 6). The middens are largely on soils scored as unsuitable for kumara horticulture and estuarine soils (some are in Warkworth itself) while the pits are on soils scored as marginal hill soils. There is a tract of similar soil that is not hill soil adjacent up river where other sites could be expected – either this area has not been surveyed by an archaeologist or the sites show up better on sloping ground. Pit sites imply kumara horticulture on the north bank of the Mahurangi River at least. There are tracts of well drained, fertile soils in tributary stream valleys where sites are not recorded. These areas may not have been surveyed by an archaeologist but it is also possible that the stream valleys were quite swampy prior to European drainage.

There are 14 historic period archaeological sites recorded at Silverdale (Figure 7). Four of these are domestic or agricultural buildings within the Weiti area, including the Dacre homestead, as well as a wharf, a dam and a bridge. These all form part of the landscape already noted at Weiti and provide another layer of 19th century European occupation, including evidence of agriculture and industry. The sites classified as "other" are all combination sites containing shell midden and European artefacts, indicating that Maori continued to have a significant presence here into historic times, which provides a further layer to the archaeological landscape.

There are 17 recorded historic period archaeological sites recorded at Warkworth (Figure 8). Five of these are houses in Warkworth township but the remainder are a mix of different activities, including a flour mill in the township, a lime kiln, a cement works and two wharves, indicating the importance of lime extraction and cement making and the need for transportation to markets in 19th century Warkworth.

There are 41 scheduled places in the Auckland Council District Plan (Rodney Section) in the Warkworth RUB area, all historic European places and mostly domestic and commercial buildings in Warkworth township (Figure 9).

Many fewer sites are recorded in the CHI around Silverdale than around Kumeu–Whenuapai or Warkworth (Figure 10). Most notable is a cluster of pillboxes and a tank trap near SH 1 in the south of the Silverdale study area, but the CHI adds little to the Weiti landscape already noted.

In the Warkworth study area most CHI sites are domestic, commercial or civic buildings in or near the township itself (Figure 11) – as noted above, many of these are probably scheduled buildings in the Auckland Council District Plan (Rodney Section) (Figure 9). Other CHI buildings in Warkworth add to the recorded historic heritage and character of the town. There is a series of military sites throughout the area consisting of 9 US military camps and a US military hospital. Although dating to the 20th century, they are not without heritage value.

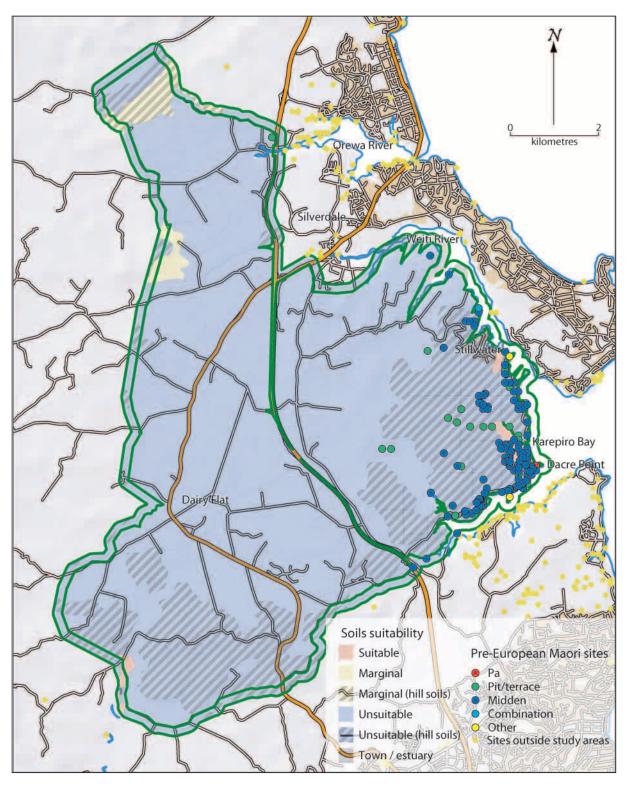


Figure 5. Recorded pre-European Maori archaeological sites in the Silverdale RUB area, shown in relation to soils.

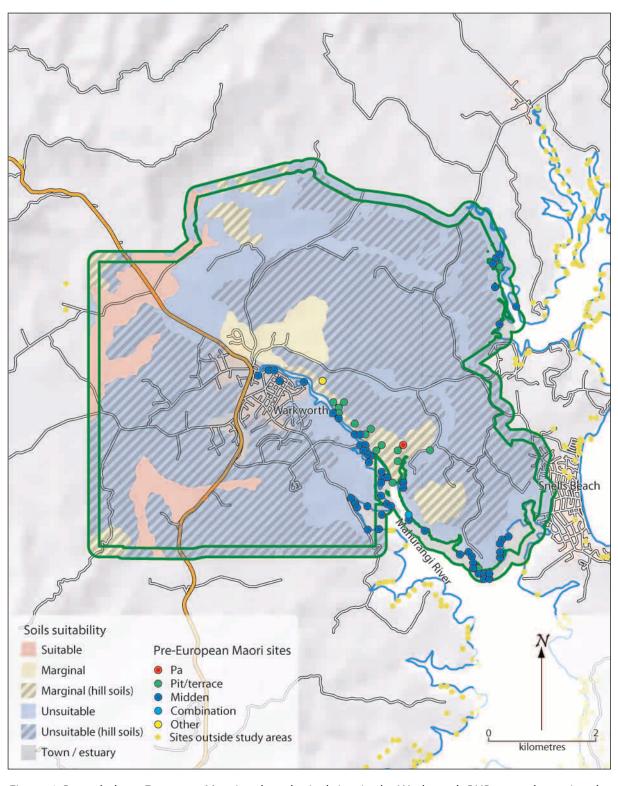


Figure 6. Recorded pre-European Maori archaeological sites in the Warkworth RUB area, shown in relation to soils.

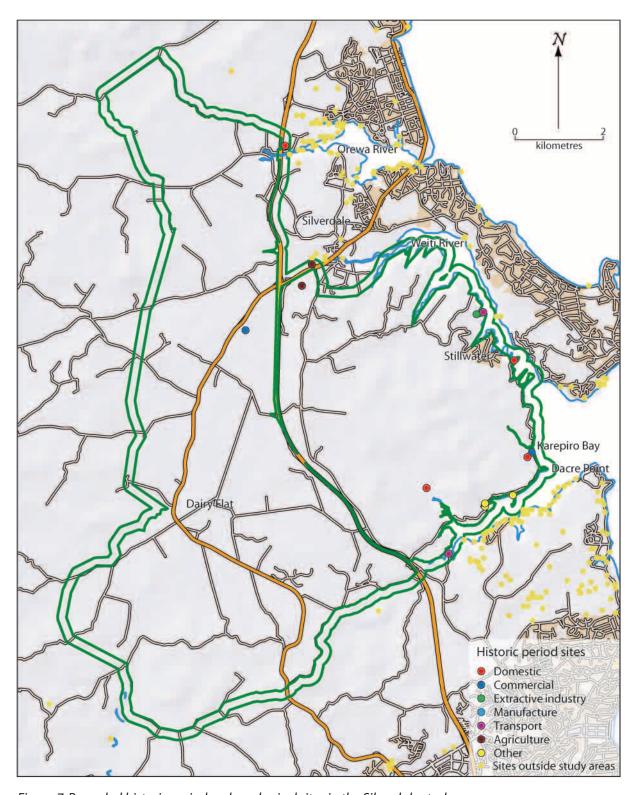


Figure 7. Recorded historic period archaeological sites in the Silverdale study area.

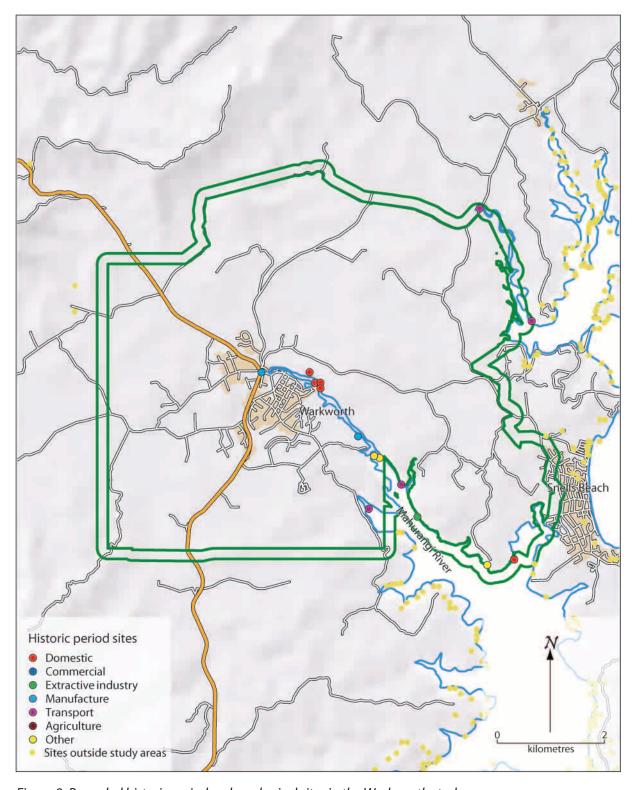


Figure 8. Recorded historic period archaeological sites in the Warkworth study area.

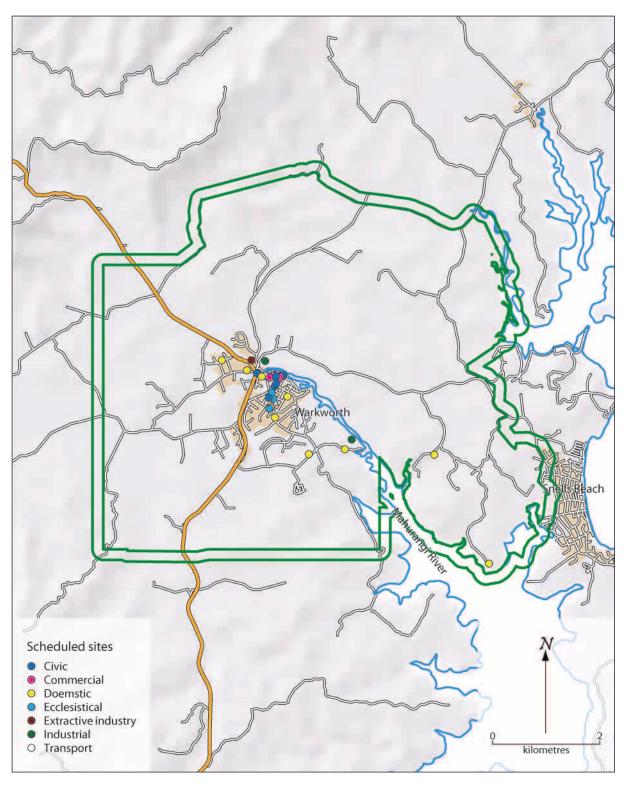


Figure 9. Scheduled places in the Auckland Council District Plan (Rodney Section) in the Warkworth study area.

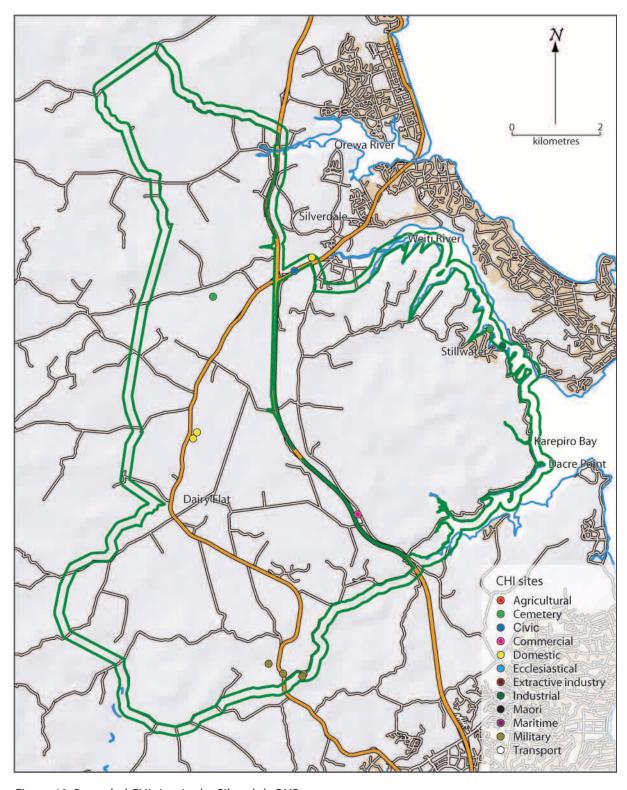


Figure 10. Recorded CHI sites in the Silverdale RUB area.

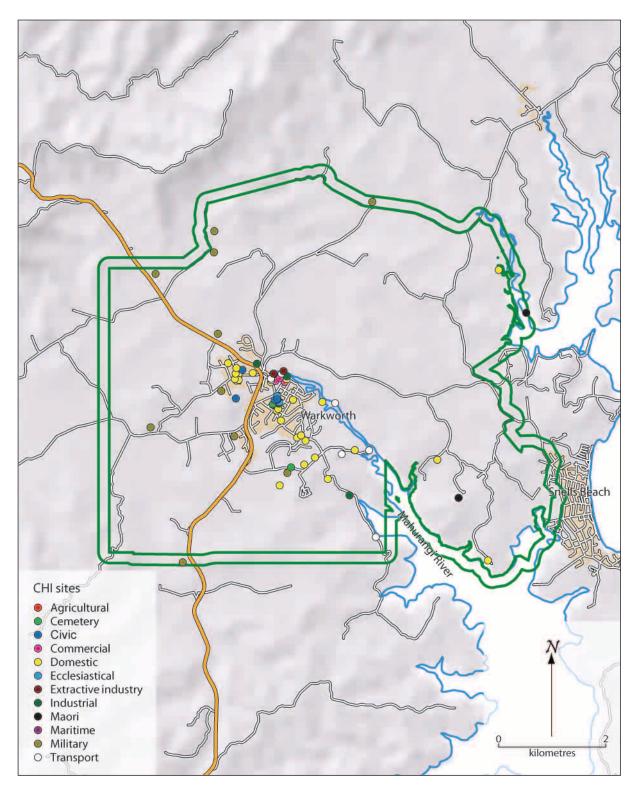


Figure 11. Recorded CHI sites in the Warkworth RUB area.

5.6.1 Opportunities and constraints

There are considerable historic heritage constraints from currently recorded archaeological sites in Weiti – the area south of Stillwater, east of East Coast Road and north and west of the Weiti and Okura Rivers. Here a largely intact archaeological landscape contains layered evidence of pre-European Maori occupation, a continued Maori presence into the 19th century and 19th century European agriculture. Given the extent of urban development north of the Waietmata Harbour, this landscape may be locally unique. This landscape represents a major constraint on future development.

Elsewhere in the Silverdale RUB area there is very little recorded historic heritage and, while much of this area will not have been particularly suitable for pre-European Maori occupation, this may also reflect a lack of archaeological survey.

In the Warkworth RUB area there is also an archaeological landscape that may well be fairly intact along the banks of the Mahurangi River. While not as extensive, and perhaps not as significant as Weiti, this nevertheless represents a significant constraint on future development. The 19th century European presence is also concentrated on the banks of the Mahurangi.

5.7 Summary

In the three RUB areas there are few tracts of good horticultural soil and most recorded pre-European Maori occupation is concentrated in coastal locations. There is probably a survey bias in that development has focussed on coastal areas and so archaeological assessment survey has been confined to these areas, while few purely research surveys have been undertaken. The historic overview (Section 0) indicated that many of these areas were still in primary forest when first settled by Europeans in the 19th or even early 20th century. While pre-European Maori would have exploited forest resources any archaeological evidence of this is likely to be ephemeral.

Coastal archaeological sites could be protected through such methods as incorporation into esplanade reserves, for instance. Most historic period heritage is also located in coastal areas. The exception is Weiti, which is *probably* the most extensive and most significant archaeological landscape in the RUB areas (this report makes no actual assessment of significance so this judgement would need to be confirmed by a more in depth study including fieldwork). This landscape is not confined to the coast and so appropriate protection methods will necessarily be more complex.

6 Previous archaeological surveys and investigations

Reports from previous archaeological surveys, including desktop studies, and archaeological excavations were accessed through the CHI and the NZHPT digital library as well as published works. Other reports were accessed directly from the authors where these were not listed in the CHI or digital library. Several reports in the CHI indicate that no archaeology was found in the, often small, areas surveyed. Because the RUB areas have not yet faced any strong development pressure there has been much less survey and investigation than in adjacent built up and recently developed areas. It is beyond the scope of the current project to examine the archaeology of these wider areas, but such an examination would be likely to provide a wider context and inform the archaeology of the RUB areas.

6.1 Limitations

The following assessments are based on the available literature; it is very likely that archaeological survey reports in particular are not all available and that the bibliography accessed is incomplete. The distribution of identified archaeological sites in the region is in part a reflection of the intensity of assessments (Figure 12, for instance, shows which areas are covered by reports in the CHI), many of which have been undertaken for commercial development rather than research. In such cases cost is often a significant factor and assessments are usually limited to legal minima, often going no further than surface surveys. In Figure 12 recorded sites (yellow points) naturally cluster in places referred to in archaeological reports (in red, darker red indicates more than one report) – it may be the case that surveys have taken place elsewhere and nothing was found and so nothing was reported, or that no surveys have taken place. This report makes no assessment of the accuracy or completeness of any individual report, though it does assess their contribution as a whole to our understanding of the historic heritage of the RUB area.

6.2 Kumeu-Whenuapai (North western RUB)

In the late 1990s the former Waitakere City undertook a Concept Plan exercise at Birdwood, incorporating part of Red Hills in the south of the study area. Clough and Associates undertook an archaeological survey of this area (Clough and Prince 1998a) but no archaeological sites were recorded. They noted that pre-European Maori use of the area was likely to be confined to ridgelines and waterways, as the area remained bush clad into the 19th century. They also noted that early European exploitation of the area included gum digging and timber milling, but did not record any historic period sites.

At much the same time Waitakere City undertook a Structure Plan exercise at Waiarohia Creek. Clough and Associates undertook an archaeological survey of this area (Clough and Prince 1999). There were three shell middens recorded in the study area and they recorded a further five middens, all on the coast. They also listed, but did not always record as archaeological sites, a number of historic sites that were noted by local historian Len Smithies as locally significant – some of these places may also have a wider significance, but they did not themselves assess their significance. They noted that the locations of the middens should enable their protection in esplanade reserves. They also noted that the poor soil quality would have deterred pre-European Maori settlement, though 19th century drainage, industry and farming may have destroyed any evidence.

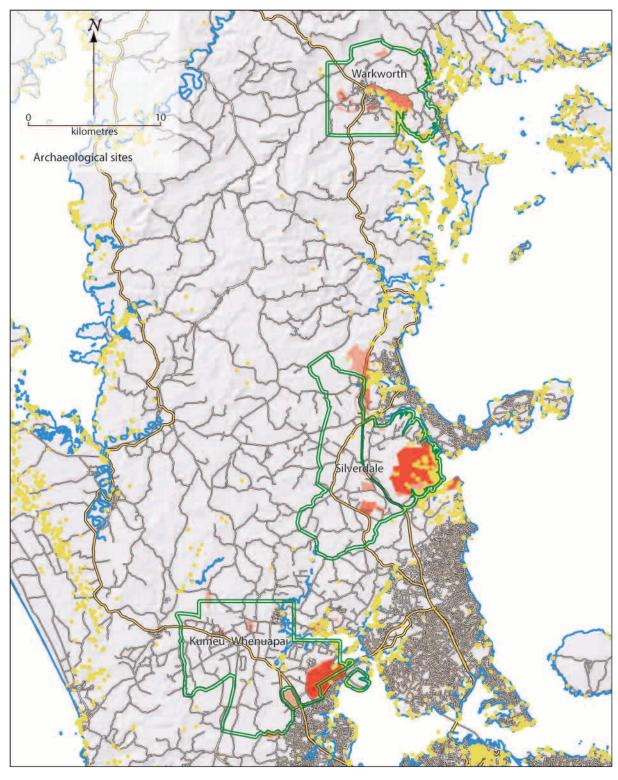


Figure 12. Extent of coverages of reports accessed from the CHI.

Other investigations in the Kumeu–Huapai area (Russell Foster and Associates 1997b; Clough and Hill 2000; Clough and Prince 2000b) have not identified any archaeological sites, but these were relatively small-scale surveys and in areas that probably were still in scrub until the late 19th century. In an assessment of the Brigham Creek subdivision the same authors excavated a series of test pits and again failed to locate any archaeological features (Clough and Prince 1996). They noted that the area had been previously modified by agriculture but also thought that poor soils would probably have restricted pre-European activities to coastal areas.

In the Whenuapai–Hobsonville area several archaeological sites are recorded. In a heritage assessment of the Westgate block, Clough and Tanner (2005) noted that most recorded archaeological sites were small middens in coastal locations, all of which lay within the Waitakere City Council esplanade reserve. The Hobsonville Airbase was recently assessed by Clough and Macready (2009), who concluded that the construction of the base had almost certainly removed all traces of previous occupations at the site. They also noted that a shell midden had previously been identified at the site but could not relocate it.

Three historic buildings were investigated ahead of the recent SH 16 and SH 18 extensions, though these lie just outside the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB. The evidence for 2–4 Sinton Road (Sinton House) showed that it was a 20th century structure (Russell Foster and Associates 2006), while for site R11/2000, recorded as Sinton's Store, the evidence of a brick paved floor was ambiguous at best (Russell Foster and Associates 2007). The Ockleston House at 130 Hobsonville Road began life in 1885 as a small three room cottage built by George Field which was progressively expanded by James Ockleston between 1900 and 1921. This is a typical pattern for 19th century farm houses in what would have been at the time Auckland's rural hinterland, e.g., the Westney and Scott houses at Mangere (Campbell and Furey 2007, 2013; Furey 2011). Several other studies have investigated the extensive Clark, Calder and Vazey Brickworks sites at Limeburners Bay (Clough 1996; Clough and Macready 2011) and other historic houses in detail (e.g., Holman 2000; Foster and Felgate 2008).

In summary, although several pre-European Maori and historic sites are recorded in the Kumeu–Whenuapai RUB area there appears to have been little in the way of concerted field survey or archaeological investigation. Recent expansion of the city to Westgate and Hobsonville has almost certainly provided more information (e.g., Macready et al. 2013) that could be compared with the archaeology of the Kumeu– Whenuapai RUB area, but this is beyond the scope of the current project.

6.3 Silverdale

In contrast to Kumeu–Whenuapai, a great deal of archaeological research has been conducted in the Silverdale area. One of the major projects to take place in the Silverdale section of the RUB in recent years is the staged extension of the Northern Motorway from Albany to Puhoi. While archaeological sites were affected by this construction north of the study area (Russell Foster and Associates 1999a, 1999b) only one was identified in the study area (Russell Foster and Associates 1997a). The site, R10/429, was identified by Bedford and Felgate (1994) and consisted of a series of prehistoric terraces and associated midden. It was removed in 1998 at the time of the construction of the Northern Motorway, under HPT authority 1997/23

Within the Silverdale study area all but one of the identified archaeological sites in the area are located to the east of the Northern Motorway. This site is early settler Maurice Kelly's hotel and stables (Clough and Prince 1998b). An assessment was made during the Pine Valley Road realignment by Russell Foster and Associates (1998), who identified no archaeological evidence

and further stated that they did not expect to find anything in the area based on the known settlement patterns for the region.

Despite several archaeological assessments, no sites have been identified in the Dairy Flat zone or the two sections of Greenfield Investigation Area on the west side of the Northern Motorway. At Dairy Flat, assessments of properties intended for subdivision on Wilson Road (Clough 1999) and Bawden Road (Bickler and Clough 2006) have found no archaeological sites. Clough and Prince (2001b) surveyed a 17 hectare block for BP Oil New Zealand Limited in Dairy Flat, near Top Road, and did not identify any sites either. All three of these reports concluded that the lack of streams and poor soil drainage would be unsuitable for pre-historic agriculture or settlement, making it unlikely that this area was intensively occupied in pre-European times.

To the east of the Northern Motorway, the majority of identified archaeological sites are concentrated in two areas: near the mouth of the Orewa River and at Okura coast, south of the Weiti River. In 1994, Bedford and Felgate investigated Silverdale and Orewa for the Rodney District Council in a project that involved relocating and assessing known archaeological sites and identifying additional ones. A total of 32 sites were recorded, including both pre-European Maori remains and historic structures. They found strong parallels in the distributions of prehistoric and historic sites: in both cases settlement was concentrated around coastal and estuarine locations, particularly in the area between the northern and southern branches of the Orewa River. Archaeological evidence further inland was very sparse, which Bedford and Felgate thought was due to poor quality soils. Their report also noted damage to several sites in the previous decade, including the Eaves Bush Pa, R10/20, at the northern end of Orewa Beach (and outside the RUB), and they were unable to relocate several previously recorded sites. In light of the damage, they recommended that greater protection be afforded to places of cultural heritage.

Since Bedford and Felgate's (1994) review of the Silverdale–Orewa area, a number of additional sites have been identified. In two assessments of a proposed primary school site for the Catholic Diocese of Auckland at Leigh Road, Clough and Prince (2000c, 2001a) reported several known sites in the vicinity but identified no additional sites. Furey (2005) monitored the relocation of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church on Wainui Road, a wooden building dating to 1885, and excavated the foundations of an associated Sunday school. Farley and Clough (2006a) surveyed an area of pasture between Silverdale township and the Northern Motorway (Precinct 7 in the Rodney District Plan). They identified no sites and noted that none had previously been identified in that precinct. The same authors assessed the impact of future urban development at Arran Hill, directly to the north of the Orewa River (Farley and Clough 2006b). They noted that one of the 25 known sites in the area had been completely destroyed and that several were in poor condition due to erosion and stock trampling. Other limited assessments have investigated shell middens in the area (Low 2008; Farley 2010).

More recently Judge and Yoffe (2010) reported on the monitoring of earthworks in the same area (Precincts 5 and 6 in the Rodney District Plan). They investigated five sites, two historic houses dating to the 1870s on the Blake family homestead, R10/753 and R10/754, and three pre-European middens. The artefacts, which all dated to the historic period, were collected and analysed (Judge and Yoffe 2010: 57–77) and two shell samples from the middens were radiocarbon dated. The dates, cal AD 1470–1690 and 1450–1660 at 95% confidence interval, placed the middens between the late 15th and 17th centuries, indicating pre-European occupation.

On the eastern side of the Northern Motorway two recent surveys have been carried out in the area bounded by the motorway and East Coast Road and only a single item of historical significance has been identified. During a site assessment for the Hibiscus Coast Park and Ride Bus Station in 2011, Druskovich identified a fence post likely to date to pre-1900, R10/1288,

but concluded that other than the fence post, there were no items of heritage value on the site. Low and Clough (2008) previously assessed two sections in the vicinity as a part of the Rodney District Council Hibiscus Coast Gateway project aimed at extending the urban limits of Silverdale. They noted that no archaeological sites had previously been recorded at either of the sections change areas, and that none were located as a result of their survey. These findings are contrasted by the large number of archaeological sites that have been identified at Weiti, to the south of Silverdale. This region has been discussed in detail previously by Robinson (1987) and Bickler et al. (2007) and the main points are summarised below.

Between Duck Creek and the Okura River there are numerous sites, including at least two with known histories: the Dacre Point Pa, R10/2910, which was raided by Nga Puhi in 1820–21, and Dacre Cottage, a brick structure dating to around 1855. Grace and Rickard (1982) systematically surveyed Weiti Station, which includes much of the Greenfield Investigation Area on the eastern side of the Northern motorway. In addition to the previously known pa and a burial near the Weiti River, they identified 23 archaeological sites but noted that they probably missed many smaller features that were covered in undergrowth. A concentration of sites was identified at Karepiro Bay, just north of Dacre Point, which was thought to constitute a large prehistoric village. Coates and Rickard (1985) subsequently excavated at a series of terraces at this location and identified evidence of prehistoric gardening. Rickard (1984) also surveyed the Okura Bush Scenic Reserve at Weiti and identified extensive evidence of prehistoric occupation, including agricultural terraces, pits and middens. At the time of the survey Rickard thought that the existing bush cover provided adequate protection for the sites. This concentration of archaeological sites is generally referred to as Weiti.

In 1987 Robinson and his team carried out a more extensive survey of Weiti over a four week period. A large number of test pits were excavated, and 94 additional sites were identified, many of which were not visible on the surface. Robinson (1987: 51) identified eight clusters of sites, which he hypothesised were associated with particular activities (e.g., gardening, food preparation). Lawlor (1997) inspected a property known as "Ranui" between Duck Creek and Stillwater township after midden was exposed during pine logging. He identified six sites, including a small hydro-electric power generator dating to sometime before World War II, R10/925, and boat landing, R10/926, and several midden concentrations. Some of the middens were associated with cracked hangi stones, suggesting a prehistoric date. A stone adze and sharpening stone also were found on the property by the owners. In light of his findings, Lawlor recommended future developments in the area should be monitored to avoid any potential damage.

Bickler et al. (2007) assessed the area north of Dacre Point ahead of a proposed housing subdivision. The area was intensively surveyed and, in addition to relocating previously identified sites, they identified a number of additional middens. In their evaluation they concluded that, given the high concentration of archaeological sites in the area, development would almost certainly impact on at least some of the archaeological sites. Although it was considered impossible to avoid all known sites, Bickler et al. (2007: 61–68) suggested several methods of mitigating damage and preserving threatened sites, including rerouting roads and fencing off features close to planned development.

In summary, the majority of archaeological sites in the Silverdale area are located in two main clusters, one near the mouth of the Orewa River, outside the study area, and the other on the Okura coast between the Okura and Weiti Rivers – the Weiti archaeological landscape. The former includes a number of sites that have been damaged or modified by previous development (Bedford and Felgate 1994; Farley and Clough 2006b). The sites at Weiti are, by contrast, both more numerous and have not been disturbed to the same extent, largely because much of the locality remains undeveloped. Archaeologists who have investigated this area consider that

these sites offer much promise for future research. In particular, comparisons to surveys on the south bank of the Okura River (Packington-Hall 1996) and at Long Bay (Phillips and Bader 2007), which have identified similar evidence of coastal and riverine occupation, might aid our understanding regional settlement patterns and land use.

6.4 Warkworth

Much of the archaeological research conducted in the Warkworth region has been focused on the Mahurangi Harbour and Peninsula and the majority of known archaeological sites are beyond the study areas considered here. The first systematic archaeological survey of the harbour was carried out by Morwood (1975). Before then, only a single archaeological site had been recorded within Mahurangi Harbour, although a number of sites had been identified in Puhoi and at Mahurangi Heads. After an unsuccessful attempt at aerial reconnaissance, Morwood surveyed the western shore of the harbour on foot. He identified at least ten pa and a greater number of terraces and middens, predominantly in coastal locations. Walton's (1976) subsequent survey of the east coast of the Mahurangi Peninsula between Snells Beach and Martins Bay, and Nichol's (1977) on the eastern coastline of Mahurangi Harbour produced similar results. Like Morwood, they found that sites were mainly in coastal areas, although fewer pa were identified in these locations.

In contrast to these coastal surveys, recent assessments of inland properties on the outskirts of Warkworth have failed to uncover evidence of prehistoric occupation. Clough and Prince (2000a) conducted a survey on a 38 hectare block between Warkworth and Matakana about 4 km inland. Visual inspections, spade testing and probing identified no archaeological deposits or occupation at the site. Harlow (1998), Farley and Clough (2007) and Hooker (2008) have also conducted similar assessments on pasture to the south east and south west of Warkworth and also found no evidence of previous occupation. The property that Harlow assessed abuts the Mahurangi River and several clumps of taro were identified near the banks. Harlow (1998) was informed by Bill Kapea, a Ngati Whatua consultant, that taro were planted along the banks of the Maturangi River in the 19th century. Because of its proximity to the river flow, Harlow thought it possible that the taro she observed had originated elsewhere and been self-sown at this site.

There are a number of historic buildings in and around Warkworth, including the Wilson Cement Works ruins, which is registered with the Historic Places Trust as a Category I historic place, an associated residence, Riverina, and the Masonic Hall on Baxter Street, both of which are Category II historic places. In the centre of Warkworth, Farley et al. (2006) assessed the impact of a planned commercial construction project on the adjacent Warkworth Hotel, a Category II registered Historic Place. They found no archaeological evidence on the site but noted that recent construction projects, such as tar sealing and stormwater and sewer installations, had probably obliterated evidence of any earlier occupations. In 2011 Phillips monitored the relocation of a weatherboard cottage dating to 1888, located to the west of Warkworth, near Dome Forest.

Although limited in scope, archaeological investigations at Warkworth suggest that prehistoric Maori occupation was centred on the coastal fringes of the Mahurangi Harbour and Peninsula rather than at the site of the current urban centre. However, much of the area surrounding Warkworth was cleared of forest and converted to pasture only after European settlement, making it possible that evidence of previous prehistoric occupations has been obscured, and is not apparent through surface survey alone.

6.5 Summary

In all three of the areas examined in this report, archaeological research points to broadly similar settlement patterns; pre-European sites tend to be concentrated on the coast and near rivers and estuaries, with little or no occupation evident further inland. Early European settlement was also centred near waterways, and in many instances inland settlement did not commence until the late 19th century. The consensus among most archaeologists is that the relatively poor soils and drainage limited both traditional Maori and early European agricultural expansion inland (e.g., Morwood 1975; Clough and Prince 1999; Hooker 2008). It is possible that forest clearing and pasture development has destroyed or hidden surface evidence of previous occupations, but settlement pattern studies elsewhere in New Zealand indicate that coastal areas were in general favoured by Maori.

Of the three areas, Silverdale contains by far the greatest number of archaeological sites, the majority of which are clustered around two areas: near the mouth of the Orewa River and at the Okura Bush Scenic Reserve. The majority of the sites are middens and terraces. Individually they do not have great scope for interpretation but collectively they have the potential to inform on traditional landscape use and settlement. At Warkworth, pre-European sites are mainly outside of the study area while most sites within it are historic buildings. Similarly, many documented heritage sites in the Kumeu–Whenuapai study area also date to historic times.

While significance assessments have not been undertaken as part of the current study, the Weiti sites form an archaeological landscape that represents a considerable constraint on future development, while the sites east of Warkworth are another constraint on development in this area. Elsewhere the incorporation of coastal sites into esplanade reserves may provide sufficient and suitable protection. In short, the analysis of available reports and publications supports the conclusions from the analysis of recorded heritage sites.

7 Historic maps and plans

Old maps and plans are generally related to early surveys of areas prior to or during initial European settlement, survey for subsequent subdivision or surveys of Maori land. They are held by a variety of archives, most prominently Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), which are available either through Landonline, the LINZ web-based data server, or through QuickMap software.

7.1 Methodology

Old maps and plans relevant to the study area were searched for primarily using QuickMap software. Of especial interest were plans dating from the 19th century and containing details of buildings and other features, but plans dating up to the 1920s that contained information relevant to historic occupation or indications of land use were also included. Other maps and plans were searched for using the online catalogue of the Auckland Public Library. An assessment of each plan was made on the basis of date and details of buildings, fences, etc. The plans that contained information relevant to past European or Maori occupation were then georegistered in the project GIS and the location of buildings and other features recorded as a separate layer in the GIS. Sites were recorded in the GIS regardless of whether the plan dated to pre-1900 or whether the site may still exist or not. Sites were checked to see whether they had previously been recorded as an archaeological site but were not assessed as to age, condition or significance. A small number of sites recorded in the GIS from plans that cover parts of the study areas actually fall outside of the bounds of the study area itself but indicate activity that has occurred in the general area in the past. Fifty six sites were recorded and numbered sequentially. The map coverage for each plan georegistered in the GIS and, for selected other plans, was also recorded in a separate layer to give an indication of the survey coverage for each area.

In total 162 survey plans and map sheets dating from 1834 to 1926 covering the Northern and North Western study areas were initially identified for further study. This total includes multiple sheets from some large scale plans that have been scanned in parts; where map sheets contain relevant information each sheet is referenced separately. The plans available vary in scale from index sheets of entire survey blocks to small surveys carried out for individual land owners and the reasons for the surveys are equally varied resulting in a greater or lesser degree of information being recorded on each plan. For example, a survey conducted for roading may contain an accurate survey of the road line but little other information. The majority of the plans, 155, were downloaded using QuickMap and a further 7 were obtained from the Auckland Public Libraries digital library. The study areas are both in the North Auckland survey district.

7.2 Limitations

Old maps and plans were not drawn up with future heritage in mind and are unlikely to be comprehensive in their coverage and contents. It was often down to the interests of individual surveyors whether or not buildings and places were recorded, and different surveys were undertaken with different intentions. Old maps and plans are a useful indication of the presence of heritage places but may be notable as much as for what was not recorded as for what was. Notably in the study areas, very little Maori heritage places are recorded, although in other parts of New Zealand this is not the case.

7.3 Kumeu-Whenuapai (North West RUB)

In the North West study area 72 plans and map sheets were identified and analysed. Map coverage of the area was good, with plans covering all parts of the study area identified. The earliest plan dated to 1845 and the latest plan consulted dated to 1926. From the plans, 41 buildings or other features of interest were recorded in the GIS (Figure 13 and Table 11). Seven of these relate to previously recorded archaeological sites and 11 fall just outside of the study area. For some sites, such as the mill site at Riverhead, there have been multiple phases of use on the same site over a long period of time and different plans show buildings and features relating to specific phases of activity. All but one of the sites recorded from plans relate to historic period European activity.

In general, the plans show that the earliest European activity in the North Western study area is around Riverhead and the margins of Waitemata Harbour and along tracks or routes between here and other established settlements in the Auckland region at the time. Around Brigham Creek there is also probably some early European settlement but few plans show any details directly indicating that land was occupied. The few early plans dating to the 1840s and 1850s show the names of applicants for land claims but there is no indication that the properties were actually occupied – this could possibly be determined through further detailed research into Certificates of Title and rates books; however, this is beyond the scope of this project. Most of the land around Whenuapai and the Red Hills area is on heavy clay soils and development of the land for farming and other purposes would appear to have occurred only in the very late 19th century and early 20th century. Around Taupaki and Kumeu-Huapai European settlement again seems to have been later, but with some early pioneers. Other early mid-19th century industries that are not well represented from the plan data include timber milling and gum digging.

7.3.1 Maori sites

The only Maori site shown on maps and plans for the North Western RUB area is the traditional portage route from Riverhead through to the Kaipara. Plan SO 1114 B, not dated, has the inlet south of Kaipara Portage Road labelled as 'Old Native Landing Place', marking this (Figure 14).

7.3.2 Historic period sites

The earliest plans which show any details for Riverhead are SO 958 (Sheet 4) and SO 958 O (Sheet 1) which both appear to be part of the same survey conducted in 1862. The plans show the location of the mill site at Riverhead (archaeological site R10/721), labelled as 'Brigham's Mill' and a 'Mill Race' is also indicated but no details of the mill buildings or mill race are shown. The two owners/occupiers in Riverhead are labelled as Brigham and Blake. NZ Map 4498-7, published in 1863, is a plan of the Town of Riverhead and shows 'Lamb & Melvin's Flour Mills', a 'Wharf', a house or other building marked 'Blake', and 'Deacon's Inn.' Section 57, just back from the wharf, is marked 'Hotel' but no actual building is indicated. Plan SO 1114 B, not dated, shows the block of land at Riverhead south of what is now Kaipara Portage Road and east of Dinning Road. On the prominent point of land to the east is marked 'Deacon's Inn' showing one main building and a smaller outbuilding (Figure 14). The owner of the land on the west side of the inlet is marked 'W.F. Blake', but the house or building on NZ Map 4498-7 is not shown. A 'stock yard' is marked on the east side at the end of Dinning Road, which may

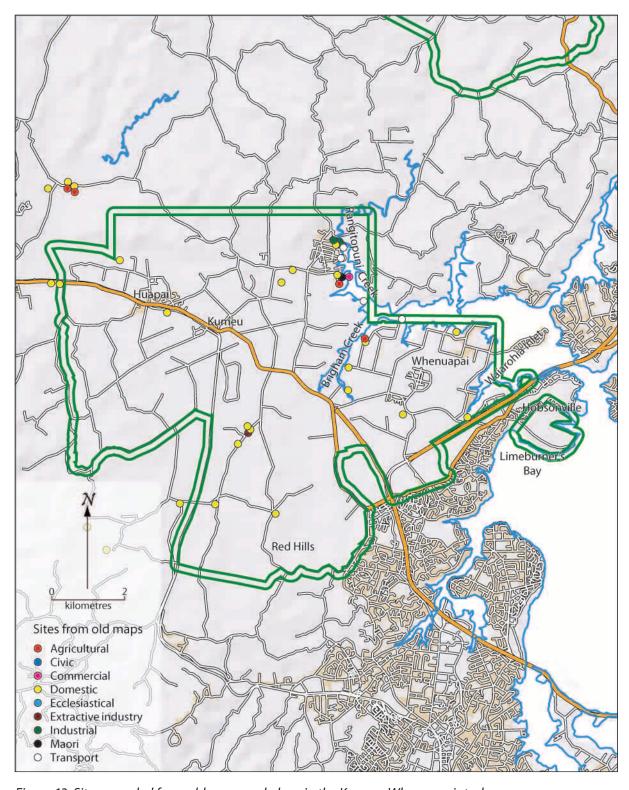


Figure 13. Sites recorded from old maps and plans in the Kumeu–Whenuapai study area.

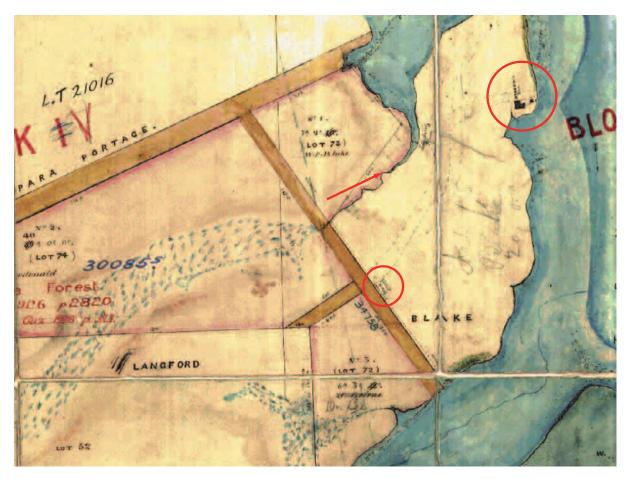


Figure 14. Detail of plan SO 1114 B, no date, showing Deacon's Inn and a Stock Yard (circled) and a portage route (arrowed).

be related to either Blake or Deacon. By 1885 Deacon had shifted his premises to the location of the present Riverhead Hotel as plan SO 3536 surveyed in that year shows a jetty in this area labelled 'Deacon's Jetty'. Plan SO 6070 A, surveyed in 1891, shows more detail and lists 'Deacon's Hotel' with three buildings shown and a 'Jetty'.

Later plans of Riverhead Township mainly relate to New Zealand Paper Mills Ltd, who took over the old flour mill site in 1899. Deed W78, dates to 1914, simply lists the property as 'N.Z. Paper Mills Ltd. Mill Buildings', without showing any details, but does show the wharf at the end of Elliot Street (archaeological site R10/888). Plan DP 15592, dated to 1921, shows the full layout of the paper mill buildings, wharf, and other buildings in adjacent sections at this time (Figure 15).

On the outskirts of the township there does appear to have been some late 19th century settlement, with two houses shown in the block between Riverhead and Lathrope Roads. A house and shed (recorded as site 15) are shown on plan DP 1292, dated to 1891, and the same house is labelled as belonging to J. Ellis on plan SO 6070, also dating to 1891. A house and two sheds on an adjacent section (site 16) shown on plan DP 4818, dated to 1909, is labelled as belonging to E. Ellis on SO 6070. Plan Roll 9 (Sheet 6), not dated but clearly mid-19th century, shows the line of a proposed railway between Riverhead and the Kaipara. It is unlikely that the railway was ever built as intended but the plan shows the railhead and a wharf at what is now Harkins Point (site 83).

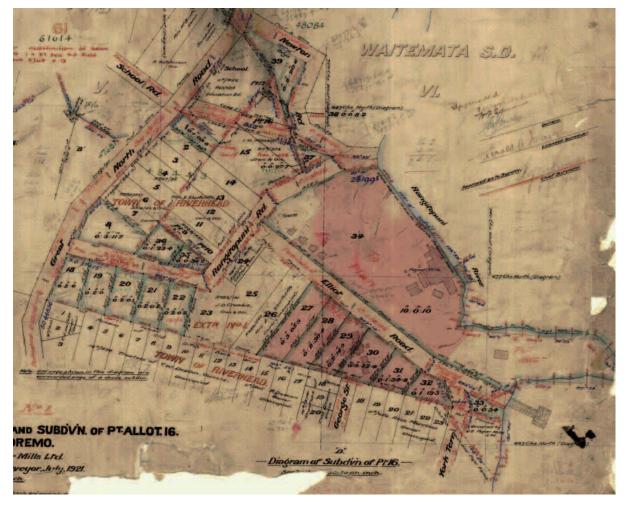


Figure 15. Detail of DP 15592, dated to 1921, showing the N.Z. Paper Mills Ltd buildings at Riverhead and the wharf.

In the Brigham Creek area there is clearly some late 19th century European settlement but nothing from the maps and plans that indicates any earlier activity. On the east side of Brigham Creek sites 13 and 14 are probable houses marked on 1914 and 1913 plans respectively and sites 10 and 11 are a homestead and outbuildings marked on a 1920 plan. At Riverlea Point 'Riverlea Wharf' (site 12) is marked and a house (site 9) is marked on the section that is now 25 Totara Road, Whenuapai, both on plans dating 1920. A slightly earlier plan, SO 12107, dated to 1901, shows a cottage and turnip field (site 20) and a hut (site 21) by the Waiarohia and Sinton Streams respectively. There are no plans that show any historical detail for the area around Scott Point, Hobsonville.

The Red Hills area is generally characterised by poor clay soils and does not seem to have been a focus of early European occupation. Gum digging is known to have occurred in the area but this is likely to have been associated with informal occupation not recorded on survey plans. The only site recorded from plans in this area was a house (site 19) shown on plan DP 4782, dated to 1909. The house is on the property at what is now 319 Red Hills Road.

The land around present day Taupaki in the study area is just to the east of the former Taupaki Block, with the Kumeu River forming the eastern boundary of the block. The boundaries of the blocks purchased from Maori relevant to the Western Study Area are shown on Roll 59 (Sheet

3) and also Roll 9 (Sheet 6). Plan SO 1, dated to 1879, shows the location of 3 homesteads (sites 34, 35, and 36), but these are all on the west side of the Kumeu River and south of the study area. Plan SO 5341 A, dated to 1891, shows a 'Gumdigger's Camp' and other outlying huts (sites 40, 41 and 42). The gumdigger's camp has previously been recorded as site R11/1376, but the extent of the site as indicated by the other hut sites has not been identified. The camp is on the east side of Pakinui Stream alongside what is now Taupaki Road. Further to the south a homestead and outbuildings was identified on a 1910 plan (site 39) and in Taupaki Township a cottage on a 1913 plan (site 43).

The land around Kumeu–Huapai is part of the Turakiawatea, Ihumatao, Te Ihumato No. 1, 2, and 3, Waikoukou, and Taupaki blocks purchased from the Maori owners. All of the buildings and features identified around the townships of Kumeu and Huapai are from plans dating to the early 20th century. Site 22 is a house and orchard on the north side of Matua Road shown on a 1921 plan. Plan DP 9377, dated to 1914, shows several houses and cottages on the south side of the main road (SH16), but all are just outside the study area (sites 29–33). The land south of SH16 appears to have been developed relatively late and two surveys conducted for the Northern Fruitlands Co Ltd in 1916, DP 11865 (Sheet 2) and DP 11870, show no details of buildings or other features. Plan DP 19511, dated to 1926, (sites 23–26), and DP 9170, dated to 1914, (site 28), cover parts of the study area, but all of the buildings and features marked fall outside the study area in the area around the Waikoukou Valley.

7.4 Silverdale and Warkworth (Northern study areas)

In the Silverdale study areas 90 plans and map sheets were identified and analysed. Map coverage for the area around Silverdale was very good, with fewer plans available for the area south of Silverdale, although all of the study area is covered by early large scale plans. The earliest plan consulted dates to 1834 and the latest to 1921, with most falling within the period 1850s—1910s. From the plans 42 buildings or features of interest were recorded, with 4 falling just outside the study area and 7 relating to previously recorded archaeological sites. Some of these sites as identified are components of larger sites and have been recorded separately to indicate different phases of activity. Virtually all of the sites recorded from plans relate to historic period European activity.

Like the North Western study area early European settlement was concentrated around major communication routes and along the margins of harbours and river inlets. Settlement in the north of the study area around the Mahurangi (now more commonly referred to as Warkworth) appears to have been slightly earlier and based around timber and other trades, although there were also some early settlers in the Wade district (Silverdale area).

7.4.1 Silverdale – Maori sites

Like the North Western study area, few sites relating to past Maori occupation are shown on maps and plans in the Northern study area. On plan SO 892 A (Sheet 1), 1859, the area fronting what is now Karepiro Bay between Dacre Point and Dacre Cottage is annotated: "Good Soil. This Bay was formerly occupied by the natives." There are numerous midden and pit/terrace sites recorded in Karepiro Bay which attest to it being heavily occupied by Maori in the past. On the same plan a point at the south-west end of what is now Arkles Bay on the Whangaparaoa Peninsula is marked "Maori Pah", but this falls outside the study area. The location of this 'Pah' relates to archaeological site R10/103.

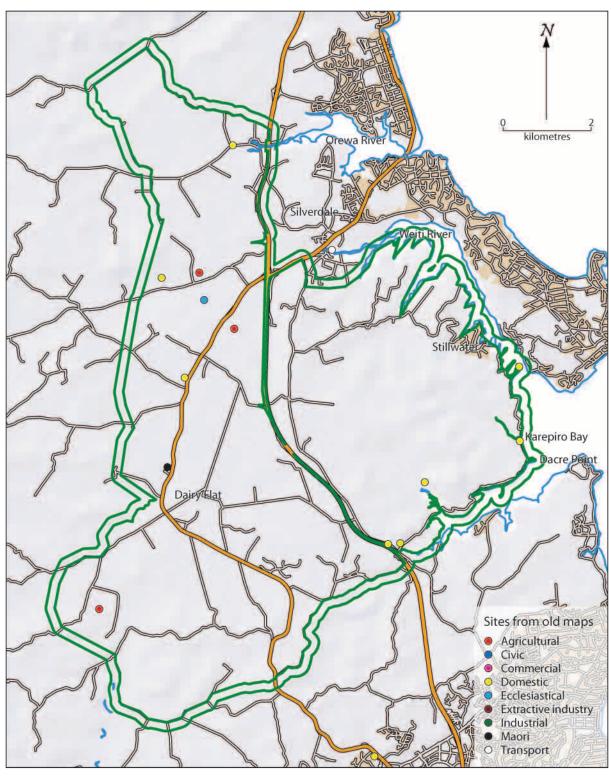


Figure 16. Sites recorded from old maps and plans in the Silverdale study area.

The land around Dairy Flat and the southern portion of the study area is characterised by heavy clay soils. Early to mid-19th century industries which may have been conducted in the area include timber milling and gum digging, but most of the evidence for early European activity from plans is shown outside the study area around Lucas Creek to the south and the more heavily forested hill country to the west. For example, on plan SO 894 (Sheet 1), surveyed in the 1860s, the location of 'Hellyer's house' is shown at the head of Lucas Creek and 'Kelly's (old) homestead' to the west. However, several tracks or routes are shown on the same plan cutting through the study area, indicating that other settlers may have been present in the area at this time. Plan SO 894 covers all of the northern part of the study area up to the Orewa River.

Although farming of the area clearly dates from the late 19th century at least, actual evidence only dates from around the turn of the century. Site 44, from plan DP 3877, dated to 1906, shows a house, barn and orchard and a fence labelled as 'old fence 24 years old', indicating that the farm was possibly established in the 1880s. Site 45 marked on plan DP 2119, dated to 1898, as a 'whare', indicates a farm more in the process of being established, although the plan also shows post-and-wire fencing and a row of gum trees.

The land between the Okura and Weiti Rivers east of SH1 is largely made up of a parcel of land known as Dacre's Grant. This parcel was originally an old land claim of 3334 acres by A.B. Sparke and is marked on plan OLC 299 (not dated). Sparke purchased the block in the 1840s from Henry Taylor who had purchased it as part of the larger Weiti Block from the Maori owners. Sparke did not develop or occupy the land and it was sold to Ranulph Dacre in 1848 and farmed and occupied by his sons, Henry and Septimus, from the mid-1850s. Plan SO 892 A (Sheet 1), dated to 1859, still lists the block as belonging to A.B. Sparke and does not show any details of buildings. The majority of the block is shown as 'thickly wooded' or 'kauri' except for a clearing in the southern half of 'Tofino Bay' (Karepiro Bay), around the area where Dacre Cottage is located. Another European site on the same plan opposite Wade Heads on the north bank of the Weiti River, outside the study area, appears to be marked 'Taylor's Station.' On the 1860s plan, SO 894 (Sheet 1), the block is marked 'Sparke's or Dacres Claim' and the location of 'H. Dacre's home' (site 52) and an 'Outstation' (site 53) on the property are marked. The location of Dacre's house and cottage is recorded as archaeological site R10/320 and the outstation as R10/671. While the location of the house and cottage is well known, with the restored cottage and trees marking the location of the later homestead still existing, the location or identification of any remains associated with the outstation is less clear. From plan SO 894 (Sheet 1) the location could only be ascertained to within 100 m and the archaeological site record form indicates that the area has not been systematically surveyed for any possible historic remains.

By the late 19th century other properties in the area appear to have been settled as well, and two sites are shown on plan SO 3268, dated to 1884. Site 48 is marked as 'Huts' and appears to show two buildings on the north side of what would now be East Coast Road and site 49 is marked as a house just to the east, although unfortunately the name of the owner cannot be made out. On the north side of Dacre's Grant, site 50, is a hut marked on an 1884 plan SO 4067 (Figure 16). This is on a property marked on various plans as being owned by Thorburn, including SO 894 (Sheet 1) surveyed in the 1860s, so it is possible that the hut may date from this time. There is no archaeological record associated with this hut, although mid-19th century bricks and bottle glass have been noted in a location just to the west on what would also have been part of Thorburn's property (R10/385).

The land around Silverdale was in the 19th century known as the Wade and, while there were a number of early settlers, relatively few sites could be identified from maps and plans. Part of the reason for this is that much of the land remained in larger blocks which were not subdi-

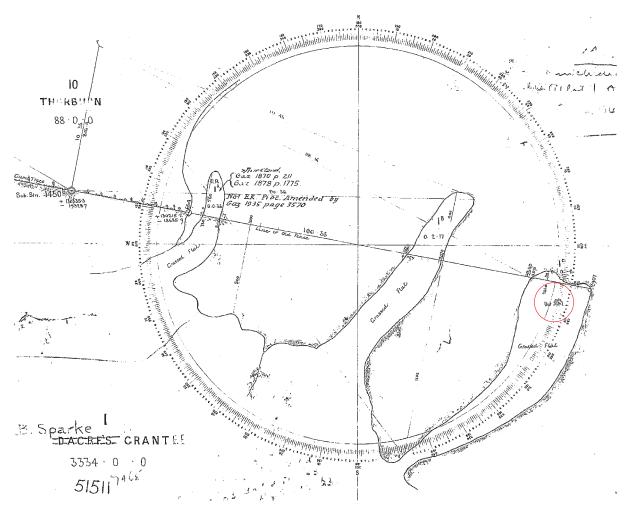


Figure 17. Detail of plan SO 4067, dated to 1884, with the location of a hut circled.

vided or developed for closer settlement until the late 19th or early 20th century. Other industries such as timber milling and gum digging were often carried out under leases or informal land arrangements and so are unlikely to have been recorded on survey plans. The most useful plan for the Silverdale area is SO 894 (Sheet 1) and while it does show details of homesteads and other features, the large scale means that it is difficult to give an accurate location for the features based on the map alone.

One of the notable early European settlers in the area is Maurice Kelly and features relating to his property are marked on plans SO 894 (Sheet 1), dated to the 1860s; SO 1014, dated to 1875; SO 971 A, no date; and SO 18072, dated to 1914. Kelly's name is also used to reference places in some plans such as SO 958, 1862, which is entitled 'Plan of Road from Brigham's Mill to Kelly's Old Bush.' Kelly appears to have first settled in an area which became known as 'Kelly's Old Bush' or 'The Old Bush' just south of the study area in the vicinity of Coatesville. By the 1860s he had moved up into the Wade and SO 894 (Sheet 1) shows Kelly's dwelling house, public house, stables, stockyard, barn (site 37) and another stockyard by the Weiti River (site 56). On the same plan (Sheet 2) another house marked Moyle (site 55) is shown in the north-east corner of a block to the west of Kelly's. The homestead property of Kelly consisted of a block of 80 acres and he also had a larger block of 331 acres adjoining this to the north running up to the Weiti River (plan 971 A, no date). On plan OLC 299, no date, Kelly also has an

adjoining claim to the south of some 550 acres, although the poor condition of the original plan and the quality of the digital scan make the exact figure difficult to make out. Of interest on the same plan is an annotation south of this block along a road or track which reads 'Kelly's ... Station', with the middle word illegible. The main inland road or track to the Wade and further north would appear to have passed through Kelly's holdings in the 1860s and 1870s at least. It should be noted that in the mid and late 19th century, before the development of all-weather roads, rivers and harbours were the main routes of communication for most trade. Plan SO 1014, darted to 1875, shows Kelly's house with 3 outbuildings on the south side of a road junction, with a road leading north from here and crossing the Weiti River. On the west side of this road is a building labelled 'Kelly's Church' (site 51). A later plan SO 6675, dated to 1891, shows a building in roughly the same location labelled as 'Roman Catholic Church.' The exact location

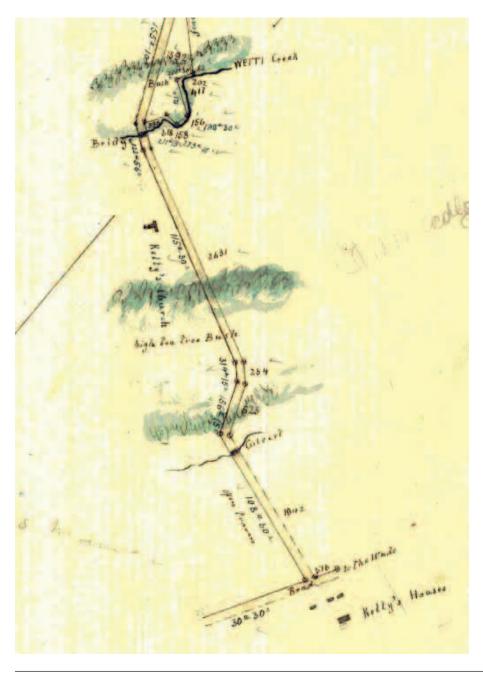


Figure 18. Detail of plan SO 1014, dated to 1875, showing the location of Kelly's Houses and Kelly's Church.

of the church could not be accurately ascertained from either map as the road line no longer exists in the modern cadastre, but the position as calculated from the 1891 plan is probably accurate to within 50 m. Like Kelly's homestead and other buildings it does not appear that any of them have survived. Plan SO 18072, dated to 1914, Subdivision of Wade Kauri Gum Reserve, has old post-and-rail, post-and-wire, ditch-and-bank fencing and a row of poplars marked in the area where Kelly's homestead should be, but no indication of any buildings by this date. The probable site of Kelly's homestead has previously been recorded as archaeological site R10/737, but the area does not appear to have been systematically surveyed.

In Silverdale township itself plan SO 2385, dated to 1881, has a wharf marked on the south side of the Weiti River (site 47) but few other details. In the Silverdale area there are clearly many more farmsteads and other historic sites relating to activities such as gum digging that are not currently recorded in the archaeological record or able to be identified from old maps and plans.

On the north side of the Weiti River just one site could be identified from maps and plans. The site is a house and a shed or stables (site 57) on plan SO 1138, dated to 1855, on the north side of what is now Wainui Road on Section 621, Block VII Waiwera, with the owner recorded as R. Brunton. Although no buildings are shown on other plans in the area, many sections have names of owners or applicants attached and Brunton was clearly not the only settler in the area from this time. Immediately on the north side of the Weiti River on plan SO 1014, dated to 1875, is a fence labelled 'Lloyd's fence' and a hill in the general vicinity is labelled on modern maps as Lloyd's Hill, clearly suggesting that he was an early settler in the area. Another early settler may have been Andrew Jack, whose name is marked on Lot 58 on plan SO 1138 B, dated to 1855, and on the adjoining 2 lots to the north on Roll 59 (Sheet 2). Plan SO 836, dated to 1861, Roads and Lots The Paddock Wainui, located in the northern most part of the Wainui East study area, again lists names against most sections, but when these were first occupied or developed is not known.

7.4.3 Warkworth

Early European industry in the Mahurangi area centred on activities such as timber milling and lime works. Like many areas of the North Island, at the time roads in the Mahurangi district were little more than tracks and the major routes of communication were confined to coastal waters and navigable river mouths and harbours. The earliest plan consulted, NZ Map 849b, 1834, was produced by the Mate of the H.M.S.S. Buffalo, F.A. Cudlip, and shows details of the entrance to Mahurangi Harbour as far up as Dyers Creek. The H.M.S.S. Buffalo was surveying the timber resources of the North Island for potential to supply the Admiralty with spars. While it does not directly cover the study area it does mark the location of 'Mr Brown's Establishment' (Browne's Spar Station, R09/43, south of the study area) and details the timber resources along the harbour. Accounts from the Buffalo and early traders such as Browne encouraged other settlers to try their luck further up the Mahurangi and into the interior. Similarly NZ Map 38, dated to the 1860s, which covers the Mahurangi coast from Orewa to Pukapuka Inlet (south of the Warkworth study area), is mentioned as it shows numerous saw pits and sawyers camps in the timber covered interior, accessed by tracks leading from the numerous bays and river inlets along the coast. Large tracts of kauri and other timber were available around Warkworth and were also becoming exploited from this time.

There are several plans dating from the 1850s which show features relating to lime and cement works, timber milling, flour milling and farming. Timber milling and lime works would appear to have been the main industries in the 1850s, with farming becoming more important later in the 19th century as the bush was cleared. One of the first European settlers

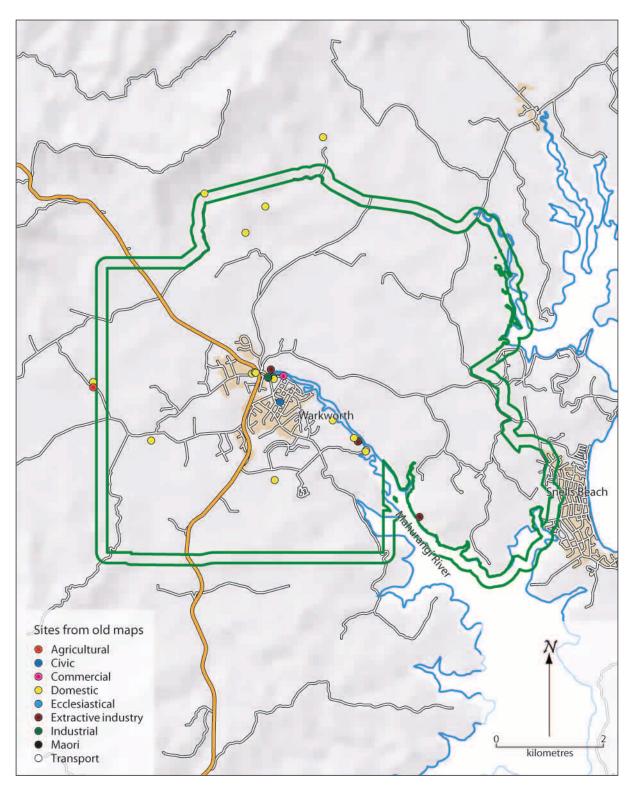


Figure 19. Sites recorded from old maps and plans in the Warkworth study area.

in the area was John Anderson Brown, who later founded the town of Warkworth, and the sawmill Brown established around 1853 is shown on plan SO 1433 A (Sheet 3), surveyed in 1856. The plan shows the main mill building on the west side of the falls on the Mahurangi River at Warkworth (site 76) and three other buildings to the south west. Due to the presence of the sawmill the settlement was originally referred to as Brown's Mill and was only changed to Warkworth when Brown subdivided the land in the 1860s. Plans NZ Map 449826 and SO 1150 J, which show the sections in the newly surveyed Township of Warkworth, indicate a mill on the opposite side of the falls on the main township side of the river (site 71). This later mill is likely to be a flour mill and a flour mill site, R09/678, has been recorded in Warkworth, although which mill site it refers to is unclear.

Just south east of Warkworth, down the Mahurangi River, are several sites which relate to early lime works in the area later occupied by Wilson's Cement Works. Plan SO 1150 E, dated to 1855 (Figure 20), shows Southgate's Wharf (site 65) with two buildings back from it (site 66), Daldy's Wharf (site 67) with a building and lime kiln back from it (site 68) and a building further to the north-west (site 69). On plan SO 888 C, dated to 1878, the wharf and lime kiln are also shown and site 69 is labelled as a cottage. All of this area is essentially part of the area recorded as Wilson's Cement Works, R09/703, but represents an earlier phase of the site. On the same plan Pulham's house is marked further back up the river towards the township (site 64) and Morgan's house is marked on a lot south of McKinney Road (site 63). On the north bank of the Mahurangi River shell lime kilns belonging to Combes and Daldy are marked on plan SO 889 C, 1853, indicating that lime works were one of the earliest industries in the area (site 82). The site of these lime kilns has previously been recorded as archaeological site R09/718.

One of the few sites representing early farming settlement further into the interior is on plan SO 1150 K, 1855, which shows 'Cherry's Hut' (site 81). Much of the land surrounding Cherry's block is shown as undeveloped forest or swamp and while the road lines are surveyed the actual communication routes in use at the time are shown as tracks. On plan SO 1050 C,



Figure 20. Detail of plan SO 1150 E, dated to 1855, with the sites mentioned in the text marked.

dated to 1865, a house and stockyard are shown in the area around Carran Road, just 200 m outside the study area (sites 61 and 62). On a slightly later plan again, SO 5086, dated to 1889, four houses are shown on the north west outskirts of Warkworth. Site 78 is Clayden's house off the end of Clayden Road, site 79 is Wilson's house off the end of Goatley Road and sites 77 and 80 are a house and villa owned by a Mrs Brown. For the study area between the Matakana and Mahurangi Rivers several plans dating 1850s—early 20th century are available but apart from naming the owners/applicants of blocks no details of any buildings or other features are recorded.

In Warkworth township itself several sites were noted, mainly from the survey of the original subdivision of the town site in 1864 (plans NZ Map 4498-26 and SO 1150 J) (Figure 21). On these plans, which are simply two different copies of the same plan, there is marked 'Mr J. Baxter's Store' (site 70), a 'Mill' and 'House' (sites 71 and 72), the 'Residence of J.A. Brown Esq.' (site 74), a 'Public Hall' (site 75), and across the river 'Combes, Daldy & Co.'s Lime Works' (site 73). None of these sites are specifically recorded in the present archaeological record, although as mentioned previously a flour mill site (R09/678) is recorded in Warkworth but the record is unclear as to which of the two sites identified here are meant. While the sites in the township itself have probably been developed to a greater or lesser extent, the site of Combes, Daldy &

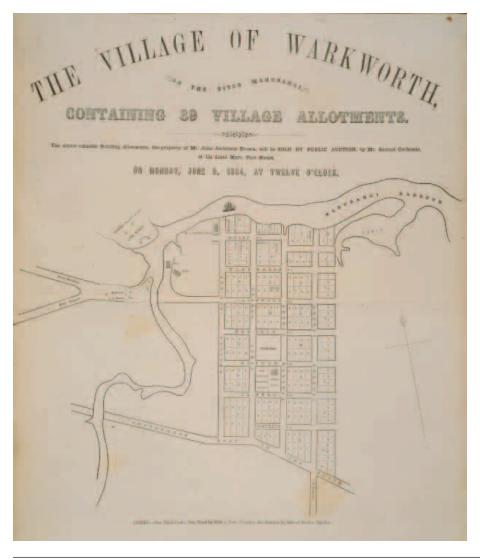


Figure 21. NZ Map 4498-26, dated to 1864, of the Township of Warkworth (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Public Libraries).

Co's Lime Works are likely to be relatively undisturbed. An early 20th century plan, DP 4266, dated to 1908, shows houses on sections on the north side of Hill Street at the intersection with SH1 (sites 58–60). It is highly likely that there are many more properties in Warkworth that were either occupied pre-1900 or from the very early 20th century that are not shown on maps and plans.

7.5 Summary

While limited by the interest and intentions of the surveyor, old maps and plans provide details of the 19th and early 20th century settlement of the study areas by Europeans. The sites recorded off them may or may not still exist, either above ground or as subsurface archaeological features. This could only be determined by field assessment. Very little pre-European or historic period Maori evidence was recorded, although such evidence may be common elsewhere in the country. Sites recorded from maps and plans, if still in existence, may provide local constraints on future development but no large scale constraints were identified.

8 Summary discussion

Several sources of information have been used in this overview of the cultural and historic heritage of the North and North West study areas. Archaeological and heritage sites are recorded in the NZAA site file, District Plans, the NZHPT Register and the Auckland Council CHI (several sites are recorded in more than one of these lists). These show that most sites and places are located on the coast and the historic background research and soils analysis indicates that inland areas in all study areas were generally not good soils and were still largely under primary forest at the time of initial European occupation – timber milling is a common early European industry. The analysis of old maps and plans shows the gradual movement inland of European settlement in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

8.1 Gaps in knowledge and understanding

As acknowledged in the introduction, this report is confined to recorded data – published, digital and archival. Large parts of the study areas may not have been closely surveyed for archaeological sites (Figure 12 shows the limited coverage of reports that have been accessed). Potentially significant archaeological sites and landscapes may remain unrecorded.

The available recorded data is biased towards either pre-European Maori archaeology or post-1840 historic structures registered or scheduled within built-up areas. The lack of scheduled or registered pre-European Maori sites and the lack of a post-1840 Maori presence in the record (apart from recorded histories, e.g., Simmons 1983; Murdoch 1991; McBurney 2010) are significant gaps. A probable post-1840 Maori occupation is evident in the two archaeologically recorded middens containing evidence of both Maori and European material at Weiti. At Brown's spar station on the Mahurangi harbour, just south of the Warkworth study area, interaction between Maori and Pakeha in the 1830s is well documented (Brassey in prep).

The three study areas are keyholes into a much wider cultural landscape and this project has not had the opportunity to assess this wider context. Pre-European Maori occupation and European settlement took place within a much wider landscape – in the case of Maori traditional histories show that the whole of the area north of Kawhia was intimately connected with the study areas (see, for instance, Ballara 2003). The historic heritage of the study areas cannot be fully understood in isolation but needs to take into account this wider context.

This project has not provided any sort of predictive model to indicate where unrecorded sites might be found, although such a model could potentially be developed. Such a model would inform future research and help target areas where field survey, for instance, would be most productive. However, it should be noted that predictive models are based on known data and so have difficulty accounting for the presence of unknown or unexpected archaeological sites.

The heritage discussed in the report is entirely tangible heritage. Heritage, both Maori and European, can also be intangible but this is not easily captured within the frameworks accessed and adopted by this project.

8.2 Opportunities and constraints

The most significant heritage landscape in the study areas is at Weiti where an extensive, largely intact archaeological and cultural landscape is present, incorporating pre-European and historic Maori elements and later European settlement. The pre-European Maori elements include middens, indicating marine exploitation, garden soils and storage pits, indicating horticulture. While this desktop study is unable to provide assessments of significance, it is probable that

this landscape is in many ways unique in the area north of Auckland and its significance would be high if not exceptional at a local level, and high at a national level. This landscape should certainly be considered for scheduling in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan. It is a major constraint on future development. Further research and survey would be required to support the possible scheduling of this landscape.

The other area where constraints are present is the banks of the Mahurangi River at Warkworth. Here there is evidence of both marine exploitation and horticulture by pre-European Maori and it is probable that this landscape may be more extensive than the record indicates, with unrecorded sites nearby. There is a case for considering this landscape for scheduling in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, or for exploring other protection mechanisms.

Elsewhere coastal middens can probably best be protected through incorporation into esplanade reserves or some similar mechanism.

Sites and places already scheduled in the Operative Auckland Council District Plan (Rodney and Waitakere Sections) are protected under the rules and provisions of the Plan, but it is notable that all scheduled sites are historic period European sites. Consideration should be given to scheduling pre-European Maori sites, following consultation with mana whenua.

There are numerous historic period places scheduled and otherwise recorded in the CHI, particularly in Warkworth and also in Kumeu. These are already in built up (non-rural) areas and while they do not present a constraint on the development of the study areas per se, they may present constraints on future zoning options as well as local, site-specific constraints on development.

Places and sites identified from old maps and plans may present local constraints on future development, but this could only be determined through a programme of research and fieldwork – it is not clear to what extent these places survive.

9 Recommendations

These recommendations are only made on the basis of the archaeological and historic record outlined above. Any other values associated with special interest groups, in particular, mana whenua, can only be determined by them. It is the expectation of this report that Auckland Council will have engaged with mana whenua and that they will have the opportunity to prepare their own documentation, which will sit alongside this report. This report and mana whenua reports may tell different, but still complementary stories, or they may even appear to contradict each other – this provides the opportunity to develop a richer, more inclusive account of history.

It is recommended that:

- suitable planning mechanisms be developed to protect the archaeological and cultural landscape at Weiti;
- suitable planning mechanisms be developed to protect the archaeological and cultural landscape alongside the Mahurangi River east of Warkworth;
- the extent of these archaeological and cultural landscapes be confirmed through a programme of targeted field survey;
- suitable planning mechanisms be developed to protect coastal midden and other sites;
- areas where archaeological and historic heritage sites are not recorded be assessed through a programme of targeted field survey;
- mana whenua be consulted to determine the location and extent of places of significance to them, which may not be equivalent to archaeological sites (non-tangible heritage);
- mana whenua be consulted about the conclusions and recommendations of this report.

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Appendices: data tables

These tables provide a summary of the data used in this project. More complete datasets have been provided to Auckland Council in GIS format.

Area	Metric	Imperial	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/223	N42/519		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/03/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/224	N42/521		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/03/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/225	N42/522		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/03/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/226	N42/523		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/03/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/227	N42/524		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/228	N42/525		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/229	N42/526		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/230	N42/527		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/237	N42/520		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/03/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/238	N42/974		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1979
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/721			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Flour/Paper Mill.	30/04/2012
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/888			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Wharf	27/04/2009
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R10/996			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/1376			Colonial 1840-1900,	Non Maori	Gumdiggers camp	24/04/1996
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/1976			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2000		Sinton house site	Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1998
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2021			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	29/09/2006
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2022			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	28/07/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2023			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	29/09/2006
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2024			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	29/09/2006
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2025			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2079			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/2000
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2080			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Wharf	22/03/2000
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2081			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Bridge, Weir	22/03/2000
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2082			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/2000
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2083			Colonial 1840-1900	Combination Midden	Midden	29/09/2006
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2084			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	29/09/2006
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2085			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	29/09/2006
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2086			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/2000
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2087			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/04/2010
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2552			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	20/04/2010
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2556			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Midden	7/05/2010
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/2560			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/05/2010
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/495	N42/505		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1977
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/498	N42/508		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	4/04/2007
Kumeu - Whenuapai	R11/502	N42/518		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/04/2007

Table 6. List of recorded archaeological sites in the study areas.

Area	Metric	Imperial Name	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Silverdale	R10/1053			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	26/11/2007
Silverdale	R10/1126			Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Stable and Farrier site	6/05/2011
Silverdale	R10/1225			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	19/10/2011
Silverdale	R10/1226			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/1276			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/1277			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/1278			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	23/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/1279			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	14/11/2011
Silverdale	R10/1285			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Bottle	16/03/2011
Silverdale	R10/1286			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/1287			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/1288			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Fence post	25/01/2011
Silverdale	R10/1300			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	14/11/2011
Silverdale	R10/1301			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	13/09/2012
Silverdale	R10/1303			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	14/11/2011
Silverdale	R10/1304			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	13/09/2012
Silverdale	R10/132	N38/135		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	5/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/133	N38/136		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Burial	5/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/1330			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	16/05/2012
Silverdale	R10/1331			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	10/05/2013
Silverdale	R10/1332			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	26/04/2012
Silverdale	R10/1333			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	16/05/2012
Silverdale	R10/1335			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	14/08/2012
Silverdale	R10/1368			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/04/2013
Silverdale	R10/1370			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/05/2013
Silverdale	R10/291	N38/285	Pa at Dacre Point	Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pa	23/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/298	N38/292		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/299	N38/293		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/300	N38/294		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Pit, Midden	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/301	N38/295		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Pit, Midden	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/302	N38/296		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/303	N38/297		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/304	N38/298		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/305	N38/299		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/306	N38/300		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/307	N38/301		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/308	N38/302		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Pit	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/309	N38/303		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/310	N38/304		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1982

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	Metric	Ішрегіаі	Name		Culture		update date
	R10/311	N38/305			Maori	Terrace, Pit	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/312	N38/306		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	3/07/2013
Silverdale	R10/313	N38/307		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/314	N38/308		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Pit	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/315	N38/309		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/316	N38/310		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	3/07/2013
Silverdale	R10/317	N38/311		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	3/07/2013
Silverdale	R10/318	N38/312		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/319	N38/313		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/320	N38/314		Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Historic bldg	20/01/1982
Silverdale	R10/359			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/360			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/361			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Human bone	31/03/2007
Silverdale	R10/362			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/363			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/364			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/365			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/366			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Terrace	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/367			Indigenous pre-1769, Colonial 1840-1900	Combination	Terrace, Midden	10/05/2013
Silverdale	R10/368			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/369			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/370			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/371			Indigenous pre-1769, Modern 1900-	Combination	Midden	17/06/2013
Silverdale	R10/372			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	23/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/373			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/374			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	23/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/375			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	23/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/376			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/377			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/378			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Terrace	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/379			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/380			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/381			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Oven	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/382			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1983
Silverdale	R10/385			Indigenous pre-1769, Colonial 1840-1900	Combination	House site, Midden, Human burials	5/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/386			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1984
Silverdale	R10/387			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Pit, Midden	1/01/1984
Silverdale	R10/388			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1984
Silverdale	R10/389			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Midden	1/01/1984

Area	Metric	Imperial Name	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Silverdale	R10/390			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace, Midden	1/01/1984
Silverdale	R10/391			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1984
Silverdale	R10/429			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit, Terrace	5/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/49	N38/49		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	4/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/578			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/579			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/580			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/581			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/582			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/583			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/584			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/585			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/586			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/587			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	8/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/588			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/589			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/590			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/591			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/592			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/593			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Terrace	5/07/2010
Silverdale	R10/594			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/595			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/597			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/598			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/599			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/600			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/601			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/602			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/603			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/604			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/605			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/606			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/607			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/608			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	11/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/609			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/610			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/611			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/612			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/613			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006

Area	Metric Imperial	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Silverdale	R10/614		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/615		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/616		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/617		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/618		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/619		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/620		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/621		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/622		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/625		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/626		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/627		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/628		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/629		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/630		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/631		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/632		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/633		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/635		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/636		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/637		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/638		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/639		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/640		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/641		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
	R10/642		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/643		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/644		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/645		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/646		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/647		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/648		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/649		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/650		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/651		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/652		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/653		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/654		9	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/655	Site of Dacre homestead	Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1986

Area	Metric	Imperial Name	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Silverdale	R10/656			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/657			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/658			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/659			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1986
Silverdale	R10/660			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/661			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/662			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/663			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/664			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/665			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/666			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/667			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/668			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/669			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/06/2006
Silverdale	R10/670			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	12/09/2006
Silverdale	R10/671			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	House site	1/11/1986
Silverdale	R10/676			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	3/05/2011
Silverdale	R10/696			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/11/2007
Silverdale	R10/737		Kelly's house, hotel and stables	Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Historic bldg	22/11/2007
Silverdale	R10/755		Henry Bartlett homestead	Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	House site	9/12/1992
Silverdale	R10/785			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Wharf	1/01/1995
Silverdale	R10/786			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1995
Silverdale	R10/819			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/820			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Terrace	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/821			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Terrace	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/822			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/823			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	21/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/824			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/825			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit	16/05/2012
Silverdale	R10/826			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	23/12/2010
Silverdale	R10/925		Websters Water Wheel	Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Dam	21/11/2007
Silverdale	R10/926			Indigenous pre-1769, Colonial 1840-1900	Combination	Wharf, Midden	1/01/2000
Silverdale	R10/927			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/11/2000
Silverdale	R10/928			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/11/2000
Silverdale	R10/929			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/11/2000
Silverdale	R10/930			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/11/2000
Silverdale	R10/941			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/11/2000
Silverdale	R10/942			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/11/2000
Silverdale	R10/949			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1998

Area	Metric	Imperial	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Warkworth	R09/1040			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1041			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1042			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1044			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Wharf	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1045			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1046			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1047			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1048			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/04/2011
Warkworth	R09/1049			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/04/2011
Warkworth	R09/1050			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Rubbish dump	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1051			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1052			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1053			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1054			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1055			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1056			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1057			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	7/11/2011
Warkworth	R09/1065			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/10/2010
Warkworth	R09/1066			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/10/2010
Warkworth	R09/1067			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/10/2010
Warkworth	R09/1068			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/10/2010
Warkworth	R09/1069			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/10/2010
Warkworth	R09/1070			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	22/10/2010
Warkworth	R09/1129			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Wharf	19/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/1130			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	19/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/1131			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	19/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/1132			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit, Terrace	20/02/2009
Warkworth	R09/1133			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	20/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/1134			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	20/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/1135			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	20/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/1137			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Wharf	20/02/2009
Warkworth	R09/1138			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	20/02/2009
Warkworth	R09/2028 N34/292	N34/292		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/2029 N34/293	N34/293		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/2030	N34/294		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/2031	N34/295		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/05/2009
Warkworth	R09/2032	N34/296		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	24/05/2009
Warkworth		N34/297		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/11/1976
Warkworth	R09/273	N34/298		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Taro	1/04/1976

Area	Metric	Imperial	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Warkworth	R09/274	N34/299		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1975
Warkworth	R09/275	N34/300		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/276	N34/301		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	30/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/277	N34/302		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/278	N34/303		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/279	N34/304		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/280	N34/305		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/281	N34/306		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/282	N34/307		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/283	N34/308		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/284	N34/309		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
	R09/285	N34/310			Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/286	N34/311		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/287	N34/312		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/288	N34/313		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/289	N34/314		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/290	N34/315		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/291	N34/316		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/292	N34/317		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/293	N34/318		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/294	N34/319		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/295	N34/320		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pa	2/12/1976
Warkworth	R09/296	N34/321		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Terrace	2/12/1976
Warkworth	R09/297	N34/322		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	2/12/1976
Warkworth	R09/298	N34/323		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	2/12/1976
Warkworth	R09/299	N34/324		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/300	N34/325		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/301	N34/326		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/302	N34/327		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/303	N34/328		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/304	N34/329		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/305	N34/330		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Pit	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/306	N34/331		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/307	N34/332		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/308	N34/333		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	30/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/309	N34/334		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	30/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/310	N34/335		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Pit	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/311	N34/336		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/312	N34/337		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976

Area	Metric	Imperial	Name	Period	Culture	Description	Update date
Warkworth	R09/313	N34/338		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/314	N34/339		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/315	N34/340		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/316	N34/341		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/317	N34/342		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/318	N34/343		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/319	N34/344		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/320	N34/345		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/1976
Warkworth	R09/321	N34/346		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/322	N34/347		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1976
Warkworth	R09/678			Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Flour mill	31/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/703		Wilson Cement Works	Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Cement works	31/03/2007
Warkworth	R09/708			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/709			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/710			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/711		Burke family house	Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/713			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/714			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Wharf	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/715			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Rubbish dump	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/716			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1992
Warkworth	R09/718			Indigenous pre-1769, Colonial 1840-1900	Combination	Lime kiln, Midden	31/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/719			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Oven	31/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/720			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	31/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/721			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden, Oven	31/08/2006
Warkworth	R09/806			Colonial 1840-1900, Modern 1900-	Non Maori	Rubbish dump	1/01/1993
Warkworth	R09/808		Hugh Grange's homestead	Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	House site	1/01/1993
Warkworth	R09/98	N34/117		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/01/1974
Warkworth	R11/112	N42/105		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Warkworth	R11/1508		Clark / Carder / Vazey Brickworks	Colonial 1840-1900	Non Maori	Brick Works	13/12/2011
Warkworth	R11/1924			Colonial 1840-1900	Combination	Combination Midden, Oven	9/04/2007
Warkworth	R11/2416 N42/?	. N42/?		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	28/02/2008
Warkworth	R11/2462			Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	1/04/2009
Warkworth	R11/483	N42/493		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	9/04/2007
Warkworth	R11/484	N42/494		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	17/12/2008
Warkworth	R11/485	N42/495		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	26/03/2007
Warkworth	R11/486	N42/496		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	26/03/2007
Warkworth	R11/496	N42/506		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	4/04/2007
Warkworth	R11/497	N42/507		Indigenous pre-1769	Maori	Midden	16/11/2006

District	Plan refer	Description	Address
Rodney	H021	Broomfield House	3 Neville St. Warkworth
Rodney	H018	Lime Kilns	Kowhai Park, Warkworth
		Masonic Lodge	3 Baxter St. Warkworth
	H176	Former Holden House	8 Belmont Place, Warkworth
	H183	Warkworth Craft Gallery	2 Baxter St, Warkworth
	H171	House	1/16 Hill St, Warkworth
Rodney	H173	House	15 Lilburn St, Warkworth
Rodney	H086	Elizabeth St Bridge	Elizabeth St, Warkworth
Rodney	H085	Warkworth Town Hall	19 Neville St, Warkworth
Rodney	H182	Bank of New Zealand	11 Neville St, Warkworth
Rodney	H014	Courthouse	4 Elizabeth St, Warkworth
	H170	Former Presbyterian Manse	42 Bertram St, Warkworth
	H016	Post Office	17 Neville St, Warkworth
	H087	Former bakehouse	19A Queen St, Warkworth
	H048	Dacre Cottage	Karepiro Bay, Hibiscus Coast
	H180	Obelisk	Church Hill Road, Warkworth
L	H186	Band Rotunda	Church Hill, Warkworth
	H075	House	49 Lilburn St, Warkworth
	H074	Christ Church	39-43 Percy St, Warkworth
	H099	Kumeu Railway Station goods shed	37 Main Road, Kumeu
		Bridge House	
	H019		16-32 Elizabeth St, Warkworth 29 Neville St, Warkworth
	H178	Methodist Church (old part only)	,
	H072	Little Riverina	33 Wilson Rd, Warkworth
	H017	St Columba's Church	cnr Bertram and Pulham Rds, Warkworth
	H097	Riverhead Hotel (Forester's Arms)	33 York Tce, Riverhead
	H084	Warkworth Band Hall	4 Church Hill Rd, Warkworth
	H184	Former Rodney Motors	41 Queen St, Warkworth
	H095	House	200 Taupaki Rd, Taupaki
	H098	Huapai Tavern	301-319 SH 16, Huapai
/	H020	The Warkworth Establishment	9 Queen St, Warkworth
/	H071	Former Cement Works manager's house	108 Wilson Rd, Warkworth
Rodney	H050	Thorburn Burial site	89 Duck Creek Rd, Stillwater
Rodney	H197	Former Morrison House	11 Duck Creek Road, Mahurangi East
Rodney	H054	Former Sinton House	238 SH 1, Brigham's Creek
Rodney	H185	Coombs/Daldy Lime Kilns (2)	Adj 34 and 36 Sandspit rd, Warkworth
Rodney	H022	Wilson's Cement Works ruins and wharf	Wilson Rd, Warkworth
	H193	The Grange	375 Hamilton Road, Mahurangi East
	H232	Tractor/Storage Shed	Worrall Rd, Taupaki
		Puriri Fram	50 Annadale Rd, Taupaki
Waitakere		Hobsonville Cemetery	1 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Whenuapai Village Hall	41 Waimarie Rd, Whenuapai
Waitakere		Dwelling	11 Punga Rd, Whenuapai
Waitakere		Former Church	1 Brighams Creek Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Former Church	1 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Duke House and Servant's Quarters	Upper Harbour Drive, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Worker's Dwelling	Clarks Lane, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Dwelling	4 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Gun emplacements	19-21 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Gun emplacements	19-21 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere	1503	Gun emplacements	19-21 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere	1503	Gun emplacements	19-21 Scott Rd, Hobsonville
Waitakere		Bristol Block	Tainui St, Whenuapai RNZAF Airbase, Whenuapai
Waitakere		Officers Mess	Kupe Ave, Whenuapai RNZAF Airbase, Whenuapai
Waitakere		Worker's Dwelling	6 Clarks Lane, Hobsonville
Waitakere	1823	Worker's Dwelling	10 Clarks Lane, Hobsonville

Table 7. List of scheduled sites in the study areas.

Address		Registered Legal Description	Catergory
>	Wilson Road, WARKWORTH	Lot 1 DP 146840 Flat DP 146840Blk VII Mahurangi SD	_
4	7493 Appletree Cottage and Former Warkworth US Army Camp Anderson Road, WARKWORTH	Part Allotment 33, Parish of Mahurangi	2
~	19 Neville Street and 2 Alnwick Street, WARKWORTH	Lots 3, 4 Sec 1 Subdivision of Allot 67 Parish of Mahurangi (CT NA527/92), North Auckland Land District	-
	16-32 Elizabeth Street, WARKWORTH	Lot 1 DP 197981 (CT NA127A/210), North Auckland Land District	2
	3 Neville Street, WARKWORTH	Lot 1 DP 40569 (CT NA1077/48), North Auckland Land District	2
	2-4 Elizabeth Street and Brown Road (State Highway 1), WARKWORTH	Lot 1 DP 167426 (CT NA101C/523), North Auckland Land District	2
	Baxter Street, WARKWORTH	Lot 1 DP 98309 (CT NA53C/494), North Auckland Land District	2
	17 Neville Street and 1-3 Alnwick Street, WARKWORTH	Lot 2 DP 140468 (CT NA83B/840), North Auckland Land District	2
	46 Wilson Road and Hepburn Creek Road, WARKWORTH	Lot 1 DP 97086 (CT NA53A/112), North Auckland Land District	2
	4 Bertram Street and 5-7 Pulham Road, WARKWORTH	Lot 2 DP 61981 (CT NA17D/295), North Auckland Land District	2
	9 Queen Street and 10 Neville Street, WARKWORTH	Lot 2 DP 26658 (CT NA684/78), North Auckland Land District	2
	108 Wilson Road, WARKWORTH	Lot 2 DP 54387 (CT NA21C/765). North Auckland Land District	2

Table 8. List of NZHPT registered places in the study areas.

Area	CHI number Name	Type	Date of construction Period
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3388	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	18372	Extractive industry	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13249 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3327 Midgely House	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16395 Rail Edge House	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13248 Taupaki Hall	Civic	1915 20th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16397 Former railway building? House	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16398 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3705∣Quail Hollow	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16393 HOUSE	Domestic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13246 HOUSE	Domestic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13247 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3703	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3704	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16392 Former Moor House	Domestic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3453	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3681	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16401 Farm Barn	Agricultural	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16383 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3498 Two Unit Houses	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3792 Former Church	Ecclesiastical	1905 20th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3711	Cemetery	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	12874 Workers Dwelling	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3448	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	12875 Workers dwelling	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3516	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3436	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	12876 Workers dwelling	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3707	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3713 Sun Kwong Takeaways	Commercial	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3527 Workers cottage	Domestic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	12877 Workers dwelling	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3486 Sinton Homestead	Commercial	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16380 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3379 Stinton Homestead	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai		Military	1936 20th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	185 Brighams Creek Bridge Brigham	Transport	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3714	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16399 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	353 J and W Ockleston	Transport	1903 20th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3431	Domestic	

Table 9. List of CHI places in the study areas, not including places listed in Tables 6–8.

Area	CHI number Name	Туре	Date of construction Period
eu - Whenuapai	16387 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16379 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	12879 Officers' Mess	Military	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	12878 Bristol Block Barracks	Domestic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3411	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	46 Royal New Zealand Air Force DC-3 Dakota NZ 3549	Military	18583 20th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3543 Allely House	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16381 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3549 Former Destruction Gully Lighthouse Keepers house	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16146 Kumeu cemetery	Cemetery	1888 19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16377 Shed gates and railings	Transport	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3278	Domestic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3270 Whenuapai Dropzone Building	Military	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3262 Whenuapai Village Hall	Civic	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16378 Kumeu Hall	Civic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16385 HOUSE	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13242 Kumeu Railway Station goods shed.	Transport	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3770 Clark Brick house	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	3731	Domestic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	761 HAWERA	Maritime	1912 20th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16388 Masonic Lodge	Civic	1883 19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai		Maritime	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	187 Brighams Creek Jetty Jaggers wharf ?	Transport	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	195 Waimarie Wharf Whenuapai Wharf	Transport	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	194 Riverlea Wharf	Transport	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	16400 Fruitlands Fruit Shed	Agricultural	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	18795 Pomona Hall	Civic	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	15093	Transport	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	18493 Carriages Cafe & Wine Bar Carriages	Transport	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13234 Huapai Tavern White Horse Hotel	Commercial	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	9 Remains of wharf and landing: Harkins Point	Transport	1873 19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai		Maori	
Kumeu - Whenuapai	141 Riverhead Portage Te Toanga Waka	Transport	19th Century
Kumeu - Whenuapai	13233 Riverhead Hotel Forresters Arms Riverhead Tavern	Commercial	19th Century
Silverdale	13682	Military	1942 20th Century
Silverdale	13683	Military	1942 20th Century
Silverdale	13686	Military	1942 20th Century
Silverdale	13685 Redvale anti-tank ditch Okura Stream anti-tank ditch	Military	1942 20th Century
Silverdale	16066	Commercial	
Silverdale	16095 VILLA HOUSE	Domestic	
Silverdale	16094 House Villa	Domestic	
Silverdale	16085 STORE SHED	Industrial	
Silverdale	3019 Thorburn burial ground	Cemetery	

setic y setic y setic intrial setic		Tvne	Date of construction	Period
1700s Foreigne WMI Memorial Civic Congress of Millary Counts Camp K1		Cemetery		19th Century
1000 1000		Civic		
1699 Clubbe Carrage Hamilton's Landing House 1693 The Grange Hamilton's Landing House 1693 The Grange Hamilton's Landing House 1693 The Grange Hamilton's Landing House 1498 Teas But Mursery March		Domestic		
14387 Red Bulff Nursery Transport Transport 14387 Red Bulff Nursery Transport Transport 14387 Red Bulff Nursery Transport Tran		Military		
14337 Red Buff Nursery Transport 14387	g House	Domestic	1893	1893 19th Century
17908 17908 Industrial I		Transport		
17909 McKinney house Domestic		Maori		
17090 Riverina Camps A1-A2-A3 Domestic		Industrial		19th Century
17099 Michaely house		Domestic		19th Century
17009 Riverina Camps A1-A2-A3 14840 Warkworth Presbyberian Cemetery Cemetery 14840 Warkworth Presbyberian Cemetery Cemetery 14840 Warkworth Presbyberian Cemetery Cemetery 14840 Warkworth Presbyberian Cemetry Cemetery 16726 Cuttle Riverina Wilson Cement Fists Domestic 17608 Cemetry Transport T		Domestic		19th Century
14940 Warkworth Presbyterian Cemetery 14940 Warkworth Presbyterian Cemetery 14940 Warkworth Presbyterian Cemetery 14940 Warkworth Presbyterian Cemetery 16204 Lucy Moore's House Domestic Domestic 16205 Ettire Riverina Wilson Cement Flats Domestic Domestic Transport		Military		
16216 Lucy Moore's House Domestic 16226 Former Morrison House Domestic 16269 Former Morrison House Domestic 17604 Transport Transport 17609 Transport Transport 17609 Southgate's whaff Transport 17609 Express Morrison's cement work houses Domestic 17609 Bucharans Road Camp C Military 1700 Bucharans Road Camp C Military 1700 Bucharans Road Camp C Domestic 1700 Bucharans Road Camp C Military 1700 Falls Camp HT Military 1700 Falls Camp HT Domestic 1701 Falls Camp HT Transport 1619 Warkworth Anglican Church Ecclesiastical 1700 Falls Camp HT Ecclesiastical 1700 Falls And Rought Church Ecclesiastical 1618 Markworth Band Hall Civic <tr< td=""><td>ery</td><td>Cemetery</td><td>1859</td><td>1859 19th Century</td></tr<>	ery	Cemetery	1859	1859 19th Century
16296 Former Monrison House Domestic 17604 Intel Riverina Wilson Cement Flats Domestic 17604 Southgate's wharf Transport 17605 Southgate's wharf Transport 17606 Bucharent Sisters Wilson's cement work houses Domestic 17606 Bucharent Road Camp C Military 17008 Bucharent Road Camp C Military 17008 House Domestic 17008 Falls camp H1 Domestic 16208 House Domestic 1619 Former Presbyterian Manse Manse House Domestic 1619 Former Presbyterian Manse Manse House Domestic 1619 Markworth Anglican Cemetery Cemetery 1619 Markworth Anglican Cemetery Domestic 1619 Markworth Band Hall Ecclesiastical 1620 HOUSE Ecclesiastical 1618 Markworth Cotage Hospital Civic 1618 Delisk Iwww Manorial Civic 1620 HOUSE Civic 1620 House Civic 1618 Delisk Iww Manorial Civic 1618 Delisk Iww Manorial Civic 1620 House Cook Home		Domestic		
16556 Little Riverina Wilson Cement Flats Domestic		Domestic	1904	1904 20th Century
17604 17604 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17609 Comment of the Saven Sisters Wilson's cement work house Domestic 17008 Bucharans Road Camp C Domestic Domestic 17008 Bucharans Road Camp C Domestic Do	Flats	Domestic		
17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's wharf 17608 Southgate's Wilson's cement work house Domestic Domestic Military Military Military 16208 House Military Domestic Domestic 17004 Falls Camp H1 Domestic Domestic Domestic Domestic Domestic Domestic 17004 Domestic Domestic		Transport		20th Century
1760 1760		Transport		19th Century
(6207] The Seven Sisters Wilson's cement work houses Domestic 16210 Burbanana Road Camp C Military 16206 HOUSE Military 16206 HOUSE Military 16206 HOUSE Military 16206 HOUSE Military 16207 HOUSE Military 16197 HOUSE Domestic 16198 Warkworth Anglican Cemetery Domestic 16198 Warkworth Anglican Cemetery Domestic 16198 Warkworth Band Hall Ecclesiastical 16198 Anglican church buildings Ecclesiastical 16198 Anglican Church Exclesiastical 16198 Markworth Band Hall Civic 16198 Markworth Cotage Hospital Civic 16188 Delisk WwI Memorial Civic 16188 Obelisk WwI Memorial Civic 16188 Markworth Cotage Hospital Civic 16208 House Comestic 16208 House Comestic 16208 House Comestic 16208 Former Roade Work works Store Comestic		Domestic		19th Century
17008 Packarana Road Camp C	ment work houses	Domestic		20th Century
17008 Butchanans Road Camp C Military 17008 Butchanans Road Camp C Military 17004 Falls Camp H1 Military 1704 Falls Camp H1 Military 1620 HOUSE Military 1619F Former Presbyterian Manse Manse House Domestic 1619F Markworth Anglican Cemetery Cemetery 1615 Warkworth Anglican Cemetery Cemetery 1615 Vicarage Domestic 1616 Anglican Church Ecclesiastical 1760 Anglican Church Extractive industry 1760 Anglican Church Extractive industry 1760 HOUSE Extractive industry 1760 Markworth Band Hall Civic 1618 Desirsk WWI Memorial Civic 1618 Desirsk WWI Memorial Civic 1618 Desirsk Www with Church Ecclesiastical 1620 Methodist Church Ecclesiastical 1620 Amy Hospital Ecclesiastical 1620 Methodist Church Ecclesiastical 1620 Comestic Converted 1620 Converted Converted 1630 Amy Kospital Ecclesiastical 1630	ment works house	Domestic		
16206 HOUSE 1000		Military		
17004 Falls Camp H1 Military 16202 HOUSE Domestic 16190 HOUSE Domestic 16191 HOUSE Domestic 16193 Warkworth Anglican Cemetery Cemetery 16198 Anglican church buildings Cemetery 16198 Anglican church buildings Ecclesiastical 16198 Markworth Band Hall Ecclesiastical 16189 Warkworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16189 Markworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16189 Markworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16189 Markworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16198 Markworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16198 Markworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16205 Methodist Church Coxic 16206 Methodist Church Coxic 16206 Methodist Church Coxic 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store Commestic		Domestic		
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16159 Warkworth Anglican Cemetery Cemetery 16215 Vicarage Domestic 1017 Transport 16198 Anglican church buildings Ecolesiastical 17609 Anglican Church 17607 Extractive industry 17607 Domestic 16189 Warkworth Band Hall Civic 16180 Band Rotunda Civic 16181 Doelisk WWI Memorial Civic 16182 Methodist Church Civic 16205 Methodist Church Civic 16204 Cook Home Cook Home 16204 Cook Home Commestic 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store Commercial		Domestic		
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16203 HOUSE Domestic 16187 Band Rotunda Civic 16188 Obelisk WWI Memorial Civic 16193 Warkworth Cottage Hospital Civic 16205 Methodist Church Ecclesiastical 16204 Cook Home Military 16204 Bank of New Zealand Commercial 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store Commercial		Civic		
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16193 Warkworth Cottage Hospital 16205 Methodist Church 16987 Army Hospital 16204 Cook Home 16194 Bank of New Zealand 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store		Civic		19th Century
16205 Methodist Church 16987 Army Hospital 16204 Cook Home 16194 Bank of New Zealand 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store		Civic		19th Century
16987 Army Hospital 16204 Cook Home 16194 Bank of New Zealand 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store		Ecclesiasti	ja j	
16204 Cook Home 16194 Bank of New Zealand 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store		Military		
16194 Bank of New Zealand 16208 Former Rodney Motors Store		Domestic		
16208 Former Rodnev Motors Store		Commercik		
		Commercial		19th Century

Area	CHI number Name	Name	Type	Date of construction Period	Period
Warkworth	16217	16217 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	16191	16191 Elizabeth Street Bridge	Transport	1914	1914 20th Century
Warkworth	16201	16201 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	16195	16195 Warkworth Craft Gallery Rodney House Hinemoa House	Domestic		19th Century
Warkworth	16218	16218 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	329	329 Wilson's Warkworth Weir Portland Cement	Transport	1905	1905 20th Century
Warkworth	16209	16209 Former bakehouse	Commercial		
Warkworth	168	168 Brown's sawmill John Anderson Brown	Industrial		19th Century
Warkworth	414	414 Warkworth Wharf	Transport		19th Century
Warkworth	159	159 WARKWORTH ELEANOR	Industrial	1874	1874 19th Century
Warkworth	16199	16199 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	16211	16211 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	16212	16212 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	633	633 Former Site Of Coombes and Daldy Limeworks	Extractive industry	1859	1859 19th Century
Warkworth	43	43 McGregor Line Wharf	Transport		19th Century
Warkworth	16200	16200 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	1013	1013 Coombes Kilns Daldy Kilns	Extractive industry		
Warkworth	16216	16216 Warkworth Primary School	Civic		
Warkworth	16213	16213 HOUSE	Domestic		
Warkworth	3002	3005 Kowhai Park Kilns Lime Kilns Daldy Kilns Coombes Kilns Kowhai Park Lime Kilns	Industrial		19th Century
Warkworth	16210	16210 Former Holden House	Domestic		19th Century
Warkworth	17001	17001 Rodney Camps J1:J2:J3	Military		
Warkworth	16072		Maori		
Warkworth	16995	16995 Dome Camp M5	Military		
Warkworth	17302	17302 Bush Rose Arum Lily	Domestic		
Warkworth	16992	16992 Dome Camp M1 and M2	Military		
Warkworth	16993	16993 Dome Camp M3	Military		
Warkworth	16974	16974 Andersons Road Camp	Military		

Area Description File	Date Surveyor	Description	Buildings/Features /	Accuracy (m) Notes
	1854	Lot 51 Paremoremo		names of some owners/applicants
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_841_A	1856	Property of James B. Ferguson Esq		
958	1865	New Road Line Parish of Waipareira		
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 8442	1913 R.C. Fry	Allot 63, Part 64, Parish Waipareira	shed & another building, possibly a house, in nw corner of Pt 64	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_9462	1914 J. McKinlay	Part Allot 64, Parish Waipareira	house & shed	
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_13497	1920 Percy Ward	Subd Allots 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, Parish Waipareira	homestead & outbuildings on Lot 7, Riverlea Wharf	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 714 A		Selection for John Salmon Esq, No 449, Lot 1 Waipareira Parish, Block V Waitemata		
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 841 A 1		Plan of Allots Parish of Waipareira	names of some owners/applicants for Allots east side of Brighams Creek	
337	1845 G. Wilson & R. White	Survey of Kaipakau	Kaipara Creek	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 958 1	1862	Road from Brigham's Mill to Kelly's Old Bush	names of owners/applicants	apart from 1st sheet same as 958_O but in colour
	1862			
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_958_3	1862			
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_958_4 Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_958_5	1862		Brigham's Mill, Mill Race	
I Second Miles	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Plan of Taupaki Block claimed by Te Keene &	in INO and because in short in the section of	
Numeu-wineridapai Mit_559_1	lood Davy & Mcralialid	Disn of Taunaki Block claimed by Te Keene &	portion of Taupaki Block cleared by O'Neil	
Kumeu-Whenuapai ML 359 2	1866 Davy & McFarland	Ors		
Kumeu-Whenuapai ML 359 3	1866 Davy & McFarland			
Kumeu-Whenuapai ML_359_4	1866 Davy & McFarland			
Kumeu-Whenuapai DEED_WHAU_56	1867 Davy & McFarland	Plan of Farms in Taupaki Block the property of Te Keene & ors	limited indication of bush areas, shows Mr Cottle's House (see SO_1)	
Kumeu-Whenuapai ML_533	1867	Turakiawatea Kaipara claimed by Tautari		
Kumeu-Whenuapai ML_1209	1869	Te Ihumatao No 1		
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_1579	1878 Joseph Patrick	Sections 1 & 2, Paremoremo Parish, Waitemata		unclear exactly where sections are, but no details anyhow
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_1582	1878 Joseph Patrick	Section 95, 96 Paremoremo, Block V Waitemata	T.	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 1	1879	Subd of Part Taupaki Block, Kumeu X, Waitemata V & IX	3 houses on blocks at bottom of plan (south of Hanham Rd. just outside study area)	20
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_2773	1881 Sidney Weetman	Sections 106, 107, 108, Parish of Paremoremo, Block V Waitemata	Kumeu Railway Station, old line of railway	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 3024	1885 Sidney Weetman	Section 160 Paremoremo, Block V Waitemata	old portage road to Riverhead, Kauri	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 6070	1891 H.D.M. Haszard	Section 210 etc, Paremoremo, Block V Waitemata	appears to show houses sketched onto Section 63 (J. Ellis) and 140 (E. Ellis)	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 2088	1896 J.W. Harrison	Subdivision of Brigham's Claim, Blocks IX, X, XIII, XIV Waitemata Survey District		20
Kumeu-Whenuapai DEED_65	1909 Wilson & Jackson	Subd of Taupaki East Block		Hanham Rd to south, Tawa Rd on west
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_11866	1914 J.W. Harrison	Subd Pns Te Ihumatao No 3, & Kahukuri Blocks		no details
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_9170	1914 H. Munro Wilson	Subd of Pn of Waikoukou Block	Homestead & sheds Allot 13	outside study area
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_9960	1914 J.W. Harrison	Subd of Te Ihumatao No 2, Pns Ihumatao, Te Ihumatao No 1 & 3	some indication of vegetation, mainly swamps & streams	
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_8948	1914 J.W. Harrison	Turakiawatea, Te Ihumatao No.s 1, 2, 3, & Ihumatao	cottage on south side of railway/main road, grassed paddocks	20
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_9377	1914 M.R. Creagh	Part of Waikoukou No 2 Block	3-4 houses on south side of main road, Huapai	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 11865 2	1916 Harrison & Grierson	Subd of Pn of Kahukuri Block for The Northern Fnuitiands Co Ltd.	some indication of vegetation, mainly swamps & streams	lists some owner/occupiers but no details of buildings
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Table 10. List of maps and plans accessed for the project. Approximate accuracies are given for plans that were georegistered in the project GIS.

Area Description File	Date Surveyor	Description	Buildings/Features Acc	Accuracy (m) Notes
Kumeil-Wheniapai DP 11870	916	Subd of Pn Taupaki Block for Northern Fruitlands Co I td	egetation, mainly swamps &	block bounded by Puke Rd on west, Tawa & Access Rd to south
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_19824	1917 P.W. Barlow	Sections 363, 364, 380-412 Paremoremo, Section 108 Ararimu	vegetation, soils	
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 14836	1921 Harrison & Grierson	Subd of Lot 18 of Subd of Pn of Waikoukou No 2	wooden building, orchard, vegetation	10 between Kumeu River and Matua Rd
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 19511	1926 T.S. Roe	Subd Part Allot 50 Paremoremo	farmstead with stables, pig shed, cow shed, other sheds, separate 'old house' & stables, vecetation noted for all blocks	right on edge of study area, farmstead on plan outside study area, north side Kumeu River, 10 east of Walkoukou Stream
Kumeu-Whenuapai ROLL 9_6	19thC	Maori Block names	Railway from Harkin Point through to Kumeu, wharf at Harkin Point	railway probably refers to a tramway (horse drawn carts)
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 714 1	19thC	Large sheet map	names of owners/applicants	
u .		Sections 94, 188 (47), 28A, 94A, Parish		
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 3410 C	1909 A L Foster	Waipareira, Block IX Waitemata	possibly buildings by road, Lot 28A	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 958 O 1	1862 William ?	Road from Brigham's Mill to Kelly's Old Bush	Brigham's Mill Mill Bace	2-
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_958_0_2	1862		Track to Maxwell's, Track to Carder's Mill	
	1862			
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 958 O 4	1862		Kelly's Old Bush	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 1988 A	1880	Lots with names of some owners/applicants		road line through centre of plan terminates on right side at what is now Harkins Point
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 3536	1885 Sidney Weetman	Section 161, 162, Paremoremo, Block VI Waitemata	Deacon's Jetty	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 6070 A	1891 H.D.M. Haszard	Sections 67, 68, Paremoremo, Block VI Waitemata	Lamb's Mill. Deacon's Hotel. Jeffv	
	1891 J. B. Thompson	Section 63 Parish of Paremoremo	house & shed	block bounded by Riverhead Rd on north and 10 west 1 athrone Rd to south
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 2274	1900 J.W. Harrison	Subdivision Sections 208, 209, 67, 68, Parish of Paremoremo. Block VI Waitemata	_	no details
Kumeil-Wheniapai DP 4818	1909 A L Foster	Subdivision Allot 140 Parish of Paremoremo	house & sheds in nw corner	west of Coatsville-Riverhead Highway, south of
Kumeu-Whenuapai DEED W78	1914 J.B. Thompson	Town of Riverhead Extension No 1	NZ Paper Mills Ltd Mill Buildings. Wharf	5
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 15592	1921 G.A. Jackson	Town of Riverhead with buildings etc	Paper Mill buildings, jetty	10 surveyed for NZ Paper Mills Ltd
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_1579_A	19thC	Sections with names of owners/applicants		
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 1114 B	pre-1885		Deacon's Inn, Old Maori Landing Place, Stock Yard	20 Riverhead, nothing currently in ArchSite
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 5341 A	1891 James McKay	Section 90, Block IX Waitemata	Gum Diggers Camp & Hut on east side of road, another Hut on west side	looks to be on Taupaki Rd near intersection with 10 modern Brookvale Lane
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 1123	1893 J.W. Harrison	Section 4, Parish of Waitakere, Block IX Waitemata		
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_2674	1901 H.M. Wilson	Parish of Waipareira	Taupaki Station grounds	
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP 5034	1910 Wilson & Jackson	Pn 74, Block IX	homestead & outbuildings on Allot 28, either side of Taupaki Rd	20
씸	1913 M.R. Creagh	Allot 73 Parish of Waipareira	cottage on Pt 73	
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO_904_A	1854 Horatio Nelson Warner	selections of applicants with names, no other details		Whenuapai on left, Waiarohia Inlet in centre, Hobsonville to right
Kumeu-Whenuapai SO 12107	1901 Turner	Sections 61-63, 59, 42, 1A, 2A, 4A-6A, Parish of Wapareira, Block X Waitemata	cottage on east side Waiarohia Creek, hut on Section 59	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai DP_11504	1912 John Dawson	Subd of Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, & 9 of Allot 3, Parish of Waipareira	house on section 16, west of Kotukutuku Creek, north side of Totara Rd	10
Kumeu-Whenuapai 4498-7	1863	Plan of Riverhead, Property of Mr McFarlane Esq	Deacon's Inn, Blake's house, Wharf, plot marked Hotel but no actual building indicated, Lamb & Melvin's Flour Mills	
Kumeu-Whenuapai 4133a	1865	Plan of Town of Riverhead	wharf, flour mill, house (Blake)	appears to be a cropped version printed in colour of 4498-7
Kumeu-Whenuapai ROLL_41_1		Large sheet map showing old land claims from Kumeu right up to Weiti River	names of claimants	

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Area Description File	File	Date	Surveyor		Buildings/Features	Accuracy (m) Notes
Kumeu-Whenuapai ROLL	ai ROLL 59_1			Index map to Blocks & Sections, only comes down as far south as Waikoukou		
Kumeu-Whenuapai ROLL	ii ROLL_59_3			Index map to Taupaki, Ihumatao Blocks around Kumeu		
Silverdale	SO 1138 B	1855		Plan of Andrew Jack's selection near the river Weiti, Block IX Waiwera	flat land chiefly flax	Andrew Jack's selection
Silverdale		1859	1859 A.K. Churton	Subdivision of land between the Orewa and Weiti Rivers, Parish of Okura	,	mainly outside study area
	6	0.7		Weiti River, part of Whangparaoa	soil notes, vegetation notes, pa (R10/103, outside study area), buildings, south end of Karepiro Bay between Dacre Point & Dacre	
Silverdale	ς	1864		Sections Block VII, IX, X Waiwera	Conage noted as formerly occupied by the Macil	most regules outside of study area
Silverdale	SO_1118	1874		-	names of owners, ground type	
Silverdale	SO 1014	1875		Survey roads Waiwera Parish, also 57 acres for Andrew Jack	Kelly's Church, Kelly's House, Bridge over Weiti, road culverts	
Silverdale	SO_1896	1879		emoremo	vegetation	not very detailed
Silverdale	SO 2385	1881	C. Clon	s, 24 & 31, Parish of era SD	wharf. ditch+bank+hedge	
Silverdale	SO_968	1881		Block	names of owners	
Silverdale	SO_3405	1883	1883 Sidney Weetman	Resurvey of Sections 123, 129, 130, 131 Parish of Pukeatua, Waiwera Block X & XIV		no details
Silverdale	SO 3405 A	1884		a Parishes,	owners, vegetation	
Silverdale	SO_4067	1884			hut, fences	
Silverdale	SO_3268	1884	1884 Sidney Weetman		huts (Section 55), House (Section 60)	roads shown would appear to East Coast Road 10 and Haigh Access Road
Silverdale	SO_4247	1886	1886 C.W. McFarland	, Block XI	names of owners, vegetation	Stillwater, Duck Creek
Silverdale	SO_5427	1889	1889 G.A. Martin	Allots 287 Pukeatua Parish, 204-207 Paremoremo Parish		no details
Silverdale	SO 6675	1891	891 G.A. Martin	Road through Land Claim 82. Block X. Waiwera	Roman Catholic church	presumably the same building as Kelly's Church shown on SO 1014; road at junction at bottom of plan is Wiffs Rd West, road on north side of 20 Welf River is Young Access Rd
Silverdale	SO 6925	1894				200000000000000000000000000000000000000
alchrayis	SO 11308	1808	H Wilson	Section 85 Parish of Okura, Sections 230, 231		Redvale, land labeled as 'poor land' 'fern &
Silverdale	DP 2119	1898	1898 J.E. Richardson	arish of Pukeatua	whare, wire fences	20
Silverdale	DP_3905	1906	n		very old fence, old original fences	
Silverdale	DP 3877	1906	1906 Wilson & Jackson	Sections 278, 279 Parish of Pukeatua, Part Section 59 Parish of Paremoremo	dwelling, barn, orchard, old fences	Rangitopuni River on plan, surveyed for estate 20 of James Inglis
Silverdale	DP_5160	1908	1908 O.M. Creagh		light titree & fern scrub	
Silverdale	DP_8965	1910			land use, fences	
Silverdale	DP 9910 SO 18071	1914	1914 T. McFarlane 1914 A. Wilson Craiq	Section 131 Parish of Pukeatua Allotments 80, 86, 87 Parish of Okura	2 sheds/buildings (not labeled)	land labeled 'worked out qum land' 'clav land'
Silverdale	SO_18072	1914	1914 A. Wilson Craig	Ve	old fences, ditch-bank & hedge, remains of old fence (post, wire, post-&-rail) and row of poplars associated with Kelly's homestead	Kelly's homestead & buildings would appear to 20 have gone by this date
Silverdale	SO_21601	1921	1921 J.D. Clapperton	Allots 288-290 Parish of Pukeatua	old bush workings, vegetation, soils	west of Foley Quarry Road
Silverdale	SO 894 1	186	. Godfrey	Wade District	H. Dacre's home, Outstation on Dacre's property, Kelly's Old Homestead (Kelly's Old Bush), Hellyer's House (Lucas Creek), Maurice Kelly's (House, Public House, Stables, Barn, Stockyard)	
Silverdale	SO 894 2	186			Stockyard & Overseers Hut (Pukeatua Block), Movie's House	
	7	2			Moyle & House	

A 200 Docorintion File	212	200	30,000	Constitution	Puildings/Ecotuses	Accuracy (m) Notes	Notes
Alea Description	₽ L	Date	ourveyor			Accuracy (III)	no details. Mahoenui Stream on plan, west of
Silverdale	DP_913	19thC		Sections 77, 78 Parish Paremoremo			Coatesville
Silverdale	OLC_299	19thC		Silverdale, Whenuapai, Brigham Creek, & into Kumeu/Huapai area			names of claimants with some annotations
Olypropio	SO 1137 B	7		Oursey between Oreans & Weiti	notation of variation		start of Whangaparaoa Peninsula, outside study
Silverdale	SO 5817	Sille		Pukeatua Road (Sunnyside Road)	leselve, some malcatom of vegetation		Mathew Henderson for Section W.287
Silverdale	SO_895_1			Sections and names of owners			
Silverdale	SO_895_2						
Silverdale	SO_895_3						
Silverdale	SO_904						not very userui
Silverdale	SO 971 A			Land Surveyed at The Weiti Creek	M: Kellv's Homestead		snows heliy s nomestead in a large rended enclosure
Silverdale	SO 836	1861	1861 A.K. Churton	Roads & Lots The Paddock Wainui	names of owners/applicants	20	
Silverdale	SO 1836 2	1879	is Hammond	Roads Wainui			Section numbers only
Silverdale		1879		Plan of 9 Lots at Orewa Waiwera	cemetery reserve, owners of sections		
0	19E0 OO	000		deing Constitution Obs. 0.00 Section Constitution Constit	Month of the state		
Silverdale	DP 1066	1892	1892 J.W. Harrison		fence with ditch+bank		
					house on R. Brunton's block, Section 621, Block		
Silverdale	SO 1138	1855	1855 Charles Heaphy	branch Koad from the Great North Koad to Orewa River	VII Walmera, north side or walnul Kd (east of Upper Orewa Rd)	20	
Silverdale	SO 1315 E		A.K. Churton	Thomas Low's application, Block VII Waiwera	clumps of Puriri	ì	Section numbers only
Silverdale	4134	1862		Plan of Mr Sterlings Property at the Wade	house, outbuildings, garden, fences		unclear exactly where the property is
				Index map to Blocks & Sections for Waiwera,			
Silverdale	ROLL_59_2			Okura & Pukeatua Parishes	names of some applicants		
drows/2000	- 100			Index map to Paremoremo & Takapuna			
Warkworth	SO 1120 D	1853	1853 Thomas Florance	Allot 31 Mahurangi selection of Bohert Botts			
		2					shell lime kilns' marked by creek mouth, Lot 42, Combes & Daldy, unclear which side of creek
Warkworth	SO_889_C	1853	1853 F. Ring	Selections of land Mahurangi	shell lime kilns, names of owners/applicants		kins are on
Warkworth	SO 1008 D	1854		Selection of K. Macdonald, Duck Creek, Mahurangi			
Warkworth	SO_888_A	1854	1854 Thomas Florance	Land on the Matakana River	some names, vegetation		
4	7000	0007		——————————————————————————————————————	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		outside study area, Te Kapa, east side of
Warkworth	SO_1093	0001		Crown Lands at 1e Kapa Manurangi	vegetation, names or owners/applicants		Manurangi Harbour
Warkworth	DP_1120 SO_1435_B	1893	1893 J.W. Harrison	Sections 44, 45, Pn Allot 43, Mahurangi	names of owners/applicants	10	
	SO 889 B	1853	15	Plan of Selections at Mahurangi	names of owners/applicants		
	SO_850_D	1854	A.K. Churton	Application of R.H. Wynyard	names of owners/applicants		
	SO_889_D	1854	1854 Charles Heaphy	Selection of Robert Mitchell	names of owners/applicants		
Warkworth	SO 1150 E	1855	1855 Charles Heaphy	Roads Kaipara Flats to Mahurangi	Daldy's Wharf & buildings, Southgate's Wharf & buildings, Morgan's House, Pulham's House, names of owners/applicants of blocks	20	wharves appear to be at the end of what is now Wilson Rd South
				Roads from Brown's Mill to Kaipara Flats &	Brown's Mill buildings on west side of Mahurangi		the location of this mill may relate to R09/678
Warkworth	SO_1433_A_3	1856	1856 Charles Heaphy	Matakana to the north	River by the Falls		recorded as a flour mill
Warkworth	SO_850_E	1856	1856 W. Denham	Road from Matakana Village to Head of Mahurangi River	names, vegetation		
Warkworth	SO 1150 J	1864		Plan of the Village of Warkworth	Combe, Daldy & Co's Lime Works, Baxter's Store, Brown's Mill & Residence, Public Hall	20	
Warkworth	SO 1050 C	1865	1865 W. Denham	Road through Lot 58 Mahurangi (Carran Rd)	house, stockyard, timber, names owners/applicants	25	
				Plan of Roads between the farms of Meikle &	names of owners/applicants, mill property at		
Warkworth	SO_1120_G	1873		Angove	Warkworth		note north is pointing downwards
Warkworth	SO_888_C	1878		Plan of land on Mahurangi River	Daldy's Wharf, see SO_1150_E)		
Warkworth	SO_2039	1879		Road, Parish of Mahurangi	some names of owners/applicants		
Warkworth	SO_3181	1883		Subd Allots 57, 93, 96, Mahurangi	vegetation, fences		

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Area Description File		Date	Surveyor	Description	buildings/reatures	Accuracy (m) Notes	Notes	_
Warkworth	SO_4339	1886	886 Andrew Wilson	Plan of Road to be taken, Block VII Mahurangi	names of owners			
Warkworth	DP 703	1888	1888 Andrew Wilson	Pn Lots 48 & 49 surveyed for Warkworth Cement Co	some names of owners/applicants			
Warkworth	SO_5226_A	1888	888 H. Munro Wilson		names of owners			_
Warkworth	DP 4266	1908	1008 Wileon & Jackson	Lots 1, 2, 3, Subd of Pn of C & F Part Allot 49,	3 house with names of owners/orouniers	7		
Warkworth	ROLL 42 2	1921	1921 W.T. Neil	х Мар	מונימים אובן ומונים כן כאונים מיככים אובן	2		_
Warkworth	SO 27	19thC			vegetation (mainly timber), names of some owners/applicants			_
Warkworth	SO 27 C	19thC		at Mahurangi	names of applicants			_
Warkworth	DP_571			Subd of Lot 39, Blocks 3 & 7 Mahurangi	vegetation			
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	4	7		112, Mahurangi, surveyed for James	1			
Warkworth	A_1469	1887	887 H. Munro Wilson	Clayden	names, vegetation			-
-	(Clayden's House, Wilson's House, Mrs Brown's			
Warkworth		1889	1889 A.H. Vickerman		House, Mrs Brown's Villa (fenced), vegetation	20		-
Warkworth	SO_1037_B	19thC			names applicants			_
Warkworth	SO_89_C			Mahurangi Block III, Selections on Matakana River	names applicants			
4+0::2:0/0/	7	100	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A Signal design Hold and the signal s	Cherry's Hut, names on other blocks, bush			
Walkwollii	V 001 00	000	Clailes neapily		altas			_
Warkworth	SO_26_E1	1856	856 A.K. Churton	Plan of David Nathan's application at Mahurangi names of owners/applicants	names of owners/applicants			
				0, John Fletcher transferred to				
Warkworth	SO_89_B	1856	Churton		indication of swamps etc			_
Warkworth	SO_891	1857	1857 Lusk	Plan of 20 Sections, Mahurangi District	vegetation, names of owners/applicants		outside study area, Kourawhero	_
Warkworth	SO_1704	1878	878 E. Fairburn	Portion of Main North Road, Mahurangi District	Thomsons paddock (west side of road, top of plan), other old fences			
Warkworth	DP_587	1887		Subd of Lot 129, Parish of Mahurangi	some names, indication of bush areas			_
Warkworth	DP_2085	1899	1899 A.M. & F.V. Kelly	Part Lot 129, Parish of Mahurangi			no details	
Warkworth	SO_891_E			Plan of land surveyed at Mahurangi	names of applicants			_
Warkworth	849b	1834	1834 F.A. Cudlip		Brown's camp		outside study area	_
:				Railway between			-	
Warkworth	1143		1870 Dennam	Manurangi & Port Albert			no detail in study area	-
Warkworth	1144		1870 Denham	Sketch Plan of Proposed Rallway between Mahurangi & Port Albert			different copy of above plan	-
Warkworth	38	38 1860s		Mahurangi Coastline from Orewa to Puka Puka sawyers camps, Maori sites etc	sawyers camps, Maori sites etc		outside study area	
Warkworth	4498-26	1864		Township of Warkworth	Combe, Daldy & Co's Lime Works, Baxter's Store, Brown's Mill & Residence, Public Hall			
								1

Map	Tvne	Culture	Date	Notes	Accuracy NZAA ID
SO 1114 B	Hotel	European	19thC	Deacon's Hotel	20
SO_1114_B	Portage	Maori	19thC	Old Maori Landing Place	20
SO_1114_B	Stock Yard	Historic European	19thC	20	20
DP_15592	Flour/Paper Mill	Historic European	1921	NZ Paper Mills Ltd, Brigham's Flour Mill, Lamb's Flour Mill, Lamb & Melvin's Flour Mills	10 R10/721
DP_15592	Building	Historic European	1921	Paper Mill	10 R10/721
DP_15592	Wharf	Historic European	1921	Paper Mill Wharf	10 R10/888
DP_15592	Buildings	Historic European 1921	1921	Sections 29 & 30	10
DP_15592	Buildings	Historic European	1921	Paper Mill	10 R10/721
DP_11504	House	Historic European	1912		10
DP_13497	Homestead	Historic European	1920		20
DP_13497	Outbuildings	Historic European	1920		20
DP_13497	Wharf	Historic European	1920	Riverlea Wharf	20
DP 9462	House	Historic European	1914	House & shed	20
DP_8442	Buildings	Historic European	1913	2 buildings	20
DP_1292	House		1891	House & shed, J. Ellis on plan SO_6070	20
DP 4818	House	Historic European 1909	1909	House & 2 sheds, E. Ellis on plan SO 6070	20
SO 3536	Jetty	Historic European	1885	Deacon's Jetty	10
SO_6070_A	Hotel		1891	Deacon's Hotel & Jetty	10
SO_12107	Cottage	Historic European	1901	Cottage & turnip field	20
SO_12107	Hut	Historic European	1901		20
DP_14836	House	Historic European	1921	House & orchard	20
DP_19511	House	Historic European	1926	House & sheds	20 Q10/1019
DP_19511	Cow shed	Historic European	1926	cowshed & pigshed	20
DP_19511	House	Historic European	1926	old house	20
DP_19511	Stables	Historic European 1926	1926		20
DP_8948	Cottage		1914	cottage & shed	20
DP_9170	Homestead		1914	homestead & 2 outbuildings	20 Q10/1025
DP_9377	House		1914		20
DP_9377	House	Historic European	1914		20
DP_9377	House	Historic European	1914		20
DP_9377	House		1914		20
DP_9377	Honse		1914		20
SO_1	Honse	Historic European	1879	Quarry's	50
SO_1	Honse	Historic European	1879	Cottle's	50
SO_1	Honse		1879		50
4498-7	Honse	Historic European	1863	Blake	20
DP_5034	Homestead	Historic European	1910	Homestead & 3 outbuildings	20
SO_5341_A	Gumdiggers Camp	Historic European	1891	4 huts	20 R11/1376
SO_5341_A	Hut	Historic European	1891		20
SO_5341_A	Hut		1891		20
DP_8581	Cottage		1913	cottage & 2 sheds	10
ROLL_9_6	Wharf/Railhead	Historic European	19thC	may never have been built	50
SO_889_C	Lime Kilns	Historic European 1853	1853	shell lime kilns, Combes & Daldy's	50 R09/718
SO_1150_E	House	Historic European	1855	Lot 66, J.R. Morgan	20
SO_1150_E	House	Historic European	1855	Pulham	20
SO_1150_E	Wharf	Historic European 1855	1855	Southgate's Wharf, relates roughly to area recorded with Wilson's Cement Works, R09/703, but earlier period	20

Table 11. Sites recorded from old maps and plans in the study areas.

1150 E 1150 E 1150 E 1150 E 1150 K 1133 A 3	Culture Date	Notes	Accuracy NZAA ID
က			
က	Historic European 1855		20
က	Historic European 1855	5 Daldy's Wharf	20 R09/703
က	Historic European 1855	klin & building	20 R09/703
က	Historic European 1855	cottage on SO_888_C	20 R09/703
က	Historic European 1855		20
٦.	Historic European 1856	Brown's Mill	20
	Historic European 1864		20
SO_1150_J Mill	Historic European 1864		20
اد	Historic European 1864		20
SO_1150_J Lime Works	rks Historic European 1864	1 Combes, Daldy & Co's	20
SO_1150_J House	Historic European 1864	1 J.A. Brown's	20
SO_1150_J Public Hal	III Historic European 1864		20
SO_1050_C House	Historic European 1865	Lot 58, Whitson	25
SO_1050_C Stockyard	d Historic European 1865	Lot 58, Whitson	25
SO_2385 Wharf	Historic European 1881		20
SO_3268 Huts	Historic European 1884	7	20
SO_3268 House	Historic European 1884	1 Sater's? House	20
SO_4067 Hut	Historic European 1884	1 Thorbum	20
SO_5086 House	Historic European 1889	Mrs Brown's	20
SO_5086 House	Historic European 1889	Clayden's	20
SO_5086 House	Historic European 1889	Wilson's	20
SO_5086 House	Historic European 1889	Mrs Brown's Villa	20
SO_6675 Church	Historic European 1891	1 Kelly's Church, Roman Catholic	20
DP_2119 Whare	Historic 1898	8	20
DP_3877 Farmstead	d Historic European 1906	dwelling, barn, orchard	20
DP_4266 House	Historic European 1908	3	10
DP_4266 House	Historic European 1908	3 Griffiths Occupier	10
DP_4266 House	Historic European 1908		10
DP_4782 House	Historic European 1909	Henwood Rd	10
	Historic European		20 R10/737
DP_9910 Building	Historic European 1914		20
SO_1138 House	Historic European 1850s		20
	Historic European 1860s		10 R10/320
SO_894_1 Building	Historic European 1860s		100 R10/671
SO_894_1 House	Historic European 1860s	JS Hellyer's House	20
2			20
SO_894_2 Stockyard	d Historic European 1860s	38	20