
Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Development of the

Omaha 3 Block

20 Omaha Block Road, Leigh

4 May 2021

Prepared for:

Panetiki Ltd

c/o Lane Associates Ltd

PO Box 32-271

Auckland, 0744

Prepared by:

Geometria Limited

PO Box 1972

Whangarei



Geometria

Quality Information

Document: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Development of the Omaha 3 Block. 20 Omaha Block Road, Leigh.

Ref: 2021-113

Date: 4 May 2021

Prepared by: Jonathan Carpenter

Revision History

Revision	Revision Date	Details	Authorized Name
Client draft ver. 0.1	27 April 2021		J. Carpenter
Final ver. 1.0	4 May 2021		J. Carpenter

© GEOMETRIA Limited 2021

The information contained in this document produced by GEOMETRIA Limited is solely for the use of the Client identified on the cover sheet for the purpose for which it has been prepared and GEOMETRIA Limited undertakes no duty to nor accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely upon this document.

All rights reserved. No section or element of this document may be removed from this document, reproduced, electronically stored or transmitted in any form without the written permission of GEOMETRIA Limited.

File ref.:

I:\Documents\2021\2021_113_Leigh\Reports\20210415_Omaha_3_Block_Archaeological_Assessment.docx

Contents

1.0 Introduction.....	5
1.1 The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014	5
1.2 The Resource Management Act 1991.	7
2.0 Location	7
3.0 Proposed Development	7
4.0 Methodology	10
5.0 Background.....	10
5.1 Archaeological Sites.....	10
5.2 Other Heritage Sites and Listings.....	12
5.3 Historic Background.....	12
6.0 Results.....	33
6.1 Accommodation 01	33
6.2 Accommodation 02.....	34
6.3 Accommodation 05.....	34
6.4 Farm Buildings.....	34
6.5 Pa.....	34
7.0 Assessment of Significance.....	47
7.1 Assessment Criteria	47
7.2 Significance Assessment of R09/124	48
8.0 Assessment of Effects.....	49
9.0 Findings and Recommendations.....	49
10.0 Conclusions	49
11.0 References	50
Appendix A – Site Record Forms.....	51

Figures

Figure 1: Location of Omaha 3 Block.....	6
Figure 2: Existing site plan.	8
Figure 3: Proposed site plan.	9
Figure 4: Earthworks plan.....	9
Figure 5: Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the subject property (subject property outlines blue).....	11
Figure 6: Pakiri No. 2, Turton (1877B).	15
Figure 7: Pakiri No. 2/Pakiriri South purchase from Rigby (1996: 56).....	16
Figure 8: SO 1100 Village of Leigh (ca.1858).....	21
Figure 9: Auckland Star, 20 January 1898.	22
Figure 10: ML 6691 Plan of Motururu Block/Plan of Omaha Block (1898).....	23
Figure 11: Maori Land Court Auckland Minute Book No. 7 (1898: 88).	24
Figure 12: Maori Land Court Auckland Minute Book No. 7 (1898: 89).	25
Figure 13: Old Pa House, occupied by the Browns. D.M. Beere (ca. 1890) ATL 1/4-034356-G.....	26
Figure 14: Detail from Harris and Ferrar (1928).	26
Figure 15: SO 12183 (1932).....	27
Figure 16: Detail from Leigh, Rodney District, Auckland Region. Whites Aviation (1957), ATL WA-43379.....	28
Figure 17: Detail from Leigh, Rodney District, Auckland Region. Whites Aviation (1957), ATL WA-43386.....	29

Figure 18: Detail from Leigh, Rodney District, Auckland Region. Whites Aviation (1957), ATL WA-43377.....	30
Figure 19: SN 1875 Run 5038/17 (1966; Retrolens).....	31
Figure 20: ML 14815 (1971).....	32
Figure 21: Detail from aerial image SN 3618 Run 4622/20 (1972; Retrolens).....	33
Figure 22: Archaeological sites and features on Omaha 3 Block.....	36
Figure 23: Visitor Accommodation 1 site and previous homestead site, looking south.....	37
Figure 24: Accomodation 1, looking west over previous building site.....	37
Figure 25: Accommodation 1, looking east over driveway and previous building site/landscaped gardens.....	38
Figure 26: Accommodation 1, looking east over driveway and previous building site/landscaped gardens.....	38
Figure 27: Landscaping shell in pegged board steps and garden behind site.....	39
Figure 28: Accomodation 5 site, looking south.....	39
Figure 29: Accomodation 5 site, looking south over spade test units.....	40
Figure 30: Looking south east over landscaped gardens/orchard to Accommodation 5 site.....	40
Figure 31: Looking east over farm buildings site.	41
Figure 32: Looking south over Accommodation 2 site and existing dwelling.	41
Figure 33: Looking north over Accommodation 2 site and existing dwelling.	42
Figure 34: Looking west over eastern defensive ditch on pa.....	42
Figure 35: Looking north along eastern ditch.	43
Figure 36: Operculi from Cooks Turban shells adjacent to pulled fence post at south east ditch.....	43
Figure 37: Looking west over central platform and location of obsidian flake find (just in front of 1m scale).	44
Figure 38: Obsidian flake found on pa.....	44
Figure 39: Western defensive ditch, looking north over vehicle track in-fill.....	45
Figure 40: Looking north along western defensive ditch.	45
Figure 41: Scatted shell midden in bank.	46
Figure 42 Detail of charcoal, fragmented tuatua and cats eye.	46

Table of Contents

Table 1: Significance assessment of R09/124.....	48
--	----

Glossary

Classic	The later period of New Zealand settlement
Midden	The remains of food refuse usually consisting of shells, and bone, but can also contain artefacts
Pa	A site fortified with earthworks and palisade defences
Pit	Rectangular excavated pit used to store crops by Maori
Terrace	A platform cut into the hill slope used for habitation
Wahi tapu	Sites of spiritual significance to Maori

1.0 Introduction

C. Lane of Lane Associates Ltd commissioned Geometria Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of the proposed development of the Omaha 3 Block on behalf of their clients C. and H. Fisher/Panetiki Ltd. A recorded archaeological site, pa R09/124 is located on the property, and several other sites are in the immediate vicinity.

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction except by the authority of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).

This assessment uses archaeological techniques to assess archaeological values and does not seek to locate or identify wāhi tapu or other places of cultural or spiritual significance to Maori. Such assessments may only be made by Tangata Whenua, who may be approached independently of this report for advice.

Likewise, such an assessment by Tangata Whenua does not constitute an archaeological assessment. Permission to undertake ground disturbing activity on and around archaeological sites and features may only be provided by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and may only be monitored or investigated by a qualified archaeologist approved through the archaeological authority process.

1.1 The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (previously the Historic Places Act 1993) all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction except by the authority of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (previously the Historic Places Trust). Section 6 of the HNZPTA defines an archaeological site as:

"any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that—

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)"

To be protected under the HNZPTA an archaeological site must have physical remains that pre-date 1900 and that can be investigated by scientific archaeological techniques. Sites from 1900 or post-1900 can be declared an archaeological site under section 43(1) of the Act.

If a development is likely to impact on an archaeological site, an authority to modify or destroy this site must be obtained from the local Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga office under section 44 of the HNZPTA. Where damage or destruction of archaeological sites is to occur, Heritage New Zealand usually requires mitigation. Penalties for modifying a site without an authority include fines of up to \$300,000 for destruction of a site.



Figure 1: Location of Omaha 3 Block.

Most archaeological evidence consists of sub-surface remains and is often not visible on the ground. Indications of an archaeological site are often very subtle and hard to distinguish on the ground surface. Sub-surface excavations on a suspected archaeological site can only take place with an authority issued under section 56 of the HNZPTA issued by the Heritage New Zealand.

1.2 The Resource Management Act 1991.

Archaeological sites and other historic heritage may also be considered under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA establishes (under Part 2) in the RMA's purpose (section 5) the matters of national importance (Section 6), and other matters (section 7) and all decisions by a consent authority are subject to these provisions. Sections 6e and 6f identify historic heritage (which includes archaeological sites) and Maori heritage as matters of national importance.

Councils have a responsibility to recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga (Section 6e). Councils also have the statutory responsibility to recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development within the context of sustainable management (Section 6f). Responsibilities for managing adverse effects on heritage arise as part of policy and plan preparation and the resource consent processes.

2.0 Location

The subject property, the Omaha 3 Block, is located at 20 Omaha Block Access Road, comprising the eastern side of the headland on the eastern side of Omaha Cove/Leigh Harbour (Figure 1). The property extends to the west side of the headland/Omaha Cove at the northern end of the property. Omaha Marae and the neighbouring urupa lie between the Omaha 3 Block and the cove, accessed by rights of way through the property.

The property is 9.04 ha in size and generally of a rolling contour, albeit with 15m high vertical rocky cliffs above the wave platform on the western side and southern point, and a steep bank 15-25m high on the eastern side above a sandy beach. The property rises from sea level to approximately 36m above sea level at the highest point on the northern boundary.

The property is in a mix of regenerating native forest, mown grass and landscaped gardens, served by an internal gravel road. Until recently there were a major and minor dwelling on the property (the former now removed), along with a number of outbuildings.

3.0 Proposed Development

The following is provided from the assessment of environmental effects and resource consent application plans prepared by Lane Associates Ltd (2019) and Geoff Richards Architects Ltd (Figure 2-Figure 4).

The site is to be developed as a venue for 'high end' luxury visitor accommodation. The facility will comprise a number of buildings, located at strategically identified building platforms within the site. Most of these new building platforms utilise the siting

of existing buildings within the site. Those buildings that are proposed to be constructed within new platform locations include the four-unit accommodation building; the farm buildings and farm office.

The main building (Accommodation 01) is to be sited in generally the same location as the main house (now removed) with six suites, kitchen/restaurant, garaging and amenities. Accommodation 05 with one suite will be in the same location as the existing cottage towards the site's southwestern coastal boundary. Accommodation 02 with four guest suites will be located between Accommodation 01 and Accommodation 05

New farm buildings are currently under construction near the property entrance.

The facilities will be accessed by road. The private road into the site is currently being upgraded, with a new bridge under construction. Within the site the existing gravel driveway is to be realigned to enable access to the accommodation buildings and farm buildings, with minimal impact on the natural values of the site.

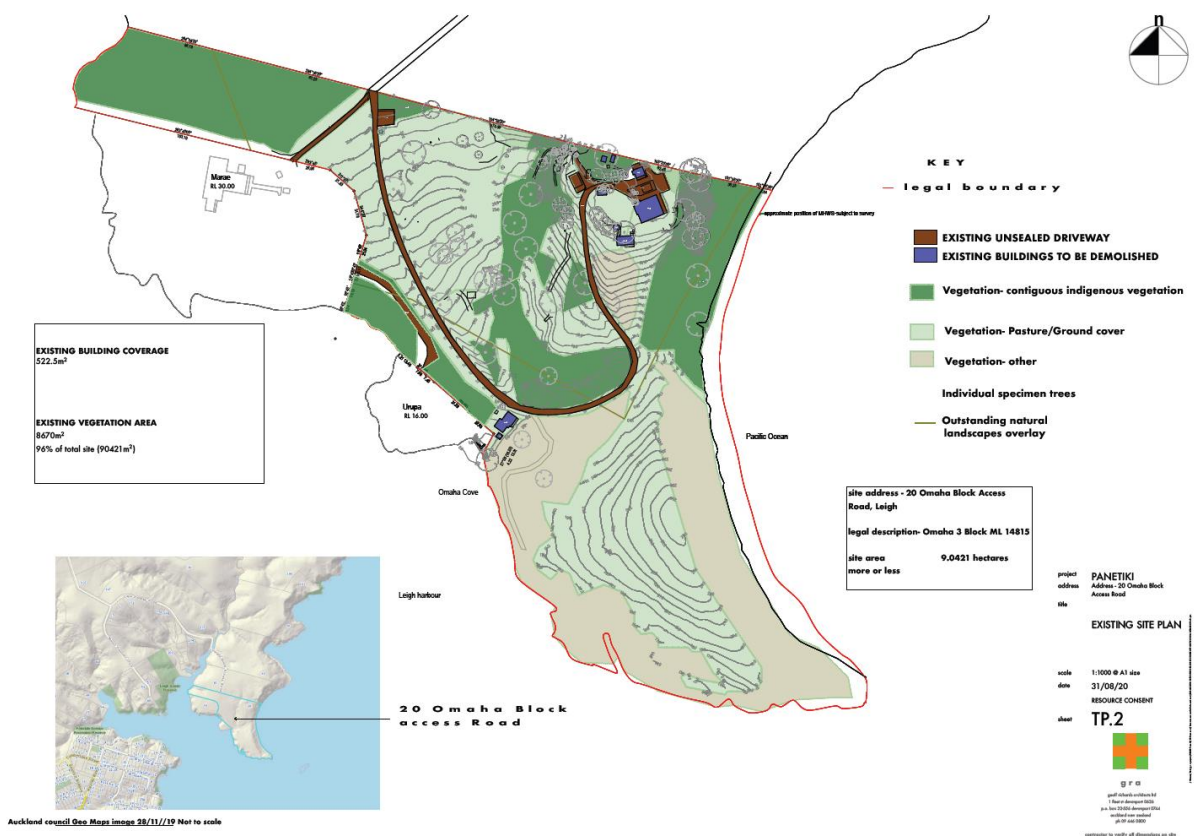


Figure 2: Existing site plan.

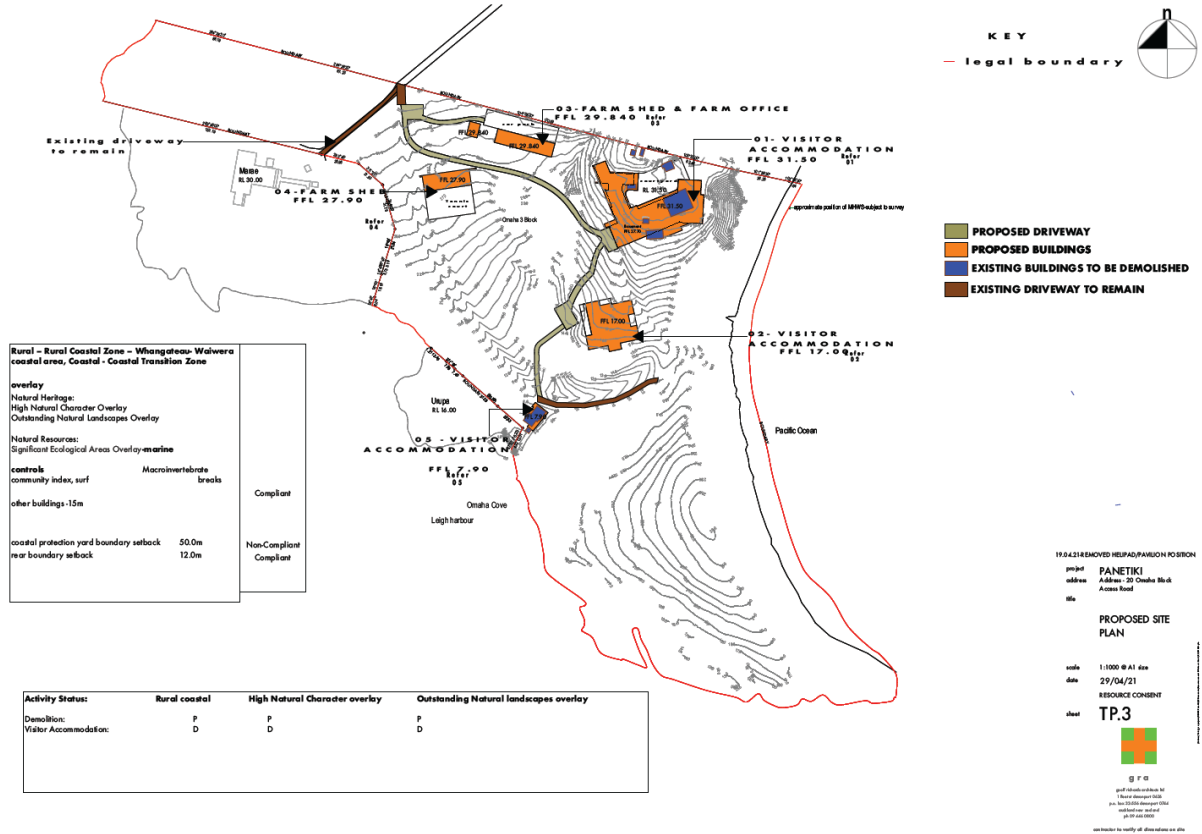


Figure 3: Proposed site plan.



Figure 4: Earthworks plan.

4.0 Methodology

The methods used to assess the presence and state of archaeological remains on the property included both a desktop review and field survey. The desktop survey involved an investigation of written records relating to the history of the property. These included regional archaeological publications and unpublished reports, New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record Files or NZAA SRF (ArchSite - www.archsite.org.nz - is the online repository of the NZAA SRF), land plans and property information via Quickmap, and historical imagery from the Alexander Turnbull Library, Auckland Library, and Retrolens.

The field survey included pedestrian surface survey, probing and limited spade testing.

5.0 Background

5.1 Archaeological Sites

Relatively little site recording has occurred in the area between Leigh and Goat Island, although large numbers of sites are recorded further west around Tii Point, Whangateau and Omaha, and around Pakiri to the north.

M. Newman undertook the first formal survey in the area in 1974-1975 (Newman 1975). The survey focussed on the Omaha and Pakiri dunes and river, Tii Point and the coastline either side, and some of the intervening rolling country. She recorded 72 sites, mostly midden but including a number of pa and terrace complexes, although noted that none were particularly substantial. Unfortunately available copies of her report do not include a site location map.

In 1992 while working for the Department of Conservation, L. Johnson undertook surveys of the Leigh Scenic Reserve on the north side of Omaha Cove, and Leigh Recreation Reserve at Goat Island. In 1997 L. Johnson also recorded sites at Pakiri on the Costa Brava Farm property, in advance of the establishment of a pine plantation on the property.

In general it appears that the exposed coastline between Omaha Cove and Goat Island, and intervening steep and hilly terrain was not amenable to intensive prehistoric occupation, particularly in comparison to large number of sites recorded in the the Tii Point-Whangateau-Omaha area, and around the Pakiri River mouth, valley and dunes.

There is one recorded archaeological site definitively located on the Omaha 3 Block, pa site R09/124 on the southern headland (Figure 5). This site was recorded by M. Newman in the course of her 1975 survey and at that time she described a headland with two transverse defensive ditches 20m apart. She described a northern ditch 30m long, 2m wide and 2m deep, and partially infilled to provide access to an automated lighthouse. The southern ditch was on the southern side of the lighthouse, and was 15m long, 2m wide and 1m deep. The site was described as being damaged by the lighthouse (presumably an unmanned beacon) construction and erosion of the point.

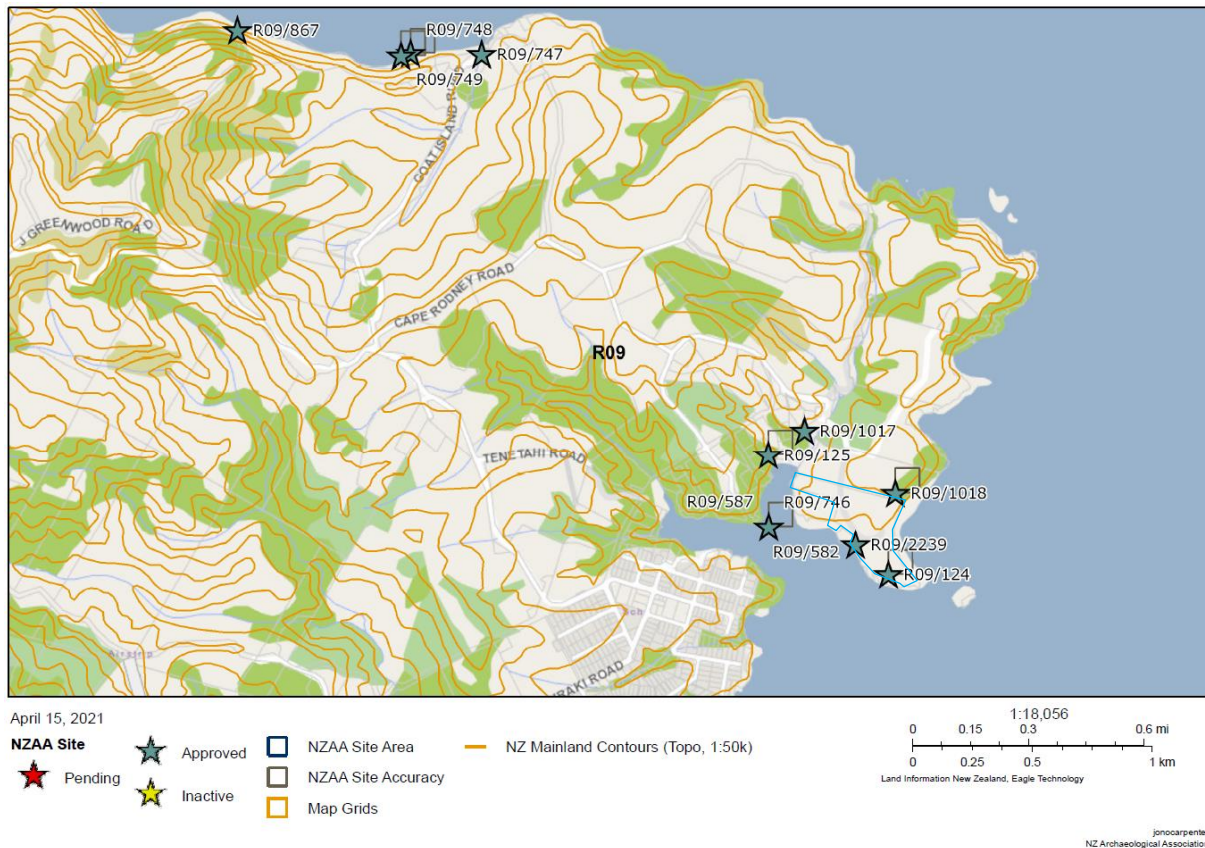


Figure 5: Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the subject property (subject property outlines blue).

The site was viewed from the neighbouring property to the north by V. Tanner in 2003 in the course of the then Auckland Regional Council coastal heritage inventory project. Tanner noted that no features were visible from her vantage point, the site appeared to be fenced, retired from grazing, and was under rank kikuyu and weeds. The site information was updated in the NZAA records and in the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory at this time.

R09/1018 is a midden and was also recorded by V. Tanner in 2003, approximately 300m north of Panetiki Island, on the Danish Society property immediately north of the Omaha 3 Block. She described a midden in poor condition eroding out of the cliff edge, being 2-3m long and 10cm thick, but the feature was viewed from a distance and contents could not be determined. She also noted possible terraces downslope from the midden, but suggested these could be natural slumps.

R09/2239 is the site of a puriri tree east of the urupa and reported to have been used to haul coffins or tupapaku from the beach below. The site is recorded as a traditional site of high significance to Ngati Manuhiri, but when reported the tree was no longer present and a house had been built east of its location. The site was reported by R. Ford of Auckland Council Heritage Department in 2018.

The next nearest sites are several midden and a historic house site, to the west and north west of the subject property on the other side of the stream which flows into the north arm of the Cove.

R09/1017 is a historic house represented by a standing brick chimney on the western side of the stream running into the north side of Omaha Cove. The site was seen from a distance by Auckland Council archaeologists and no further information as provided in the site record. R09/125 was a small midden on a hillside consisting of pipi, cockle, and cats eye, also located on the western side of the stream. To the south within the Leigh Scenic Reserve, K. Pritchard recorded R09/587 in 1982. The site was a small scattered midden on the islet at the southern tip of the headland, and L. Johnson subsequently recorded additional midden and several possible terraces as part of this site in 1992. Pritchard also recorded R09/582 within the reserve, another midden. Johnson also recorded R09/746, four somewhat enigmatic sandstone half-globes with incised decoration and mortared key hole in the intertidal zone of the reserve.

5.2 Other Heritage Sites and Listings

The Auckland Unitary Plan schedules of Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua and Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects, Heritage Orders, Historic Heritage and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu areas were consulted to determine whether there were any scheduled or registered historic places on or in the vicinity of the project area.

There are no such places on or in the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

5.3 Historic Background

5.3.1 Traditional History

The following is a summary of Murdoch (1998). The project area and surrounding lands were once occupied by the Ngai Tahu people, who traced their descent from Tahuhunui, commander of the Moekakara or Te Whakatuwhenua waka that landed near Goat Island. Around the 1620 a group of Ngati Awa migrated north from Kawhia and led by Maki and his brother Mataahu, they conquered Tamaki and settled at Mt Smart.

Ngati Awa expanded northwards and a battle was fought between Ngai Tahu and Maki's people at Pukenihihi Pa to the southeast of the Omaha sandspit. Ngai Tahu were defeated. The descendants of Maki and Mataahu assumed the name Kawerau in this period, and came to occupy the land from Takapuna to Te Arai and the Gulf Islands as far north as Hauturu.

Maki divided the land between his sons and followers. Maeaeariki was given land at Mangatawhiri and Tawharanui and his people became known as Ngati Raupo. Meanwhile Manuhiri's relatives, known as Ngati Manuhiri, settled the area between Whangateau and Pakiri. From the 16th century Kawerau pressed by the Marutuahu confederation from the Hauraki Gulf, in particular over the control of the valuable school shark fishery. The Confederation comprised Ngati Maru, Ngati Whanaunga, Ngati Tamatera and Ngati Paoa and fighting continued until the 1790s.

During the 1790s Kawerau were part of a Marutuahu war party that travelled to the Bay of Islands and fought Ngapuhi at Waiwhariki near Puketona. In the 1820s musket-armed Ngapuhi sought their revenge on Kawerau but were defeated at a battle at Mahurangi in 1820, where the Ngapuhi leader Koriwhai was killed. In 1822 Ngapuhi sought to avenge the death of Koriwhai and attacked Kawerau at Te Kohuroa (Matheson's Bay). After the initial attack Ngapuhi retired to the Omaha Sandspit where

fires were lit. The next day there was another brief engagement from which Ngapuhi emerged victorious.

In 1825 Ngapuhi fought Ngati Whatua including the Kawerau people of the east coast, in the battle of Te Ika a Ranganui near Kaiwaka. Ngapuhi won despite heavy losses. The Kawerau people living between Pakiri and Whangaparaoa lost many warriors and fear of further attack caused them to leave their homes. Ngati Manuhiri sought refuge north of Whangarei with their Ngati Wai relatives. Ngati Rongo went to the Bay of Islands to stay with Nga Manu relatives and Ngati Raupo headed for Whangarei, where Te Parawhau relatives took them in. As the political situation settled through the 1830s, Ngati Manuhiri and Ngati Raupo returned to the Pakiri-Tawharanui area and re-established themselves.

The first contact between Europeans and Maori of the wider region was in December 1770 when Captain James Cook sailed into the Hauraki Gulf and made a preliminary chart of the coastline in the Tawharanui area, naming Point Rodney after the Vice Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Rodney (Murdoch 1998: 8). Ships visited the Mahurangi coast from the early 1800s in search of spars and European settlement of the area began in the 1830s associated with timber milling, farming, boat building and quarrying.

In 1839, a block of approximately 10,000 acres (4046 ha) from Point Rodney to Tawharanui was sold to American trader William Webster. The sale was made by the Marutuahu tribes by right of conquest, for £490.

In 1844, Webster's claim was examined by the Land Claims Commission. It was reduced to 1944 acres of land (786 ha) on the northern side of the Whangateau harbour, but by that time Webster had already sold the land to Captain Ranulph Dacre and the block subsequently became known as 'Dacre's Claim'. The balance of the land not in the claim remained within Maori ownership.

5.3.2 Pakiri No. 2 and Omaha 3 Block.

In the 1850s, the Crown sought to acquire the land, and the Omaha 3 Block was part of the subsequent Pakiri No. 2 purchase of the mid-1850s. The following account is synthesised from Berghan's (2006) narrative of the Pakiri No. 2 Block purchase, Turton's (1877A and 1877B) translation of the deed and reproduction of the land plan, and Rigby's (1998) discussion of the wider Mahurangi purchases and their political context, along with the relevant historic survey plans and Maori Land Court records.

In 1855 Land Purchase Commissioned John Grant Johnson wrote to Land Commissioner Donald McLean, stating he had received an offer of land in Whangarei, Pakiri and other places from chiefs Mate, Te Kiri, and Te More. The two were still corresponding in late 1856 and early 1857, when Johnson referred to perambulating around the boundaries of a proposed 45-50,000 acre purchase at Pakiri with Mr Churton and several chiefs (Churton would estimate the purchase at 38,000 acres). McLean stated that the Maori owners had accepted £1070 for the land, of which £270 had already been paid out with the balance to be paid when agreement for the land between Pakiri, Te Arai and Te Ngaere had been reached. McLean noted the price per acre was not to exceed 8d as this was the second time the land had been paid for (after the original Mahurangi purchase) and those resident

on the land had received some of the money paid to Ngati Paoa and the other vendors in that purchase.

The deed is reproduced below (Turton 1877A) along with the survey (Turton 1877B; Figure 6) and a more recent approximation of the boundaries (Rigby 1998; Figure 7):

“We have received on this twelfth day of March 1857 the sum of Two Hundred and seventy pounds being the first instalment for our land which we have this day given up to Victoria the Queen of England to the Kings or Queens who may succeed her for ever.

These are the boundaries of the said land, Commencing at Pakiri it runs inland to Rauporoa to Ohaukawa and along the survey line of Mr. Churton, Hori te More and Kiri to Huipapa and along that boundary to Whangaripo and in the Whangaripo to the Hoteo river and on to Rataroa, Ngatoka, Kaitoto and to Paekauri on reaching Paekauri it runs along the boundary of the land sold to the Queen and on to that branch of the Whangateau which is near to Pukekeo thence along the coast to Te Ti and Omaha even round to Whakatuwhenua and on till it joins Pakiri. The Island of Hawere is included in this boundary.

Now the balance of this land namely eight hundred pounds (£800) will be paid to us when the arrangements for the new block we are now offering for sale have been completed.

And in testimony of the receipt of these monies namely Two hundred and seventy pounds and the entire surrender of this land to the Queen of England we have hereunto affixed our names and marks on this 12th day of March 1857.

Hori Kingi Te More x his mark, and 5 other signatures.

In the presence of—

A. K. Churton.

G. A. McDonnell.

Wm. B. Baker, Land P. Dept.

Thomas Godfrey, Act. N.L. Dept.”

In 1859, Te Kiri disputed part of the sale, claiming land on the coast east of Omaha had been reserved by him from sale. On 27 August 1859, McLean instructed District Commissioner John Rogan to travel to Omaha to see Te Kiri and to “enquire into and report on land claimed by him within the Pakiri blocks”.

Rogan subsequently stated that Te Kiri had agreed to accompany him “over the boundaries of the land claimed by him”. On 15 August they proceeded along a Maori track that led from Whakatuwhenua, or Cape Rodney, to Omaha. They arrived at a spot marked “M” on a tracing that Rogan said accompanied his report (not printed in the AJHR). There, Te Kiri pointed out a spade mark. Rogan stated that Te Kiri said he

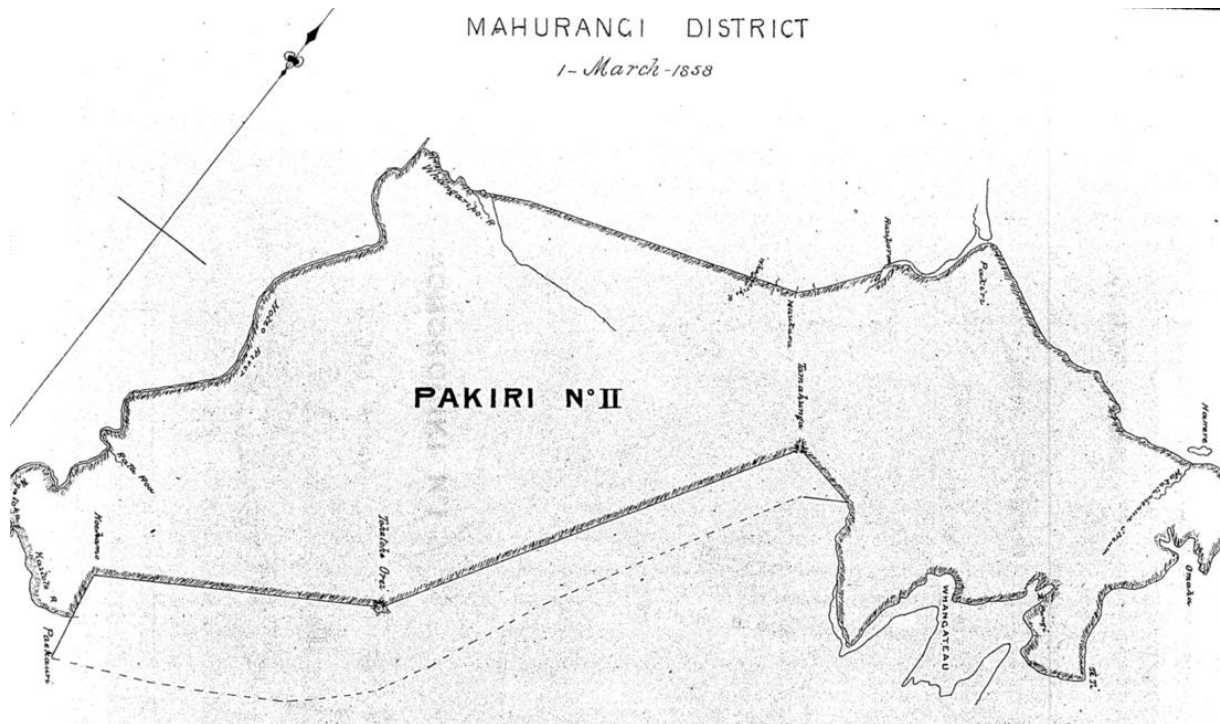


Figure 6: Pakiri No. 2, Turton (1877B).

had made it "...in the presence of a number of Natives and the Surveyor, previous to the survey of Pakiri block, and that he called Mr. Churton's attention to this place at the time, and Mr. McDonnell, who was one of the survey party, substantiated what Kiri stated."

The area indicated by Te Kiri followed "the water line from Whakatawhenua along the coast to the point where that line strikes the Harbour, which is shewn on the accompanying tracing, and contains about six hundred and sixty-eight acres". Rogan had then told Te Kiri that he was "in error, in the first instance, in not having a clear understanding as to the land he wished to have reserved". Te Kiri replied "that his boundary was pointed out to the Surveyor long before the land was surveyed, and, when it was being subdivided, he stopped the survey at the same place where the mark was made, and warned the Surveyor that the pegs would be pulled up".

Rogan tried to get Te Kiri to accept an ex-gratia payment in exchange for the land at issue, but this was declined. Rogan then asked Te Kiri to allow the survey to proceed and to travel to Auckland to take up the issue with the government. Te Kiri agreed but subsequently was unable to travel due to a family illness. On interviewing Mr Churton, Rogan was told that Te Kiri was under a misapprehension and the land was never reserved from the sale.

On 13 February 1861, Rogan reported further on Te Kiri's claim at Omaha. Rogan wrote that he had travelled to Omaha on 7 February, by arrangement with Te Kiri, "with a view to arrive at a better understanding, and, if possible, to settle the question". On 11 February, Rogan, Te Kiri and Te Kiri's brother went to Whakatawhenua where they pointed out "about" 10 acres, including the landing place, and which was illustrated on an enclosed sketch.

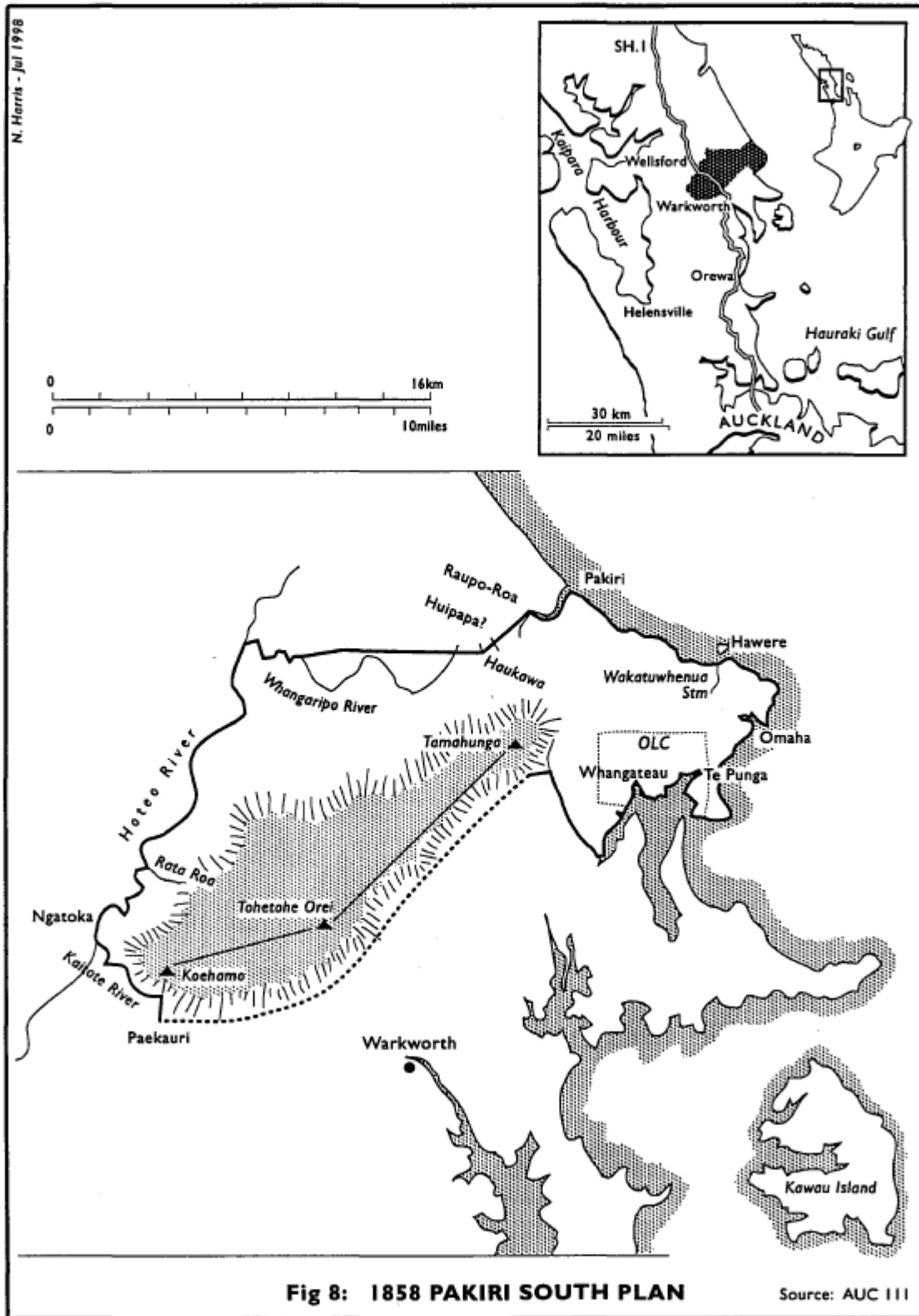


Figure 7: Pakiri No. 2/Pakiri South purchase from Rigby (1996: 56).

Rogan stated:

"Te Kiri insists upon retaining this place before he would enter into any negotiations with me regarding the part he was willing to cede, which, he stated, entirely depended on the terms I was prepared to offer him. We then returned to Omaha, and traversed the Kaiohuohu stream to its source, and on to Moutururu, the sea coast. The whole of the land seaward of this boundary he has determined to hold for his own and his friends' use, and as there is a party of natives belonging to Tauranga located on a portion of it, he could not easily, if he would, dispose of it, as it would be difficult to oust these people from their cultivations."

Te Kiri agreed that for £100 he would "waive all claim" to the land "between Kaiohuohu and the straight line shown on the tracing, which comprises the greater portion of the land held in dispute". A "difficulty" subsequently arose from Te Kiri and the Te Tawera people (affiliated with Ngati Pukenga of the Bay of Plenty, with connections to Tauranga, Manaia in Hauraki, and Kawau) about a cultivation within that boundary and on an allotment purchased by a settler, Duncan Mattheison, who was "most anxious to occupy it". After "a long discussion", Rogan stated that Te Kiri "gave me to understand that he would induce the Tawera natives to give up their cultivations, and a sum of £10 or £20 will be required for this purpose".

Rogan requested authority to carry out the arrangement "without delay", commenting that it would enable settlers "to enter on the quiet possession of land which they purchased from the Government a considerable time ago" and who had been waiting for the matter to be resolved. Rogan also requested authority to purchase "30 or 40 acres" located on the coast between Whakatawhenua (Cape Rodney, or more specifically the stream on the mainland opposite Goat Island) and Pakiri for Te Kiri. Rogan stated that purchasing this land would "materially facilitate" his negotiations for the "greater part" of the 163 acres reserved by Te Kiri. Rogan stated that the land was not liable to be purchased by Europeans "as it is very hilly". Rogan also talked to Chief Te Hemara, who had been party of the original survey party and confirmed that the original boundaries per the deed were correct.

On 20 February 1861, Rogan forwarded a receipt for £100 and £10 that had been paid to Te Kiri in consideration of his waiving his claim to land at Omaha and for "defining the boundary between the part retained by himself and that disposed of to the Government". Te Kiri had succeeded in persuading Te Tawera to relinquish their cultivation that season. Rogan stated that the £10 balance remaining in hand for this purpose would be paid into Treasury when he returned to Auckland. Rogan stated that the boundaries of the reserve at Whakatawhenua had been altered by Te Kiri at his request to leave out "nearly the whole of the land on the east side of the road leading to the beach at that place". This would appear to be what would become the Motoururu Block granted to Te Kiri's daughter Rahui Te Kiri through the Native Land Court investigation into title almost four decades later, in 1898.

While Te Kiri and the Crown settled their disagreement over the boundaries of the Pakiri No. 2 Block, the vicinity of Leigh was subdivided into one acre town allotments and progressively sold to settlers (Figure 8). Supposedly the village was named after the first Methodist missionary Samuel Leigh, and Lots 2-102 in the Village of Leigh were offered

for sale by early 1859 (Daily Southern Cross, 22 March 1859), including the eastern peninsula which would subsequently be claimed by Rahui Te Kiri.

C. S. Clarke notes that the upset price of the town lots was £5, 20 acre suburban lots were £1 per acre, and country lots 10 shillings per acre. Clarke provides a number of reminiscences of life in Leigh before 1900 relevant to the Omaha 3 Block and its occupation by Te Kiri, Rahui Te Kiri and her husband Tenetahi. Clarke arrived in New Zealand in August 1863 and almost immediately settled on land in Omaha. He purchased land on the south side of the harbour, but in the absence of suitable timber for building, fencing or firewood ended up settling on the opposite side.

Clarke recalls cutting down the bush, sowing wheat, grinding it in a small windmill, laying nets across the creek for fish, the possibility of taking 20 kereru a day from the bush, and buying fish from local Maori, experiences which would have been common to other European settlers in the area.

With regard to the disagreement between Te Kiri and the Crown, Clarke (from the settler's perspective) notes that

"The Auckland Provincial Government considered that the Pah was included in the land purchased, and it was also surveyed into village sections and were shown on the map issued, these sections were all taken up at the first sale but the natives disputed this, saying that the Maori creek was the boundary, so this land was given back to them. Many years later the natives said that Goat Island was not included in the purchase this also was given up to them."

In this case, "the Pah", rather than being the old pa on the headland, is being used in the late 19th-early 20th sense of a Maori settlement, and refers to the area which became known as the Pah Homestead (Figure 13-Figure 14), occupied by Te Kiri, Rahui and Tenetahi from 1864, and now the site of the Omaha/ Te Kiri Rahui Marae.

Returning to fish, Clarke indirectly notes that Te Kiri maintained customary rights to fishing grounds until his death:

"While on the subject of fish I will relate an incident, Mr Wyatt, his son Joe and I were on a boat fishing at the Maori Point, the old Maori chief Kiri came in a boat to us in a great rage saying "you no fish here, from here to Takatu Point is the Maori fishing ground this was reserved to them by the Treaty of Waitangi. Very good you fish the other side of Point Rodney". This law was in operation for some time but after Kiri's death we fished anywhere. When Tenetahi and Rahui were first married they lived in a small weather-boarded house on the flat where Mr Duncan Matheson now lives, their first child (a boy) died so the house and contents were too tapu, the contents were brought out and burned, or broken up, and the house deserted, the occupiers going up to live at the Pa early in 1864 with Kiri and his wife. Their second child Rebecca was born at the Pa early in 1864 and was brought to show Mrs Wyatt who dressed it in long clothes English fashion. In 1864 this tapu house was bought by Messrs McQuarrie and McInnes and was floated round on launch ways and erected on the flat where they were building a vessel (The Banshee).

When we came to Omaha in 1863 (it was called little Omaha at that time) now called Leigh, there lived at the Pa Kiri and his wife, Tenetohi and Rahui, Miriam and several hangers on. On rising ground where some willow trees now grow there lived 3 brothers and their wives namely Tiki, Hawa and Victoria where they had some cultivations, Hawa was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Tiki went out of his mind and got burned to death in his Whare and Victoria left. The Pa at that time from the point right up to Kiri's whare was under cultivation, growing maize, potatoes, kumeras, pumpkins, melons, gourds for making calabashes, and peach trees, the women folk doing a good share of the work."

Investigation of title to the 155 acre Omaha/Motururu Block (Figure 10) went before the Native Land Court on 11 January 1898 in front of Judge Man and Native Assessor Paratene Ngata, as recorded in Auckland Minute Book No. 7 (1898: 88-89; Figure 11-Figure 12). The sitting was reported on in the local papers (Figure 12) as Rahui Te Kiri and Tenetahi were well-known locally and nationally due to their long fight over the preceding years with the Crown over the ownership and sale of Hauturu.

The following is reproduced from the minute book:

"Claimed by Tenetahi, on behalf of Rahui Te Kiri. I am the wife of Tenetahi and daughter of the late chief Te Kiri. I claim the land for myself and children. I claim by ancestry. Maeaea was the ancestor [Maeaea had no descendants, Rahui's claim is through Te Awa (Father of Maeaea?)-Kupapa (Brother of Maeaea?)-Te Wera-Te Kiri according to the family tree included in the investigation]. I am the remnant of my hapu Ngatimanuhiri. I also claim by occupation. My father Te Kiri sold the adjoining land to the Crown. Mr Rogan being the commissioner. My children are living on this land now. Wi Taiawa, Kiri, Ngapeka, Hemi Tenetahi, Ringi, Hemi and Eruera. These are my children, some of them have children of their own. The boundary begins at Kai Huhu, a stream running in to Omaha then follows it up then on the ridge to the sea where there is an islet called Motururu and including the island Te Panetiki on which there used to be a Pa. It stands near the entrance to Omaha.

Prima facie case established.

Objectors challenged.

None appear.

Order in favour of Rahui Tenetahi. Rahui says she wishes the order made in favour of her children only and that the land be inalienable by sale but from them to her for twenty one years."

Rahui and their family would go on to live at the Pah homestead into the third decade of the 20th century.

5.3.1 Review of Historic Maps, Plans and Imagery

A review of historic maps and plans, photographs and aerial imagery was undertaken in order to identify any potential archaeological or historic features on the property,

and later landscape changes which might affect the survivability of such sites and features.

The original survey of the Village of Leigh (SO 1100 N.D, ca. late 1850s) was inspected, showing the original plan for the village allotments including the subject property, prior to Te Kiri's disagreement regarding the coastal land. No other relevant features are shown although Panetiki is referred to as The Outpost on this plan.

ML 6691 Plan of Motururu Block/Plan of Omaha Block (1898) shows the grant to Te Kiri's daughter Rahui Te Kiri at the conclusion of the title investigation. The original name of the block was given as Little Omaha, subsequently changed to Motu-ruru. The block was 165 acres in size, minus a nine acre road reserve. Along with Panetiki Island (also spelled Panitiki on this plan) the granted portion was 155 acres 2 roods and 11 perches. Motu Ruru is shown as the small rocky cove on the north side of the block.

At the time the land was formally granted to Rahui Te Kiri, the estate where she resided (where the marae now stands) was referred to as The Pa or The Pah, with a substantial house acquiring the same name (Figure 13-Figure 14). This house was present by the 1890s, and demolished between 1966 and 1972 based on historic imagery (Figure 16-Figure 19). It appears to have originally comprised a simple two or four room one and a half-storey gabled cottage with the entrance facing the harbour with a central door flanked by two windows. There was a window on the southern elevation with a second window in the southern gable above. The house appears to have been extended to the east, again in a simple one and half storey gable form, with three windows on the southern elevation of the addition, and a single chimney towards the eastern elevation.

Another large outbuilding, a simple gabled barn, was also present from the early to mid-20th century, visible in aerial imagery and included on the 1922 geological plan. The old pa on the point is also marked on this plan.

In 1932 the block was subdivided into seven lots, as shown on SO 12183 (1932; Figure 15). Pt Lot 1 comprised the homestead of Kiri Te Rahui, and Panetiki Island, with the neighbouring urupa in Lot 2. The house and outbuilding are indicated on this plan. The subject property was surveyed as Lot 3 at which time a fenced paddock was recorded on the southern part of the property. The other lots 4-7 extended to the north of Pt Lot 1 and Lot 3, with access via a 16 foot wide Right of Way.

In 1971, the Omaha 3 block was surveyed, converted to general title and sold per ML 14815.



Figure 8: SO 1100 Village of Leigh (ca.1858).

At a sitting of the Native Land Court held here on Jan. 11, before Judge Mair and Paratene Ngata, Native Assessor, Tenetahi, of Little Barrier Island fame, and his wife, Rahui te Kiri, appeared in support of a claim for certain land at Omaha, where some of Tenetahi's family reside. The land in question is a block of 155 acres, known as Motururu, and adjoins Little Omaha harbour. The land adjoining was purchased by the Government some years ago, and it was thought that the block in question also passed to the Government at the same time, but it has since been ascertained that it did not. Rahui te Kiri made formal claim to the land to-day on behalf of herself and children. She gave evidence, and claimed the land by virtue of occupation and of descent from a "tupuna" (ancestor) named Kupapa, of the Ngatimanuhiri tribe, who formerly occupied it. There being no opposition the Court made an order in Rahui's favour.

Figure 9: Auckland Star, 20 January 1898.

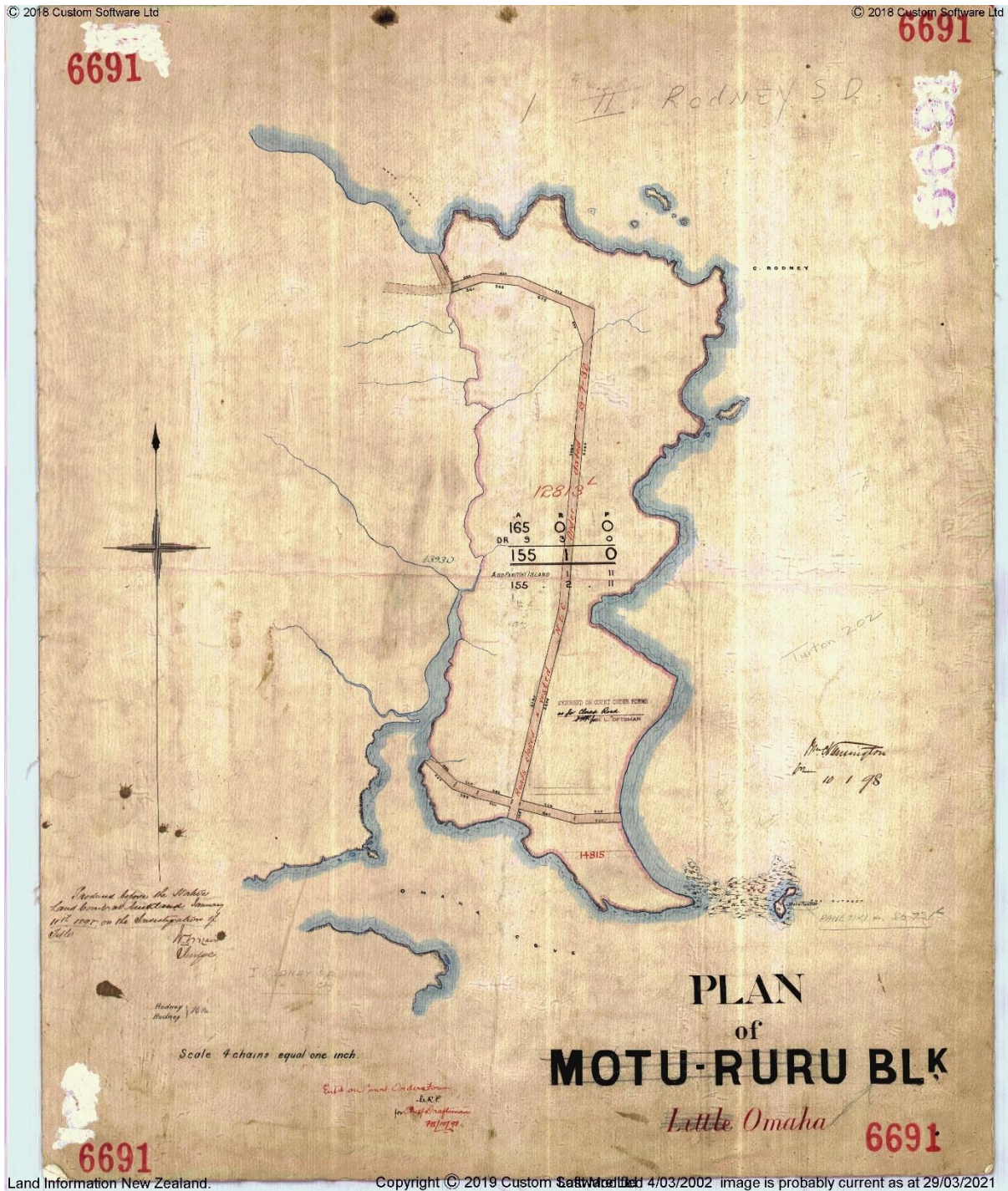


Figure 10: ML 6691 Plan of Motururu Block/Plan of Omaha Block (1898).

88

Confirmation of Alienation
 Waimata No 28 Transfer
 Hone Kukulai to John D. Dechwood
 Mr Russell appraiser and produce paper.
 Area 34-0-0 purchase money £120-0-0
 To stand over pending an appeal against
 Succession order under which Hone Kukulai
 held part of the block.

Investigation of Title
 Omaha Area 165-1-0. Plan 1699.
 Claimed by Teletahi for his wife.
 2/10 Pahi Kiri sworn. I am the wife of Teletahi
 20/10 and daughter of the late chief, Te Koni. I claim
 this land for myself and children
 I claim by ancestry Maaea was the ancestor
 Te Awa

Maaea	Kupapa
(No surviving descendants)	Te Awa
	Kiri
	Pahi Teletahi

I am the sole remnant of my hapu Ngatimamahi.
 I also claim by occupation. My father
 Kiri sold the adjoining land to the Crown.
 Mr Rogers being the Commissioner. This piece
 was reserved. My children are living on this
 land now. There are no other people there.
 Tei Taiawa, Kiri, Ngapeke, Heima Teletahi
 Teingi. Heima & Louisa. There are my chil-
 dren, some of them have children of their own.
 The boundary begins at Kai Ihu Sea a stream
 running into Omaha and follows it up then
 on the ridge to the sea where there is an inlet.

Figure 11: Maori Land Court Auckland Minute Book No. 7 (1898: 88).

89

Auckland
11-1-98

Omaha
called Matarua and including the Island
Te Paneteki in which there used to be a pa.
the lands near the entrance to Omaha.
Prima facie case established
Objections challenged.
None appear.
Order in favour of Rakui Lonelahi
Rakui says that she wishes the order made
in favour of her children only, and that
the land be inalienable by sale but
open to lease for twenty one years.
Order to be in favour of Rakui;
Children sum in number shown signed.
Land to be inalienable by sale but open
to lease for ^{period not exceeding} 21 years.

20/10

No: 1 to 5 inclusive

Orakei
Case dealt with
Dismissed

Adjourned to Wednesday
January 12: 1898

Figure 12: Maori Land Court Auckland Minute Book No. 7 (1898: 89).



Figure 13: Old Pa House, occupied by the Browns. D.M. Beere (ca. 1890) ATL 1/4-034356-G.



Figure 14: Detail from Harris and Ferrar (1928).

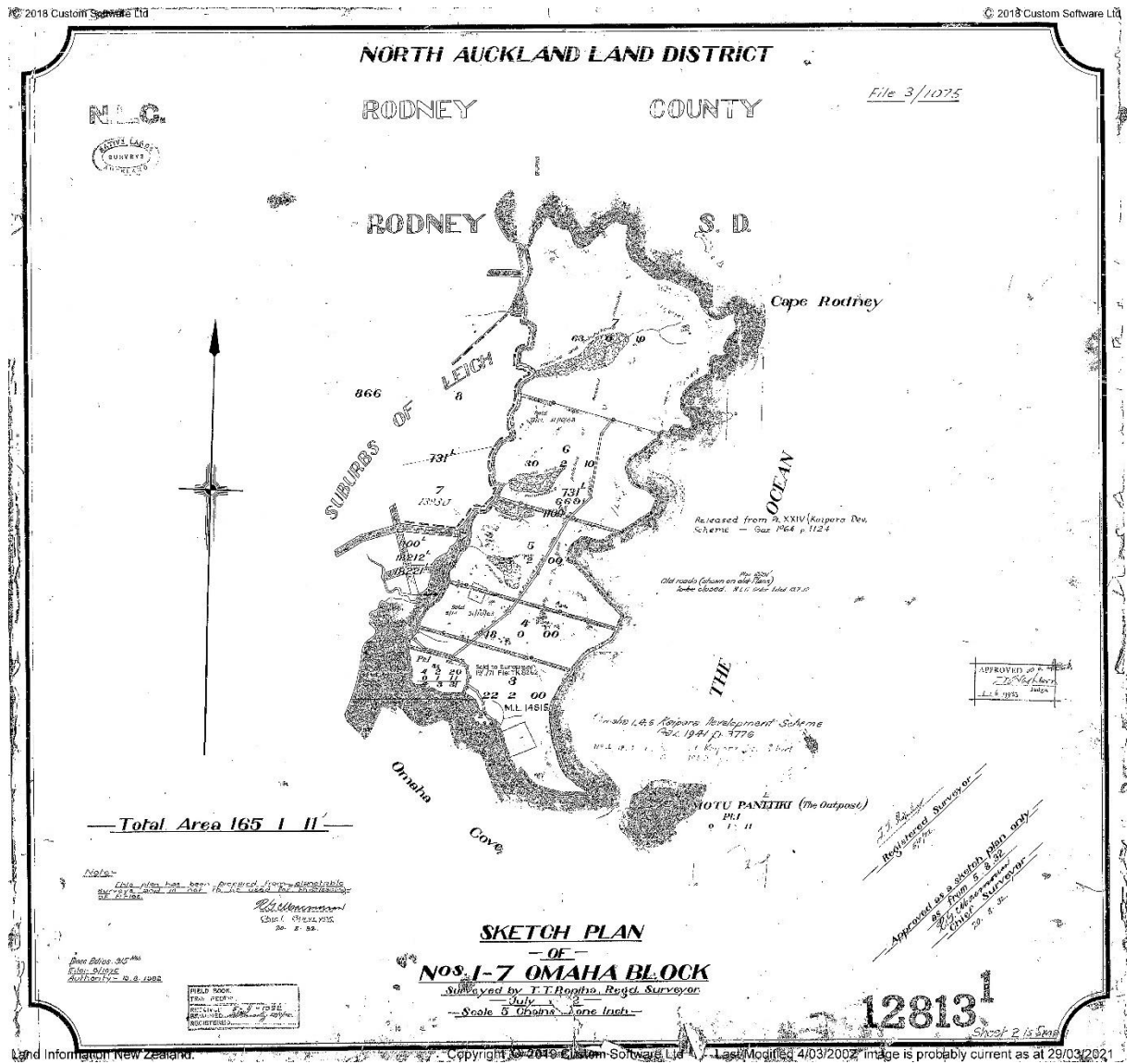


Figure 15: SO 12183 (1932).



Figure 16: Detail from Leigh, Rodney District, Auckland Region. Whites Aviation (1957), ATL WA-43379.



Figure 17: Detail from Leigh, Rodney District, Auckland Region. Whites Aviation (1957), ATL WA-43386.



Figure 18: Detail from Leigh, Rodney District, Auckland Region. Whites Aviation (1957), ATL WA-43377.



Figure 19: SN 1875 Run 5038/17 (1966; Retrolens).

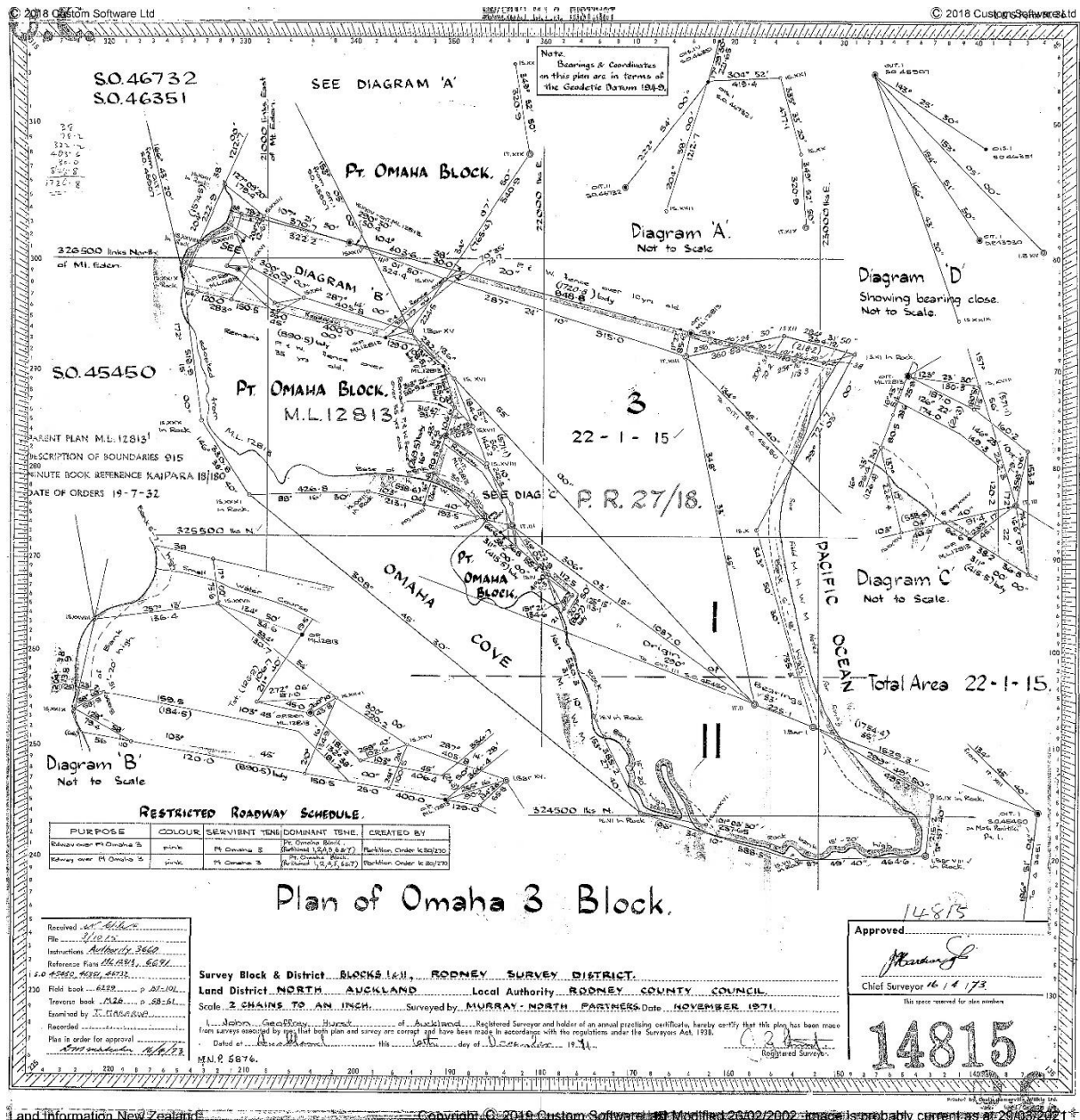


Figure 20: ML 14815 (1971).

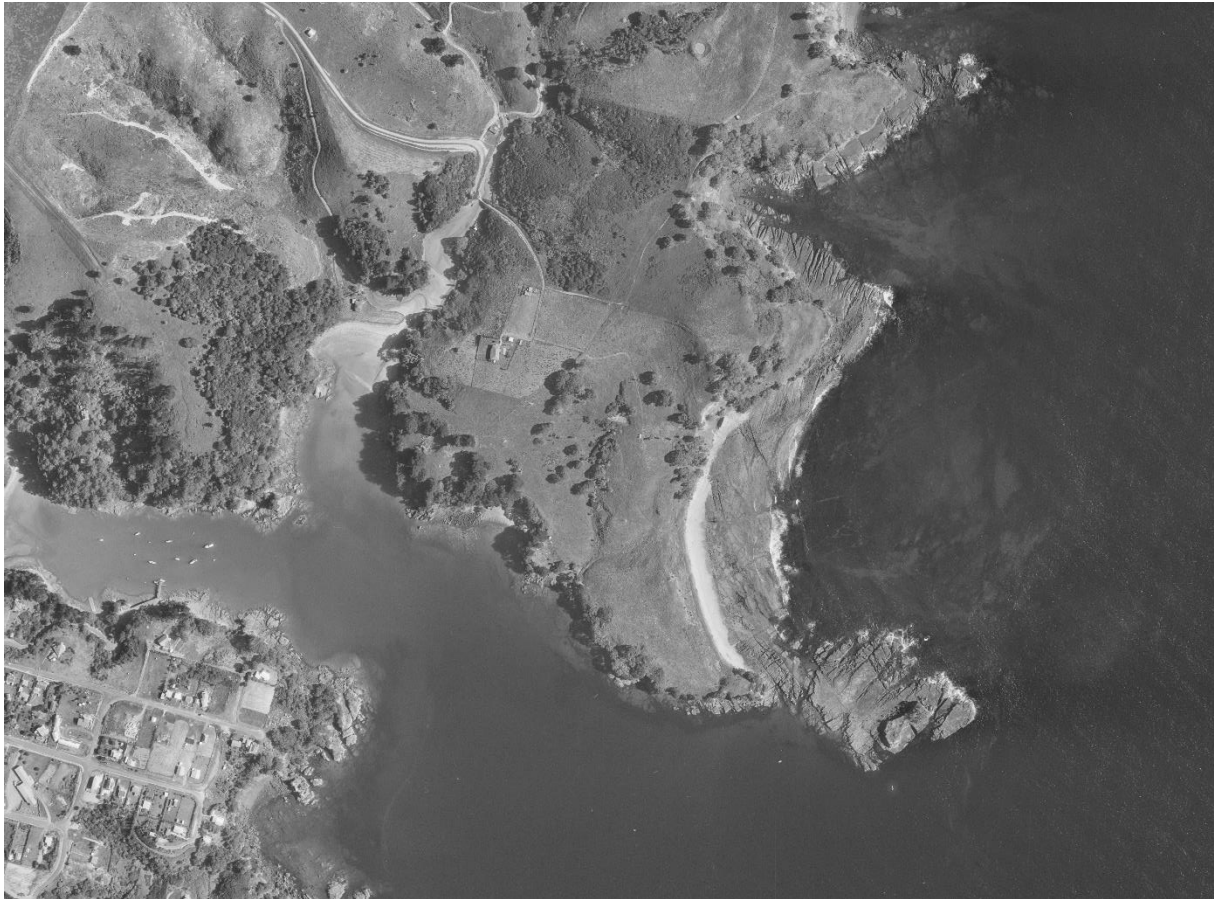


Figure 21: Detail from aerial image SN 3618 Run 4622/20 (1972; Retrolens).

6.0 Results

The property was visited over five hours 7 April 2021. The weather was overcast and windy with occasional showers. Surface visibility was good to fair in most areas inspected, comprising largely mown grass, and landscaped gardens.

6.1 Accommodation 01

The site has been highly modified by previous primary dwelling on the property and associated landscaping and outbuildings. There is an extensive cut and fill building platform and paving.

The area of primary cut and fill earthworks for the new accommodation is on the south eastern side in an area previously modified by a since-removed secondary building, water tanks, landscaped gardens, driveway and services. Due to prior earthworks in the area there were multiple opportunities to examine the subsoil in the area and no archaeological sites or features were identified.

Shell visible around pegged board steps on north side of the building platform appears to be from landscaping – the shell was size-sorted and highly fragmented, with no charcoal or fire-cracked rock and probing suggested it was on the surface only outside the footprint of the steps. Landscaping shell was noted in several other places around the property including around the bases of several bench seats at look out

points across the property, and around boxed steps below the existing caretakers accommodation.

6.2 Accommodation 02

This area has been previously modified by the driveway to main dwelling, installation of underground water and power services, and cut and fill earthworks to create a landscaped lawn and orchard.

Four spade test units were excavated across the lawn and no subsurface archaeological features were indicated.

6.3 Accommodation 05

This area is previously modified by the existing driveway, a large culvert under driveway taking storm water from the small valley to the north under the driveway and caretakers house to an outfall into Omaha Cove, and infilling of the valley floor for the construction of the caretakers house.

As noted above, some landscaping shell was present in the boxed steps down to the small sandy beach below.

6.4 Farm Buildings

The shell of the northern farm shed and office is largely complete, with foundations laid for the southern farm shed. Inspection of this area given prior modification, was based on examining the existing cut and fill earthworks and spoil heaps for any indication of disturbed archaeological features. No such features were identified.

6.5 Pa

The pa was found as originally recorded on the point at the southern end of the property, approximately 220m south east of the access road. Between the access road and the pa is a large open area in mown grass, gently sloping from west to east, with a fringe of regenerating native forest. No archaeological sites or features were observed in this area.

The features of the pa are highly eroded, but the two transverse ditches and central platform are obvious. The western ditch has been infilled through the centre to provide vehicle access to the point, as noted in the original site record. A fence has also been established along the base of the ditch as evidenced by fence posts, presumably to exclude stock. Similarly there appears to have been a fence at the eastern end of the site, at some point. While the cliffs are only 5-10m high they are vertical, with a deep wave-cut notch at the base, making the pa/point extremely difficult to access from the coast.

A small amount of shell (opercula from Cooks Turban) were found next to a posthole from a pulled fence-post adjacent to the eastern defensive ditch. This material is located at Easting 17633133 Northing 5982366 (NZTM).

A small flake of obsidian (grey in transmitted light and not retouched) was found on the ground surface on the south eastern side of the platform; this artefact was bagged

and labelled and given to the builder for safekeeping, and a grid reference for the find spot was obtained via GPS, Easting 1763127 Northing 5982367 (NZTM).

The pa site will not be affected by any of the proposed developments.

One other area of potential shell midden was noted, just above the beach on the eastern side of the property. A small scatter of fragmented tuatua, whole cats eye and charcoal was noted in the steep bank one metre above the boulders at the rear of the beach, at a point eight metres south of the beach access steps. This material may be slope-washed midden, or remnant midden that was once at the rear of a now-eroded away beach terrace or slip. There did not appear to be intact material further up the bank, or at the top.

This material was noted at Easting 1763051 Northing 5982551 (NZTM) but in the absence of obvious intact archaeological material has not been recorded as a site, and there is no work planned for this area.



Figure 22: Archaeological sites and features on Omaha 3 Block.



Figure 23: Visitor Accommodation 1 site and previous homestead site, looking south.



Figure 24: Accomodation 1, looking west over previous building site.



Figure 25: Accommodation 1, looking east over driveway and previous building site/landscaped gardens.



Figure 26: Accommodation 1, looking east over driveway and previous building site/landscaped gardens.



Figure 27: Landscaping shell in pegged board steps and garden behind site.



Figure 28: Accomodation 5 site, looking south.



Figure 29: Accomodation 5 site, looking south over spade test units.



Figure 30: Looking south east over landscaped gardens/orchard to Accommodation 5 site.



Figure 31: Looking east over farm buildings site.



Figure 32: Looking south over Accommodation 2 site and existing dwelling.



Figure 33: Looking north over Accommodation 2 site and existing dwelling.



Figure 34: Looking west over eastern defensive ditch on pa.



Figure 35: Looking north along eastern ditch.



Figure 36: Operculi from Cooks Turban shells adjacent to pulled fence post at south east ditch.



Figure 37: Looking west over central platform and location of obsidian flake find (just in front of 1m scale).



Figure 38: Obsidian flake found on pa.



Figure 39: Western defensive ditch, looking north over vehicle track in-fill.



Figure 40: Looking north along western defensive ditch.



Figure 41: Scatted shell midden in bank.



Figure 42 Detail of charcoal, fragmented tuatua and cats eye.

7.0 Assessment of Significance

7.1 Assessment Criteria

Archaeological significance will be measured using the following criteria.

The first set of criteria assess the potential of the site to provide a better understanding of New Zealand's past using scientific archaeological methods. These categories are focussed on the intra-site level.

How complete is the site? Are parts of it already damaged or destroyed?
A complete, undisturbed site has a high value in this section, a partly destroyed or damaged site has moderate value and a site of which all parts are damaged is of low value.

How diverse are the features to be expected during an archaeological excavation on the site? A site with only one or two known or expected feature types is of low value. A site with some variety in the known or expected features is of moderate value and a site like a defended kainga which can be expected to contain a complete feature set for a given historic/prehistoric period is of high value in this category.

How rare is the site? Rarity can be described in a local, regional and national context. If the site is not rare at all, it has no significance in this category. If the site is rare in a local context only it is of low significance, if the site is rare in a regional context, it has moderate significance and it is of high significance if the site is rare nationwide.

The second set of criteria puts the site into its broader context: inter-site, archaeological landscape and historic/oral traditions.

What is the context of the site within the surrounding archaeological sites? The question here is the part the site plays within the surrounding known archaeological sites. A site which sits amongst similar surrounding sites without any specific features is of low value. A site which occupies a central position within the surrounding sites is of high value.

What is the context of the site within the landscape? This question is linked to the one above, but focuses onto the position of the site in the landscape. If it is a dominant site with many features still visible it has high value, but if the position in the landscape is ephemeral with little or no features visible it has a low value. This question is also concerned with the amenity value of a site and its potential for on-site education.

What is the context of the site within known historic events or people? This is the question of known cultural association either by tangata whenua or other descendant groups. The closer the site is linked with important historic events or people the higher the significance of the site. This question is also concerned with possible commemorative values of the site.

An overall significance value derives from weighing up the different significance values of each of the six categories. In most cases the significance values across the different categories are similar.

7.2 Significance Assessment of R09/124

Table 1: Significance assessment of R09/124.

Significance Category	Value	Comment
Integrity, Condition and Information Potential	Moderate	<p>The site has been modified by erosion, track and lighthouse development, and replanting/succession of native vegetation.</p> <p>However intact features are likely to be present below the existing ground surface on the platform, terrace and defensive earthworks. and around or beneath the surface exposures of shell. They have the potential to provide information including date and form of occupation, subsistence practices and environmental reconstruction.</p>
Diversity	High	<p>The surface features consist of defensive ditches, platforms and terraces, with shell midden and artefacts indicated</p> <p>Other associated subsurface features may be present within or immediately adjacent to the observed surface features and may include postholes from structures, additional lithic artefacts , shell midden and cooking/heating features.</p>
Rarity and Uniqueness	High	There are only a few pa recorded between Pakiri and Leigh.
Archaeological Context	Moderate	<p>The pa is a defended site presumably associated with a nearby open or undefended settlement or kainga, and is probably related to the late prehistoric or proto-historic ('Classic Phase') of Maori occupation of the area. It may have been constructed as a result of increasing tension and warfare between the Ngati Manuhiri and the Marutuaha Confederations from the mid-1700s, or the early stages of the musket wars with Ngapuhi, as it has no musket-adapted defences and similar forms of pa were abandoned soon after the large-scale introduction of musket warfare. The obsidian would also support occupation prior to the arrival of Europeans.</p> <p>Certainly by the mid-late 19th century, local Maori occupation had shifted to the Pa Homestead where the Omaha Marae is presently located.</p>
Landscape Context and Amenity Value	Moderate	While the underlying landform is a major landscape feature at the head of Omaha Cove/Leigh harbour the site itself does not stand out in the landscape. There is no public access and site does not have any educational potential or contribute to wider landscape amenity.
Historical Associations and Community Connections	High	The site is significant to Ngati Manuhiri.

As a pa site, R09/124 has high intrinsic archaeological significance, despite the erosion and modification from prior land management practices. It is held in high regard by the Tangata Whenua, is an important landscape feature at the mouth of Omaha Cove/Leigh Harbour, is one of only few pa on this section of coastline, and can be expected to hold a great deal of archaeological information, beyond the visible surface features.

8.0 Assessment of Effects

There are unlikely to be any archaeological effects from the proposed developments that have been assessed in the course of preparing this report. Pa site R09/124 is not affected.

9.0 Findings and Recommendations

- 1) There is one archaeological site on the property, pa site R09/124.
- 2) The site will not be affected by any of the proposed developments.
- 3) There is no cause to suspect that other archaeological sites or features are likely to be affected by the proposed developments and an archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Act 2014 is not required.
- 4) However, if archaeological remains or buried cultural deposits are encountered on your property during construction or in the course of other ground disturbing activity on the property, such as layers of shell midden, charcoal-rich or burned soils, oven stones, artefacts like worked stone, bottles, ceramics, iron or building materials, or other unusual cuts/fills etc, Panetiki Ltd or their agents should cease work within 10m of the suspected feature and Heritage New Zealand and Geometria Ltd should be contacted for advice on how to proceed.

10.0 Conclusions

Geometria Ltd has undertaken an archaeological assessment of the proposed re-development of the Omaha 3 Block by C. and H. Fisher/Panetiki Ltd. Pa site R09/124 is located on the property, is a highly significant archaeological site, but will not be affected by the proposal. The pa site is currently in stable condition under regenerating native coastal forest.

A second recorded archaeological site on the property is the site of a traditionally sacred tree which was once present on the boundary between the urupa and the subject property. It is not archaeological and the neighbouring area on the subject property has already been modified by roading, stormwater culvert, dwelling, services and landscaping. While the area between the pa on the southern point and the Pa homestead/marae was apparently under cultivation and growing introduced crops in the second half of the 19th century, there are unlikely to be archaeological features remaining associated with this land-use, given this land use continued on into the 20th century, and subsequent changes to land tenure from the 1970s.

Archaeological effects in the identified areas for development are unlikely and an archaeological authority is not required. However an accidental discovery protocol should be in place in the course of all works.

11.0 References

- Berghan, P. Northland Block Research Narratives Volume III. Crown Purchase Blocks 1840-1845. Unpublished report for Crown Forestry Rentals Trust. Walghan Partners, Wellington.
- Clarke, C. S., n.d. Some Material on the History of Leigh. Unpublished manuscript typed by A. Smith, 1959. Added to the Journey Family Histories blog by V. Smith, 2014. <https://journeys.falkor.gen.nz/blog/vern/some-material-history-leigh> (last accessed 27 April 2021)
- Johnson, L., 1998. Archaeological Survey of the Costa Brava Farm Partnership Forest. Pakiri Block Rd, Pakiri. Unpublished report for Arbour Forestry. Northern Archaeological Research, Auckland.
- Newman, M, 1975. Site Recording on the Leigh-Pakiri Coast, North Auckland. Unpublished report for the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Auckland.
- Murdoch, G. 1998. A History of the Human Occupation of Tawharanui Regional Park. Auckland. Regional Park Service Planning Department.
- Rigby, B, 1998. The Crown, Maori and Mahurangi. 1840-1881. Waitangi Tribunal, Wellington.
- Shackles, R., J. Low, S. Macready and R. Clough, 2017. Archaeological Investigation of Sites R09/2202 and R09/2221 at 668 Leigh Road, Whangateau: Final Investigation Report. Unpublished report for B. Harris. Clough and Associates, Auckland.
- Turton, H. H., 1877A. Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Volume One. George Didsbury, Government Printer. Wellington.
- Turton, H. H., 1877B. Plans of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. Volume One: Province of Auckland. George Didsbury, Government Printer. Wellington.

Appendix A – Site Record Forms



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2239

SITE TYPE: Traditional site

SITE NAME(s): Motururu Urupa

DATE RECORDED:

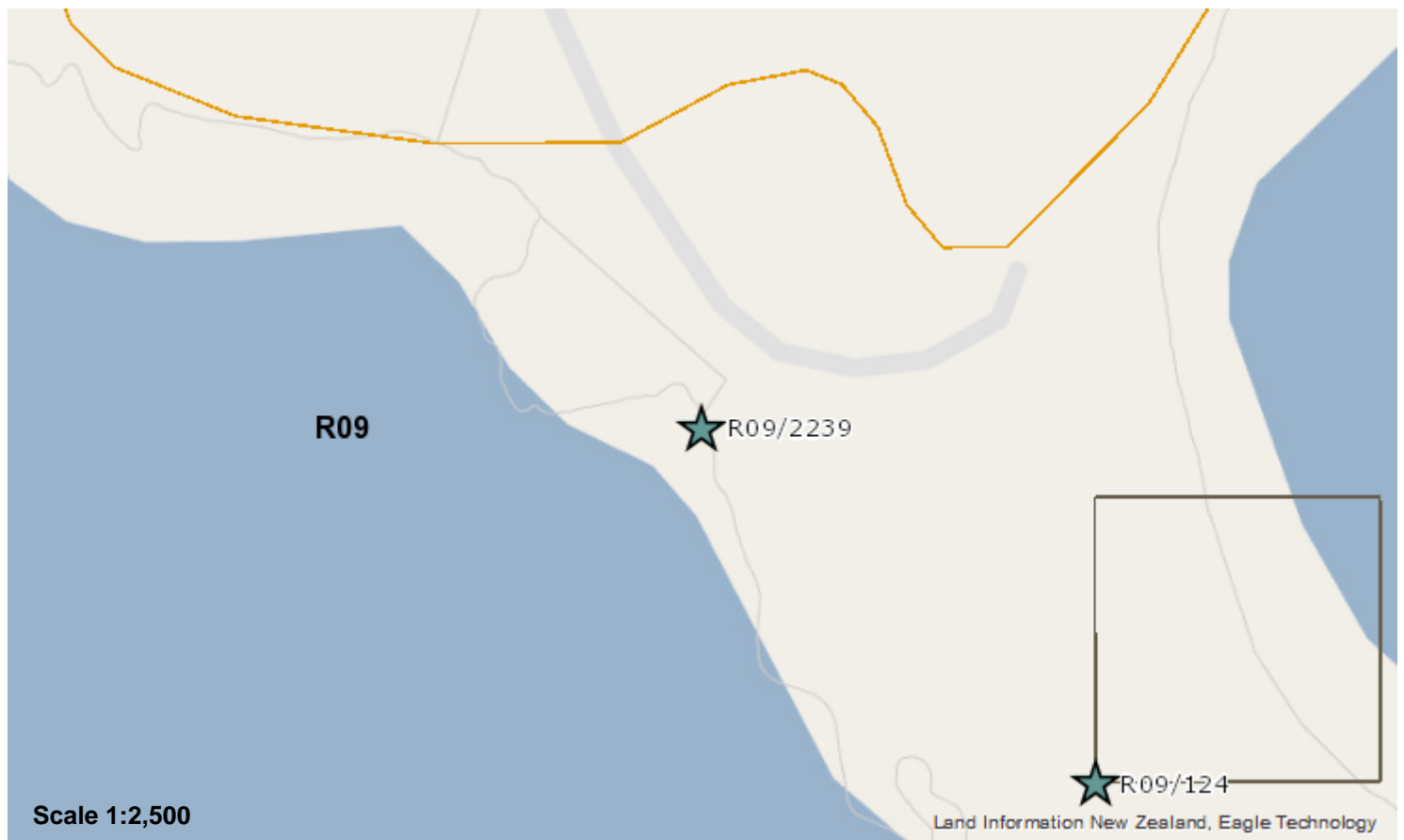
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1762892

Northing: 5982533

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R09/2239



Finding aids to the location of the site

Located to east of Urupa

Brief description

Puriri used to haul coffins/ tupapaku up slope from beach below, to adjacent urupa

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R09/2239**Site description**

Updated 17/05/2018 (other), submitted by rachelford
 Grid reference (E1762892 / N5982533)

Korero supplied by Ngati Manuhiri

A Puriri that once stood to the east of the urupa was used to haul coffins or tupapaku up from the sandy beach below. Deep lines cut into the rock surface guided the coffin/tupapaku to the top.

The site is of high significance to mana whenua.

Note the site has not been observed by an archaeologist.

Condition of the site

Updated 17/05/2018 (other), submitted by rachelford

The puriri tree is reported to no longer be present and a private building has been constructed directly to the east of the site.

Statement of condition**Current land use:**

Updated: 02/03/2020 - Rural residential, Coastal margins

Updated: 02/03/2020 - Rural residential, Rural residential, Coastal margins, Coastal margins

Threats:

Updated: 02/03/2020 - Erosion, Road/ track formation or maintenance, Tree planting (other than forestry), Property development

Updated: 02/03/2020 - Erosion, Erosion, Road/ track formation or maintenance, Road/ track formation or maintenance, Tree planting (other than forestry), Tree planting (other than forestry), Property development, Property development

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2239

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/1018

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

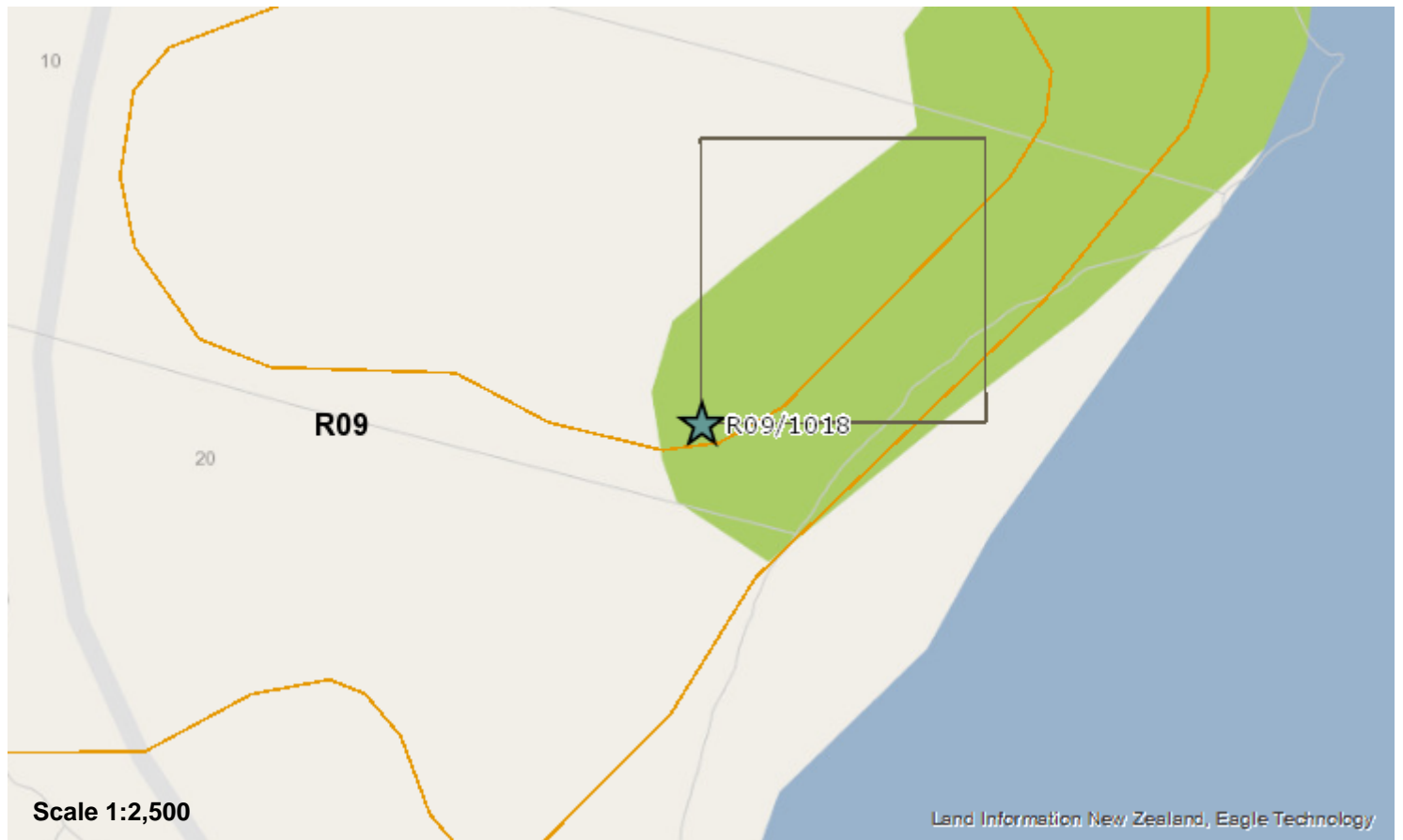
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1763059

Northing: 5982748

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R09/1018



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

MIDDEN

Recorded features

Midden

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/1018

Site description

Condition of the site

Statement of condition

Current land use:

Threats:

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/1018

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CHI COMPUTER NUMBER:

14393

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260) NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER:

R09/1018

NZMS 260 map number: R09 DATE VISITED: 18 September 2003
 NZMS 260 map name: Warkworth SITE TYPE: MIDDEN
 NZMS 260 map edition: SITE NAME:

Grid References: Easting: 2673632 Northing: 6544445

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):

Omaha Cove; Cape Rodney; Panetiki Island; Leigh; Warkworth; Rodney

2. State of Site and possible future damage:

The site is in fairly poor condition, midden is visible eroding out of the cliff edge. The site is subject to ongoing natural erosion.

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)

The site is located on a high coastal cliff edge approximately 300m northwest of Panetiki Island. Midden is exposed eroding out of the cliff edge over a distance of approximately 2-3m in a lens no more than 10cm thick. The midden was not looked at closely enough to identify the species present. Several terraces may be present downslope and to the south of the midden, however they are equally likely to be the result of slumping.

4. Owner: The Danish Society Auckland **Tenant/Manager:**
Address: PO Box 12-279, Penrose, Auckland **Address:**

5. Nature of Information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Brief walk past
Aerial Photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)

6. Reported by: Vanessa Tanner **18/09/2003** **Filekeeper:** Vanessa Tanner
Address: c/- Auckland Regional Council **Date:** 05 APR 2004
 Private Bag 92012
 Auckland

7. Keywords: Midden**8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)**
NZHPT Site Field Code

Latitude S

Type of site

Local environment today

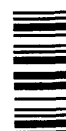
Land classification

Longitude E

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body





Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/124

SITE TYPE: Pa

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

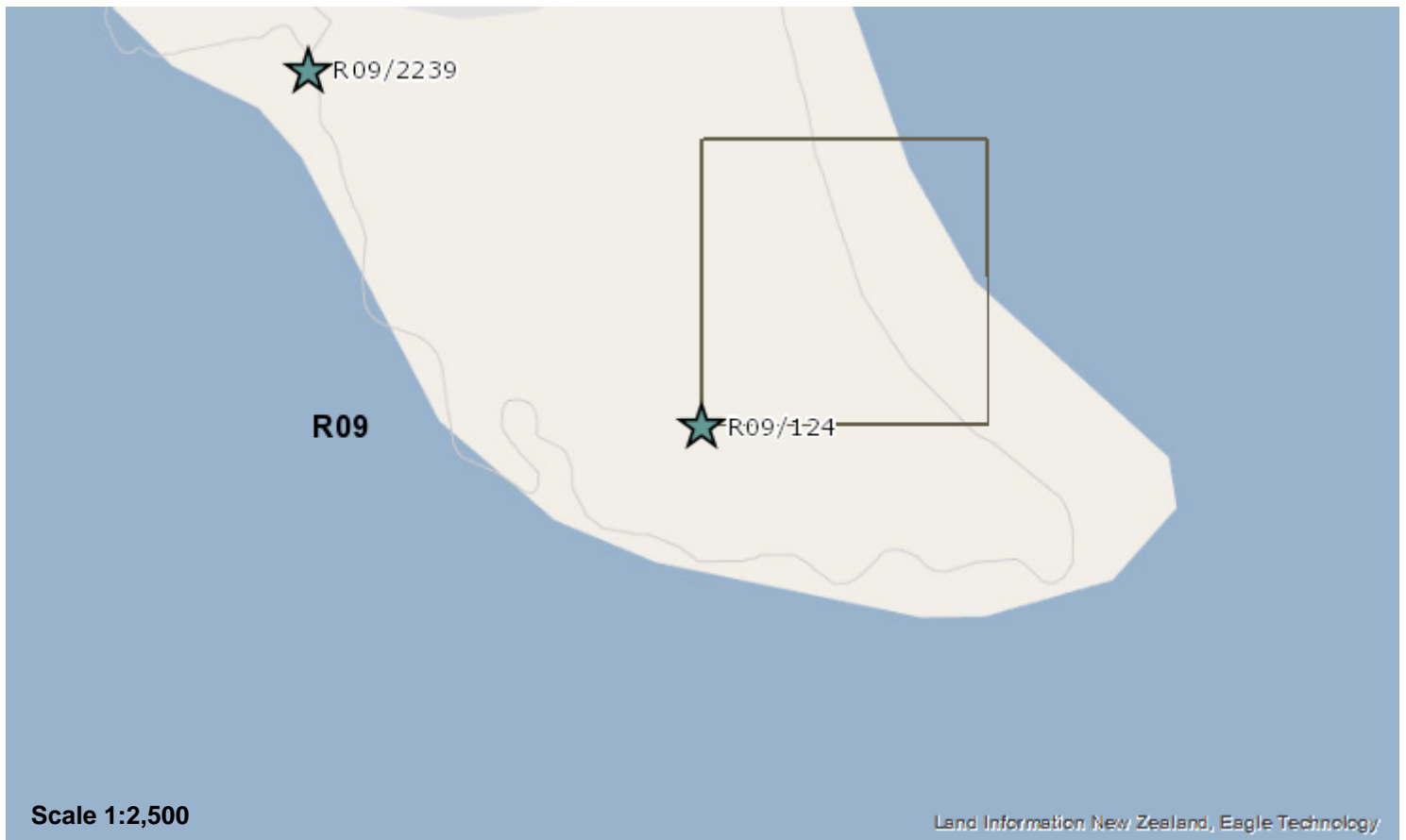
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1763030

Northing: 5982408

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N34/143

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R09/124



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PA

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/124
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/124

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AD AI AE BB AA GI

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER 143
Map number N34 Map name Warkworth Map edition 3rd Grid Reference 327284	SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
		SITE TYPE PA
1. Aids to relocation of site E232700 N728400 Point on E. side of Omaha Cove.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction In grass and gorse. Poor. Area disturbed and damaged by construction of lighthouse. End of point eroding.		
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) Two Double ditch transverse to headland, 20 m. apart. N. ditch. 30M long, 2M wide. Partially filled in to make access to lighthouse. 2M deep. S. ditch. On S. side of lighthouse. 15M long, 2M wide, 1M deep.		
4. Owner Mr. G. Barnett Address Omaha Block Access Rd Leigh. Attitude Cautious	Tenant/Manager Address Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used 2 people, pacing Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 24-11-74		
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 4622/20	Site shows: clearly clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by Mary Newman Address 131 St Andrews Rd Auckland 3. Date 17-2-75	Filekeeper Aileen Fox Date 1-3-75	

N34/143

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CHI COMPUTER NUMBER: 6760
 NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: R09 / 124

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)

NZMS 260 map number: R09 DATE VISITED: 1975
 NZMS 260 map name: Warkworth SITE TYPE: PA (HEADLAND)
 NZMS 260 map edition: Edition 1 1981 SITE NAME:

Grid References: Easting: 2673600 Northing: 6544100

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):

Omaha Cove; Cape Rodney; Leigh; Warkworth; Rodney

2. State of Site and possible future damage:

NZAA Condition: partly damaged, continuing minor damage
 SRF notes: Poor. Area disturbed and damaged by construction of lighthouse. 2003. The site appears to have been removed from grazing and is fenced.

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)

Located on point on the east side of Omaha Cove. This site consists of a headland pa which has two transverse ditches. The northern ditch is 30m long x 2m wide partially filled to make access to the lighthouse. It is 2m deep. The southern ditch on the southern side of the light house is 15m long x 2m wide x 1m deep.

Additional Notes

1. Additional information by Vanessa Tanner (2003). The pa site was viewed from a property to the north. No surface features were visible from this distance, the site appears to be fenced off from stock and is overgrown by kikuyu and other weeds.

4. Owner: John Courtney **Tenant/Manager:**
Address: **Address:**

5. Nature of Information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.)

Aerial Photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site) 4622/20 Not visible
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held) ARC CHI

6. Reported by: Mary Newman; 1975 **Filekeeper:** Vanessa Tanner
 Vanessa Tanner 18/09/2003 **Date:** 05 APR 2004
Address:

7. Keywords: PA; HEADLAND; DITCHES; LIGHTHOUSE

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="text" value="AD"/>	Type of site	<input type="text" value="BB"/>	Present condition and future danger of destruction
<input type="text" value="--"/>	Local environment today	<input type="text"/>	Security code
<input type="text" value="AE"/>	Land classification	<input type="text" value="MJ"/>	Local body

R09/124
18/09/03

