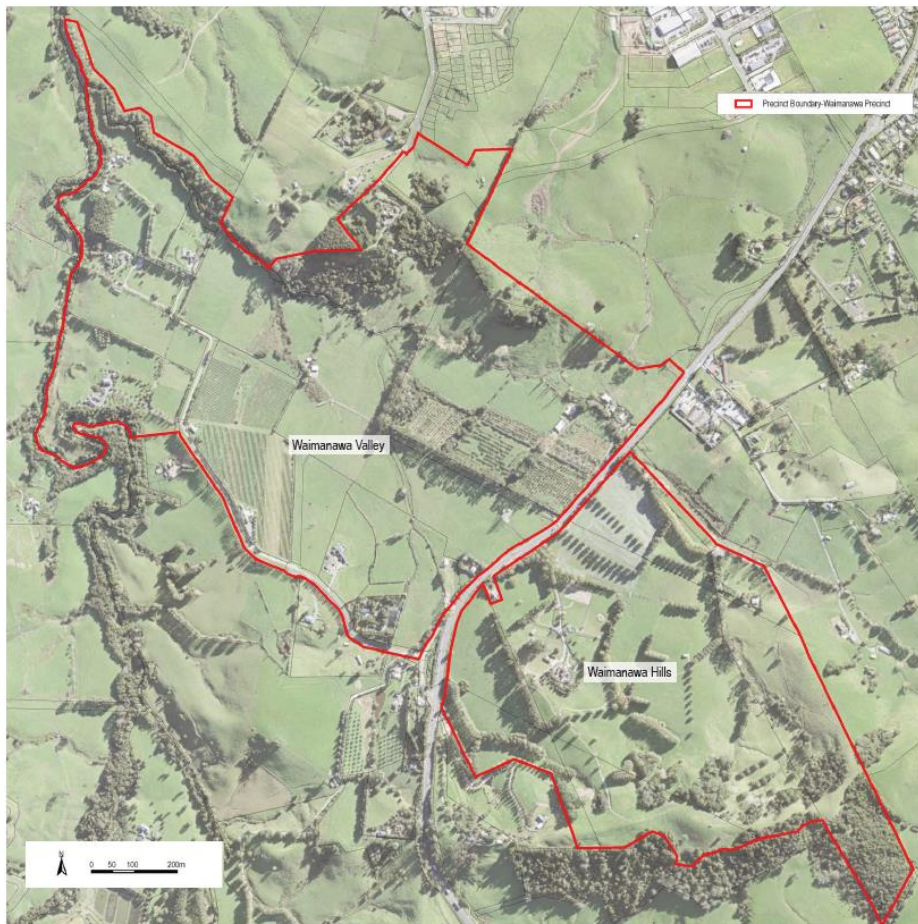


WARKWORTH SOUTH PLAN CHANGE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for KA Waimanawa Partnership Ltd and Stepping Towards Far Limited



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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Landowners in the Warkworth south area seek a rezoning of approximately 164.98ha of land. The proposed Plan Change Area comprises the properties at 8, 30, 36, 40, 46, 49, 83, 123, 125, and 127 Valerie Close, 1723, 1738, and 1773 State Highway 1, and 43, 49 and Lot 6 D Mason Heights, Warkworth. The site is known as Waimanawa, and comprises two main parts, being "Waimanawa Valley" to the west of State Highway 1 and "Waimanawa Hills" to the east of said highway. It is bounded to the south by Valerie Close, to the west and north by rural properties, and to the east by State Highway 1 (Figure 1 to Figure 3). The legal descriptions of the properties within the proposed Plan Change Area are: Lots 5-7 DP 150976, Lots 3, 5, and 6 DP 155544, Lots 1-3 DP 344489, Lots 4-6 DP 353748, Lot 2 DP 451512, Lots 1-4 DP 539629, Pt Allot 72 Psh of Mahurangi SO 891, Pt Allot 73 Psh of Mahurangi SO 891E, Pts Allot 64 Psh of Mahurangi SO 891E, Pts Allot 72 Psh of Mahurangi SO 891 and Pt Allot 73 Psh of Mahurangi SO 891E (see Figure 3).

An archaeological assessment was commissioned by KA – Waimanawa Partnership Ltd and Stepping Towards Far Limited to establish whether the proposed plan change is likely to impact on archaeological values. This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying a plan change application under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to identify any requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero were searched to determine whether any archaeological sites had been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Plan Change Area. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerial photographs were checked for information relating to past use of the property. Archival research was carried out by Jennifer Low to establish the history of the property.

A visual inspection of the survey area was conducted on 3 and 16 June 2021 by Aaron Apfel and Kirsten Roth. The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European settlement remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Subsurface testing with a probe and spade was carried out to determine whether buried archaeological deposits could be identified or establish the nature of possible archaeological features. Particular attention was paid to the elevated areas and creek banks (topographical features where archaeological sites are often found to be located). Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest.

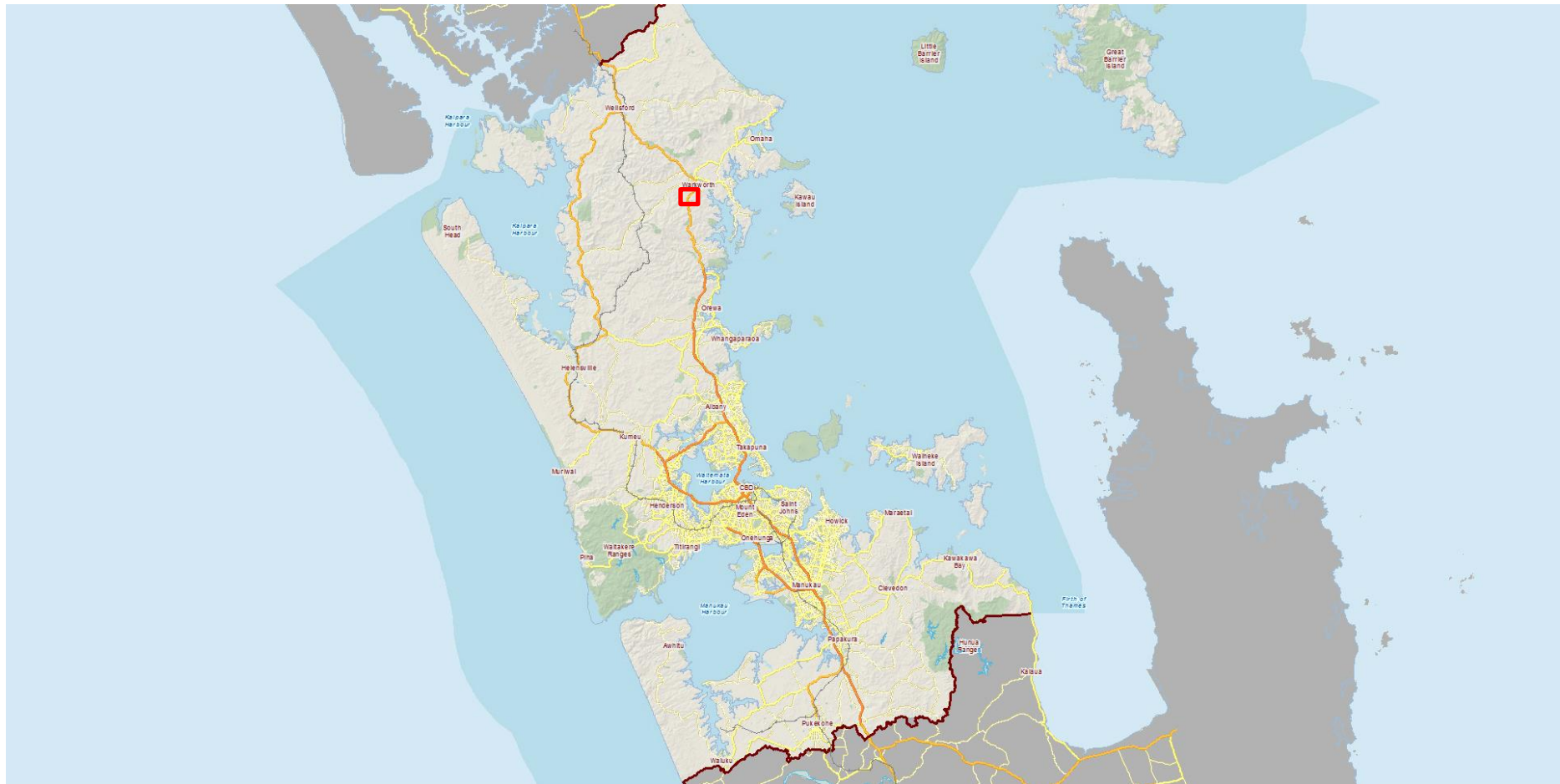


Figure 1. General location map with the Warkworth south area highlighted (source: Auckland Council Geomaps)

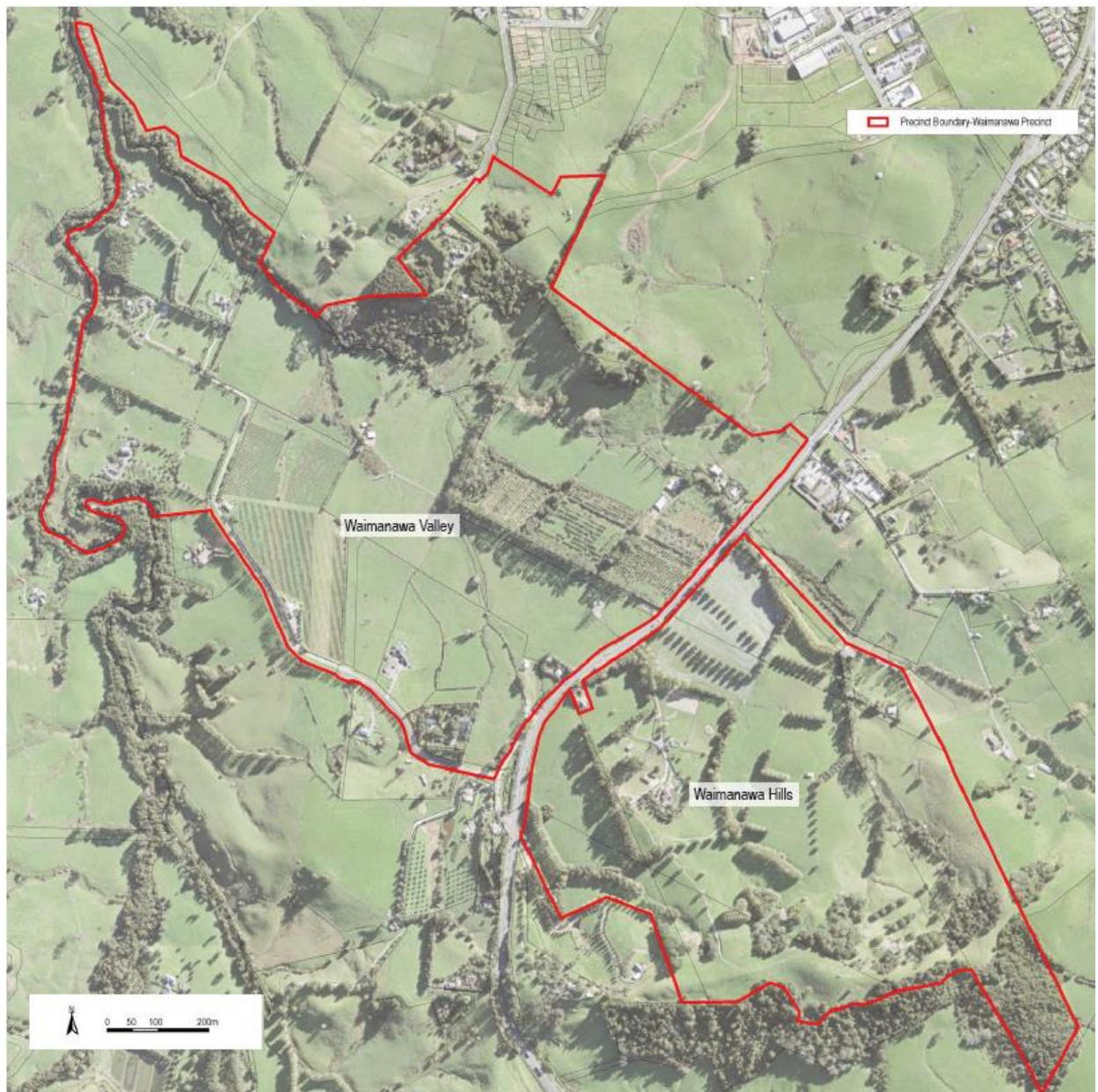
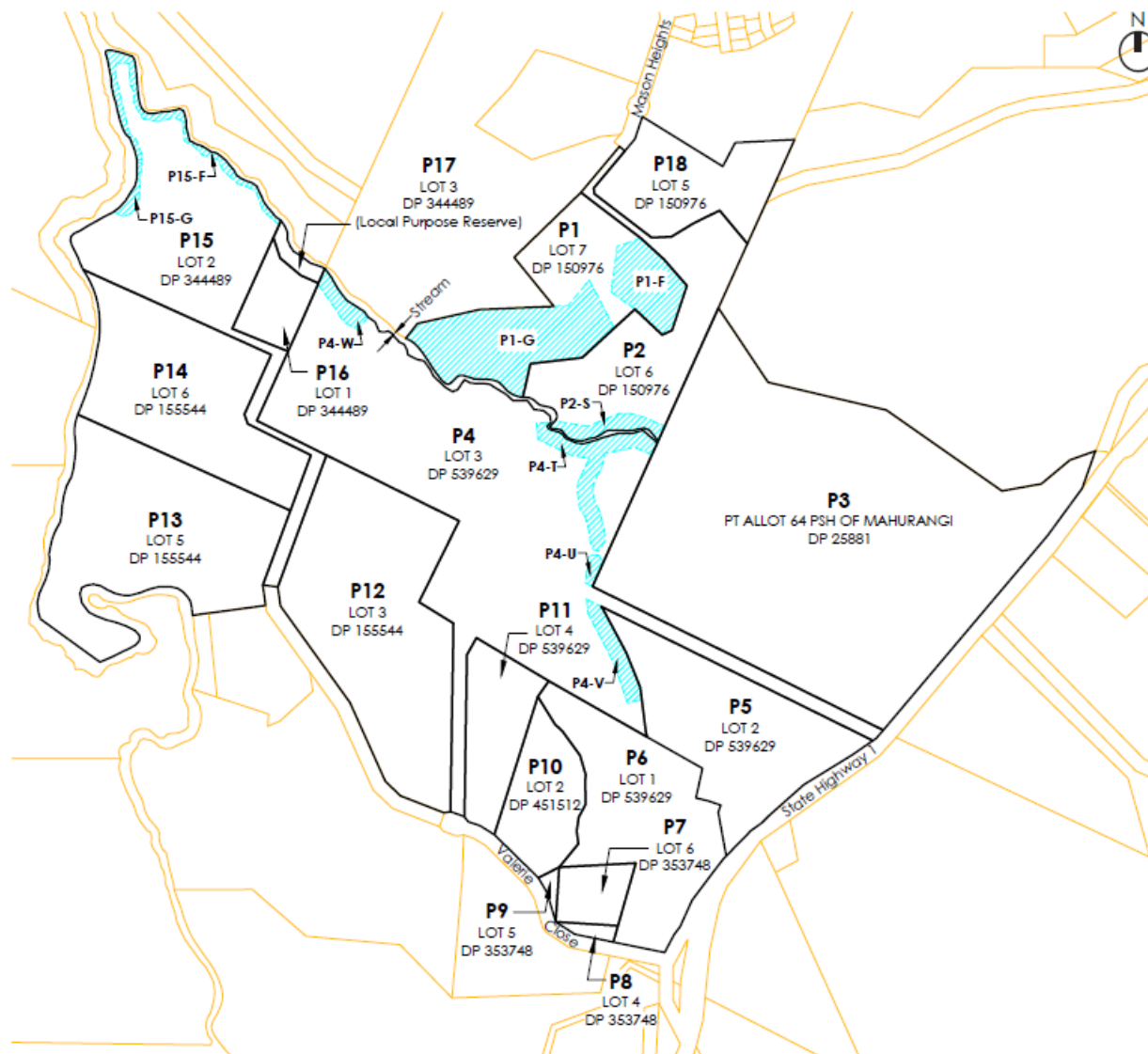


Figure 2. Aerial plan showing the extent of the proposed Warkworth South Plan Change Area (source: Client files)



Properties included in Waimanawa Valley

Parcel	Legal Description	Address
P1	Lot 7 DP 150976	49 Mason Heights , Warkworth
P2	Lot 6 DP 150976	Lot 6 D Mason Heights , Warkworth
P3	Pt Allotment 64 PSH OF Mahurangi	1773 State Highway 1 , Warkworth
P4	Lot 3 DP 539629	40 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P5	Lot 2 DP 539629	1723 State Highway 1 , Warkworth
P6	Lot 1 DP 539629	11 State Highway 1 , Warkworth
P7	Lot 6 DP 353748	8 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P8	Lot 4 DP 353748	8 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P9	Lot 5 DP 353748	8 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P10	Lot 2 DP 451512	30 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P11	Lot 4 DP 539629	36 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P12	Lot 3 DP 155544	46 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P13	Lot 5 DP 155544	83 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P14	Lot 6 DP 155544	123 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P15	Lot 2 DP 344489	125 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P16	Lot 1 DP 344489	127 Valerie Close , Warkworth
P17	Lot 3 DP 344489	No Details Available
P18	Lot 5 DP 150976	43 Mason Heights , Warkworth

Figure 4 - Parcels included in Waimanawa Valley

Figure 3. Aerial plan showing the legal titles within the Waimanawa Valley portion of the proposed Warkworth South Plan Change Area and property numbers referred to in this report (source: Client files)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Maori Settlement¹

Prior to European arrival, the region between Mahurangi and Te Arai Point was occupied by the Ngai Tahu people who traced their descent from Tahuhunui, commander of the Moekakara or Te Whakatuwhenua canoe that landed near Goat Island (Murdoch 1992). Around the 1620s a group of Ngati Awa migrated north from Kawhia to Tamaki. Led by Maki and his brother Mataahu, they conquered Tamaki and settled at Mt Smart. They then headed north; a battle was fought between Ngai Tahu and Maki's people and Ngai Tahu were defeated. Around this time, the descendants of Maki and Mataahu became known as Kawerau and came to occupy the land from Takapuna to Te Arai and the Gulf islands as far north as Hauturu (Little Barrier Island) (Murdoch 1992).

Maki divided the land between his sons and followers. Maeaeriki 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 (Murdoch 1992).

From early on, Kawerau came under attack from the Marutuahu confederation (Ngati Maru, Ngati Whanaunga, Ngati Tamatera and Ngati Paoa) from the Hauraki Gulf (Simmonds, D. in Keys n.d.). Rights to fish for school sharks were fought over between Kawerau and the Marutuahu tribes and battles continued until the 1790s, when a short-lived peace agreement was made (Murdoch 1992).

During the 1790s, Kawerau were part of a Marutuahu war party that travelled to the Bay of Islands, where they engaged and defeated Ngapuhi at Waiwhariki near Puketona. In the 1820s, Kawerau found themselves under threat from the musket-armed Ngapuhi. Ngapuhi 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. They attacked Kawerau at Te Kohuroa (Matheson's Bay) and after an initial setback emerged victorious (Murdoch 1992).

In 1825, a large and important battle was fought at Auckland between Ngapuhi and a Ngati Whatua force which included the Kawerau people of the east coast. The battle was fought at Mangawhai and then at Te Ika a Ranganui near Kaiwaka, where Ngapuhi emerged victorious despite heavy losses. The Kawerau people living between Pakiri and Whangaparaoa lost many warriors and decided to leave their homes due to the fear of more attacks. 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 they were taken in by their Te Parawhau relatives (Pritchard 1983).

Mahurangi

The name Mahurangi originally applied to a small island off Waiwera and to the wider bay. The harbour was named Kiaho and the Mahurangi River was Waihe. Mahurangi was an elderly woman in Hawaiki, the ancestral homeland of the Maori. Her special powers enabled the construction of the Tainui canoe to proceed, and this place was named

¹ Adapted from Farley and Clough 2008. While based on reliable documentary sources, this information should not be viewed as complete or without other context. There are a large number of iwi historically associated with the Auckland region and many other histories known to tangata whenua.

Mahurangi during the exploration of the Hauraki Gulf by the Tainui canoe. The name was later applied to the whole area and the river (ARC 2005).

The area was valued for its shark fishing grounds, control of which was the cause of some of the intertribal conflict mentioned above. Shark meat was dried and kept as a winter food supply, while shark liver oil was mixed with pigments to produce paint. The inland forests provided bird and plant resources and were easily accessed via the Puhoi and Mahurangi rivers. Canoe travel along the coast and rivers and overland routes to the Kaipara Harbour provided good communication with other areas (ARC 2005).

The hot springs at Waiwera (originally Waiwerawera, meaning ‘hot water’) were well known to the Maori inhabitants of the region for generations before the arrival of Europeans. Robert Graham, who sheltered in the bay at Waiwera on his way to the Bay of Islands in 1842, described seeing a considerable number of Maori on the beach at Waiwera digging holes in the sand and lying in them, and was told by his guide that this was an area of natural hot springs (Billman 1965:11; Locker 2001:82).

The Mahurangi area was abandoned after the 1825 battle at Te Ika a Ranganui, but the Kawerau-Ngati Rongo people led by Te Hemara Tauhia began to return to the area from 1836.

European Settlement

The first recorded purchase of land by a European in the area was a transaction around 1838 between William Webster, an American, and the Hauraki iwi for 4,046 hectares between Point Rodney and Tawharanui for a price of £490. This was done without the knowledge of Ngati Raupo, its former occupants (Murdoch 1991:7). Subsequently, in 1841 the Crown negotiated the ‘Omaha and Mahurangi Purchase’, of an extensive tract of land that included the entire coastline between Pakiri and Takapuna. However, as the purchase was carried out between the Crown and tribes of the Hauraki without consulting Ngati Raupo, Ngati Rango and Ngati Manuhiri, occupiers of the coastline immediately to the north, the transaction was not completed for a further 13 years (Murdoch 1991:7). Te Hemara Tauhia and his people continued to occupy their lands in the meantime.

Robert Graham (1820-1885), one of Auckland earliest settlers and a noted entrepreneur as well as a politician, saw the potential of the Waiwera area as a health resort and tourist attraction, having visited it in 1842. He returned to Waiwera two years later and bought some land on the foreshore from Te Hemara Tauhia, building the first bathhouse and house at Waiwera in 1844-1845 (the land subsequently had to be repurchased from the Crown). Visitors came by boat to enjoy the benefits of the hot springs from the late 1840s onwards (Billman 1965:12, 13, 116; Locker 2001:78, 93; ARC 2005; DNB I: 156).

After the Omaha and Mahurangi Purchase was finalised in 1853, European settlement of the Mahurangi area proceeded fairly rapidly. The earliest European settlement in the Mahurangi (and in the Auckland region) dates back to 1832, when a spar station was established by Gordon Browne for Captain Ranulph Dacre on the Pukaouka Peninsula on the western side of the Mahurangi River. Browne had obtained cutting rights from Hauraki Maori and employed many Maori labourers. The venture ended in 1834 when Captain Sadler arrived on HMS *Buffalo*, having obtained permission from the Ngapuhi chief Titore to take spars for the navy, and took over the supply of trees and the work force. Logging continued around the harbour, and in 1844 the first sawmill was established at Warkworth by John Brown. After the foreshore area had been cleared, logging extended inland, continuing until the late 1930s, by which time all the kauri had been logged (ARC 2005).

World War II U.S. Military Camps

Over 40 United States military camps were located throughout the wider Warkworth area during World War II (1939-1945) and collectively accommodated 5000 servicemen in the area during this period (Auckland Council Heritage Unit 2019:34). American forces stationed at these camps comprised elements of the 3rd Marine Corps Division, the 25th Infantry Division, and the 43rd Infantry Division (Figure 4). The plan indicates a possible camp at McKinney Road, northeast of the Plan Change Area. Figure 5 is a more detailed map showing the location of US military camps in the Warkworth district. The first division to establish camps in the area was the 43rd, which arrived in October 1942. The division remained for only a few weeks but later returned in March 1944. Elements of the 3rd Marine Corps Division, including the 21st Regiment, 12th Artillery Regiments and 3rd Tank Battalion, were stationed in Warkworth for several months from March 1943. Last to arrive in the area was the 25th Infantry Division, which occupied camps from December 1943 to February 1944 (Bioletti 1989: 27-29).

Most US military camps in the area consisted of several native timber ‘two-and four-men huts.’ These were mostly constructed with louvre windows. Khaki pyramidal tents were also erected in some camps, and were fitted with wooden floors and pot-belly stoves (Bioletti 1989:111 and 113). Wells were dug by troops at certain farm camps to provide fresh water sources, some of which are still in use today. A photograph of a typical camp is provided in Figure 6.

Following the departure of the US Forces from the Warkworth area, some camp buildings were utilised by the New Zealand Army and by 4 August 1944, the *Evening Post* reported that a group of the Warkworth army camps had been handed over by the New Zealand Army to the War Assets Realisation Board. The Article noted:

‘The camps are built to the usual New Zealand Army pattern, and consist of largely prefabricated huts and various auxiliary buildings, including stores, kitchens, mess-rooms and drying rooms... The camps which have now been vacated by the New Zealand Army provided accommodation for many thousands of soldiers. The Warkworth group alone had room for about 5000’.

Detailed layouts of the camps in the Warkworth area are shown on a series of military plans dated September 1943. These plans record the positions of various personnel and ancillary buildings as well as services such as water supply, drains and power lines, and notable other buildings and roads in the immediate surrounds of the camps. The original copies of these plans, held by Archives New Zealand, were previously examined and georeferenced as part of the planning of the motorway development projects from Puhoi to Warkworth and Warkworth to Wellsford. Figure 7 shows the camp locations in relation to the plan change area, with the closest, Camps F and G, situated some 100m west of the area on what was Wylie’s Farm.

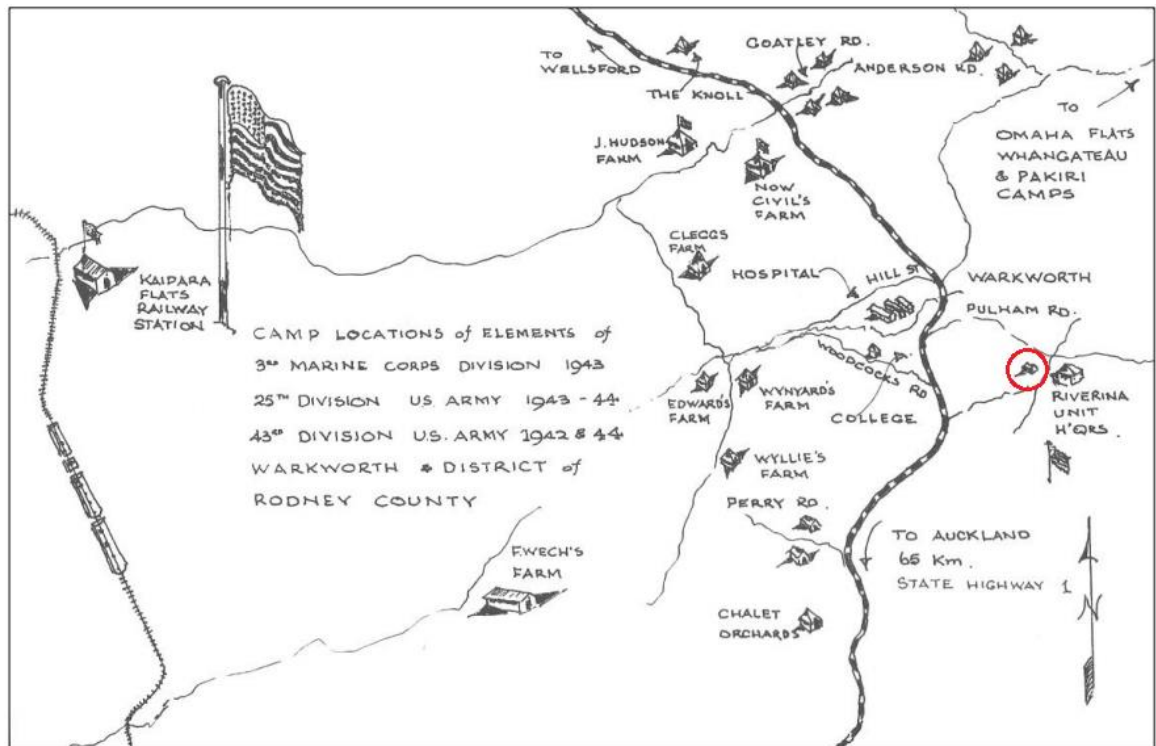


Figure 4. Sketch plan showing the location of World War II US military camps in the Warkworth area, with the possible McKinney Road camp marked by red circle. Source: Bioletti 1989: xii



Figure 5. Plan, unnamed and undated, showing the locations of the US military camps in the Warkworth District. Source: Warkworth and District Museum and Archives



Figure 6. Photograph, dated 1940s, by Tudor Collins, showing a typical US military camp with two- and four-men huts. SH1 heading north to Wellsford is visible in the photo. Source: Bioletti 1989:27

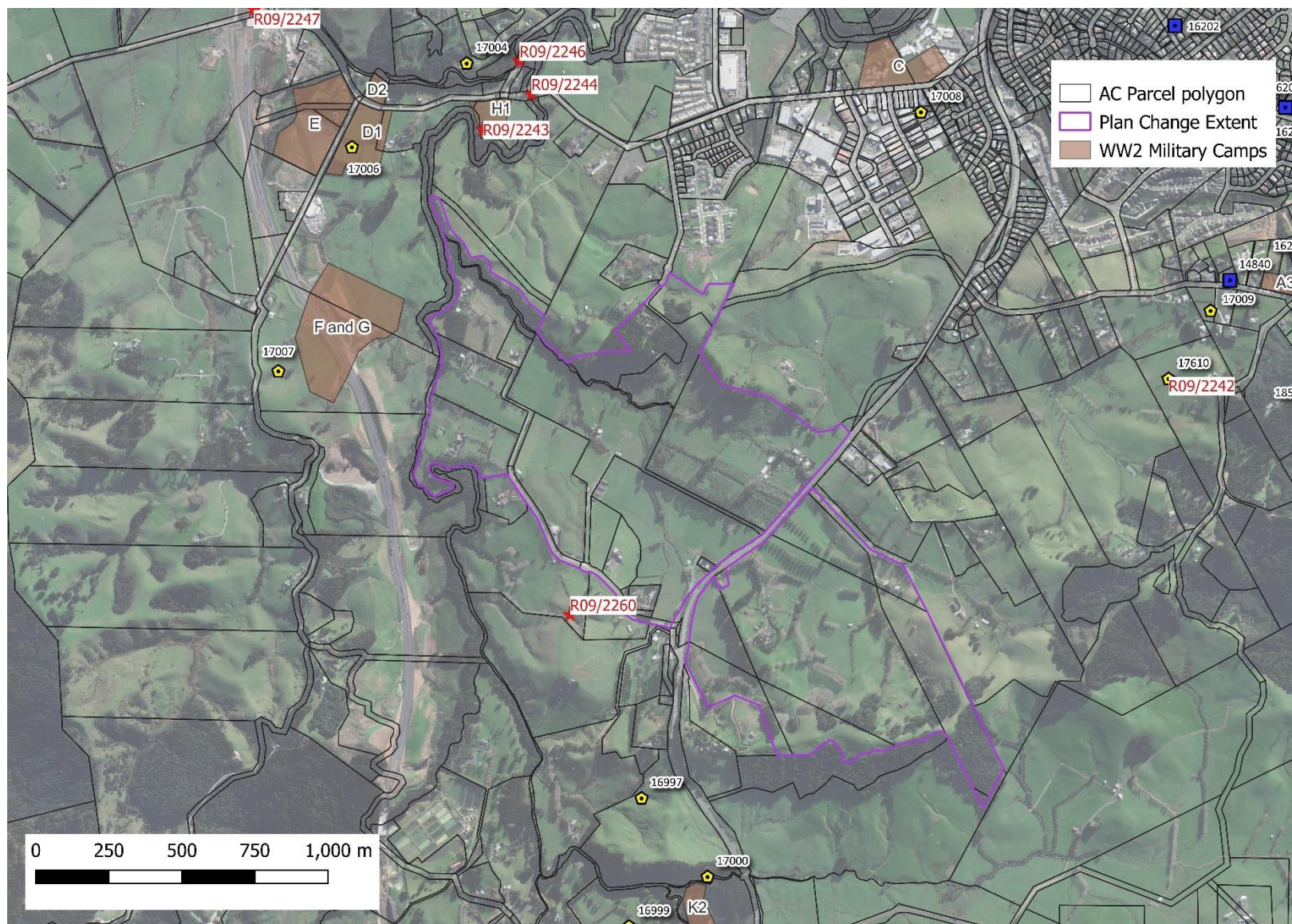


Figure 7. Plan showing the Warkworth South Plan Change Area in relating to the georeferenced military camp locations

Historic Ownership

The proposed Plan Change Area examined here included portions of land that were originally part of five Crown Grants. These were Allotments 62, 63, 64, 72 and 73 of the Parish of Mahurangi (Figure 8). The history of land ownership for these allotments are examined in turn below. The portion of Allotment 73 that is within the project area is very small and is not examined in depth, although it does share a great deal of overlap with Allotment 72.

Lot 62, Parish of Mahurangi

The 126 acre Lot 62, Parish of Mahurangi, was bounded on the northwest and west by the Mahurangi River was purchased from the Crown by John Trethowen on 25 July 1854 for the sum of £56 14s (Crown Grant B1G/306, Archives NZ; Figure 9). Trethowen's obituary identified him as one of the earliest settlers in the area and stated that his first 'location was on a farm nearer the mouth of our river' (*New Zealand Herald*, 17 June 1891:4), noting this was his late residence. This may be supported by the following description of the property when he attempted to sell Lot 62: 'Farm for sale at Mahurangi. —126 acres good Land, under cultivation, having a never-failing stream of water running through it. Also a six-roomed House, with outbuilding complete, within two miles of the landing; good road to it. For particulars apply to J. Trethowen, Mahurangi' (*New Zealand Herald*, 16 December 1874:4). The potential sale never eventuated, with Trethowen owning Lot 62 until his death in 1891.

The road noted in the 1874 advertisement was a road initially constructed over Robert Meikle's land (Lot 64, see below) that was continued over Lot 63 and Lot 62 as far as the river (Figure 10). Survey Ordinance plan SO1150E indicates the path of the road drawn in blue. It is likely that Lot 62, being under cultivation, was the location of Trethowen's orchard, which a year earlier was the subject of a report describing two apples being the size of a moderate sized pumpkin with 'the flavour to be excellent, combining a pleasant tartness with a delicious sweetness; crisp between the teeth, but mellow on mastication, sending out a delicious aroma' (*New Zealand Herald*, 12 March 1873:2). Much earlier Trethowen won the best pig award at the Mahurangi and Matakana Agricultural Society show (*New Zealand Herald*, 26 November 1867:4), suggesting the land was utilised for both agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

Trethowen also had other interests in the township area. In 1863 he, along with a number of other local landowners, purchased a 3 acre portion of land from John Anderson Brown (DR B2/8, Archives NZ), bounded on three sides by Hexham Street, Bertram Street and Bambro Street which was to become the site of the Public Hall. On 23 September 1865 Trethowen entered into a 21 year Lease with John Anderson Brown for the annual rent of £12 for the three acre site to the west of Neville Street, the Lease granting rights to water and including the stipulation that should Trethowen erect a mill he will 'not allow the underside of any water wheel to be connected with such mill to be more than six feet six inches below the level of the fall as it now exists at the northwest corner of the said premises' (DR 3B/95, Archives NZ). Trethowen erected a flour mill on the land, with the legal owner of the property changing in 1868 (*Daily Southern Cross*, 19 August 1868:2). On 21 May 1866 Trethowen purchased land on the Mahurangi River Bank measuring '50 feet above and fifty feet below the dam erected by the said John Trethowen across the said river' with all boundaries measuring 100 feet in length (DR B3/65, Archives NZ).

Trethowen erected a bone mill on this property, later altered as a flour mill (*Daily Southern Cross*, 7 September 1867:4), which lay idle for some years before being burned to the ground (*Auckland Star*, 6 December 1877:3). This property was described as being ‘about half a mile above the falls’.

Following Trethowen’s death in 1891 his landholdings were transferred to his son, also John Trethowen (DR R44/399, Archives NZ). The son retained ownership until selling to James Thompson Wilson of Warkworth, farmer, on 17 December 1897 for the sum of £20 (DR R58/250, Archives NZ). Wilson leased the property on 30 April 1904 (at which point his occupation was listed as lime merchant) to William Govan Wilson, settler and William Henry Warin of Mahurangi, storekeeper for the term of five years for the annual rent of £30 (DR R102/113, Archives NZ). The Lessees were to ‘farm the said land in a careful and husbandlike manner and so as not to unduly impoverish the soil thereof by excessive cropping’. No information was located regarding William Wilson or William Warin and there is no record of an extension to the Lease.

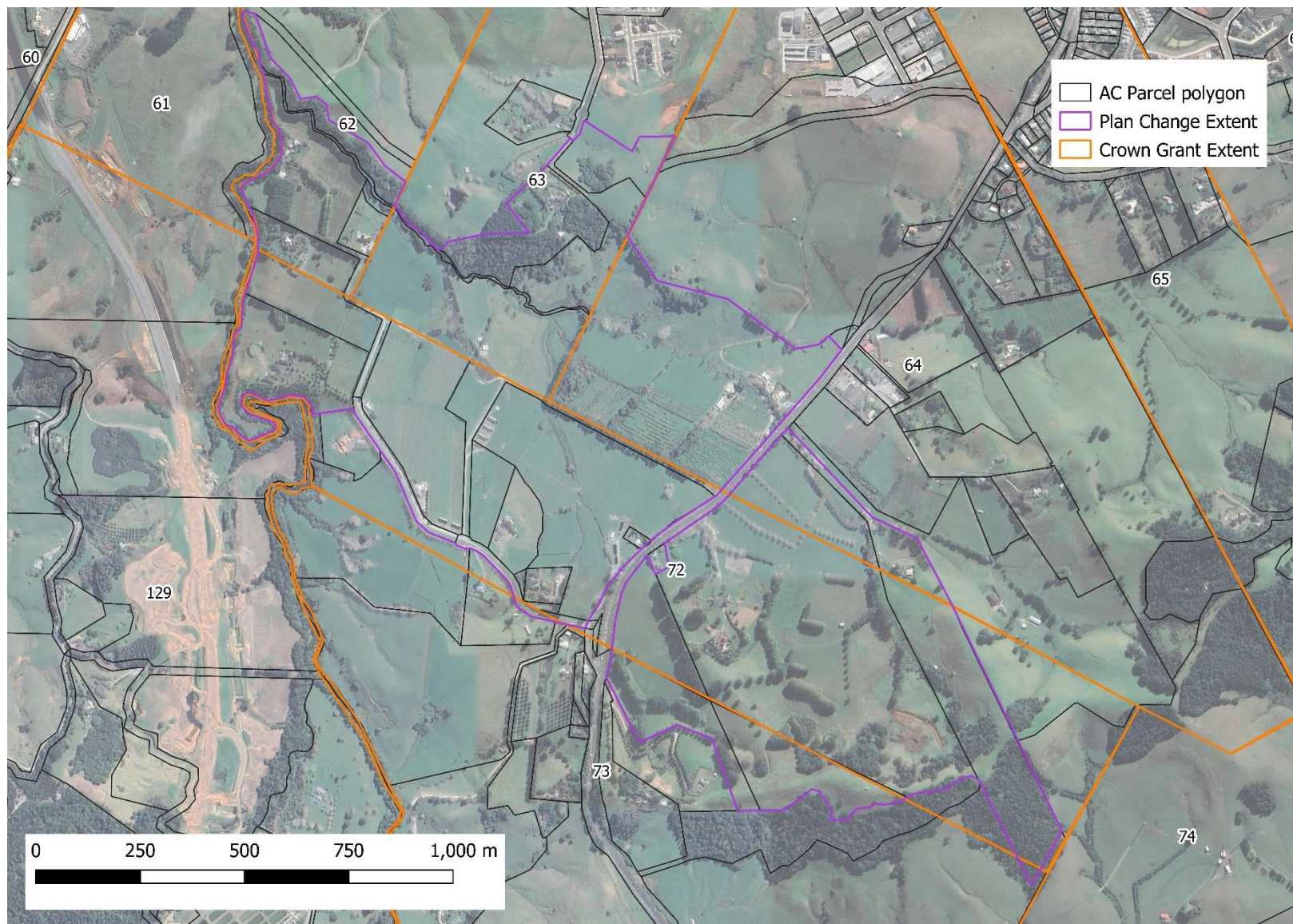


Figure 8. Aerial plan showing proposed plan change extent with Crown Grant boundaries and Grant numbers displayed
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Warkworth South Plan Change - Archaeological Assessment

In 1911 J.T. Wilson advertised 12 acres of bush to be felled, with particulars to be had from himself at 'Park Vale' (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 21 June 1911:4). While no Lease was recorded in land records it is likely that one was in effect. In 1912 H.S. Langridge advertised 'WANTED a boy to help on 12 acres young orchard small nursery, a little general farming done. Every facility given to learn. Good home and good wages. Apply quickly to— H. S. LANGRIDGE, Warkworth' (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 23 October 1912:4). By 1913 the nursery appears to have been doing well with Langridge having 'a few thousand (mainly apples and peaches) of the leading kinds to dispose of at lowest current rates. All apples worked well above ground on Northern Spy stocks' (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 18 June 1913:5). In 1916 Langridge advertised trees for sale including 'Dougherty, Delicious, and all the leading sorts of fruit trees' along with *Pinus radiata* for shelterbelts (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 21 June 1916:5). At this point in time Langridge was calling the property 'Park Vale'. Langridge ceased advertising from Park Vale in 1917, suggesting any Lease may have been for a term of 5 years.

Wilson remained owner of Park Vale until his death in 1918 (DR R287/354, Archives NZ), after which his widow and sons conveyed the property to Benjamin Hamilton of Kaukapakapa, farmer, for the sum of £1260 on 30 September 1919 (DR R305/218, Archives NZ). Six months later in March 1920, Hamilton conveyed the Equity of Redemption to William Howard Miles of Matamata, farmer for the sum of £1827 (DR R312/788, Archives NZ). In 1939 the property was brought under the Land Transfer Act (NA758/175; Figure 11). In 1941 the portion of land to the south of the branching of the Mahurangi River, being some 23 acres and 1 rood, was transferred to Harry Sheridan Langridge, Orchardist (NA771/238). The land to the north was retained by Miles at least until 1944 (NA771/239). Langridge held the property until 1948 when it was transferred to Roger Elbert Langridge (Figure 12), Harry's son, who had returned from World War Two in which he was a driver for the 3rd N.Z. Divisional Ammunition Company of the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force.² Roger Langridge held the land until 1993, when it was subdivided as part of the 14-lot development described in DP 155544 (Figure 13). The land has since been subdivided again, and today the land that was once part of Lot 62 is held within a part of Lot 6 DP155544, and Lots 2 and 3 DP 34489.

² <https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/record/132631>

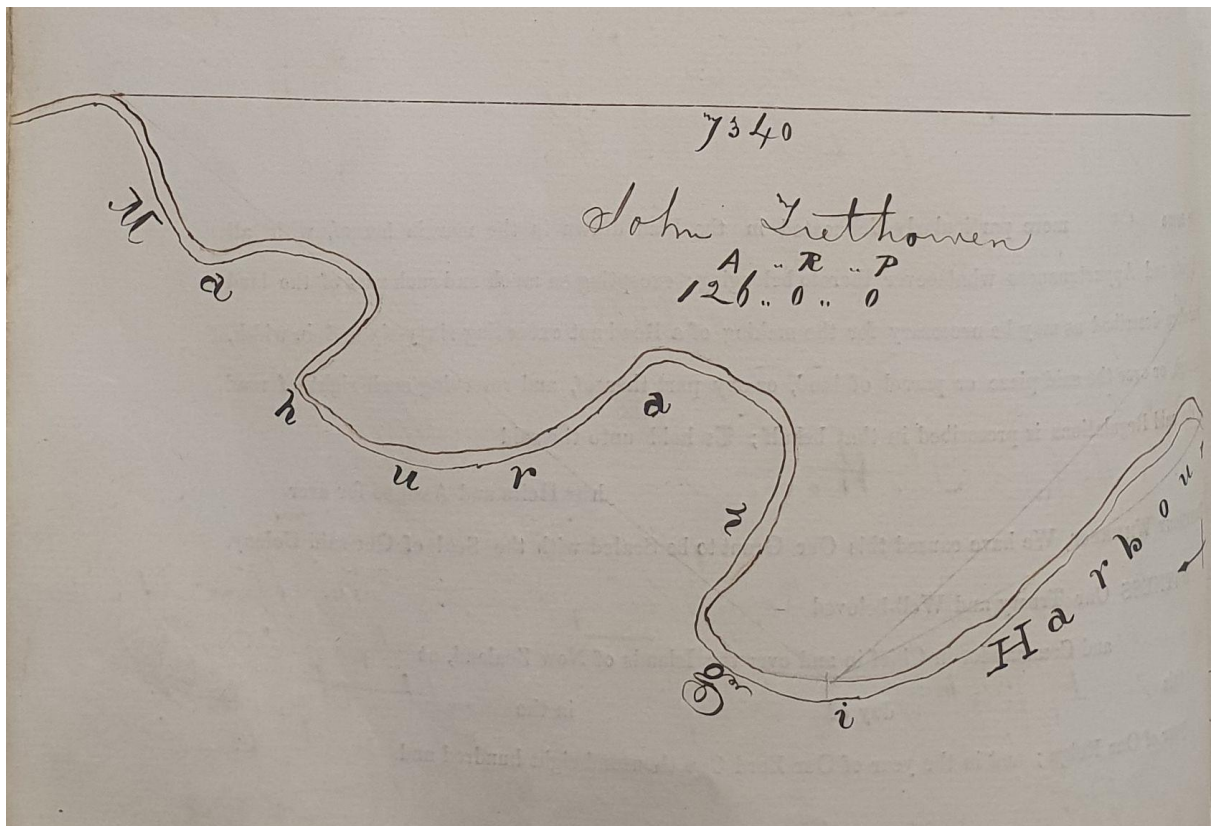


Figure 9. Boundaries of Lot 62 as drawn on Crown Grant B1G/306 (source: Archives NZ)



Figure 10. Enlargement of SO1150E dated 1855 showing the private road constructed over Lots 62 to 64 (in blue). Road on Lot 65 is McKinney Road (source: Quickmap). Section that crosses through the proposed Plan Change Area circled in blue

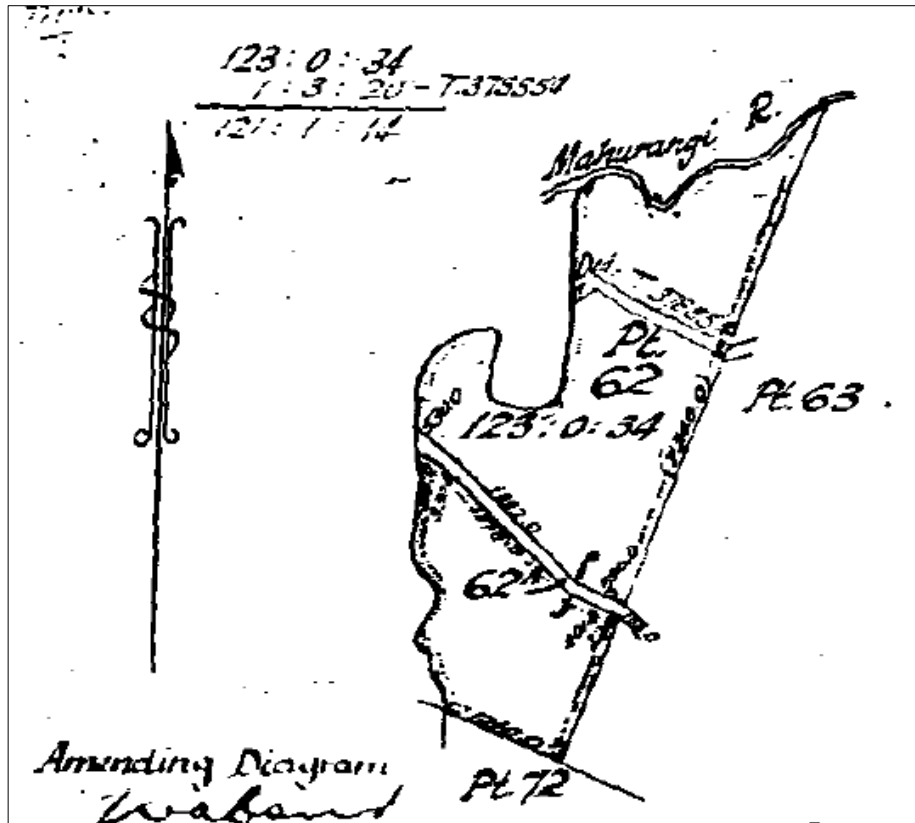


Figure 11. Plan showing Lot 62 in 1939 (source: NA758/175)

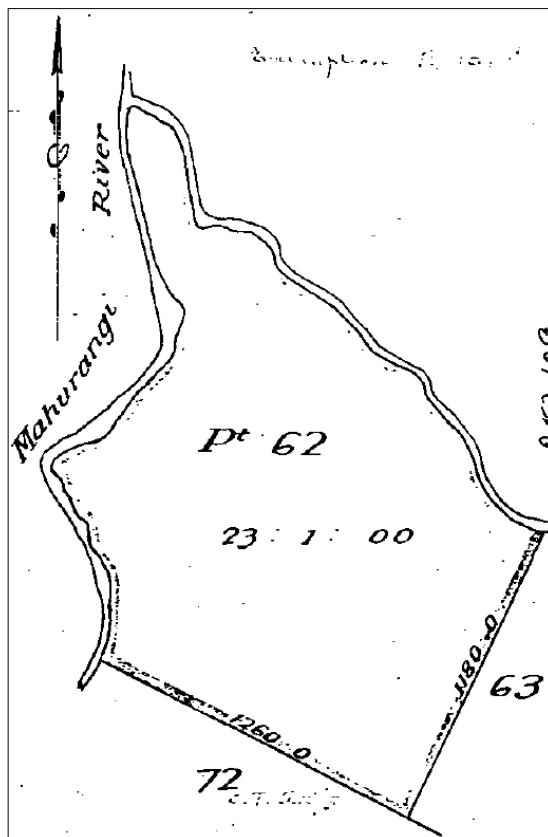


Figure 12. Plan showing the southern portion of Lot 62 in 1941 (source: NA771/238)

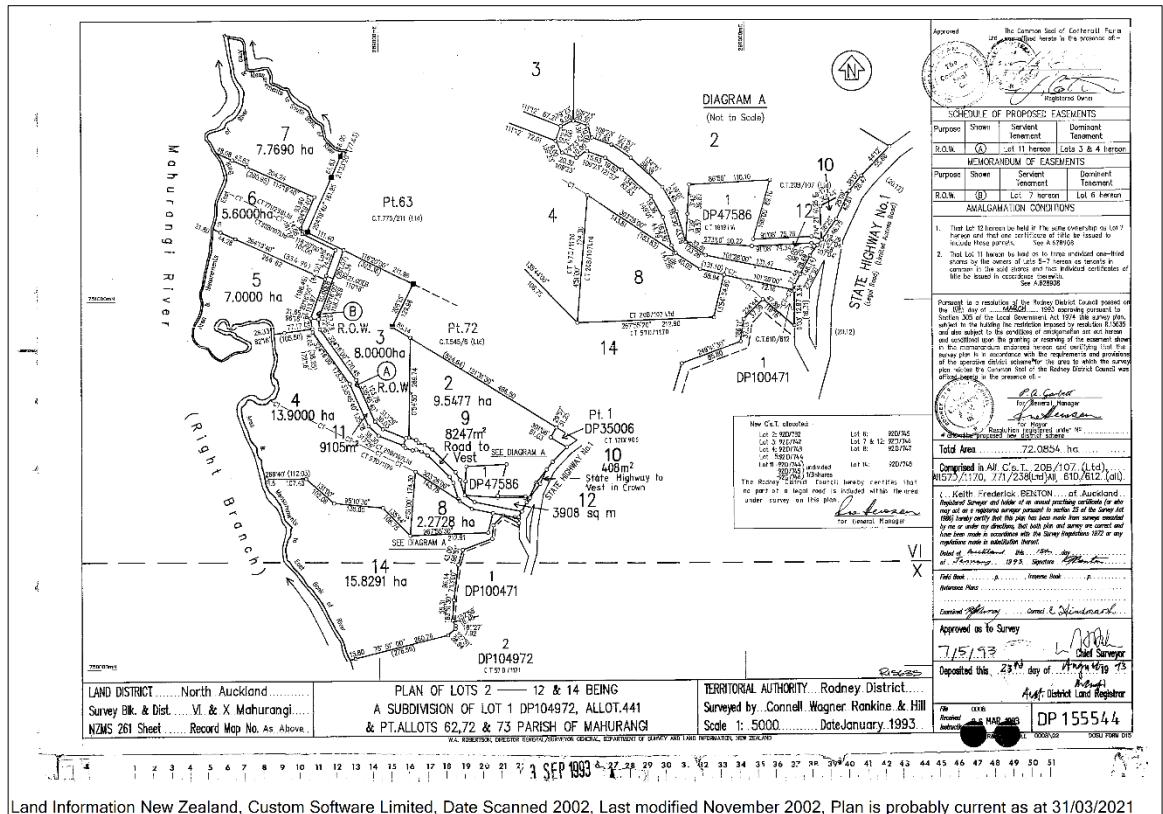


Figure 13. DP 155544, dated 1993, entitled ‘Plan of Lots 2-12 & 13, Being a subdivision of Lot 1 DP104972, Allotment 441 & Pt. Allotments 62, 72 & 73, Parish of Mahurangi (source: Quickmap)

Lot 63, Parish of Mahurangi

The 216 acre Lot 63, Parish of Mahurangi (Figure 14) was purchased from the Crown by William Horne on 30 June 1855 for the sum of £97 4s Sterling (Crown Grant B1G/290, Archives NZ). The Crown Grant does not indicate Horne’s occupation or location of residence upon purchase and no record of him at Mahurangi was located; it is possible the purchase was purely speculative. On 22 September 1859 Horne, whose location was then listed as Victoria, sold the property to William Crush Daldy of Auckland, merchant for the sum of £108 (DR B1/323, Archives NZ). Daldy is unlikely to have occupied the land and likely purchased with the view to felling timber and shipping sawn wood to Auckland for sale through the business of Combes & Daldy (*New Zealander*, 21 September 1861:2). Following the removal of timber from the land, gum digging likely occurred followed by ploughing and pasture sown for later sale.

Daldy eventually conveyed the land to Lachlan Thomson of Warkworth, storekeeper on 6 June 1876 for the sum of £150 (DR B6/322, Archives NZ). Thomson, originally from Campbelltown, Scotland had been occupied as a draper in 1871 at the time he married Margaret Kennedy Nicol (*New Zealand Herald*, 4 October 1871:7). Thomson resided on a large estate named Glenmore, with the homestead situated on Woodcock’s Road, and likely utilised the majority of Lot 63 for agricultural purposes only. In August 1880 3 acres 2 roods and 5 perches were transferred to the Queen for the purposes of a road (DR 30M/693, Archives NZ). Lachlan Thomson died in 1900 (*New Zealand Herald*, 14 November 1900:4) and his probate recorded (DR R74/525, Archives NZ). His wife Margaret continued to reside at Glenmore and hold ownership of Lot 63 until her death in 1916 (*New*

Zealand Herald, 12 April 1916:1), when it passed to Lachlan Hugh Thomson, farmer and Jean McLean Clinch.

L.H. Thomson and Clinch appear to have either sold or let Glenmore, and on 24 October 1930 the Lot 63 was transferred to Helen Mary Buchanan of Warkworth for the sum of £1520 (DR R568/248, Archives NZ). In November of the same year Helen Buchanan transferred the northern portion of Lot 63, containing 57 acres 1 rood, to Russell (DR R569/167, Archives NZ). This portion of land was delineated at the southern boundary by a road, being Woodcocks Road. On 31 October 1939 Helen Mary Buchanan was issued Certificate of Title NA758/173 (Figure 15) for the remaining 151 acres 2 rood and 30 perches, and on the same day the majority of the land was transferred to George Martin Tolhopf and Lawrence William Tolhopf, farmers of Puhoi, as tenants in common in equal shares. A new CT was issued to the brothers for the 116 acres and 2 rood part of Allotment 63 (NA770/134; Figure 16). The following year the younger brother, George died in a bushfelling accident at Pohuehue where he was employed by the Rodney Sawmilling Company (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 10 April 1940:4). His half share of the property passed to the Public Trustee, and there it remained until Lawrence decided to sell the property in 1943. Arthur Thomas Roke, a contractor from Warkworth was the new owner. In 1944 he acquired a mortgage on the property, and then in 1945 transferred part of the property to Alice Rose Leslie to be discharged from the mortgage (NA770/134). This land consisted of 26 acres and 20 perches situated to the south of a branch of the Mahurangi River, and examined further below.

Arthur Roke held the remaining portion of the land, some 120 acres 2 roods and 22.5 perches, until 1966, when it was transferred to David Arthur Roke, a farmer (NA8A/1399, Figure 17)

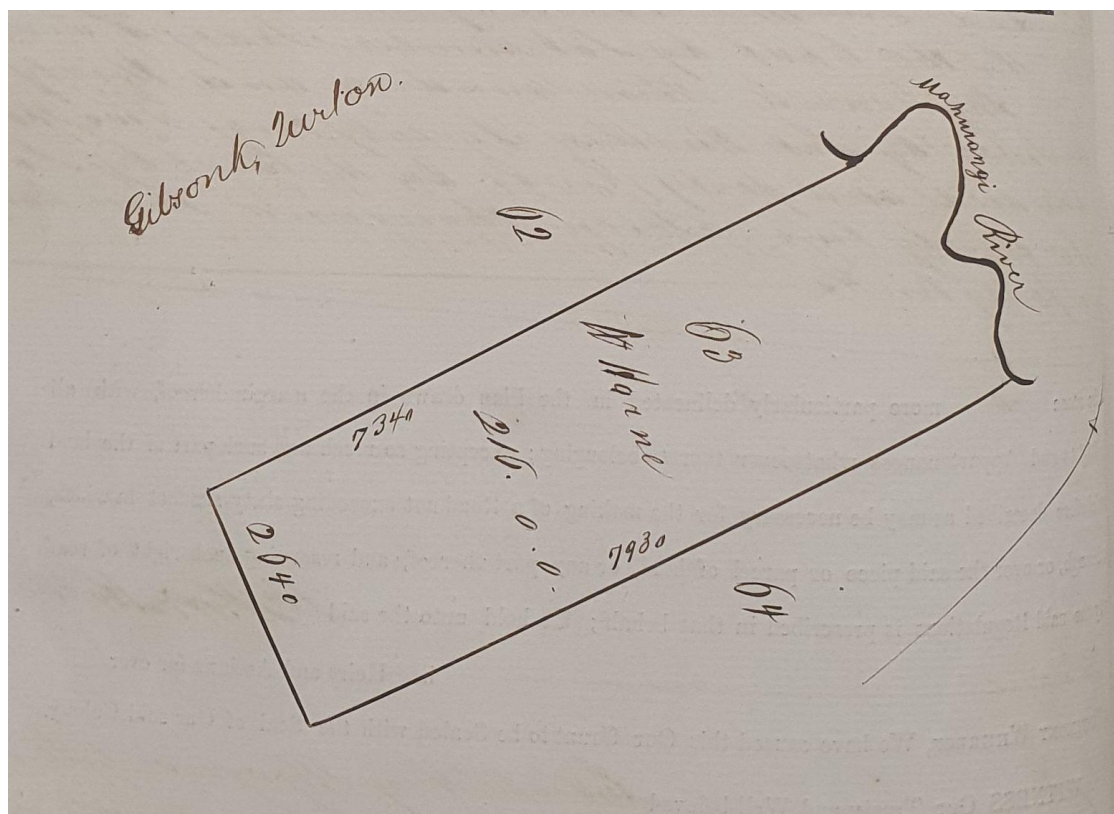


Figure 14. Boundaries of Lot 63 as drawn on Crown Grant B1G/290 (Archives NZ)

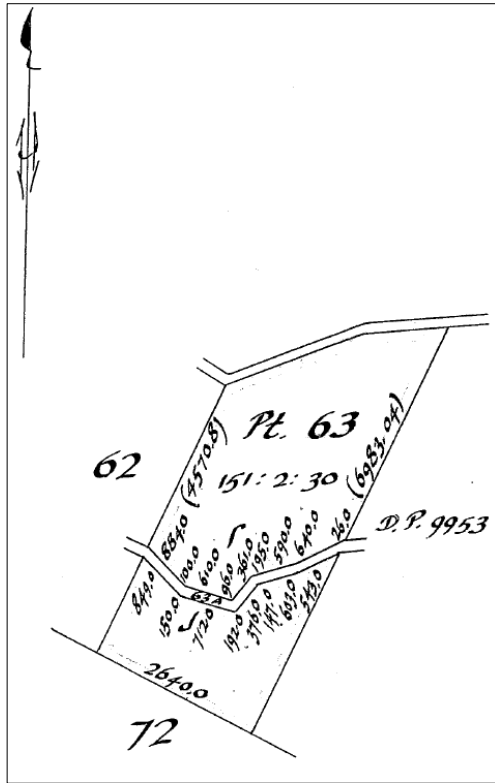


Figure 15. Plan showing the southern portion of Lot 63 in 1939 (source: NA758/173)

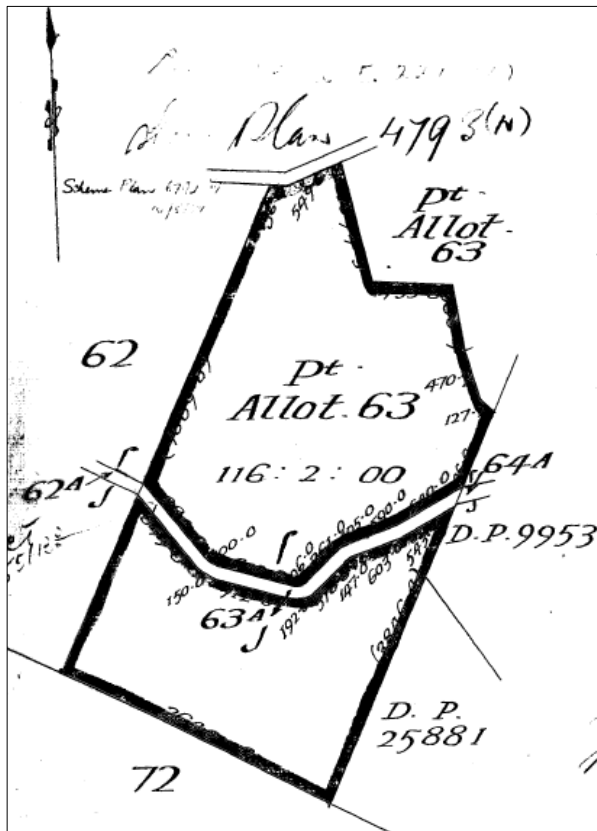


Figure 16. Plan showing the southern portion of Lot 63 in 1939 (source: NA770/134)

Through the 1970s and 1980s various small sections of the land, primarily bordering Woodcocks Road, were subdivided and sold. In 1975 a half share of the land was transferred to Constance Aileen Roke, married woman, presumably David Roke's wife (NA35D/630; Figure 18; and 49C/1413). In 1982 David and Constance transferred the land to the Mid-Northland Cooperative Dairy Company Limited, who held the land until 1989 when it was transferred to Woodcocks Holdings Limited. In 1991 a lot along the northern boundary was subdivided (DP 147500) and then later that same year the residue was subdivided in a 9 lot division (DP 150976; Figure 19). Lots 5, 6 and 7 of DP 150976 are within the current plan change extent.

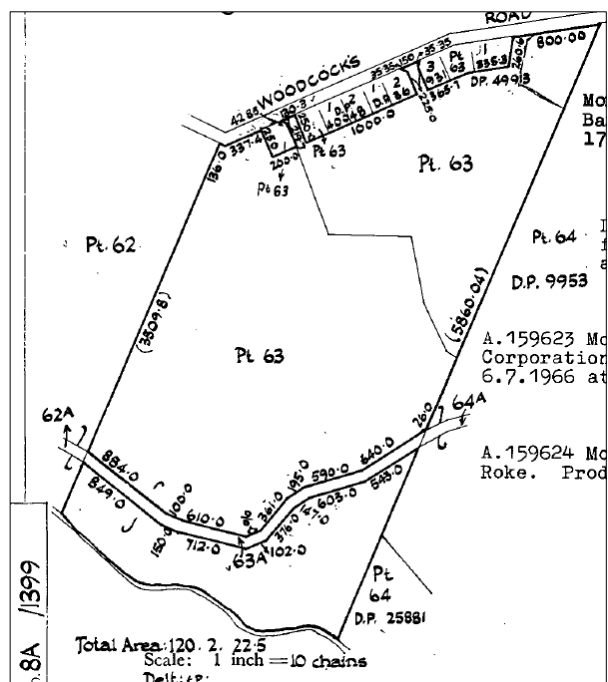


Figure 17. Plan showing the central portion of Lot 63 in 1966 (NA8A/1399)

The land transferred to Alice Rose Leslie, was held by her from 1945 until her passing in 1973 (NA775/211). At that time it was transferred to her husband, Harold Keith Leslie, a farmer. Following his passing in 1988 the land was transferred to John Leslie, a shop assistant of Warkworth and presumably their son. In 1993 the land was transferred to Kerry Douglas Wech, and then in 2001 it was transferred to Kerry Douglas Wech, Janine Ruth Wech and Mark Arnold Blong, who in turn transferred the land to Warkworth Estate Limited in 2005. This parcel has since been transferred to Endeans Farm Limited and forms part of Lot 3 DP 539629 (Figure 20).

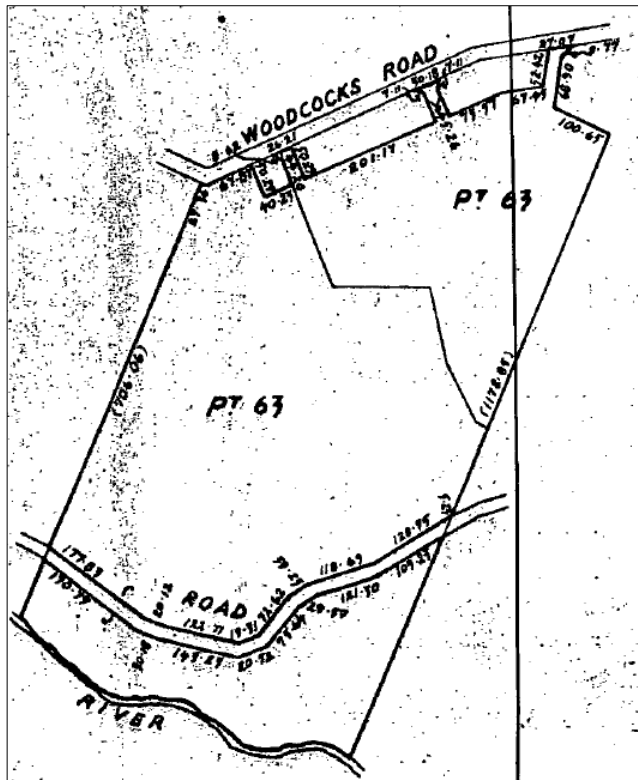


Figure 18. Plan showing the central portion of Lot 63 in 1976 (NA35D/630)

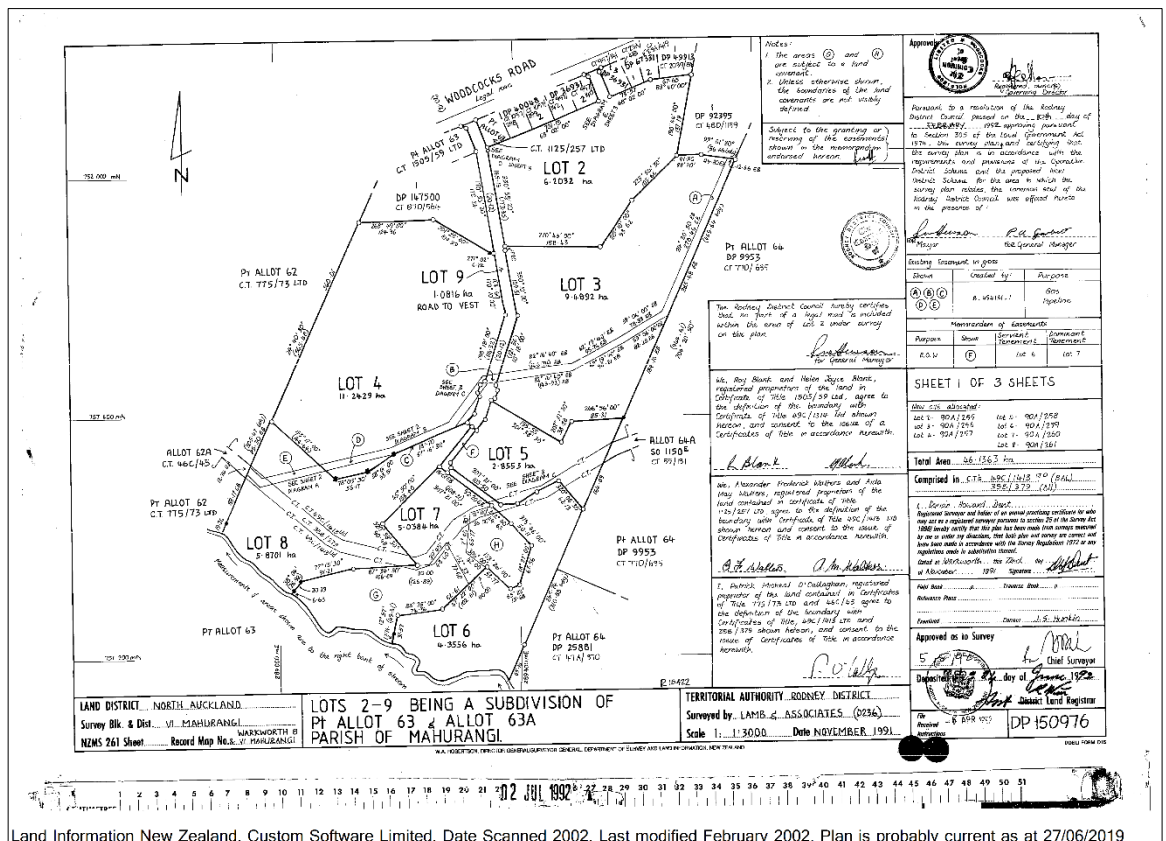


Figure 19. DP 150976, dated 1991, entitled 'Lots 2-9 being a subdivision of Pt Allotment 63 & Allotment 63A, Parish of Mahurangi' (source: Quickmap)

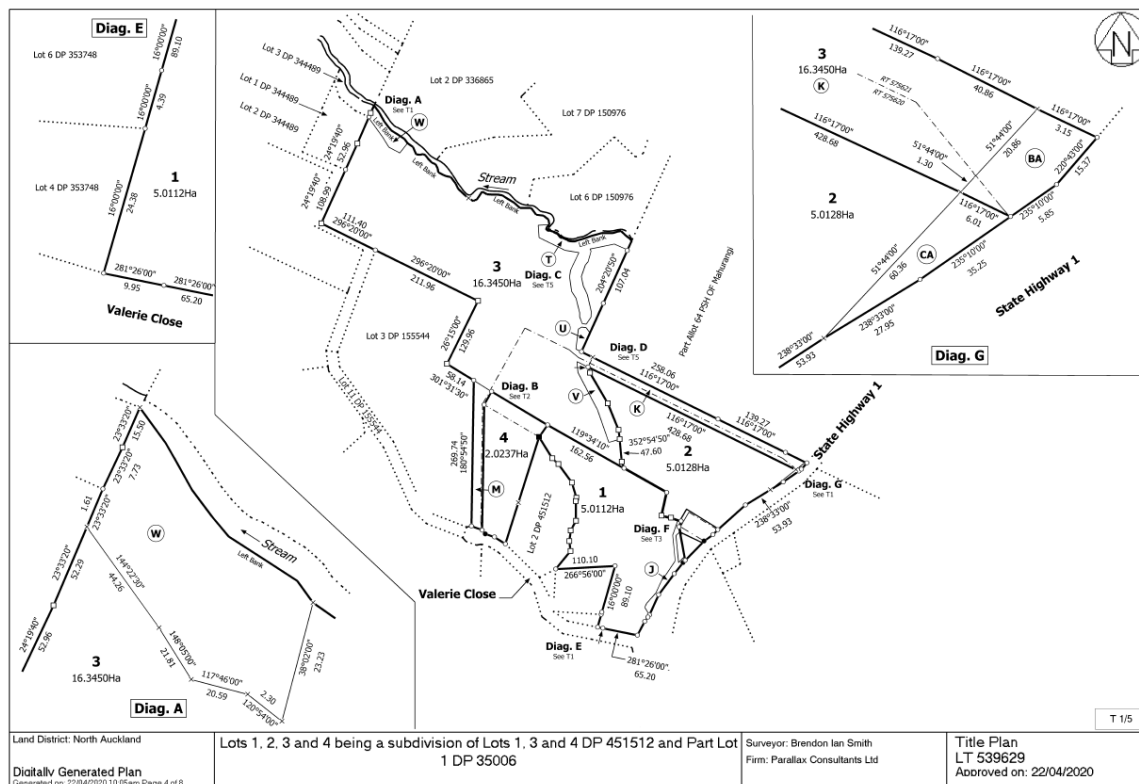


Figure 20. DP 539629, dated 2020, entitled ‘Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 being a subdivision of Lots 1, 3 and 4 DP 451512 and Part Lot 1 DP 35006 (source: LINZ 902781)

Lot 64 and Lots 72/73, Parish of Mahurangi

The 365 acre Lot 64, Parish of Mahurangi (Figure 21) was purchased from the Crown by Clement Hall on 7 August 1854 for the sum of £164 5/0 (CG B1G/253, Archives NZ). No place of residence or occupation are recorded for Clement Hall, who retained ownership until 1859, at which point his location was recorded as Indigo Goldfields, Victoria and his occupation as miner. No reference to Clement Hall could be located other than a government notification of the land purchase (*New Zealander*, 6 May 1854:4) and it is possible Clement Hall was not residing in New Zealand at the time of the Crown Grant purchase.

Hall sold Lot 64 to Robert Meikle of Mahurangi, settler, on 21 January 1859 for the sum of £182 10/0 (DR B1/555, Archives NZ). Survey Ordinance plan SO 1150E shows a private road across Lots 62 to 64 with the path of the road drawn in blue (Figure 10, Figure 42). Some years after the private road was constructed the following appeared in the newspaper regarding Meikle and the private road:

‘He happens to possess land of easy access from the river, having a road on which neither bridges nor swamp draining is required, but Mr. Meikle was not content with this road commenced, and made a road on his own account; drained a swamp within his own property, and made a roadway across it, and then turned round, and wanted the Highway Board to defray a portion of the expense, which they refused to do, it being illegal, as it was not a road dedicated for public use, but declared private and no thoroughfare. (*Daily Southern Cross*, 21 March 1870:5).

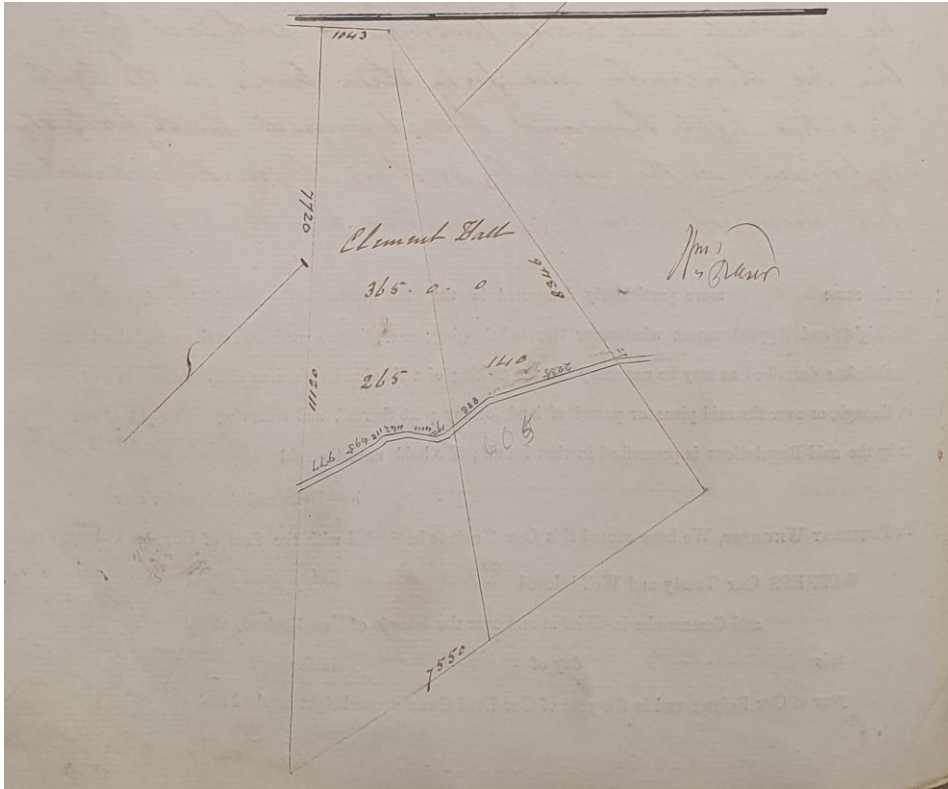


Figure 21. Boundaries of Lot 64 as drawn on Crown Grant B1G/253 (Archives NZ)

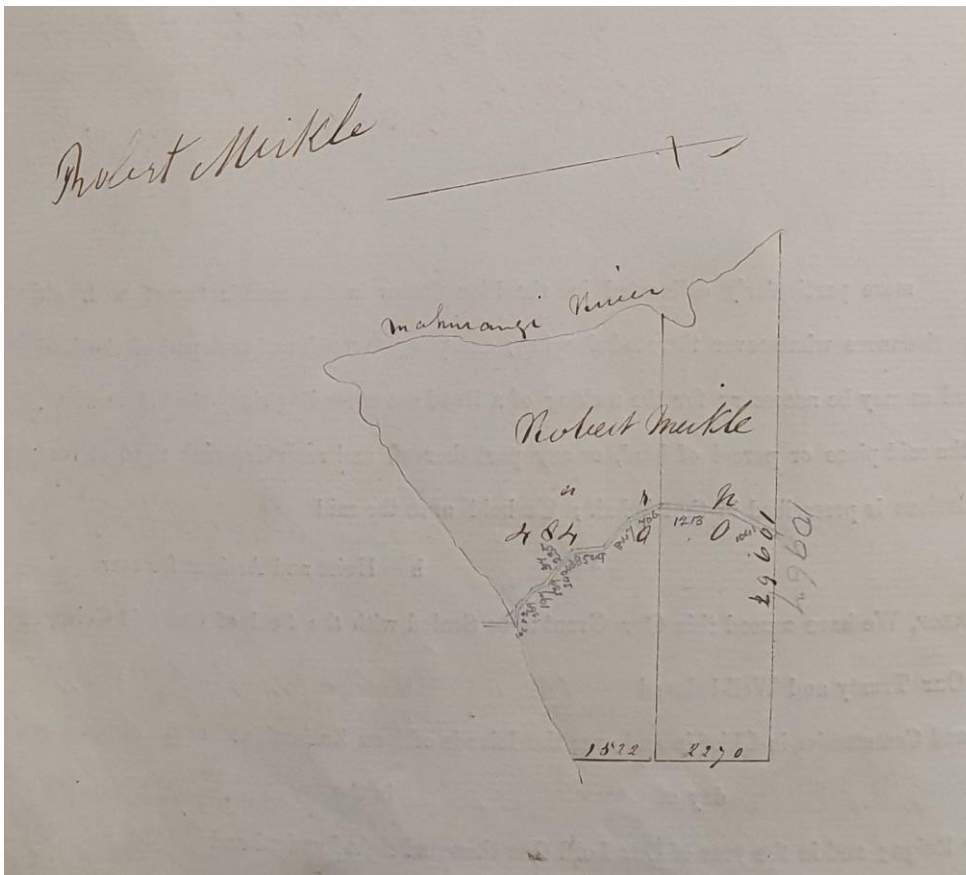


Figure 22. Boundaries of Lots 72 and 73 as drawn on Crown Grant B1G/54 (Archives NZ)

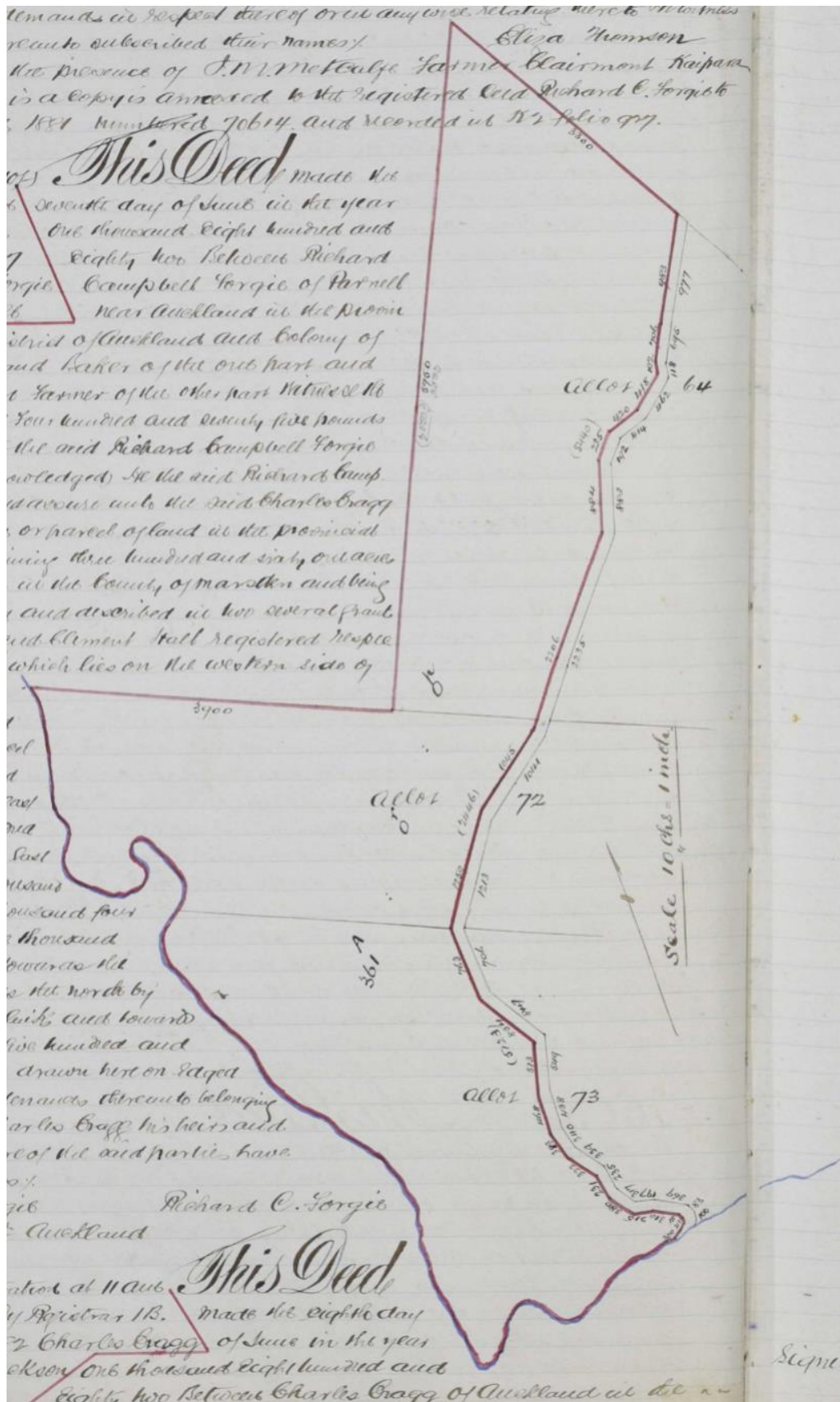


Figure 23. Plan showing the extent of the 361 acres of land transferred from Forgie to Cragg (source DR R2/105, Archives NZ)

Meikle purchased the Crown Grant to the 238 acre Lot 72 (and 246 acre Lot 73) on 25 July 1854 for the sum of £217 16/0 (CG B1G/54, Archives NZ; Figure 22) and it is probable that his homestead was located on one of these two lots. NZAA Site Record Form R09/2260 indicates the Woodlee homestead situated on 17 Valerie Close (in Lot 73), the location based on marks on SO 26E1, however these appear to be no more than small ink spots. In 1878 the dedication of road for the Great North Road (now State Highway 1) was entered against all three properties with Meikle receiving the sum of £190 compensation (DR B5/880, Archives NZ). In 1866 Meikle advertised for sale:

‘10 CHOICE FARM ALLOTMENTS, varying from 6 to 90 Acres, being subdivisions of a portion of the farm on which Mr. Meikle resides — situate in the centre of an occupied district, within short distances of the landing place. The Great North Road runs through the property, and is the boundary of two of the allotments’ (*Daily Southern Cross*, 24 April 1866:2).

These were presumably lots situated on the eastern side of State Highway 1; however, no sales were recorded at that time.

In 1858 Meikle advertised for sale two working bullocks (*Daily Southern Cross*, 12 March 1858:2), that had probably been used to clear the majority of bush and plough the land for agricultural purposes. In 1867 it was reported that Robert Meikle was the only settler in Mahurangi in 1864 to have a flock of sheep (*Daily Southern Cross*, 2 December 1867:6).

In 1861 Meikle had taken out a mortgage over the three lots to Henry Walton (DR B1/563, Archives NZ) which was later transferred to Alfred Buckland (DR B2/685, Archives NZ). Meikle continued servicing the mortgage but came into difficulty with Buckland exercising his right to sale on 7 April 1880, selling all three lots to Richard Campbell Forgie, baker of Parnell for the sum of £505 (DR B7/212, Archives NZ). Forgie who leased a store in Parnell as baker, confectioner and grocer, left Auckland at that time and later resigned from his position on the Parnell Borough Council (*New Zealand Herald*, 26 May 1880:6). In February 1881 Forgie conveyed portions of Lots 64, 72, and 73 situated on the eastern side of what is now State Highway 1 to James Worsley, farmer (DR 29M/813, Archives NZ). Little is known of Forgie’s pursuits in the Warkworth area and he conveyed the remaining portions of the three lots, being some 361 acres, to Charles Cragg of Auckland, farmer on 7 June 1882 (DR R2/105, Archives NZ; Figure 23).

The history will first examine the property eastern side of State Highway 1, and then turn to the western side.

Eastern portion of Lot 64 and Lots 72/73, Parish of Mahurangi

James Worsley from Heaton Chapel arrived on the barque *Dunloe* along with Mary Worsley and Charles Worsley in 1880 (*New Zealand Herald*, 9 December 1880:4). Worsley settled at his new home ‘Woodlea Farm’, where he died shortly after at the age of 46 (*New Zealand Herald*, 23 May 1881:6). Mary Worsley was named executrix of his estate (DR D13/456, Archives NZ, Figure 24). Throughout the 1880s and 1890s Mary subdivided and sold portions of all three lots. The land comprising in the Plan Change Area was part of three different sales.

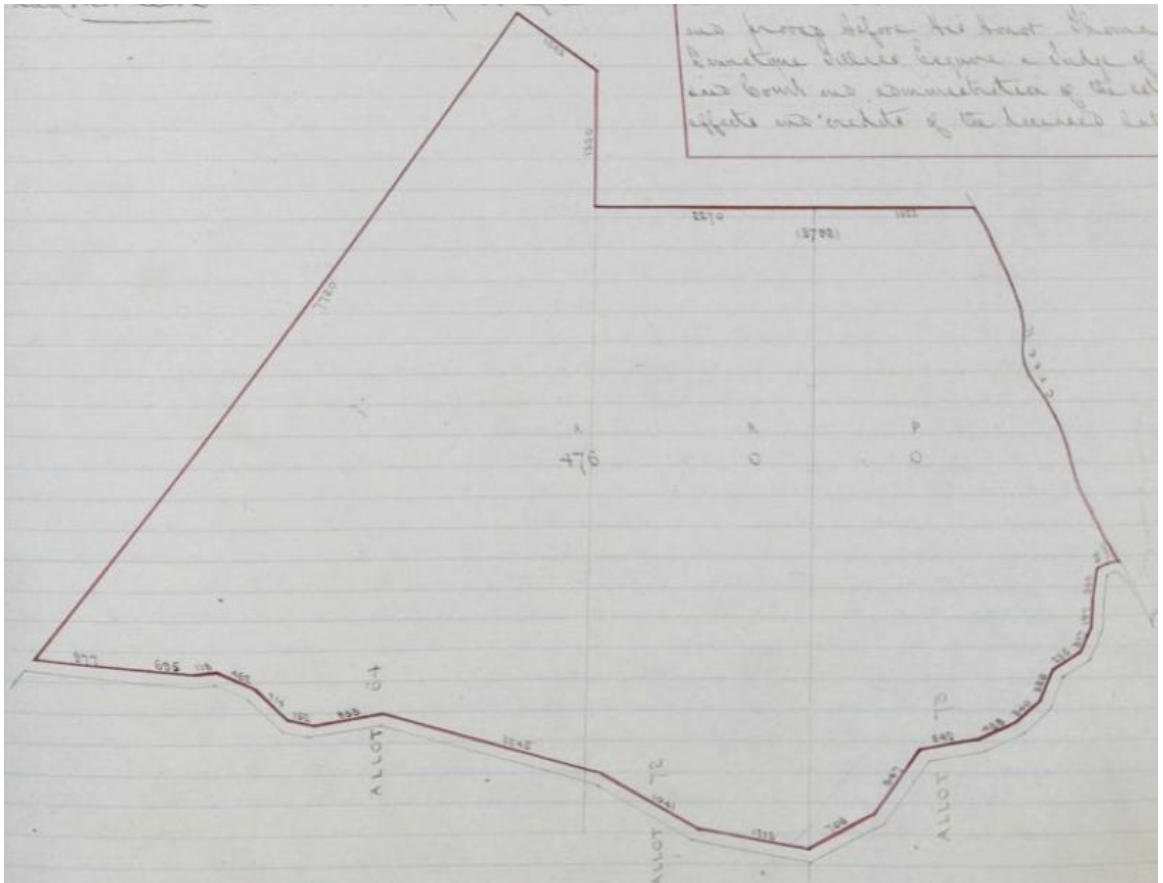


Figure 24. Boundaries of Woodlee/Woodlea Farm as inherited by Mary Worsley (source: DR D13/456, Archives NZ)

The northern portion of Lot 64 is outside of the current property and is not examined any further here.

The southern portion of Lot 64, along with part Lot 72 and part Lot 73 was conveyed to William James Wilson, engineer, for the sum of £275 on 1 July 1890 (DR R35/459, Archives NZ, Figure 25). Wilson, son of Nathaniel Wilson, worked as an engineer at the cement works. In 1886 Wilson acquired a patent for an improvement to a pulverizer commonly used to grind ore, the improved machine called ‘Wilson’s Improved Lucop’s Centrifugal Pulverizer’ (*AJHR*, 1887:H1:6). The land Wilson purchased was likely used for agricultural purposes.

In 1906 Wilson agreed to sell 196 acres of the land to John Young Miller for the sum of £425 (DR R126/177, Archives NZ, Figure 26) with the official conveyance occurring on 15 July 1908 (DR R148/267, Archives NZ). Little could be located regarding Miller’s activities on the land, however his obituary notes he married Maria Fisher and settled in Warkworth c.1893, farming in the area until resettling in Mount Albert in 1919 (*Rodney & Otamatea Times, Waitemata & Kaipara Gazette*, 30 July 1941:7).

On 14 June 1920 the 196 acre property was officially conveyed to his son Francis David Miller of Warkworth, farmer, for the sum of £2000 (DR R333/159, Archives NZ). In 1924-25 Francis Miller was in partnership with Abraham Toovey, advertising for sale firewood, stove blocks and four foot lengths (*Rodney & Otamatea Times, Waitemata & Kaipara Gazette*, 18 February 1925:3). On 21 June 1928 Francis Miller sold 33 acres 1 rood 32 perches to Mr McLeod (DR R531/295, Archives NZ), leaving 160 acres 3 roods

29perches of the original land purchase in Miller's ownership. Certificate of Title NA544/298 (LINZ) was issued on 24 November 1931 (Figure 27). Francis Miller retained ownership until 160acres 2roods 20.5perches (65.0038ha) was transferred to John Ferguson Donald Miller on 9 July 1952 (NA544/298 and NA1040/93, LINZ). John Millar retained ownership until 1975 when some 7.3424ha at the southern end of the property was subdivided off, being what is now the Avicé Miller Scenic Reserve (Figure 28). John Millar held the remaining block of land until 1985 when it was transferred to David Malcolm Lawson and Pauline Anne Lawson (NA31C/1294).

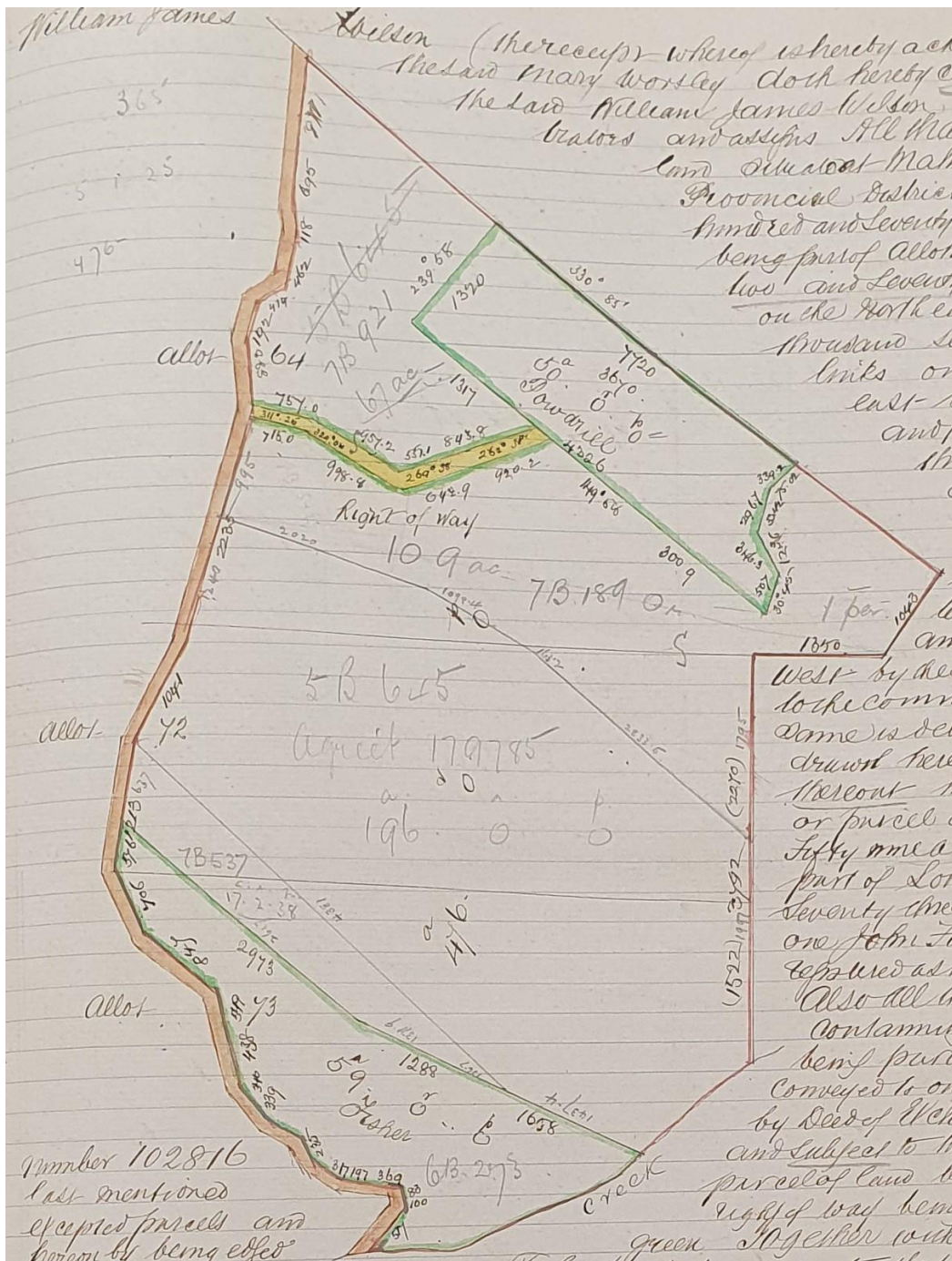


Figure 25. Plan showing the location and extent of the subdivision of Lots 64, 72 and 73 by Mary Worsley in 1890 (source: DR R35/459, Archives NZ)

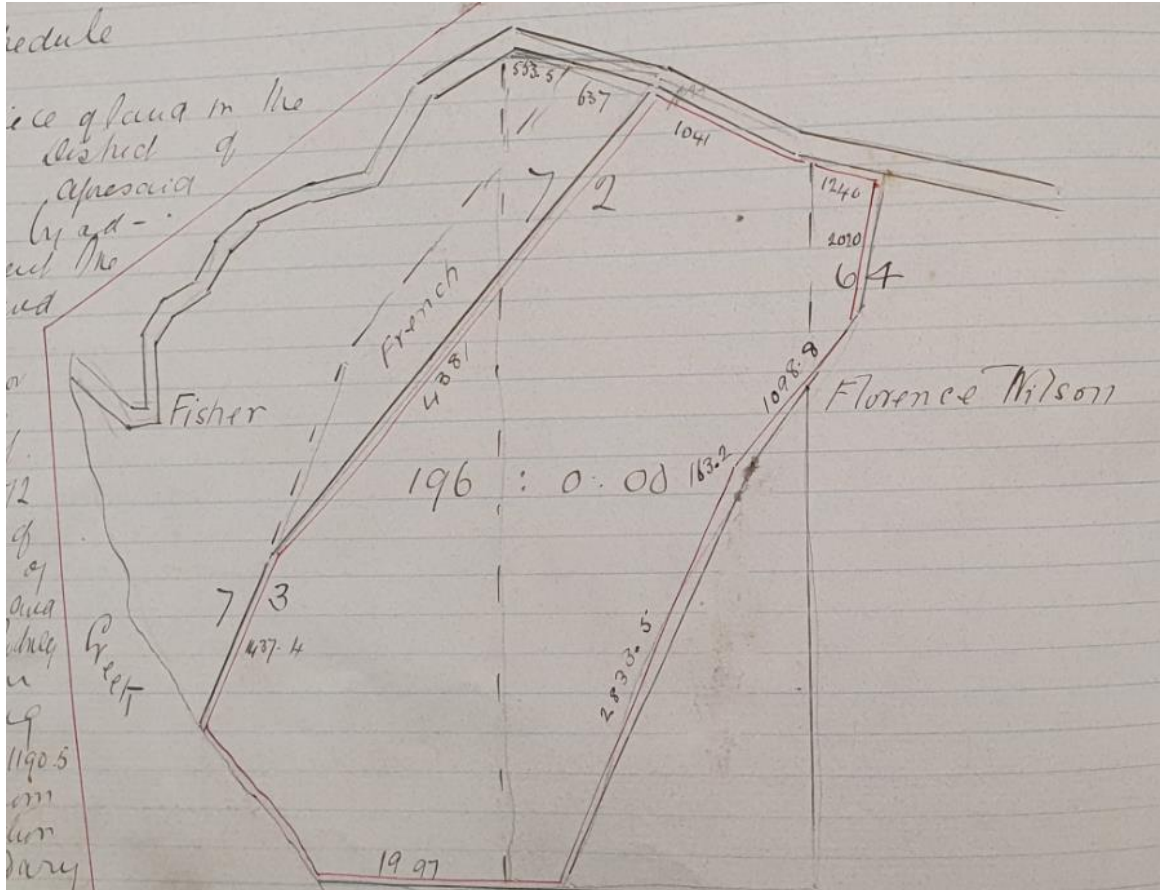


Figure 26. Plan showing the extent of the 196 acres sold to John Miller in 1906 (source: DR R126/177, Archives NZ)

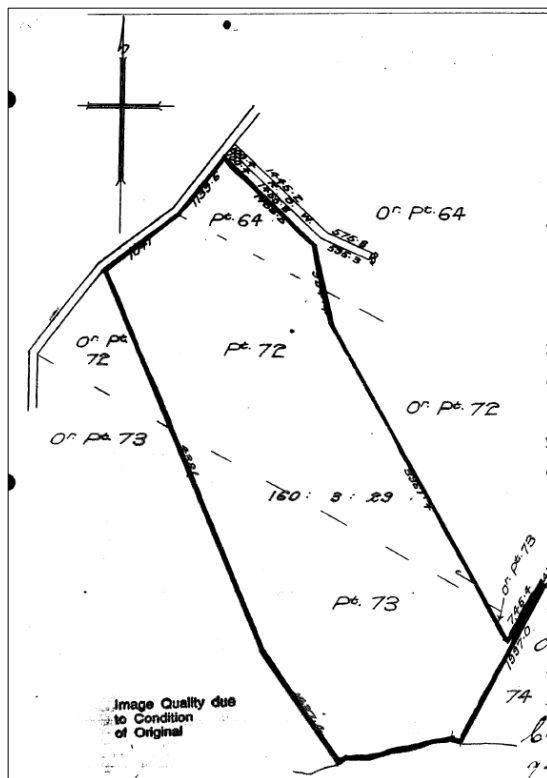
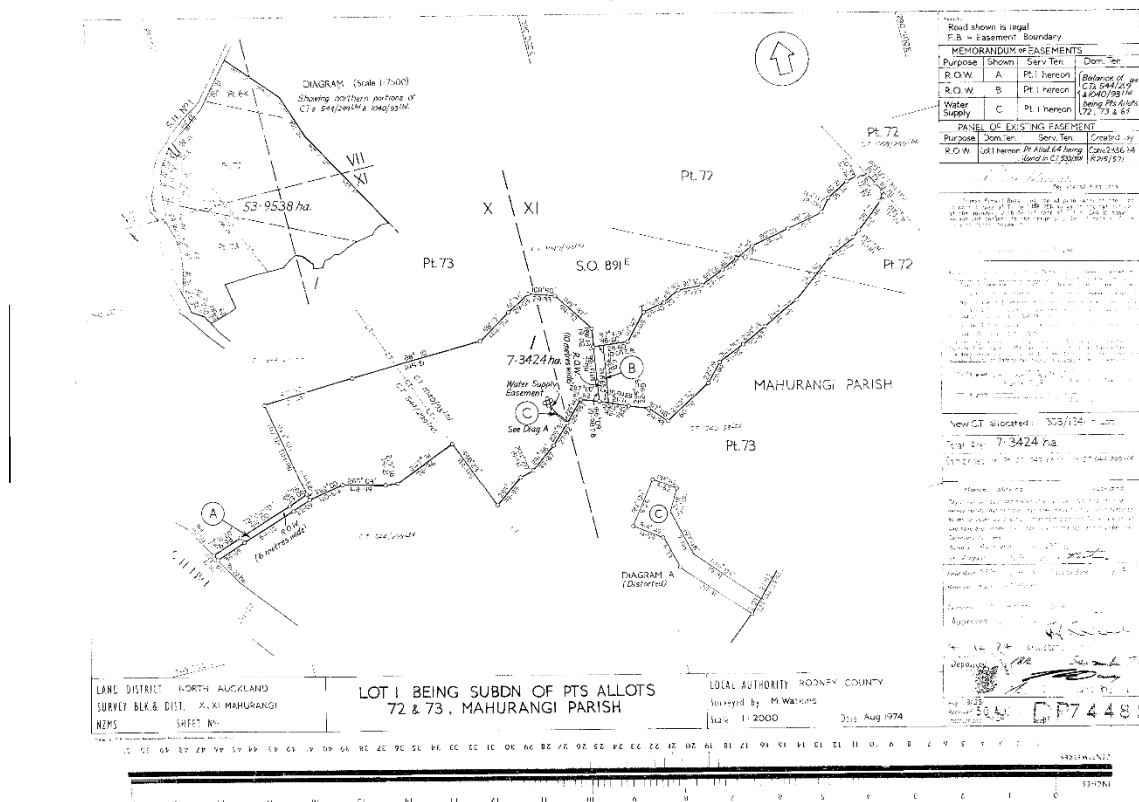


Figure 27. Plan showing Miller's property when it was brought under CT in 1931 (NA544/298)



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Figure 28. DP 74485, dated 1974, entitled ‘Lot 1 Being subdivision of Pts Allots 72 & 73, Mahurangi Parish – the Avicé Miller Scenic Reserve (source: Quickmap)

On 1 May 1884 Mary Worsley conveyed 59 acres of Part Allotments 72 and 73 to John Fisher of Thames (DR R13/191, Archives NZ, Figure 29). It is not known whether Fisher settled in Warkworth working the land as no records could be located to confirm this. On 16 January 1899 John Fisher conveyed the property to Henry Robert French of Warkworth, settler, for the sum of £160 (DR R58/587, Archives NZ). On 20 April 1903 Henry French purchased an additional 17acre 2roods 38perches (part allotments 72 and 73) from Mary Worsley for the sum of £19 8/9 with an additional 10 shillings paid to the mortgagees (DR R92/59, Archives NZ, Figure 30). Little is known of French’s activities on the land; he was employed as the County Clerk.

On 2 March 1911 the two properties were sold to James Bray of Warkworth, carpenter (DR R185/248, Archives NZ). No historical records relating to James Bray were located. On 21 June 1918 the property was conveyed to David McKane of Thames, farmer for the sum of £550 (DR R281/766, Archives NZ). McKane does appear to have settled on the land and advertised in August for tenders ‘for carting quantity of firewood from “Cosy Nook” to wharf’ (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 14 August 1918:5). On 21 January 1920 McKane conveyed the property to Jane Dynes of Warkworth, married woman for the sum of £325 (DR R307/190, Archives NZ). On 16 September 1927 Jane Dynes’ then resident in Gordonton’ conveyed the property to Avicé Miller, wife of Francis Miller, for the sum of £160 (DR R518/135, Archives NZ). The land was presumably farmed alongside her husband’s portion and was issued a Certificate of Title NA544/299 on 24 November 1931 (LINZ, Figure 31). In 1963 a small portion was taken for roading purposes and the remainder was transferred to John Ferguson Donald Miller on 8 September 1964.

All three portions of allotments 64, 72 and 73 within the Plan Change Area were at this time within single ownership. In 1975 the land was subdivided with the portion within the Plan Change Area, consisting of 53.9538ha issued a new Certificate of Title NA31C/1294 (LINZ). On 18 February 1985 the land was transferred to David Malcolm Lawson of Waipukurau, farmer and Pauline Anne Lawson, his wife. Further subdivisions were made in 1987 with the remaining portion issued a new Certificate of Title NA67B/483 (LINZ). On 30 November 1994 the property was transferred to Maxwell Gerald Donnelly of Auckland, company director (NA67B/483, LINZ), who remains the current owner.

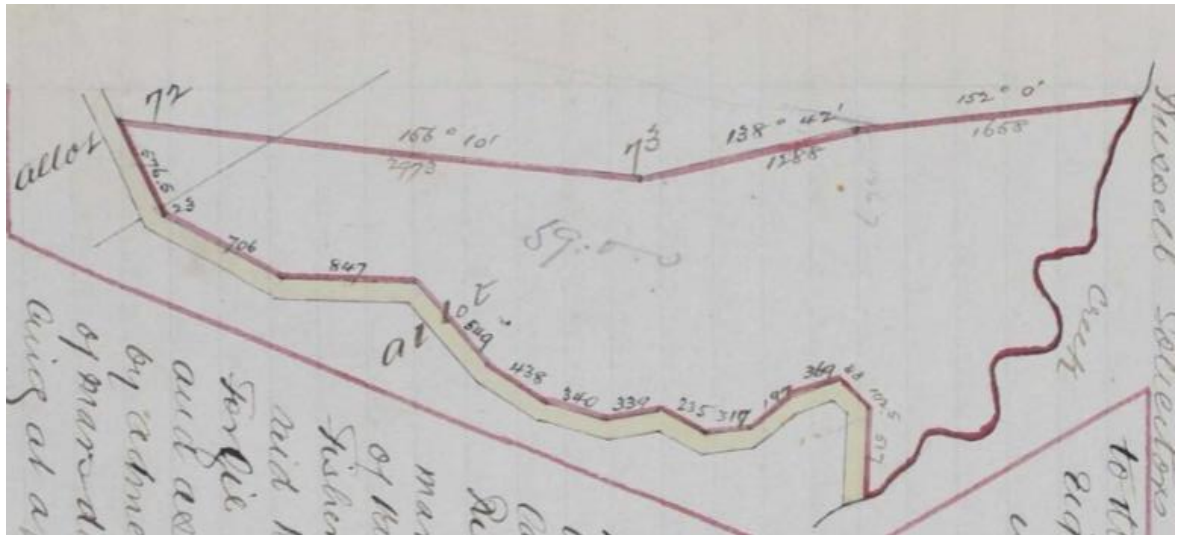


Figure 29. Plan showing the 59 acres sold to John Fisher in 1884 (source: DR R13/191, Archives NZ)

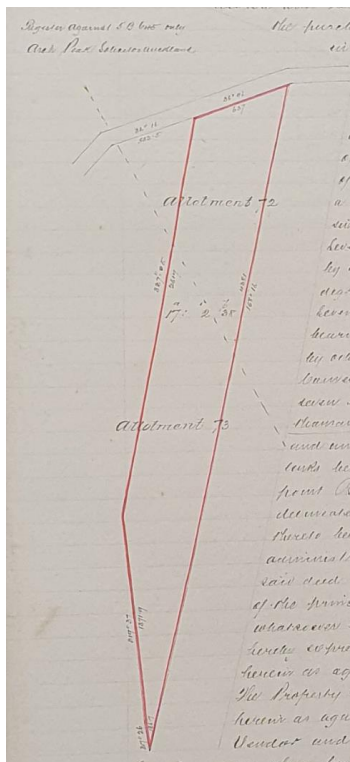


Figure 30. Plan showing the 17 acres 2r 38p sold to Henry French in 1903 (source: DR R92/59, Archives NZ)

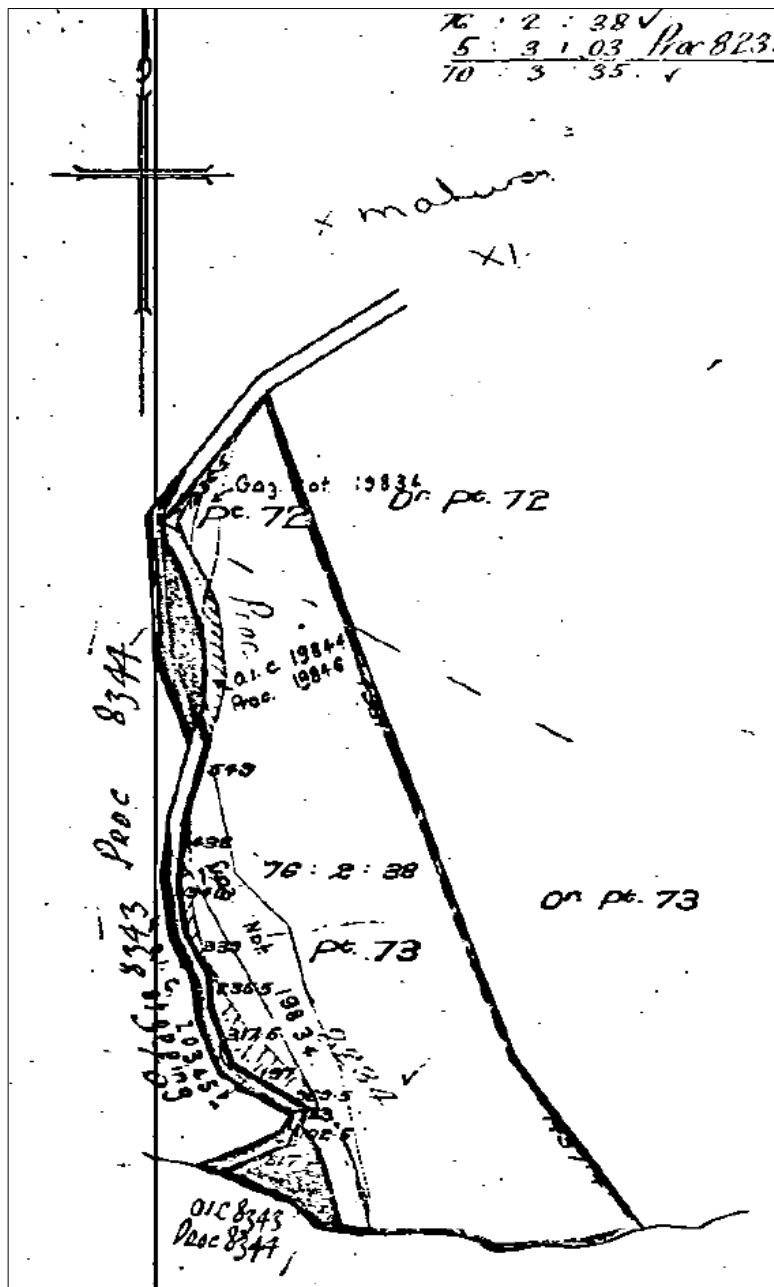


Figure 31. Plan showing Miller's property when it was brought under CT in 1931 (NA544/299)

Western Portion of Lot 64 and Lots 72/73, Parish of Mahurangi

Like Forgie, little is known of Cragg's pursuits in the area, and what information could be located came from his death notice and his last will and testament. Charles Cragg had resided at a homestead named Holmeswood, Warkworth at the time of his death (*New Zealand Herald*, 12 July 1905:3), and it is assumed that this was within this block of land but the exact location is unknown, although it is likely to be the same building as described in a newspaper sale listing in 1907 (see below). His brother George Henry James Cragg

resided on an 8 acre portion of Lot 73³; both of these portions were inherited by George Cragg (DR R117/570, Archives NZ). Martha Cragg (mother) inherited all other portions of the property including part Lots 73 and 64.

Martha Cragg (part Lot 64)

On 17 June 1907 Martha Cragg conveyed part Lot 64 to Edward Morrison of Warkworth, nurseryman and orchardist, for the sum of £162 (DR R134/192, Archives NZ). Edward Morrison was issued a Certificate of Title (NA244/228, LINZ; Figure 32) on 8 December 1915 for the property, measured at 193a 2r 31.1p.

The following information regarding E. Morrison & Sons was published in Keys (1983:18-19), the Red Bluff orchard located further east on Lot 76:

‘...Edward, in 1873 bought 350 acres slightly up-river from the family farm and developed an orchard and nursery.

By 1888 Edward Morrison had 7 acres in orchard and a substantial nursery. His first nursery catalogue, printed about this time lists 147 varieties of apples, 26 varieties of pears and also plums, peaches, nectarines, oranges and lemons as well as shelter and ornamental trees. Apple trees were priced at 80 to 90 shillings for 100.

By 1909 the orchard had increased to 90 acres and by 1914 to 120 acres while a further 55 acres were being prepared for planting at Duck Creek Road. The nursery was grafting some 40,000 apple trees a year and many of these went towards planting orchards in West Auckland, Nelson and Hawke’s Bay. A tramway slightly over a mile long ran from the nursery on the northwest side of the property, then along the uphill side of the present road to the packing shed and continued along the foreshore to a substantial wharf built about 1894, on the riverbank; this was a regular stop for the coastal steamers servicing Warkworth. At the height of the fruit season the regular steamer service could not always cope with the volume of fruit requiring shipment and special trips were made from Auckland solely to pick up fruit from Red Bluff.

The orchard employed over twenty men as well as Edward and three of his four sons. Red Bluff had its own hockey team and tennis courts and kept their clocks half an hour ahead of standard time to allow time for sport after work.

Robert, the eldest son, who had been responsible for experimental work on new varieties, orchard records, etc. was killed in World War One. Then fireblight appeared in the nursery and all susceptible nursery stock was ordered to be destroyed. Edward Morrison by this time was in his late sixties and decided to retire. Red Bluff as an orchard and nursery ceased abruptly and became a dairy farm.’

Following his retirement in 1920 from the Red Bluff orchard part Lot 64 was transferred to sons John Morrison and Selwyn Morrison of Warkworth, orchardists on 6 October 1920 (NA244/228, LINZ). On 1 February 1921 the property was transferred solely to John Morrison. On 18 November 1935 John Morrison transferred the portion of land on DP25881 (the portion of Lot 64 included in Plan Change Area) to Athol Morrison (NA244/228, LINZ; Figure 33). The property, measuring 53 acres 2 roods 24.5 perches was issued Certificate of Title NA669/288 (LINZ). Prior to the official sale date Athol Morrison advertised a tender for the ‘Erection of a dwelling at Warkworth’ to be constructed in wood (*New Zealand Herald*, 14 September 1935:7). Documentary sources

³ This parcel now forms part of Lot 1 DP 459246, 17 Valerie Close, immediately to the south of the project area. It is thought therefore that this may have been the location of Woodlee

do not indicate exactly when the orchard was planted on the southern boundary of Lot 64, but this may have occurred during Athol Morrison's ownership. Athol Morrison retained ownership for almost 40 years, the property being transferred on 4 June 1976 to Thomas Douglas Morrison of Warkworth, farmer and Robyn June Morrison, his wife (NA669/289, LINZ), who still own the property today (NA47A/370, LINZ).

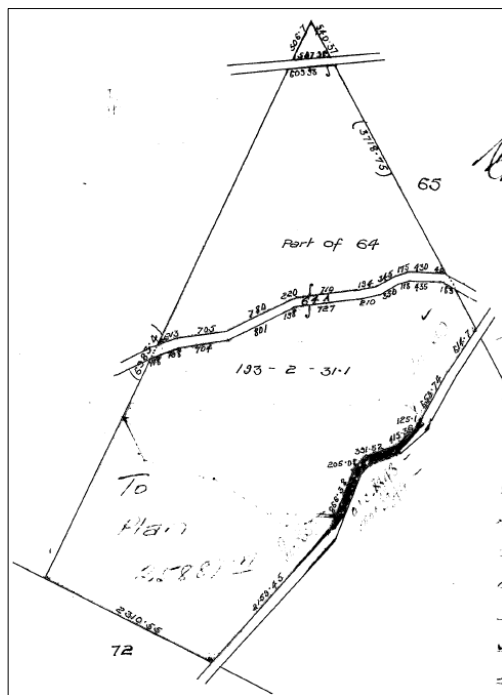
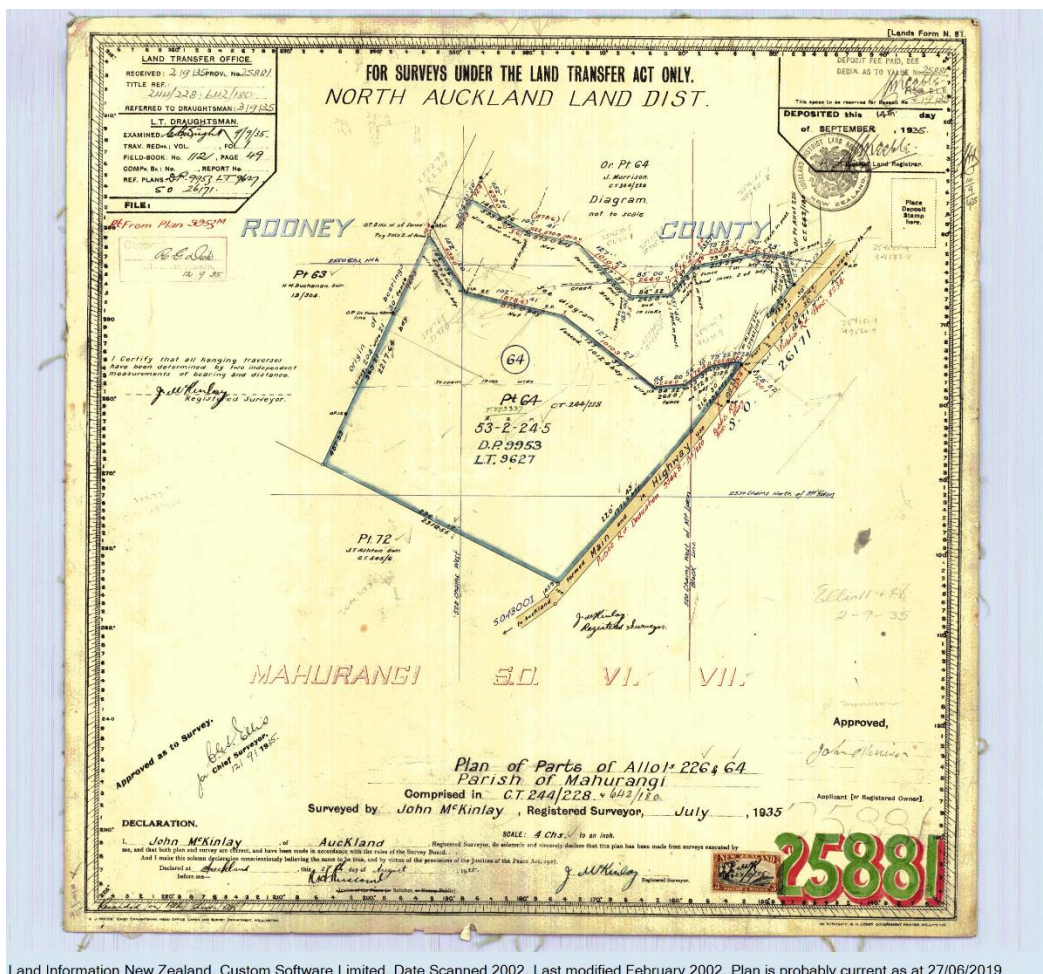


Figure 32. Plan of Part Allotment 64 in 1915 (NA244/228)



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Figure 33. DP 25881, dated 1935, entitled ‘Plan of Parts of Allotments 226 & 64, Parish of Mahurangi (source: Quickmap)

George Henry James Cragg (part Lot 72)

George Cragg’s inherited land was officially conveyed on 19 January 1906 (DR R108/534, Archives NZ; Figure 34). George Cragg died in 1907, and shortly before his death, George Cragg had advertised for sale the 106 acre portion of part allotment 72: ‘over 40 acres ploughed, fenced, and seeded with English grasses; all ploughable, well watered with never failing springs; plenty of ti-tree firewood; house of four rooms, verandah, dairy shed, fowlhouse and run. Failing health reason of owner selling’ (*Auckland Star*, 30 November 1907:3). On 17 February 1908 his widow Jane Cragg conveyed the property to Harry Sheridan Langridge of Warkworth, settler for the sum of £300 (DR R144/271, Archives NZ). At that same time the majority of the remaining portion of Lot 73 was also sold to Smith (DR 1B/58, Archives NZ)

In 1912 Langridge advertised ‘WANTED a boy to help on 12 acres young orchard small nursery, a little general farming done. Every facility given to learn. Good home and good wages. Apply quickly to— H. S. LANGRIDGE, Warkworth’ (*Rodney & Otamatea Times*, 23 October 1912:4). This is in relation to a 12 acre portion of land on Lot 62 owned by J.T. Wilson (see above). On Langridge’s Lot 72 the primary focus appears to have been on dairying.

On 5 April 1913 Langridge sold 25 acres stretching back from the Great North Road abutting Lots 63 and 64 to John Thomas Ashton (DR R214/439, Archives NZ) with a Certificate of Title issued to Ashton on 24 October 1931 (NA545/6, LINZ; Figure 35). Langridge's remaining portion of Lot 72 and part 73 was measured at 80 acres when a Certificate of Title was issued in 1931 (NA545/5, LINZ; Figure 36).

In 1943 Ashton transferred his land holding to Alice Rose Leslie, it was held by her until her passing in 1973. At that time it was transferred to her husband, Harold Keith Leslie a farmer. Following his own passing in 1988 the land was transferred to John Leslie, a shop assistant of Warkworth and presumably their son. In 1993 the land was transferred to Kerry Douglas Wech, and then in 2001 it was transferred to Kerry Douglas Wech, Janine Ruth Wech and Mark Arnold Blong, who in turn transferred the land to Warkworth Estate Limited in 2005. This parcel has since been transferred to Endeans Farm Limited and forms part of Lot 3 DP 539629 (Figure 20)

Harry Langridge held the property until 1948 when it was transferred in part to Roger Elbert Langridge, Harry's son. At that time a small subdivision was made with a parcel containing just 1 rood and 31.3 perches, being Lot 1 DP 35006 (Figure 37). Another small subdivision was made in 1960 when 2 acres and 25.8 perches were parcelled in Lot 1 DP 47586 (NA1819/14; Figure 38). Roger Langridge held the remaining 77 acres and 39.5 perches until 1979 when it was transferred to Cotterall Farm Limited (NA20B/107), although it appears likely that Roger and his wife Gladys were directors of that company. Cotterall Farm Limited held the land until 1993 when it was subdivided as part of the 14-lot development described in DP 155544 (Figure 13). The land has since been subdivided again, and today the land that was once part of Lot 72 and Lot 73 is held within Lots 3, 5 and 6 DP 155544, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 DP 539629, Lot 1 DP 459246 and Lot 1 DP 451512.

In 1967 Lot 1 DP 35006 was transferred to Arnold Langridge and Roger Langridge, farmers, as tenants in common in equal shares. In 1974 this land was transferred to James Leonard Sonerson, Farm manager, and his wife Jean Ivy Sonerson (NA12D/906). In 1988 the parcel was transferred to Rhys Oliver McRae Moses, draughtsman, who later transferred a half share to his wife Diane MacRae Moses in 1996. In 2017 the land was transferred to William Arthur Endean and Christine Heather Endean, who in turn transferred the land to Warkworth Estate Limited in 2018. This parcel has since been transferred to Endeans Farm Limited and forms part of Lot 2 DP 539629 (Figure 20)

In 1960 Lot 1 DP 47586 was settled as a Joint Family Home under the Joint Family Homes Act, 1950, with his wife Gladys Margaret Langridge entered as joint owner. In 1978 Alfred Rufus Chessum, company secretary, was entered as part owner of the property. In 1989 the property was transferred to Dianne Lillian Langridge, bank officer, and David Owen Morgan, student. The couple retain ownership to the current day, although recorded as D. L. Morgan Limited and D.O. Morgan Limited.

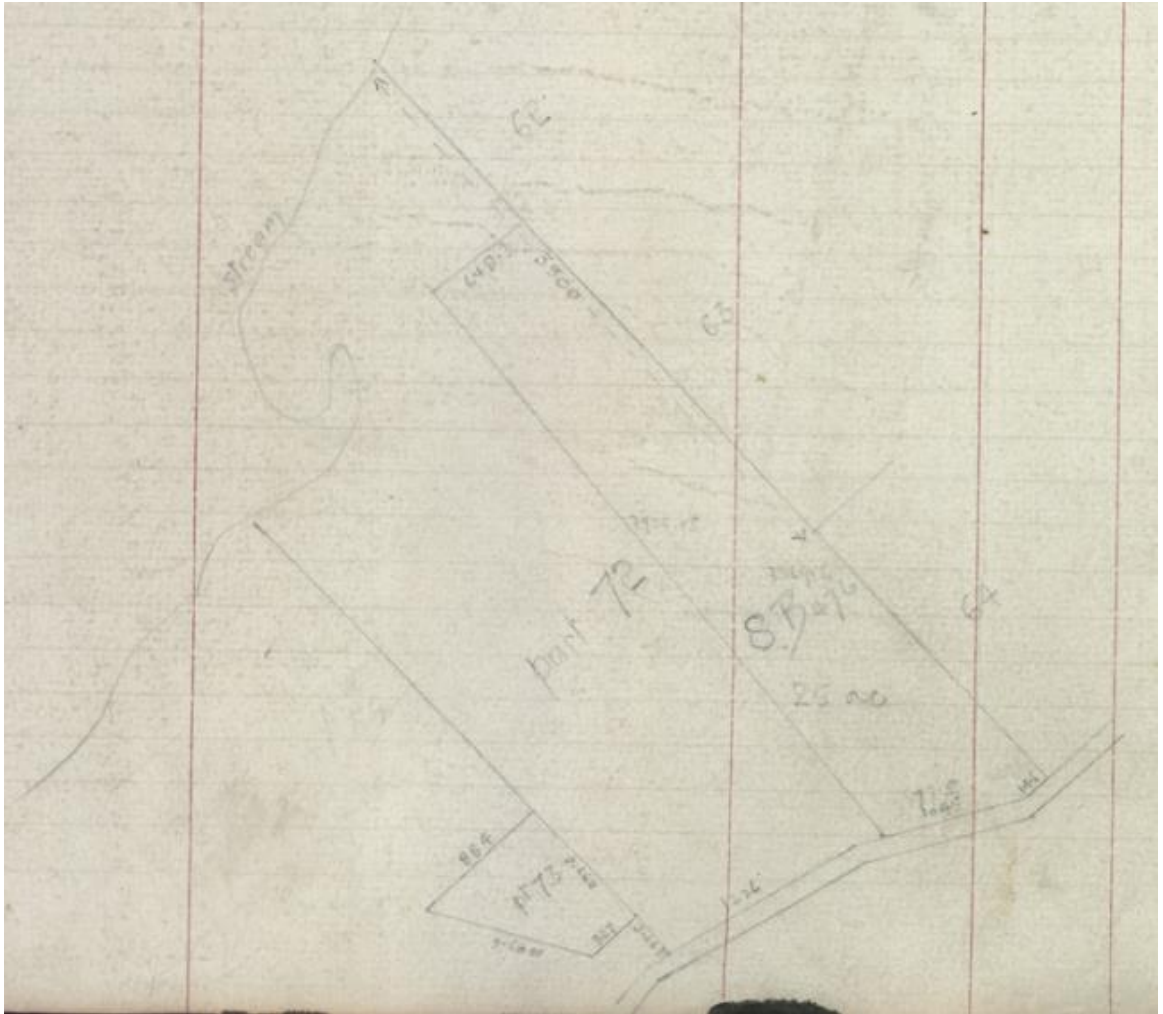


Figure 34. Plan showing the land inherited by George Crag in 1906 (source: DR 7B/722, Archives NZ)

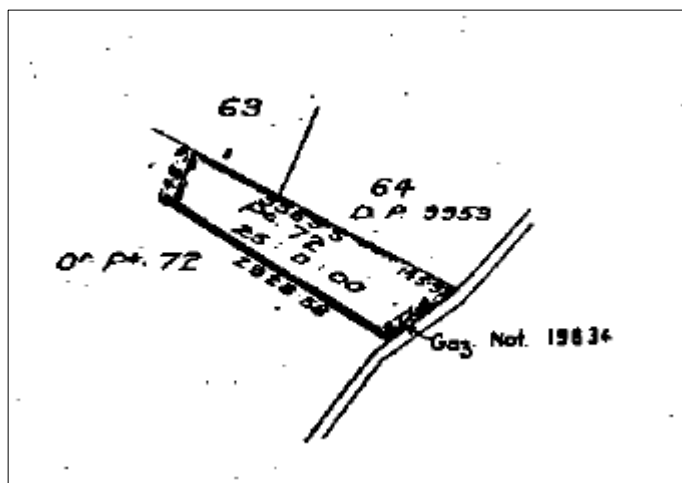


Figure 35. Plan of Part Allotment 72 in 1931 (source: NA545/6)

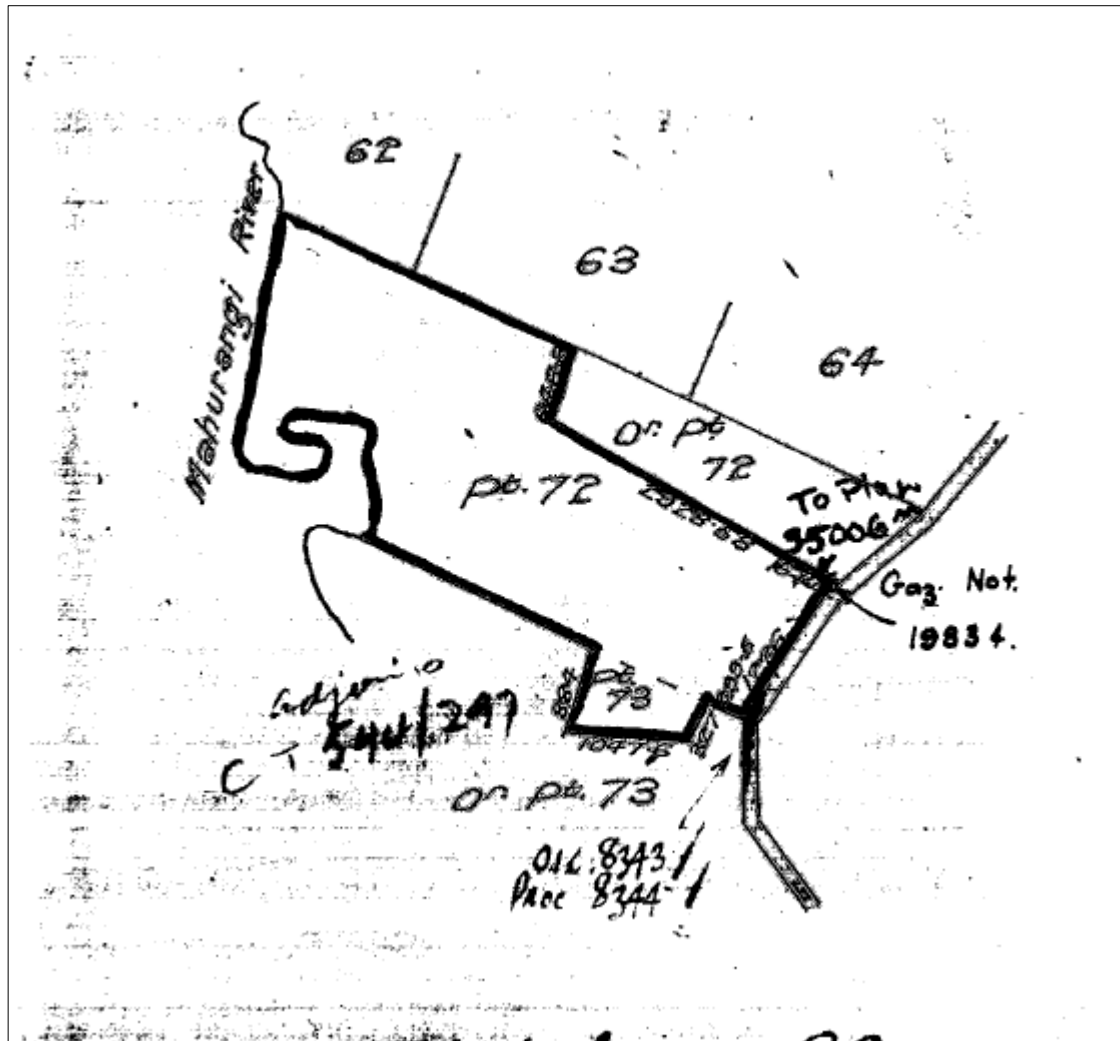
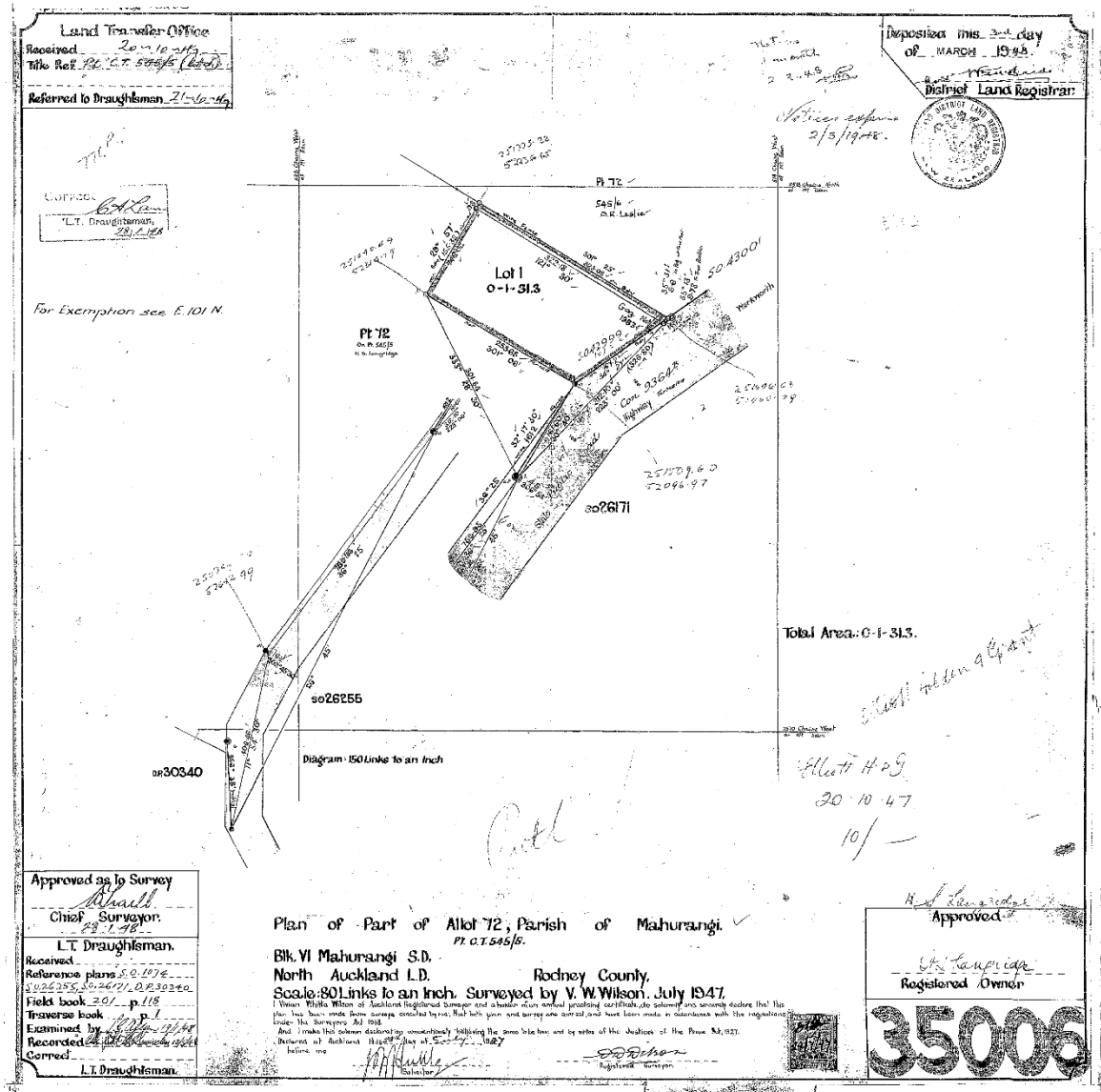
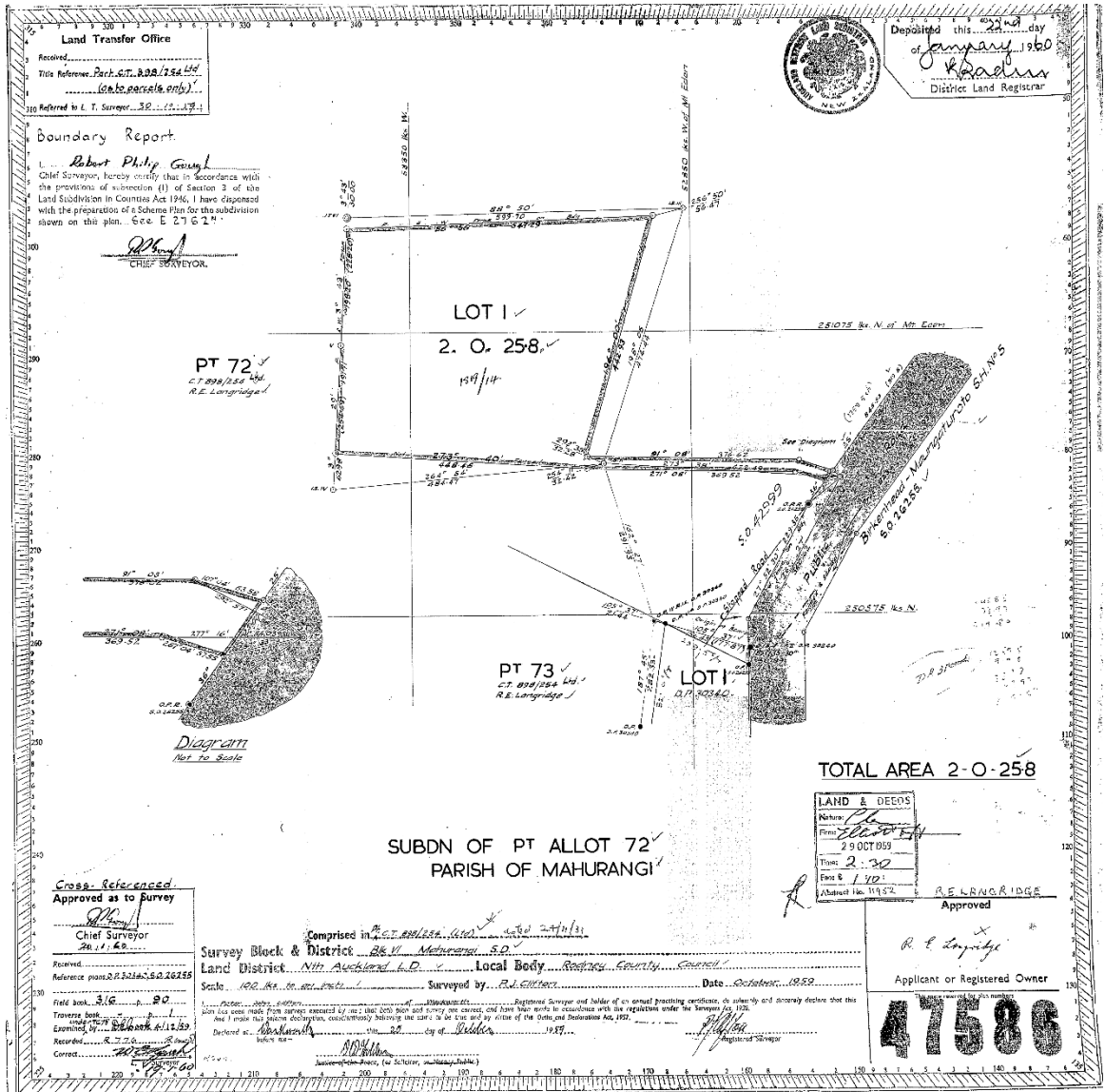


Figure 36. Plan of Part Allotments 72 and 73 in 1931 (source: NA545/5)



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Figure 37. DP 35006, dated 1947, entitled 'Plan of Part of Allotment 72, Parish of Mahurangi' (source: Quickmap)



Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified November 2002, Plan is probably current as at 31/03/2021

Figure 38. DP 47586, dated 1959, entitled 'Subdivision of Part Allotment 72, Parish of Mahurangi' (source: Quickmap)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the NZAA ArchSite database (Figure 39) and Auckland Council CHI (Figure 40) showed no previously recorded archaeological or other historic heritage sites within the Plan Change Area. The AUP OP was reviewed, but no scheduled Historic Heritage Places or Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua are located on the property.

There are a number of a number of recorded US military camps towards the north and west of the proposed Plan Change Area, and some pre-1900 historic period archaeological sites (Table 1). The historic period sites are R09/2243 (Cherry's Hut); R09/2244 (Cherry's Bridge/Trethowans's Bridge); and R09/2260, Meikle's Woodlee Homestead, just to the south of the proposed Plan Change Area, but its location is not confirmed.

One site was recorded as a result of the historic research (above) and field survey (see below). This was recorded as R09/2284, a historic road identified from an 1855 plan, part of which runs through the Plan Change Area as shown in Figure 10 and Figure 39 (see site record form in Appendix A).

The Historic Heritage Topic Report was prepared in 2018 as part of the Warkworth Structure Plan (Brassey and Walker 2018). This presented an historical and archaeological background of the Warkworth area, and in particular examined a number of sources in relation to the 19th century occupation of the area. This resulted in the recording of a number of archaeological sites, and in particular the locations of Cherry's Hut and Bridge. The report also examined the built heritage within the Structure Plan area, and noted four properties within the project area which maybe of heritage interest.

The four properties identified were situated at 8 Valerie Close (situated at P7), 1773 State Highway 1 (P3), 1711 State Highway 1 (P6) and 1723 State Highway 1 (P5).

The property at 8 Valerie Close was noted to be a bungalow era dwelling, however the authors were not able to visit the property was or undertake further research. The building is probably shown on the 1928 geological map (see Figure 45), and certainly on the 1963 aerial (Figure 46).

The property at 1773 State Highway 1 was noted to be the location of the Morrison Orchard and dwelling. The entry notes that the house was built on a separate title (Lot 1 DP 76750) and was built in the 1940s. It appears that the authors visit the house but not the orchard, and no additional research was undertaken. Neither of the buildings nor the orchard are shown on the 1928 geological map, but are present in the 1963 aerial.

The property at 1711 State Highway 1 was noted to be a bungalow, however the authors were not able to visit the property was or undertake further research. The building is not present on the 1928 geological map, the 1963 aerial, nor the 1982 aerial⁴. It is present in an aerial from 1992⁵.

The building at 1723 State Highway 1 was noted to be probably a transitional villa, however the authors were not able to visit the property was or undertake further research. The building is not shown on the 1928 geological map, but is present on the 1963 aerial.

⁴ Aerial not presented in this report

⁵ Aerial not presented in this report

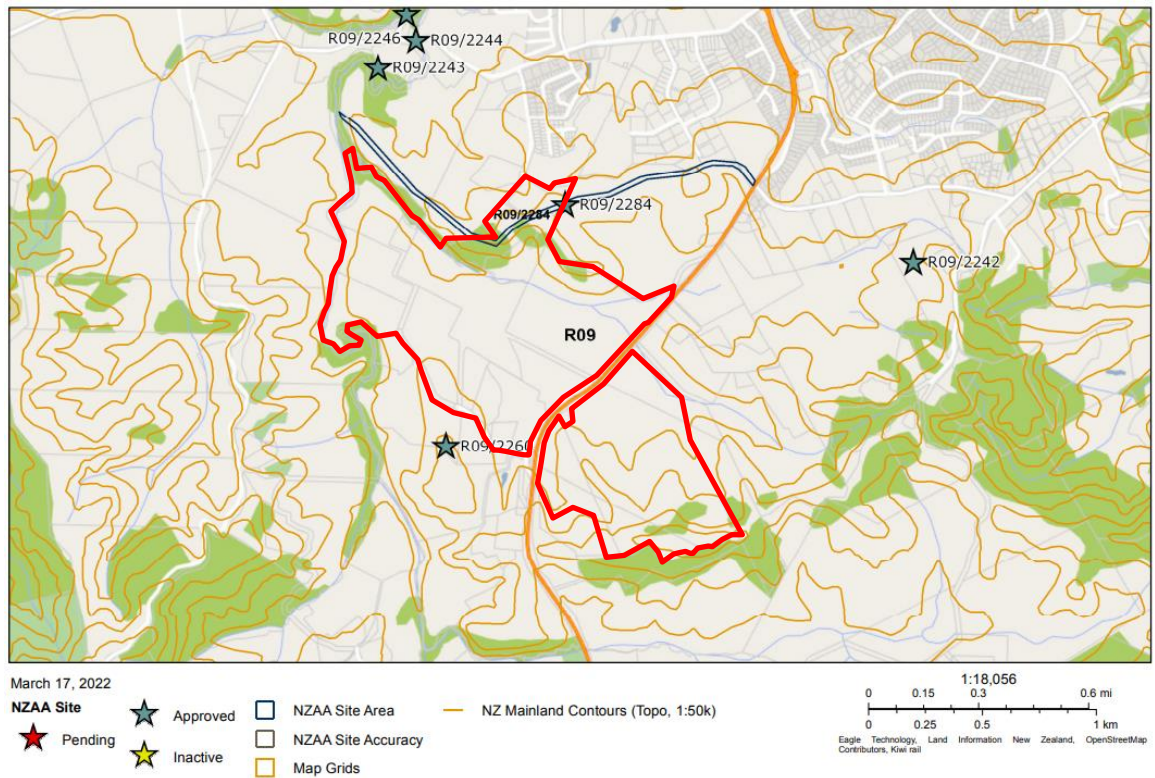


Figure 39. Recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed Plan Change Area (outlined in red). Source: NZAA ArchSite. Note that R09/2284 was recorded as a result of the current assessment; its route is shown in blue, based on the historic plan (Figure 10)

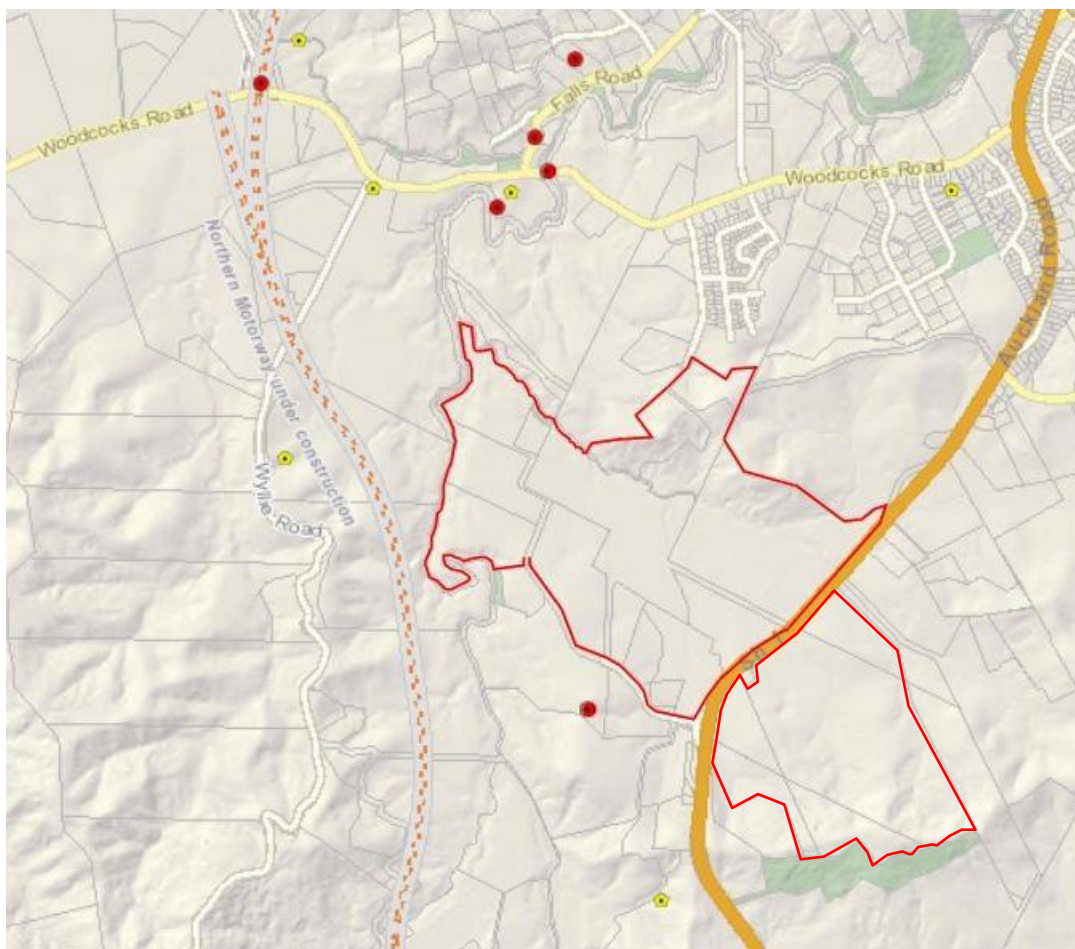


Figure 40. Showing historic heritage sites recorded on the Auckland Council CHI in the vicinity of the Plan Change Area (outlined in red). Source: Geomaps. Red dots = archaeological sites, yellow pentagons = reported historic sites

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological and other historic heritage sites within c.500m of the proposed Plan Change Area (source: NZAA ArchSite 2021 and CHI 2021)

Site Type	Chi No.	NZAA No.	Address	Notes
Cherry's Hut	21949	R09/2243	Lot 1 DP437211, Woodcock's Road, Warkworth	
Falls Camp H1	17004		Lot 1 DP437211, Woodcock's Road, Warkworth	See Kemp (2018a)
Cherry's Bridge/Trethowen's Bridge	21948	R09/2244	Woodcock's Road, Warkworth	
Buchanan's Road Camp C	17008		5 Glenmore Drive, Warkworth	See Kemp (2018b)
Gubb's Camp K1	16997		1703 SH1, Warkworth	

Site Type	Chi No.	NZAA No.	Address	Notes
Gubb's Camp K4, K5, K6	17000		4 Twin Stream Road, Warkworth	See Kemp (2018a)
Gubb's Camp K3	16999		28 Perry Road, Warkworth	
Gubb's Camp K2	16998		95 Perry Road, Warkworth	See Kemp (2018b)
Wylie Road Camps D1, D2, E	17006		2 Wylies Road, Warkworth	See Kemp (2018c)
Wylie Road Camps F & G	17007		75 Wylies Road, Warkworth	See Kemp (2018d)
Woodlee	22197	R09/2260	17 Valerie Close	Actual location remains unknown
Historic road		R09/2284		Part of the route is located in the Plan Change Area

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Information from Early Maps and Plans

A number of early Survey Ordinance plans and Deposited Plans were reviewed for information regarding structures or features of note. Some of these have been discussed above, in the Historical Background section, but the following plans were also examined.

SO 891E dating to 1850s (Figure 41) shows the surveyed lots in the wider Plan Change Area along with names of Grantees and acreage. The plan incorporates later additions such as a section of the Great North Road through Lot 72 and the private road on Lot 62, however no structures are shown on the plan.

SO 1150E dated 1855 (Figure 42), a portion of which was shown in Figure 10, shows the path of the private road constructed through Lots 62-64 by landowners on the left, and an official road (McKinney Road) leading to the west, the intersection of the two roads being the Great North Road. No structures are depicted in the Plan Change Area, but to the east on the banks of the Mahurangi River, Daldy's wharf and kiln and the Southgate Lime Works structures are shown. The northwest portion of Lot 62 is shown covered in bush.

SO 1704I dated 1878 (Figure 43) shows portions of Lots 64 and 72 on the eastern side of the Great North Road, but does not identify any structures.

SO 26E1 dated 1856 (not shown) depicts the large holding of David Nathan to the west of the southern portion of the Plan Change Area. A portion of Meikle's landholding is noted but no structures are shown.

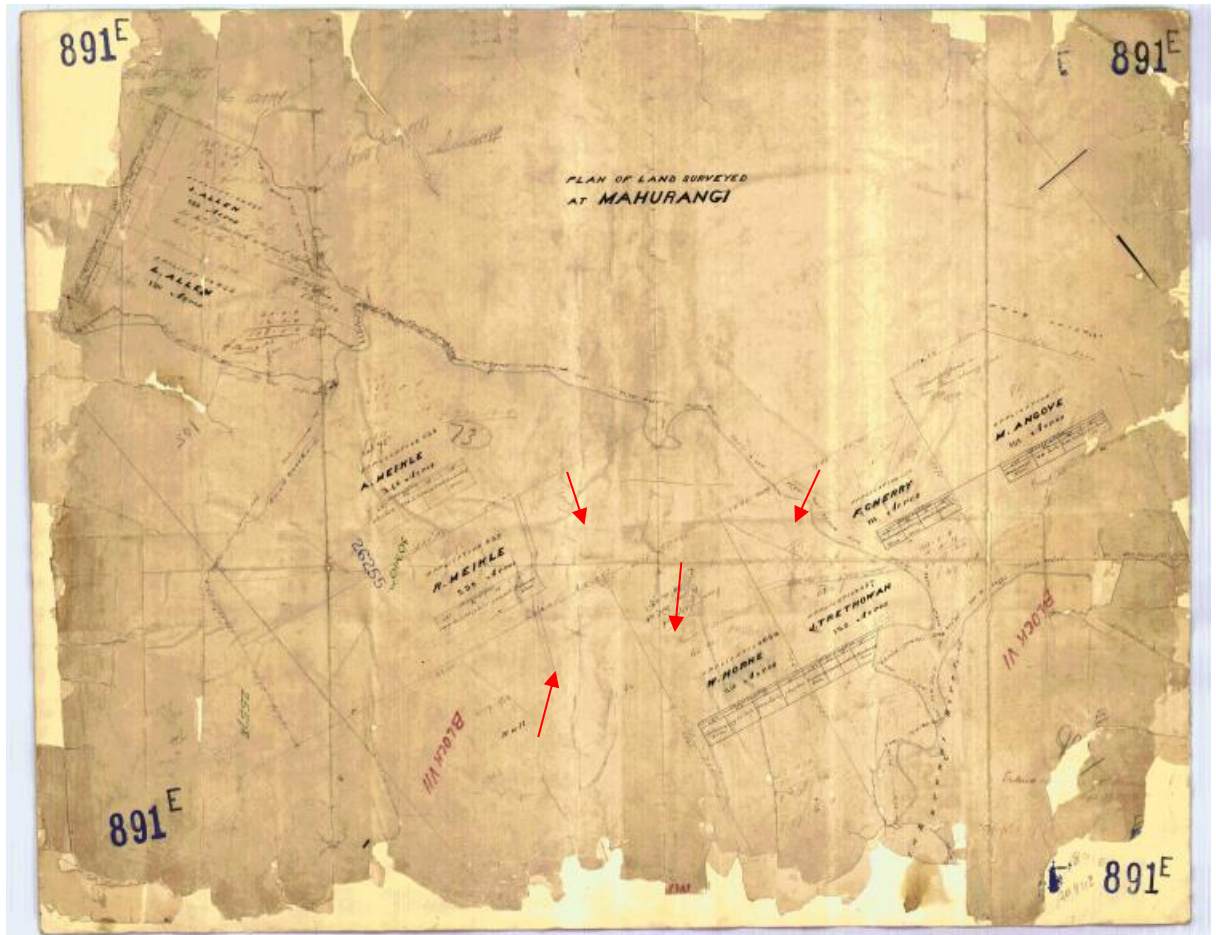
Other Survey Ordinance plans reviewed include SO 1110A dated 1870s, which shows Lot 64 along with portions of Lots 63 and 72, but does not depict any structures. SO 1704I dated 1878 shows portions of Lots 64 and 72 on the eastern side of the Great North Road.

DP 587I dated 1887 shows the subdivision of Nathan's Lot 129 along with a portion of Lots 72 and 73, but no structures are within the Plan Change Area. DP25881 dated 1935 (Figure 44) shows the subdivision of Lot 64 and the area transferred to Athol Morrison.

Other Deposited Plans reviewed but providing no information included DP9953I (1914), DP35006 (1947), DP47586 (1959), DP104972T (1984), DP150976T (1191), DP155544T (1993) and DP451512 (2012).

The geological survey map prepared by Harris, Hannah and Ferrar in 1928 (Figure 45) shows locations of roads, buildings and often the landowners at the time. The map shows that no buildings were present within the western portion of the Plan Change Area, although two are just to the south. As there is some margin of error in georeferencing this plan it is possible that one of these was the bungalow situated at 8 Valerie Close, while the other was most likely a building at 17 Valerie Close.

Two buildings were noted to be present on the eastern side. These appear to be the house and farm buildings present on the property in the 1960s aerials (see below), but which had been removed by 1999. It is unclear when these were erected, but could potentially date from William Wilsons occupation from 1890, or more likely during the occupation of John Miller or his son Francis, dating from 1896 and 1920 respectively.

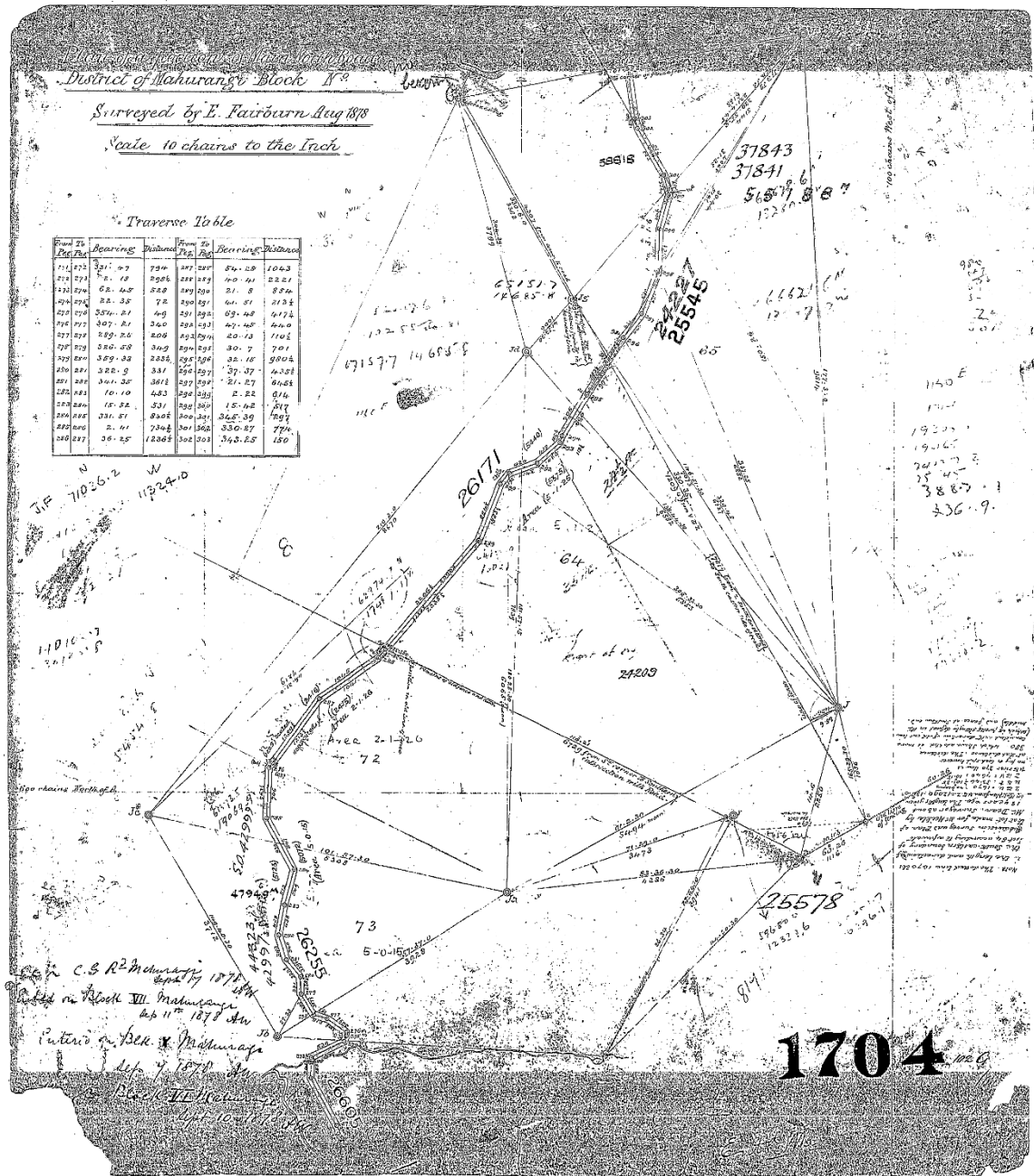


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Figure 41. SO 891E Plan of Land Surveyed at Mahurangi. Showing original Crown Grant allotments in the wider Plan Change Area. Source: LINZ



Figure 42. SO 1150E dated 1855 shows private road in blue and road to the west (now McKinney Road) along with Daldy's wharf and kiln, and the Southgate Lime Works at extreme right. Bush area on Lot 62 arrowed. Section that crosses through the project area circled in blue Source: LINZ



Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified November 2002, Plan is probably current as at 31/03/2021

Figure 43. SO 1704I dated 1878 showing land within the Plan Change Area; however, no structures are depicted. Source: LINZ



Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified February 2002, Plan is probably current as at 27/06/2019

Figure 44. DP25881 dated 1935 showing land transferred to Athol Morrison. Source: LINZ

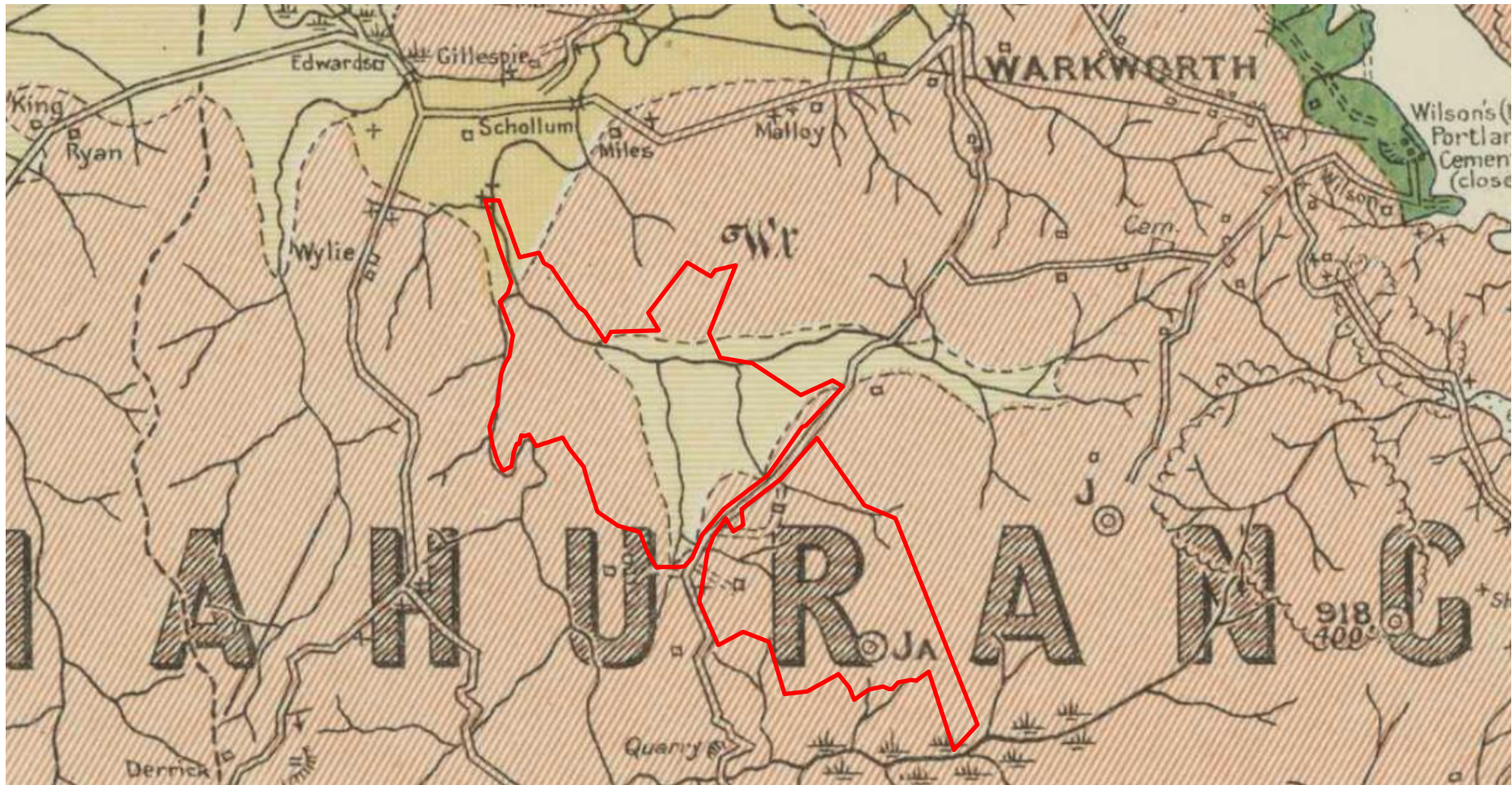


Figure 45. Close up of Geological map of Mahurangi and Kawau survey districts, dated 1928, with approximate extent of the project area marked in red. The map shows land owners, buildings, and roads (source: Harris, Hannah and Ferrar, 1928 NZ Geological Survey)

Information from Early Aerials

No aerial photographs of the Plan Change Area pre-dating 1963 could be located. The 1963 aerial photographs capture only the eastern half of the Plan Change Area (Figure 46 to Figure 47). A 1966 aerial was located which shows the Plan Change Area in its entirety, largely in pasture (Figure 48 and Figure 49). The most notable feature is the Morrison's Orchard and residence on part Lot 64 with trees planted within three main shelterbelted areas. No structures are visible on Lots 62 and 63. Lot 72 shows a single residence on Valerie Close near State Highway 1 and an outbuilding towards the west. There is scarring on the landscape suggesting recent earthworks at the southwest boundary of Lot 62 and northwest boundary of Lot 72, and on Lot 72 near the boundary with Lot 63 (now 46 Valerie Close).

The proposed Plan Change Area, as indicated by the historical research previously presented, has clearly been used for agricultural and horticultural purposes through the 19th century and into the 20th, with no historic homesteads recorded.

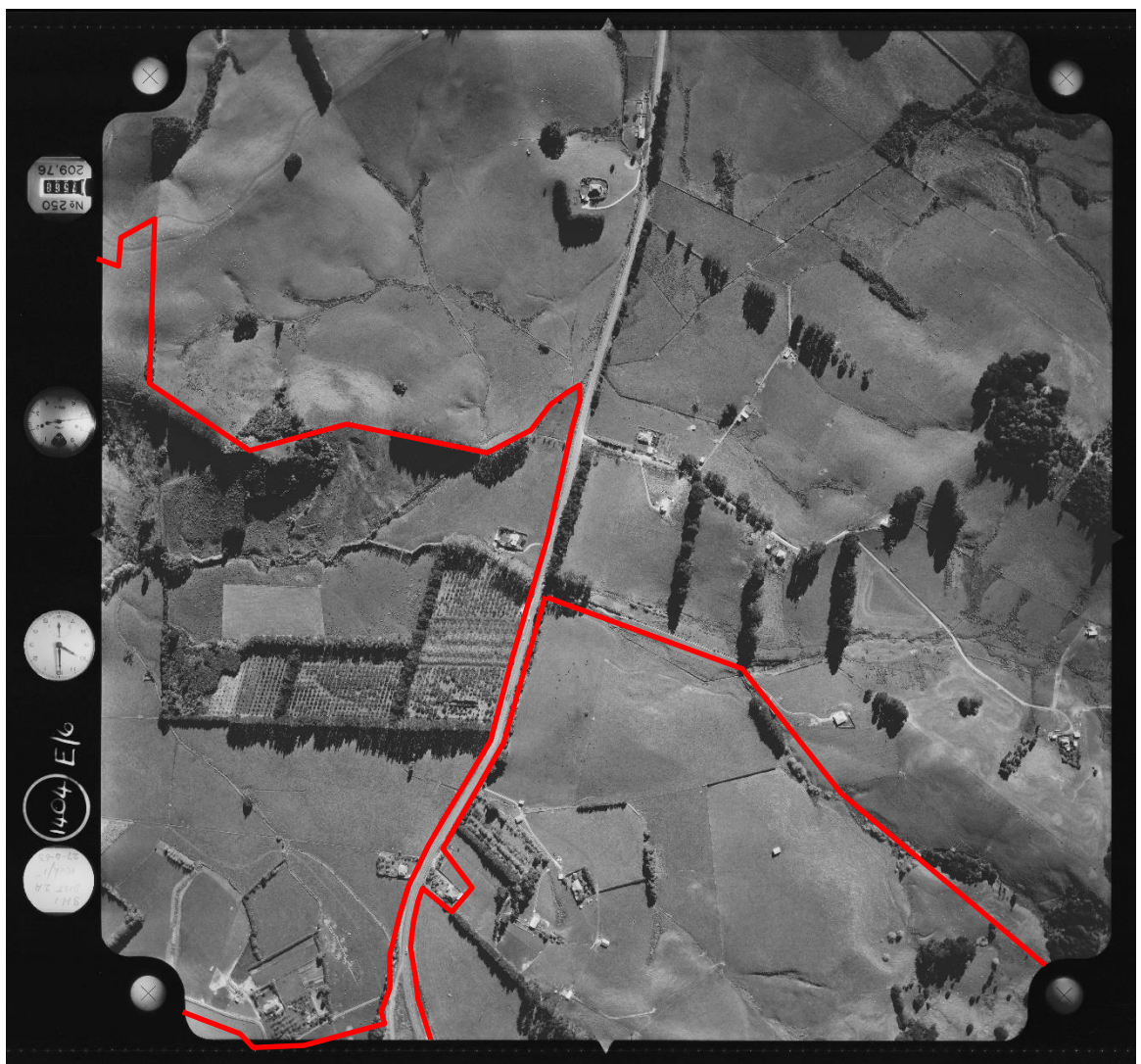
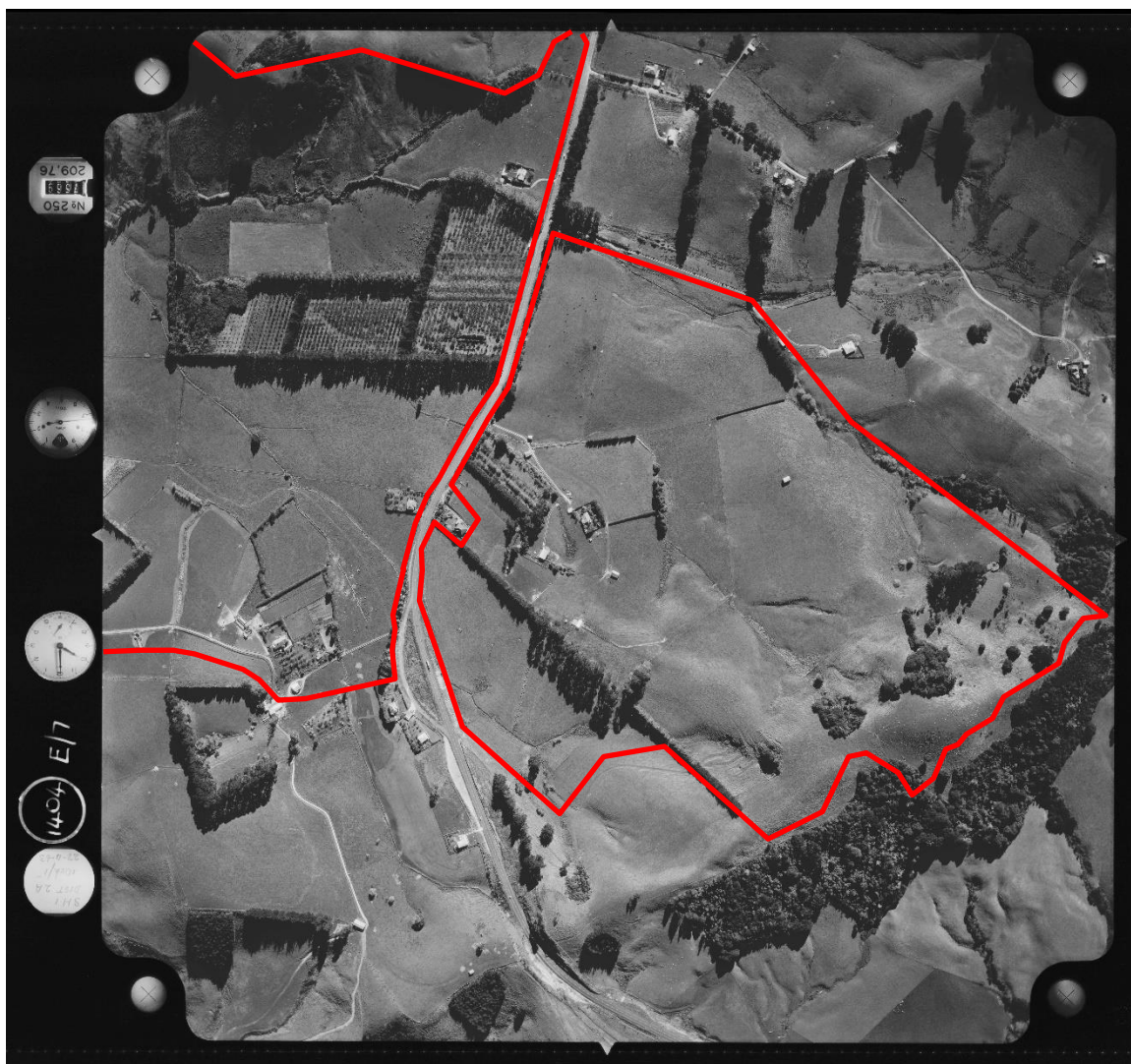


Figure 46. Aerial photograph, dated 1963, showing the eastern part of the Plan Change Area (source: SN1404 E6)



©Sourced from <http://retrolens.nz> and licensed by LINZ CC-BY 3.0

Figure 47. Aerial photograph, dated 1963, showing the eastern part of the Plan Change Area (source: SN1404 E7)



Figure 48. Enlargement of portion of 1966 aerial showing the whole Plan Change Area (source: Retrolens, 1966, Neg 5039/13)

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Figure 49. Enlargement of portion of 1966 aerial showing the Plan Change Area (source: Retrolens, 1966, SN1875 Neg 5039/13)
December 2022

LIDAR

A LiDAR analysis was undertaken by Ben Jones. The purpose of the LiDAR analysis was to determine if any archaeological features, such as pits or terraces, were visible in the landscape, but which were otherwise obscured by vegetation. For this the 2013 LiDAR LAS dataset was sourced from Auckland Council. The bare ground point classification was utilised. The LAS dataset was then converted to multipoint and then single points. Empirical Bayesian Kriging was then run to generate the 2013 digital elevation model. The local relief (Figure 50), openness (Figure 51), and slope (Figure 52) raster tools were then run. A composite of those three rasters was then made into a multi-band image (Figure 53). The old road route appears quite clearly in both the slope raster and the composite image. Large numbers of other landscape features are visible, but these relate to modern farming or landuse activities and are not archaeological.

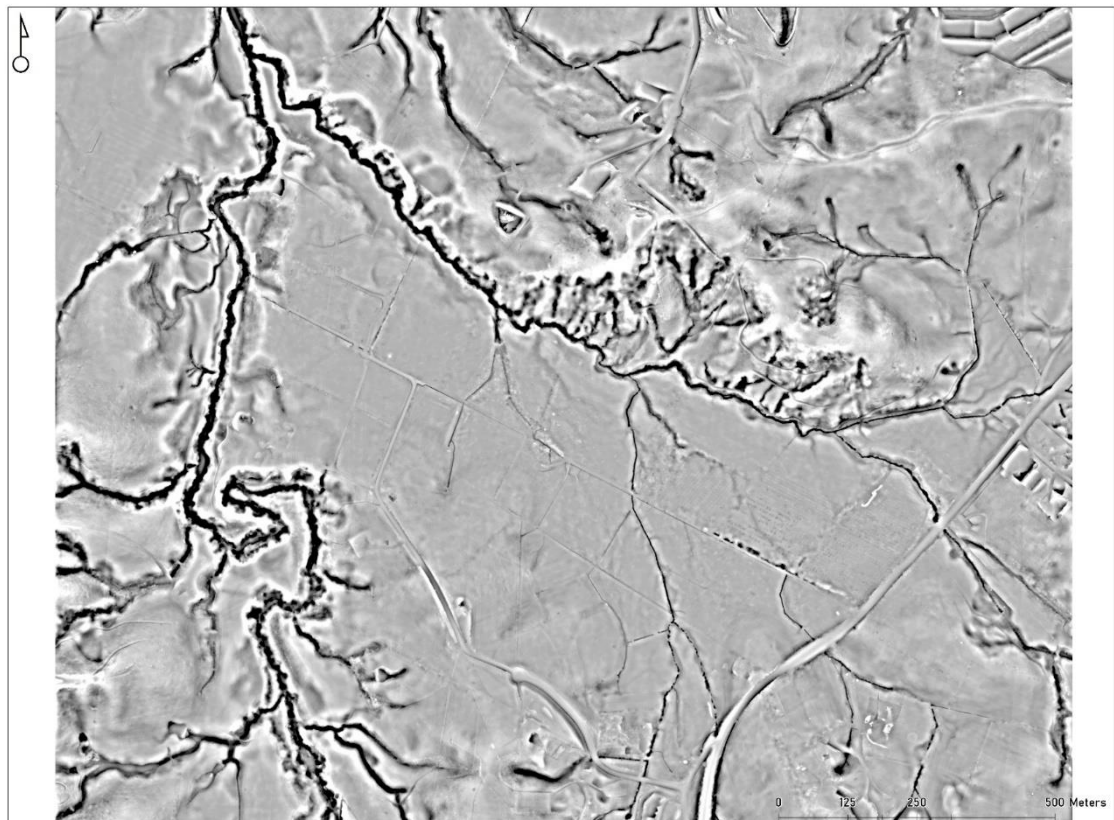


Figure 50. Local relief raster

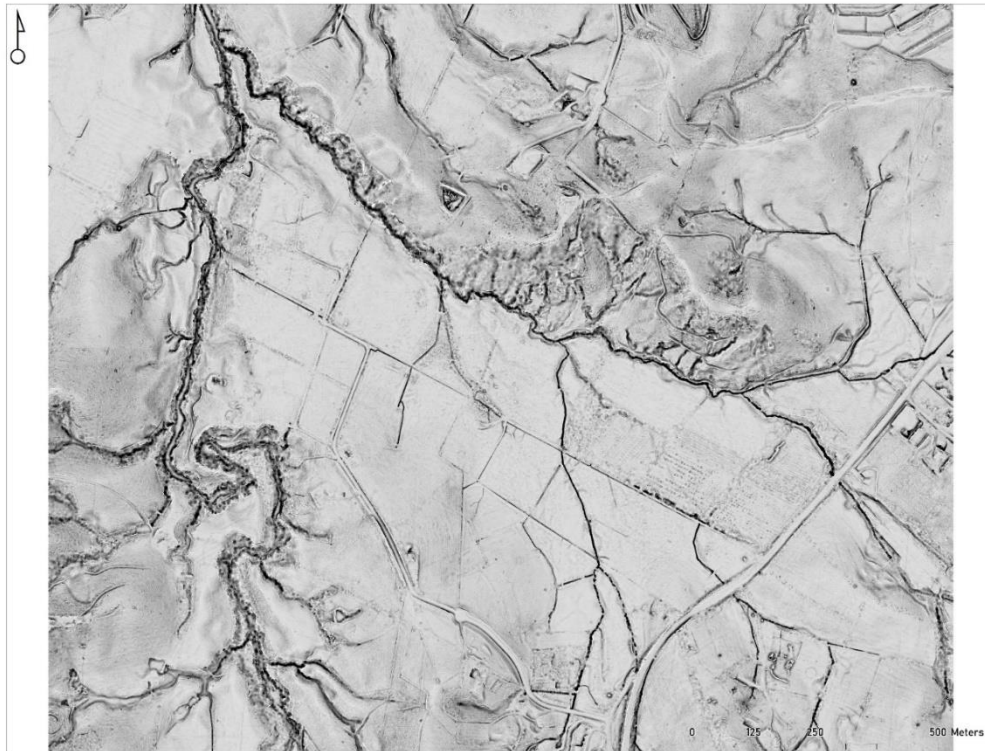


Figure 51. Openness raster

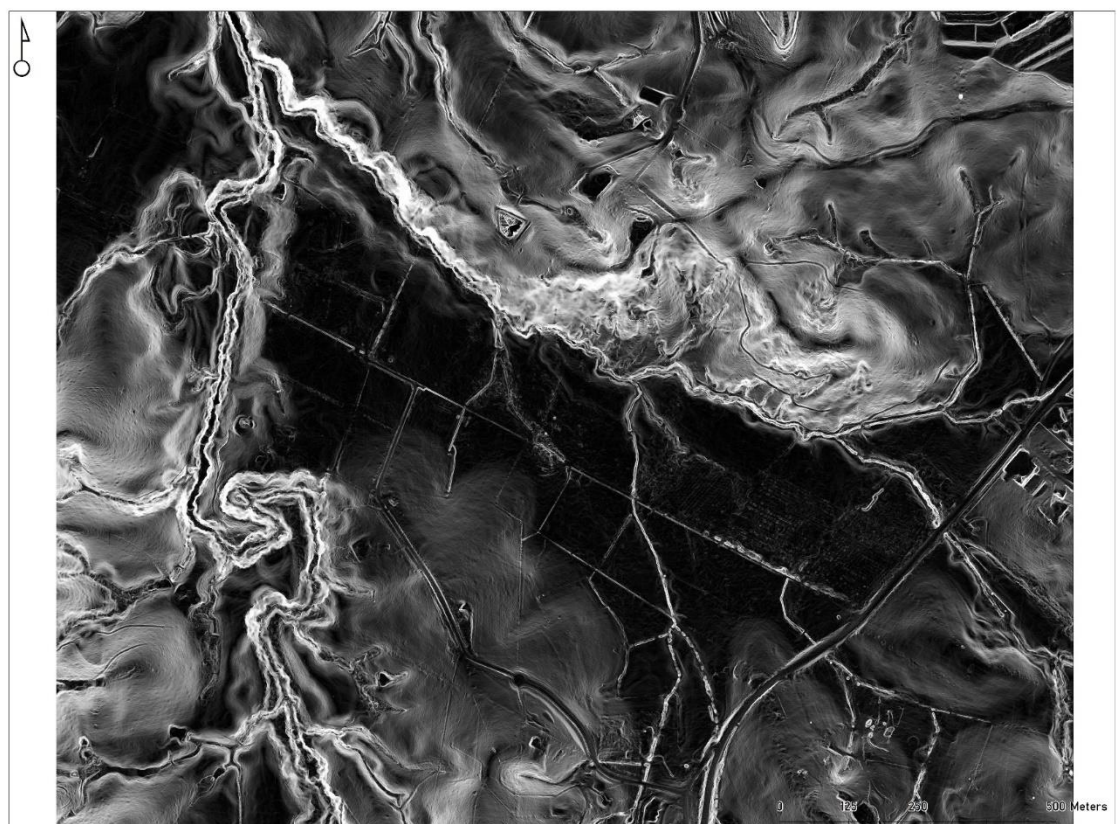


Figure 52. Slope raster

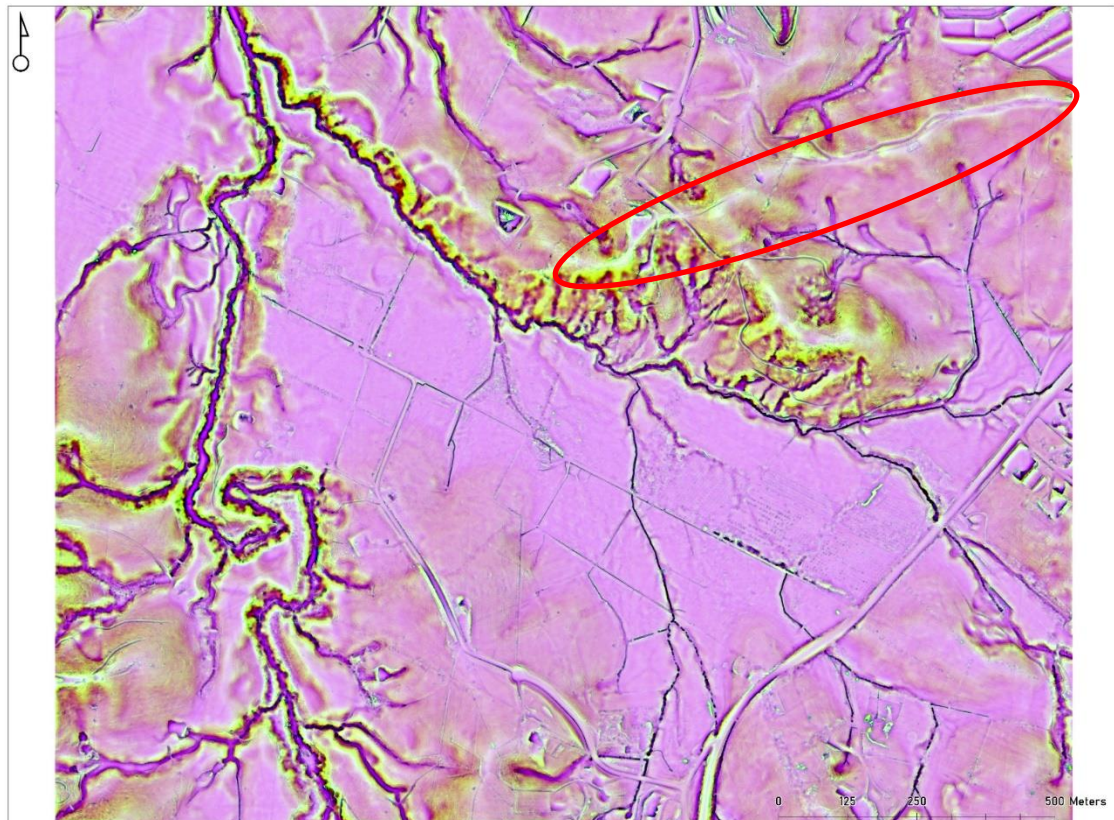


Figure 53. Composite of slope, local relief and openness raster derived from LiDAR. Old road route highlighted in red

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The physical environment of the proposed Plan Change Area is described below by property number as shown on Figure 3. That figure deal solely with Waimanawa Valley, being the land east of State Highway 1. The Waimanawa Hills area is labelled as P19.

P1

P1 is accessed from the north of the Plan Change Area via Mason Heights. The majority of P1 is forested woodland with dense bush covering its southern (Figure 54, bottom left and Figure 55, bottom left) and eastern portions (Figure 54, top left and right); these areas are labelled as P1-G and P1-F in Figure 3. A modern domestic dwelling and external garage are located in the central northern portion of the property (Figure 55, top left), which also contains a long driveway and is surrounded by well-maintained lawns (Figure 55, top right). The southern lawn is used to care for various animals including rabbits (Figure 55, bottom left). A smaller modern domestic dwelling is located in the forested area just south of the main domestic dwelling, at the south/south-eastern side of the property down a long driveway (Figure 55, bottom right). The northwest side of the property contains a small, steep field separated with post and wire fencing that leads to a small forested valley within the property that is just outside of P1-G (see Figure 54, bottom left and right). In terms of vegetation, the forested area contains a variety of trees, shrubs and ferns. The modern landscaped portion of the property contains a variety of planted trees, shrubs and flowers. Due to the dense vegetation, the forested area could not be properly surveyed.

P2

P2 is accessed from the north of the Plan Change Area via Mason Heights. The northern/western portion of P2 shares its border with the forested woodland of P1 (Figure 54, top left). The property comprises generally steep terrain (Figure 56, top left) and several areas/fields fenced off with post and wire fencing. Several streams/overland flow paths exist across the southern portion of P2 (the main one is labelled P2-S in Figure 3), which could not be accessed due to post and wire fencing, steep terrain and dense vegetation that is present across the central northern portion of the property (Figure 56, bottom left). The north-eastern portion of the property is dominated by a hill with steep sides (Figure 56, top right). A track/path has been cut along the northern side of the hill, running directly adjacent to P2's shared boundary with P18 in a northeast/southwest orientation and loosely connects to the track seen on the north/northeast side of P18 (Figure 56, bottom right). There is a significant amount of stock trampling, particularly around the northern side adjacent to P18. However, there were no cattle on the property at the time of survey.

P3

Access was not granted for field survey.

P4

P4 is accessed via a long gravel driveway off Valerie Close to the south of the Plan Change Area. P4 is one of the largest properties surveyed, and mainly comprises wide, open terrain with three modern domestic dwellings (units) at the southern end (Figure 57, top left) and one (house) at the centre with an adjacent barn/shed (Figure 57, top right). An old dilapidated barn/shed of unknown age is located near the central northern border (Figure 57, bottom left). A large pile of large concrete blocks (presumably foundation blocks), timber, steel framing and other miscellaneous concrete/rubble is present just to the east of this barn/shed (Figure 57, bottom right). Another structure is therefore likely to have

existed here in the past. There are three streams/overland flow paths on this property, one across the centre of the property adjacent to the central dwelling (Figure 58, top left) running southeast/northwest, one on the northeast side of the property (Figure 58, top right) running west-east (labelled as P4-T in Figure 3), and one on the east side of the property (Figure 58, bottom left and right) running southeast/northwest (labelled as P4-U and P4-V in Figure 3). The property contains several fields fenced off with post and wire fencing and has significantly flat terrain compared to the surrounding landscape (Figure 59). There is a significant amount of stock trampling across the property and the central field (near the central modern dwelling) had several cows at the time of survey. The central and eastern streams are surrounded by dense vegetation including, trees, shrubs and ferns.

P5

P5 is accessed via a gravel driveway off Valerie Close to the east of the project area. The southern portion of the property contains three domestic dwellings, two of which are modern units (Figure 60, top left) and one which is an older c.mid-20th century house (Figure 60, top right). The southern portion shares an unmarked boundary with P6 which also contains three domestic dwellings. North of the dwellings is a post and wire fence containing the majority of the property separated into four fields/areas (Figure 60, bottom left). An old shed is located on the eastern boundary of the property in the eastern field adjacent to State Highway 1 (Figure 60, bottom right). The north-eastern portion of the property contains a stream running north/southeast fenced off with post and wire fencing (Figure 61, top left). The only noteworthy vegetation that exists along this stream are two Toetoe grass plants located on the northern portion (Figure 61, top right), in addition to a significant number of overgrown grasses and small shrubs. The north-eastern portion/field of the property contains a small cluster of large trees directly adjacent to the stream (see Figure 61, top left). A row of tree enclosures containing small trees exists across the northwest side of the property running northwest/southeast (Figure 61, bottom left). The south-eastern corner of the property has a fenced-off area with post and wire fencing containing a significant number of overgrown grasses, shrubs and weeds (Figure 61, bottom right). The entire property is significantly flat (see Figure 60, bottom left) except for the south-eastern portion of the property which has a gentle upward slope and hill (the older house is located on the top of this hill). There appeared to have been evidence of minor stock trampling, however, no cattle were on the property at the time of survey.

P6

P6 is accessed via the same gravel driveway as P5, located off Valerie Close to the east of the project area. The north-eastern portion of the property contains three domestic dwellings and shares an unmarked boundary with P5 (see Figure 60, top left). These domestic dwellings are separated from the remainder of the property by a stream/overland flow path running northwest/southeast. Another branch of this stream/overland flow path runs along the approximate centre of the property running north/south (Figure 62, left). A significant amount of vegetation – trees, shrubs and ferns – surround the streams/overland flow paths. The remainder of the property comprises five fields using post and wire fencing containing cattle. Thus, these fields show a significant amount of stock trampling. These fields could not be properly surveyed due to locked gates and protective cattle, however, photographs were taken from a distance. The terrain on this property is relatively flat, except for an upwards slope along the western side which peaks along the border with P10 (Figure 62, right).

P7

P7 is a small property (compared to the other lots) accessed via a gravel driveway (through P8) off Valerie Close to the south of the project area. This property appears to be mainly domestic in use and shows no evidence of being used for cattle or farming activity. An older 20th century house, possibly built in the 1920s/1930s is located on the northwest side of the property with a long driveway and carport at its front on the south side of the building (Figure 63, top left), and small garden at its rear on the north side of building (Figure 63, top right). A large garden area exists at the central north side of the property which has been landscaped to be flat and open, with the exception of several fruit trees (Figure 63, bottom left and right). A large double garage is located at the central southern side of the property which is adjacent to the long driveway leading to the dwelling (Figure 64, top left). The eastern side of the property is mostly gravelled/paved and contains three old sheds (Figure 64, top right, bottom left and right). The eastern side contains a significant amount of chopped wood, timber and building material and appears to be used as a working area. The southwest portion of the property was largely inaccessible at the time of survey due to dense vegetation surrounding it. The terrain is generally flat with a noticeable upward slope along the western side where the house sits at a higher elevation than the rest of the property. These various areas on the property are typically divided/surrounded by a significant amount of vegetation including trees and shrubs.

P8

Access was not granted to P8, however, the property could be viewed while accessing P7. P8 is a small strip of land (compared to the other lots) adjacent to P7 to the south. The property is accessed via the same gravel driveway as P7 and contains no buildings or structures. The property is bordered by trees and shrubs along its road-facing southern and western sides and contains four small planted shrubs. It shares its northern border with P7, which is also an overland flow path/stream. The terrain is relatively flat with a slight downward slope along its northern side where it meets the flow path/stream (Figure 65). The property shows no evidence of any kind of use other than being used as a landscaped garden area.

P10

Access was not granted to P10, however, the property could be viewed from the north side of P7 and from the road. P10 is accessed via a gravel driveway off Valerie Close to the south of the project area. The property consists of a modern domestic dwelling and large shed at its centre with relatively gentle slopes along the north, east and south sides (Figure 62, bottom right and Figure 66). The southern slope leads down towards the buildings and continues to slope down beyond the buildings along the north, east and southeast sides. The property contains two fields using post and wire fencing that appear to have been used for cattle grazing on the north and east/southeast sides of the property. However, no cattle appeared to be present at the time of survey.

P11

P11 is located adjacent to Valerie Road to the south of the project area and is accessed from a gate on the north side of the property through P4. The property consists of two modern dwellings (units) adjacent to the units located within P4 (Figure 67, top), and four fields using post and wire fencing used for cattle grazing that slope gently downwards from the south towards P4 to the north (Figure 67, bottom left and right). Aside from the cattle, each field was relatively empty except for small tree enclosures in each field and a large dying

tree on the north side of the southwest field (see Figure 67, top). All fields show minor stock trampling.

P12

P12 is accessed via Valerie Close to the south of the project area. The property contains two modern dwellings (units) on the southeast side (Figure 68, top left and right) and a modern dwelling (house) on the southwest side (Figure 68, bottom right). Another dwelling is located on the western side of the property which has been converted from an old barn (Figure 68, bottom left). The entire southern portion of the property (with the exception of the dwellings) contains a vineyard that is currently (at the time of survey) not in use/fruiting (Figure 68, bottom right). The north side of the property currently contains five fields using post and wire fencing, four of which were previously part of the vineyard (Figure 69, left). These fields contain minor stock trampling and have been used for cattle. A stream/overland flow path is present across the central north side of the site running north/south in between the two central fields (Figure 69, right). The stream has long grasses running along its length and a small tree and flax plants on its southern end. The fields contain small piles of cut wood indicating minor tree clearance in this area. The terrain has a gentle slope throughout the property, sloping downwards from the southern side to the north.

P13

P13 is accessed via a long driveway off Valerie Close on the southwest side of the project area. The central portion of the property contains a large modern house (Figure 70, top left and right) and a work area with a large garage, of which the upper floor is used as a dwelling for the farm-hand (Figure 70, bottom left and right), and a smaller garage/shed (Figure 70, bottom right). The areas west and east of the dwelling and work areas are landscaped into garden areas. The east garden area has a large lawn with several trees around its border and contains several rows of fruit trees on its southern side (Figure 71, top left). The west garden area has a larger lawn and several garden features including a pond, gazebo (Figure 71, top right) and various planted trees, bushes and shrubs (Figure 71, bottom left). The northern and eastern sides of the property are separated into six fields using wire and post fencing. These fields are currently being used for cattle grazing and show minor stock trampling (Figure 71, bottom right). A stream runs along the western side of the property and wraps around the southwest and south sides (Figure 72, left). A flow path from this stream exists across the north side of the property running roughly west-east. This appears to have created a minor collapse in the ground in the central northern portion/field of the property (Figure 72, right). In terms of vegetation, the property is surrounded on all sides by bushes and trees. The western and southern sides have a particularly large amount of vegetation including bushes, trees, shrubs and ferns due to the stream. The terrain is relatively flat throughout the majority of the property except for the west side, which contains relatively gentle slopes, and the northwest side, which has minor hills/slopes. The terrain has a significant slope across far western side of the property adjacent to the border where it leads downwards towards the stream.

P14

P14 is accessed via a long driveway off Valerie Close on the northwest side of the project area. The property contains four dwellings on the northwest side of the property (Figure 73, top left and right): three houses, one of which appears to be a converted garage or shed, and one unit. An old green corrugated iron shed is located adjacent to the driveway near these dwellings (Figure 73, bottom left). A large open cattle barn is present at the centre of

the property adjacent to the driveway and southern fields (Figure 73, bottom right). The northeast side of the property consists of a relatively large field (Figure 74, top left) and the southern portion is separated into seven fields (Figure 74, top right). These fields are currently being used for cattle grazing and show minor stock trampling. Probing in the northwest side of the northeast field revealed concrete and building rubble beneath the surface (Figure 74, bottom left), adjacent to an old spoil heap (Figure 74, bottom right). This may suggest that a structure once existed here. The same stream as described previously for P13 runs along the western border of this property. The property is bordered by trees along all sides except for the southeast side adjacent to the long driveway. A significant amount of vegetation – trees and bushes – surround the northwest area around the dwellings (see Figure 73, top left), and a relatively dense amount of vegetation (trees, shrubs and ferns) is present on the far northwest corner of the property. The terrain is significantly flat throughout the property except for the far western side which slopes downwards towards the stream.

P15

P15 is accessed via a long driveway off of Valerie Close on the northwest side of the project area. The property contains a modern dwelling (house) on its northwest side as well as a large garage and concrete parking area (Figure 75, top). The house has two small landscaped gardens on its west (Figure 75, bottom right) and east sides (Figure 75, bottom left). The central western portion of the property contains two sheds/work areas (Figure 76, top left and right). The remainder of the property contains fields using post and wire fencing used for cattle grazing: four fields along the northern side (Figure 76, bottom right) and two fields on the southern side (Figure 76, bottom left). The terrain across the property is relatively flat except for the central north side of the property, which has a gentle downward slope towards the west. The same stream as described previously for P13 and P14 runs along the western and northern borders of this property. There is a significant amount of vegetation associated with the stream (trees, shrubs and ferns) along these borders labelled as areas P15-G on the west side (Figure 77, top left) and P15-F on the north side (Figure 77, top right) in Figure 3. There are a significant number of planted trees along each side of the driveway from the front (southeast side) of the property leading towards the dwelling (Figure 77, bottom), and a row of trees along the southern border.

P16

Access was not granted for field survey.

P17

Access was not granted for field survey.

P18

P18 is accessed via Mason Heights to the north of the project area. The central portion of the property was inaccessible due to incredibly steep slopes (Figure 78, top and bottom left) that lead down on all sides to two overland flow paths at the base of the slopes originating from a stream to the northwest. A significant amount of dense vegetation (trees, shrubs and ferns) is present here across the slopes surrounding these overland flow paths (Figure 78, top right). This central area with steep sloping terrain is bordered by post and wire fencing. The east side of the property consists of a hill that is accessible through P2, where a double garage shed/workshop is located (Figure 78, bottom right). The northeast portion of the property slopes down to the north, and the southeast portion of the property slopes down to the south/southeast. Adjacent to this building down the slope is a modern farm track and old track discussed in the next section. The property is currently being used

for cattle grazing and generally shows minor stock trampling, except for areas around the gates that show major stock trampling.

P19

The property at 1738 State Highway 1, Warkworth, is located to the southwest of the main Warkworth town. The property is accessed via a relatively long driveway off State Highway 1 that runs south, leading towards a modern domestic dwelling (Figure 79). This dwelling is located slightly to the northwest of the approximate centre of the property. The dwelling area contains a large house, swimming pool on the southeast side, two sheds on the south side and a landscaped garden area on its east side adjacent to the driveway. The remainder of the property is large and separated into numerous fields.

Several other structures are present across the property. A large barn, presumably used for storing vehicles and equipment, is located across the drive to the northwest of the dwelling. This structure appears to be modern and is constructed almost entirely of corrugated iron/steel with a rounded roof (Figure 80 top left). A 2017 aerial shows that another barn or shed existed just to the north of this one on the northwest side of the property; however, at the time of survey this structure had been removed. The aerial suggests this structure was relatively large and similar in size to the previously mentioned modern barn and had a corrugated iron/steel gable roof. A shed/barn is present adjacent to the central western border of the property, just to the west of the dwelling. This structure appears to be relatively modern as it is constructed of timber with plywood walls and a flat corrugated iron/steel roof. A small enclosure adjoins the shed on its north side, suggesting its use is associated with livestock (Figure 80 top right). An old shed surrounded by farming equipment is located on the central east side of the property, relatively close to the eastern border. This structure appears to be relatively old as it is constructed entirely of worn corrugated iron, with worn paint of various shades of green and brown. Several panels are rusted and some have been replaced with modern corrugated iron/steel. The structure has a gable roof and sits on a poured concrete foundation (Figure 80 bottom left). A shed/barn, presumably relating to horses, is located to the north of the dwelling adjacent to the long driveway on its east side. This structure appears to be relatively modern and is constructed in a similar fashion to the structure adjacent to the central western border of the property, just to the west of the dwelling. It is constructed of timber with plywood walls and has a corrugated iron/steel gable roof (Figure 80 bottom right).

The fields in the central northern portion of the property adjacent to the horse shed/barn are used for training and keeping horses, and have enclosures designed for this purpose (Figure 81). The remainder of the fields on the property are used for cattle grazing (Figure 82–Figure 84). At the time of survey, cattle were grazing on the far east/southeast fields adjacent to the stream that runs along the eastern border of the property (Figure 83, bottom right). Cattle troughs are found scattered throughout the property within the various fields (Figure 85), and stock trampling is commonly seen across the property. A modern, lightly gravelled track on the east/southeast side of the property connects to the driveway and runs south along the eastern border up to the long hill that encompasses the southern border. Another modern, lightly gravelled track adjoins this one at the approximate central east side of the property and runs west-east across the majority of the centre of the property (Figure 86).

Three streams and/or overland flow paths are present across the property (Figure 87). One is located on the west, southwest and northwest borders of the property running southeast-northwest on the southwest side, and then roughly north-south along the west/northwest sides (Figure 88). Another is present across the centre of the property running roughly

north-south (Figure 89), where the stream branches out in numerous areas across the central portions of the property. The third stream exists along the eastern border running roughly north-south (Figure 90), where the stream branches out into a few areas on the southeast side of the property. The west and central streams meet at the central north side of the property adjacent to the driveway entrance on SH1. All of the streams located within the property are in valleys with relatively shallow slopes, except for the southern end adjacent to the southern long hill, where the valleys have relatively steep slopes and terrain (see Figure 88 bottom, Figure 89 bottom right and Figure 90 bottom). The stream on the west/southwest border of the property originates from a natural enclosure surrounded by bedrock on the southwest side of the property (Figure 91), which leads down to a relatively steep valley heading northwest (see Figure 88, bottom). These streams are typically surrounded by relatively dense vegetation including trees, shrubs, ferns and tall grasses. This vegetation can be seen in particularly dense patches on their southern sides on the slopes of the long hill (see Figure 88-Figure 90).

The only other vegetation seen across the property that is not associated with the streams consists of rows of planted trees seen throughout the property that typically run along field and property borders (see Figure 82–Figure 90). There is also a patch of planted pine trees adjacent to the central west border and stream, one of which has recently fallen (Figure 92). The terrain on the northern extent of the property is relatively flat with gently sloping hills, whereas the terrain on the southern extent is relatively mountainous with steep slopes that lead to a large and long hill running along the entire length of the southern border (see contours in Figure 87). The far west side of the property was inaccessible due to steep terrain and dense vegetation along this stream/valley but was photographed from a distance.



Figure 54. Top left: Standing on hill in P2 looking towards forested area P1-F, facing southwest. Top right: Looking into forested area P1-F, facing southwest. Bottom left: Standing in P1 looking towards P1-G with small forested valley just outside of P1-G to the right, facing south. Bottom right: Standing in P1 looking down towards small forested valley just outside of P1-G, facing southwest



Figure 55. Top left: Modern dwelling with garage in background in P1, facing southwest. Top right: Long driveway with landscaped lawn and planted vegetation in P1, facing south/southeast. Bottom left: Southern lawn with animal enclosures and P1-G in background, facing southwest. Bottom right: Long driveway at southern end of property leading to second modern dwelling, P1-F to the left, facing south



Figure 56. Top left: Looking towards northeast border of P2 showing dense vegetation and steep terrain, facing southeast. Top right: Hill located on northern side of P2, facing southwest. Bottom left: Central northern portion of P2 showing steep terrain, dense vegetation and fencing, facing south. Bottom right: Looking up towards the upper portion of the hill on the north side of P2, adjacent to P18 to the left. Note the track running along the northern side of the hill adjacent to wire and post fence. Facing northeast



Figure 57. Top left: Modern dwellings (units) located on the southern side of P4, facing south. Top right: modern dwelling at the centre of property P4 with adjacent barn/shed, facing west. Bottom left: Old dilapidated barn on the central northern side of property P4, facing west. Bottom right: Large pile of concrete rubble, blocks and steel framing on central northern side of P4, facing north



Figure 58. Top left: Central stream running through property P4, facing northwest. Top right: Stream P4-T on northeast side of property P4, facing north. Bottom left: Stream P4-U on east side of property P4, facing south. Bottom right: Stream P4-V on southeast side of property P4, facing southeast



Figure 59. Left: Northeast field of P4 showing flat terrain, facing north. Right: Northwest field of P4 showing flat terrain, facing northeast



Figure 60. Top left: Modern dwellings (units) on south side of property P5, facing south. Note, the ones on the left and right are contained within P5 while the ones in the background are contained within P6. Top right: older (c. mid-20th century) house on the south side of property P5, facing west. Bottom left, fields on the north side of P5 showing flat terrain, facing northwest. Bottom right: Old corrugated iron shed on the east side of P5, facing south



Figure 61. Top left: Stream running through northeast side of P5, facing northwest. Top right: Toetoe grass growing alongside stream, facing north. Bottom left: Small tree enclosures running along northwest side of P5, facing west. Bottom right: Southeast area of field with enclosed area full of overgrown grasses, weeds and bushes, facing southwest



Figure 62. Left: Standing on southeast side of P6 facing northwest, note the central stream in background. Right: Southwest side of P6 with P10 in background, facing northwest



Figure 63. Top left: Long driveway with an older house, possibly dating to the 1920s/1930s, in the background in P7, facing northwest. Top right: Small garden area at the rear of house (north side of property), facing west. Bottom left: Large landscaped garden area on central north side of property in foreground with house in background, facing west/southwest. Bottom right: Large garden area on central north side of property, facing south



Figure 64. Top left: Large double garage on central south side of property, facing southwest. Top right: Shed on southeast side of property, facing east. Bottom left: shed on central east side of property, facing northwest. Bottom right: Shed on central east side of property, facing northeast



Figure 65. P8 showing stream on north side of property (right) and vegetation along southern boundary (left), facing west



Figure 66. Front/road facing portion of P10, facing north/northeast



Figure 67. Top: Dying tree on north side of southwest field of P11, facing north/northwest. Note modern dwellings (units) in background. Bottom left: South side of P11 showing fields and cattle, facing north. Bottom right: North side of P11 showing fields, facing north/northeast



Figure 68. Top left and right: Modern dwellings (units) on south side of P12, facing northwest (top left) and northeast (top right). Bottom left: Old barn converted into dwelling located on central west side of property P12, facing southeast. Bottom right: South/southeast portion of property P12 showing vineyard. Note modern dwelling (house) in background to the left. Facing northwest



Figure 69. Left: Fields on the northern side of P12, facing northeast. Right: Stream running through central north side of P12 in between the two central fields, facing north



Figure 70. Top left: Modern dwelling (house) located on the central portion of P13, facing southwest. Top right: Modern dwelling (house) located on the central portion of P13, facing east. Bottom left: Large garage/shed with upper floor used as dwelling located on the central portion of P13, facing west. Bottom right: Large garage/shed with upper floor used as dwelling to the right and smaller garage/shed at the rear to the left, facing east/southeast



Figure 71. Top left: Landscaped garden east of the dwelling in P13 showing fruit trees on south side, facing southeast. Top right: Landscaped garden west of the dwelling in P13 showing pond and gazebo, facing northwest. Bottom left: Planted vegetation in the landscaped garden west of the dwelling in P13, facing northwest. Bottom right: Central northern field of P13 with cattle grazing, facing northwest



Figure 72. Left: Central west side of P13 with stream and dense vegetation running along western border of property, facing northwest. Right: Central northern portion/field of property P13 showing minor collapse in the ground due to stream running through here underground. Note, the collapsed area has been partially filled in with grass trimmings/mulch



Figure 73. Top left: Modern dwelling (house) on the northwest side of P14, facing northwest. Top right: west side of northwest field with dwelling in the background located adjacent to central northern border of property P14. Bottom left: Old green corrugated iron shed adjacent to driveway and dwellings, facing west. Bottom right: Large open cattle barn adjacent to southern fields and driveway, facing east/southeast



Figure 74. Top left: Northern field of property P14, facing northeast. Top right: Southern fields of property P14, facing southeast. Bottom left: Area of buried rubble marked by probe, facing north. Bottom right: Old spoil heap located at northwest side of northwest field of property P14, facing north



Figure 75. Top: Modern house and large garage on northwest side of P15, facing north. Bottom left: Small landscaped garden on the east side of house, facing west. Bottom right: Relatively large landscaped garden on the west side of house, facing north



Figure 76. Top left: Shed/work area on central west portion of property P15, facing south. Top right: Shed/work area on central west portion of property P15, facing south. Bottom left: Field on southern side of property P15, facing southeast. Bottom right: Field on north side of property P15 with house in background, facing northwest



Figure 77. Top left: Looking at vegetation surrounding stream P15-G on west side of property P15, facing west. Top right: Looking towards stream P15-F on north side of property P15, facing north. Bottom: Long driveway leading to property P15 on southeast side with trees along either side, facing south



Figure 78. Top left: northwest side of P18 showing steep terrain and dense vegetation to the right, facing north. Top right: Central portion of P18 showing steep terrain and dense vegetation at centre, facing east. Bottom left: central northern side of P18 showing steep terrain and dense vegetation to the left, facing north. Bottom right: Shed/workshop located on the hill at the central east side of property P18, facing north



Figure 79. Top left: Long driveway, standing near gate that leads to dwelling, facing north. Top right: Long driveway, standing near gate that leads to dwelling in background, facing south. Bottom: Modern dwelling located just northwest of the approximate centre of the property, facing south



Figure 80. Top left: Large barn across the drive to the northwest of the dwelling, facing southwest. Top right: Shed/barn adjacent to the central western border of the property, just to the west of the dwelling, facing northeast. Bottom left: Old shed on the central eastern side of the property, facing northwest. Bottom right: Horse shed/barn north of the dwelling adjacent to the long driveway on its east side, facing east



Figure 81. Top left: Field on the central north side of property with circular horse training enclosure in background, facing north. Top right: Small/narrow field on the southeast side of horse shed presumably used for keeping/training horses, facing southwest. Bottom: Field on the north side of horse shed used for keeping/training horses, note the horses in background to the right, facing east



Figure 82. Top left: Field on northwest side of property adjacent to road and driveway, neighbouring property 1728 SH1 in background on left, facing northwest. Top right: Field on the central northwest side of property, adjacent to north/northwest side of large barn (on the left in background) and shed (on the right in background), facing southeast. Bottom left: Field on the central northwest side of property adjacent to northeast side of large barn, facing southwest. Bottom right: Field on far northwest side of property adjacent to SH 1, facing north



Figure 83. Top left: Field on central west side of property adjacent to west stream/border and SH1, facing west. Top right: Field on the central southwest side of site, bedrock enclosure and large, long hill in background, facing south. Bottom left: Fields along the peak of the large, long hill running along the southern border of the property, standing at its approximate centre and facing west. Bottom right: Fields on the southeast/east side of property, standing on the slope of the large, long hill on the southern border of property and facing north



Figure 84. Top left: Looking towards fields on northeast and central northeast sides of property, facing north. Top right: Field on central northeast side of property adjacent to east stream and border, facing east. Bottom left: Fields on northeast side of property adjacent to north border and SH 1. Bottom right: Fields at the approximate centre of property, facing southeast



Figure 85. Top left: Cattle trough located on the central south side of property on top of the large, long hill, facing north. Top right: Cattle trough located in the central west field, facing south. Bottom left: Cattle trough located in the west field, facing east. Bottom right: Cattle trough located in the northwest field, facing northwest



Figure 86. Left: Modern, lightly gravelled track that runs along the east/southeast side of property, standing on the southeast side of property facing south. Right: Modern, lightly gravelled track that runs along the approximate centre of the property, standing on the central east side of property facing west



Figure 87. Aerial view with contours and steams overlaid (source: Auckland Council Geomaps)



Figure 88. Top left: Northwest side of property facing northwest towards stream. Top right: West side of property facing west/northwest with stream in background. Bottom: Southwest side of property with southwest portion of stream (note the terrace features here), facing northwest



Figure 89. Top left: Branch of central stream along the south side of dwelling, facing northeast. Top right: Branch of central stream running adjacent to long driveway and contained within this field, facing north. Bottom left: Central portion of central stream that has been modified for irrigation, facing north. Bottom right: Southern portion of central stream showing relatively steep terrain, facing west.



Figure 90. Top left: Standing in northeast field facing northeast side of eastern stream, facing northeast. Top right: Branch of eastern stream on the southeast side of property, facing northeast. Bottom: Standing on the southeast side of property on top of large, long hill on southern border, facing north/northeast towards eastern stream



Figure 91. Bedrock enclosure where southwest stream originates, located on the southwest side of property, facing south



Figure 92. Patch of planted pine trees adjacent to the central west border and stream (note one has fallen), facing northwest

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Field Survey Results

The survey was carried out in generally sunny weather with good surface visibility over most of the survey area. Each property was probed where open fields/areas were accessible, in order to identify any subsurface remains. Due to the large area surveyed, probing could not be done throughout the Plan Change Area and was instead focused on areas of greater archaeological potential, i.e. hills, streams and valleys. Eleven test pits were also dug across the Plan Change Area to examine the stratigraphy of the general area (described below).

The oldest buildings within the Plan Change Area were houses within P5 and P7, that appeared to date to the mid-20th century and c.1920s/1930s respectively. No pre-1900 structures were identified.

The building in P7 is on the northwest side of the property (Figure 63, top and bottom left), which is located on the south side of the project area accessed via Valerie Close. The building was noted in Brassey and Walker as being a bungalow era dwelling (2018, p.81). The structure is positioned at the top of a relatively gentle slope and has a gable roof with white-painted timber weatherboard cladding typical of earlier 20th century houses. The chimney is brick-lined with a concrete cap (Figure 93). The eastern side of the building contains oriel style windows that protrude from the building where the lower portions utilise overlapping tiles as cladding (Figure 94, left). The window frames are hexagonal (half hexagon) in shape and contain eight separate glass panels. The upper glass panels of these oriel windows are smaller than the lower panels and have a banded design utilising pieces of blue and textured glass. A similar design is seen on a few other small windows on the building (Figure 94, right). A modern deck has been added to the northwest side of the building (see Figure 93, bottom left). The structure appears to have timber foundations and has a lower floor that appears to only be for storage and to access utilities. A ceramic pipe was found protruding out of the ground on the northwest side of the building amongst the vegetation and is presumably an old septic tank associated with the house.

The second building, thought to be of c.mid-20th century date, is on the south side of P5 (Figure 60, top right and Figure 95), which located on the eastern side of the Plan Change Area accessed via a gravel driveway off Valerie Close. The building was noted in Brassey and Walker to be probably a transitional villa (2018, p.90). The house is positioned at the top of a relatively gentle slope and has a hip roof with timber weatherboard cladding painted beige. The east and west sides of the property have protruding window bays. The window frames are boxed shaped and contain 10 glass panels, the upper panels smaller than the lower panels, and the ones on the east side have a banded design utilising pieces of textured glass, similar to the decorative glass panels seen on the building in P7. The chimney is brick-lined with no apparent cap. A presumably modern deck has been added to the west side of the building. The property has two floors and sits on box-poured concrete foundations. The lower floor appears to only be used for storage and to access utilities.

There are a number of old sheds and barns across the project area. They are typically constructed with corrugated iron/steel cladding and roofing (although some are made with timber) and many are painted green. Several are in poor to moderately poor condition (see Figure 57, bottom left and Figure 64, bottom left and right), while others have been fairly well maintained and kept in use (see Figure 60, bottom right and Figure 73, bottom left). A large old barn on the west side of P12 has been converted into a dwelling (see Figure 68, bottom left). The barn is similar to the various corrugated iron sheds seen on the property

and is painted with the same green colour. The current owner has added Victorian-style windows into the structure which are not original to the barn.

An aerial from April 1963 (Figure 96, bottom) shows an old track/path along the peak of the hill to the east of P18 where most of it seems to be contained within the adjacent property to the east (Lot 13 DP 541462), outside of the project area. This path relates to the road indicated on SO 115E from 1855 (see Figure 42). A modern aerial (Figure 96) appears to suggest that this track still largely exists (although not as clearly defined as in the 1963 aerial) where a small portion of it can be seen in the north-eastern portion of P18. When surveying P18, particular attention was given to the north-eastern portion in order to verify the existence of the track and record it. A small portion of the track was found down the slope directly adjacent to modern farm tracks running through the property. The aerials show there to be another branch of this track on the south-eastern boundary of the adjacent property, 35 Mason Heights, just to the north of this existing portion on P18. However, it appears that ongoing development has modified it to the point where it is not clearly visible (Figure 97). When looking out east towards the adjacent property (SH 1, Warkworth. 0981, Lot 13 DP 541462) it seems that the rest of the old track is clearly visible and still in use (Figure 98).

Probing this portion of the old track on P18 did not reveal any difference in compaction compared to the surrounding area and no indication of any historic fabric/road, with the area simply being a dirt track. The modern farm tracks lead to a modern post and wire fence. The track seen on the hill on the north-eastern side of P2 (see Figure 56, bottom right) appears to be connected to the old road alignment running through P18. However, this area is not fully shown in the 1963 aerial.

Several old bricks were found adjacent to the gate leading to the southwest field in property P1 (Figure 99). One reads 'NZ Brick Co. New Lynn'. Also known as the NZ Brick, Tile and Pottery Co. Ltd., this company began producing their products in 1905 and amalgamated with several other companies in 1929 (Truttman 2015:4-5). There are several unmarked bricks and several marked bricks of another maker, but the words/markings are illegible.

An area of potential terracing was noted on the southwest side of the property at 1738 SH1, This was situated surrounding the southwest stream. The potential terrace complex is located on the north side of the large, long hill that covers the southern border of the property (see location of Test Pit 3 and adjacent stream/valley in Figure 100). A modern track (c.1990s) has been cut into the northern side of the hill providing access to the top of the hill (Figure 101). The complex is on the west side of the track and consists of well-defined natural terrace-like features which appear to have been modified in certain areas, creating wide level platforms that surround the bedrock enclosure, stream and valley; particularly on the west side of the enclosure. The complex appears to have four main platforms; one at the level of the bedrock enclosure on its north and west sides, two below the level of the enclosure on its west side and a smaller fourth platform above the enclosure on its northeast side (Figure 102–Figure 105). A distinct path can also be seen leading from this fourth platform up the slope of the hill cutting through natural well-defined terrace-like features (see Figure 105). This path is an old cattle path, which is very defined in aerial photographs from the 1960s and appears to have been the main east-west track across the farm. A test pit placed on the fourth platform suggests modification as the stratigraphy here is significantly different to the strata seen elsewhere on the property and appears to be disturbed. Looking at the stratigraphy seen in the test pit (Figure 120) and the stratigraphy seen in a hill cut several metres to the east (Figure 121) we can see that the topsoil layer

appears to be missing on this upper platform. The Layer 1 described for this test pit (Test pit 4) appears to be similar to Layers 3 and 4 described for the track cut strata seen on the hill.

The complex appears to continue into the neighbouring property at 1648A State Highway 1, where well-defined terrace-like features could be seen from a distance (Figure 106). A modern aerial shows these platforms around the bedrock enclosure and the apparent continuation to the west in the neighbouring property (Figure 107). These features are thought to be the result of a combination of natural slumping of the hillside around the creek, the use of this by cattle and farm machinery.

An investigation within the bedrock enclosure (Figure 91) did not reveal anything significant that might indicate modification within it. Probing revealed a significant amount of rock immediately beneath the surface across the entirety of the enclosure. A significant amount of surface water made test-pitting here impossible. Water appears to originate from within this enclosure and travels down the steep valley slope outside it. A small channel could be seen on the east side of the entrance to the enclosure (Figure 108).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the proposed Plan Change Area as a result of the field survey.



Figure 93. Top left: The c.1920s/1930s house located on the northwest side of P7, facing northwest. Top right: The same house, facing northeast. Bottom left: The same house, facing south. Bottom right: Chimney of the c.1920s/1930s house, facing north/northeast



Figure 94. Left: Oriel style windows of c.1920s/1930s house located on the northwest side of P7, facing northwest. Right: Close-up view of one of the small decorative windows, facing north. This example is located on the south wall of the building, east side



Figure 95. Left: West side of mid-20th century house located on the southeast side of P5, facing south. Right: North side of the same house, facing west.

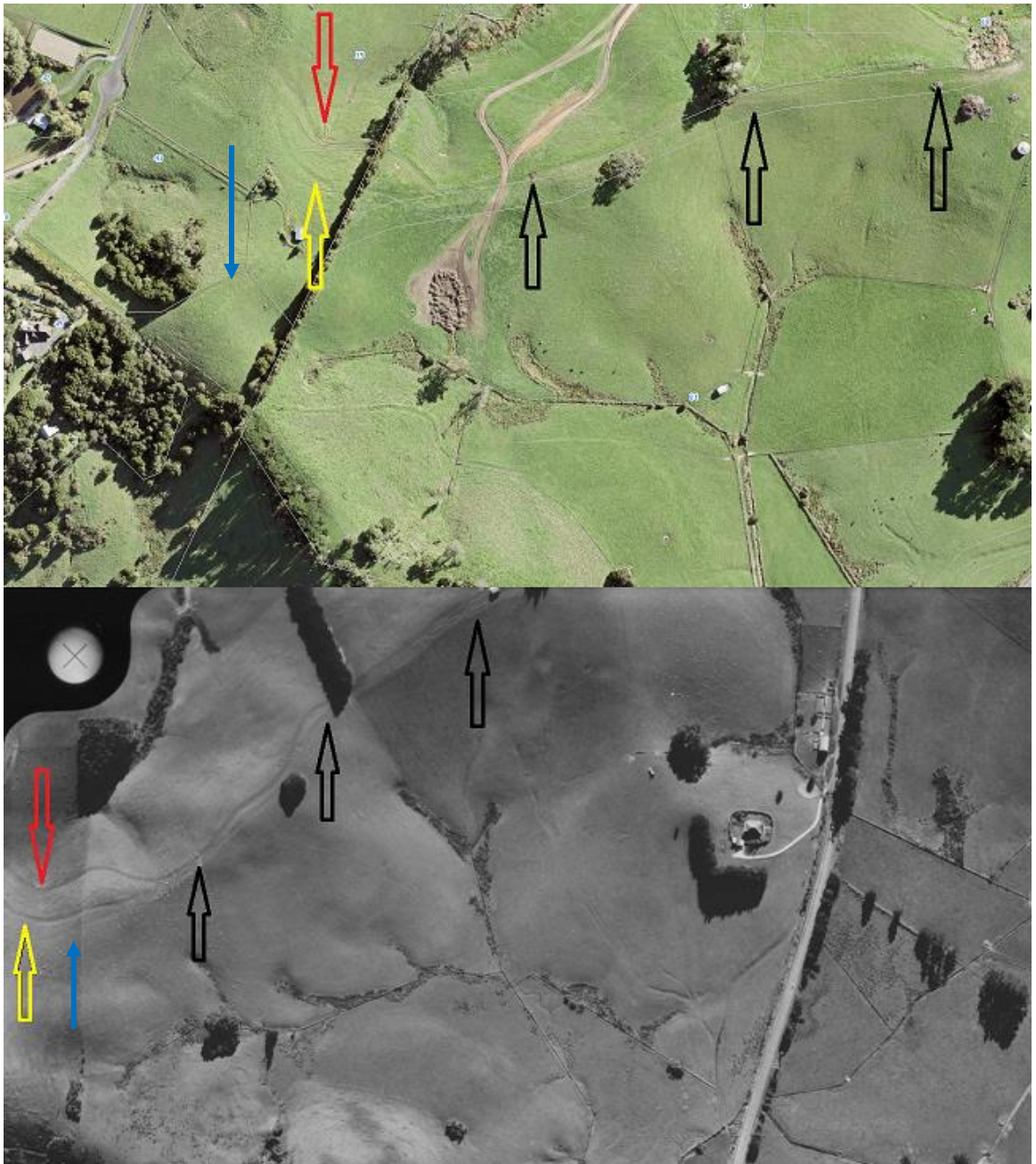


Figure 96. Top: Modern aerial showing old track on the northeast side of project area (source: Auckland Council Geomaps). Bottom: April 1963 aerial showing the same old track (source: Retrolens). The black arrows indicate the track running through the neighbouring property SH 1, Warkworth. 0981, Lot 13 DP 541462 (outside of the project area), the yellow arrows indicate the extant/visible portion of farm track located on the northeast side of P18 and the red arrows indicate the damaged/no longer visible portion of the track on the south-eastern boundary of the adjacent property 35 Mason Heights. The old road alignment curves towards the south as indicated by the blue arrows



Figure 97. Northeast side of property P18 showing modern farm track indicated by black lines, old farm track indicated by yellow lines, and the damaged/no longer visible portion of old track on the south-eastern boundary of the adjacent property 35 Mason Heights indicated by red arrow



Figure 98. Standing on northeast side of property P18 facing east towards old track visible in adjacent property SH 1, Warkworth. 0981, Lot 13 DP 541462, indicated by black arrows



Figure 99. Left: Brick found adjacent to gate leading to the southwest field in property P1, reading 'NZ Brick Co. New Lynn'. Right: One of several of this type of brick found adjacent to gate leading to the southwest field in property P1 with illegible letters/markings

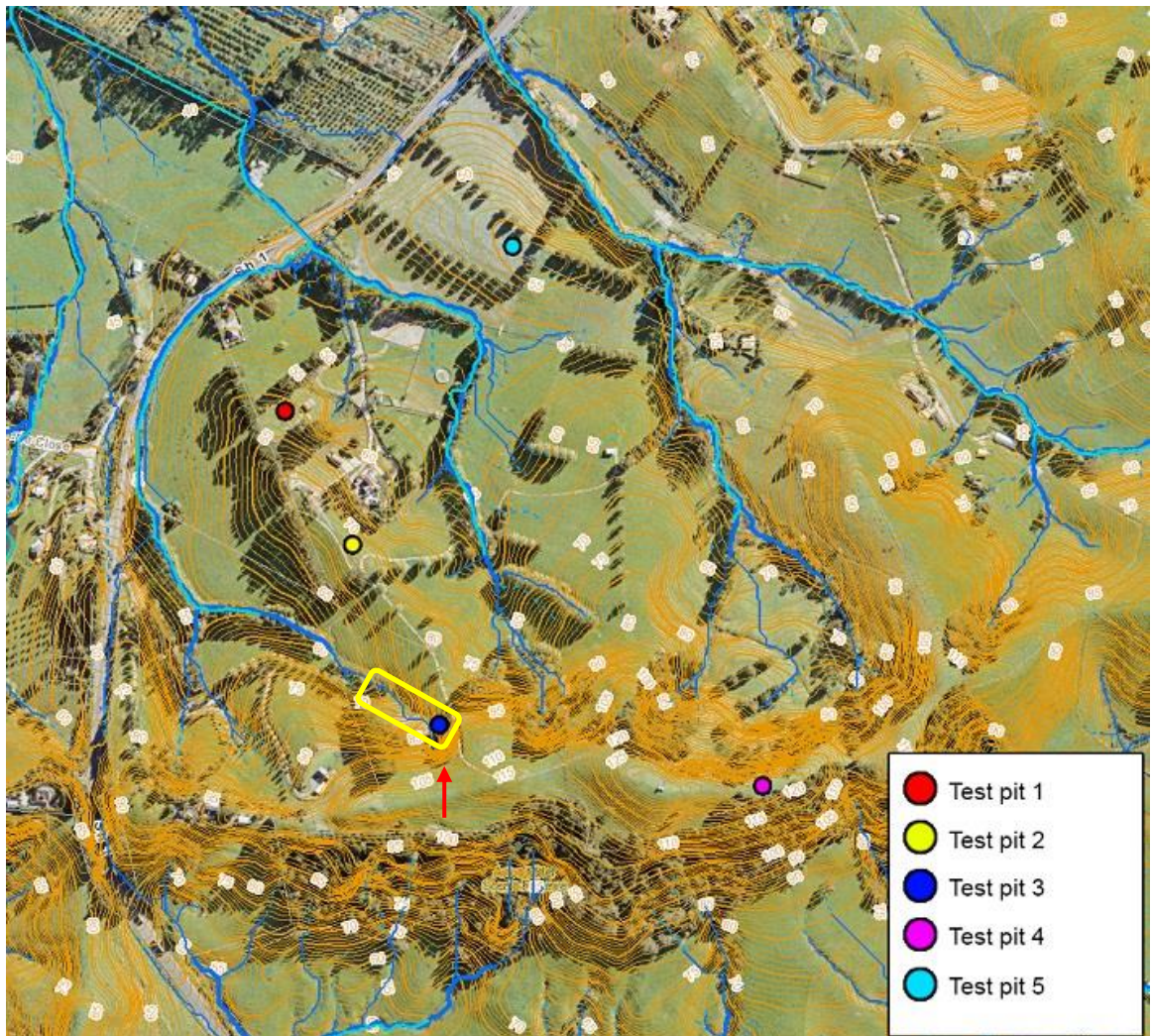


Figure 100. Contour map of property 1738 SH 1 showing location of test pits 1-5, area of terracing outlined in yellow and bedrock enclosure identified by arrow red arrow (source: modified from Auckland Council Geomaps)



Figure 101. Track cut into hill on the left, bedrock enclosure and stream on the right, facing south



Figure 102. Lower two platforms of the natural terrace complex indicated by black arrows, photo taken standing outside the bedrock enclosure and facing northwest



Figure 103. Platform at the level of bedrock enclosure marked by arrow on the left, lower platform marked by arrow on the right, photo taken standing outside the bedrock enclosure and facing west



Figure 104. Platform above the bedrock enclosure on its northeast side marked by arrow, facing south



Figure 105. Path cutting through natural terrace-like features marked by arrows, standing on upper platform of terrace complex on the northeast side of bedrock enclosure, facing southeast



Figure 106. Looking out west towards adjacent property 1648A State Highway 1, where well-defined terrace-like features could be seen from a distance



Figure 107. Aerial showing natural terrace complex with platforms marked by red arrows. Note how it appears to continue into the neighbouring property to the west (source: Auckland Council Geomaps)



Figure 108. Small channel on the east side of the entrance to the enclosure, facing south

Test Pits

Test pits were placed in several areas of interest within some of the surveyed properties, to examine the stratigraphy across the Plan Change Area. An aerial overview showing the location of these test pits is provided in Figure 100 (eastern half) and Figure 109 (western half).

The first test pit was placed on the southeast side of P5 (Figure 110) near the peak of the shallow slope that exists here (NZTM coordinates 1747714 5968067 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a soft and relatively shallow topsoil over a relatively soft clay. This test pit was 20cm wide, 20cm long and 15cm deep. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 7-9cm of a medium-dark brown silty soil, moderately loose with minor root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 5-7cm of a light-medium brown silty soil with high clay content and moderately loose (but more compact than Layer 1). Some clay (layer 3) inclusions in the lower portion of this layer.
- Layer 3: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown-orange clay, moderately compact.

The second test pit was placed on the southwest side of P4 (Figure 111) adjacent to a small overland flow path/stream that appears to have had some minor modifications for irrigation (NZTM coordinates 1747322 5968371 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a soft topsoil over a relatively soft clay. This test pit was 20cm wide, 20cm long and 23cm deep

and was dug to examine the stratigraphy adjacent to the stream/flow path here, which was as follows:

- Layer 1: 22cm of a dark brown silty soil, loose with minor root disturbance. The water content in the ground here has had a significant impact on the compaction of this layer making it softer.
- Layer 2: 1cm-base of pit of a light grey clay, moderately compact.

The third test pit was placed on the north side of P4 (Figure 112) adjacent to the stream along the northern border and P4-T (NZTM coordinates 1747403 5968574 \pm 3m). The test pit was placed several metres away from a large pile of concrete blocks, rubble and metal framing. The test pit showed a significant amount of disturbance that may be related to a structure that once existed here or within the immediate area. This test pit was 20cm wide, 20cm long and 33cm deep and was dug to examine the stratigraphy adjacent to the stream here. Probing around this area indicated a relatively soft topsoil and could not seem to locate the depth of a natural clay layer. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 33cm+ of a disturbed medium brown silty soil with high clay content. Moderately loose with numerous clay inclusions/deposits and specks of charcoal-stained soil indicative of vegetation clearance. Natural clay layer was not reached.

The fourth test pit was placed on the central western side of P12 (Figure 113) adjacent to the western border (NZTM 1747045 5968352 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a soft and relatively shallow topsoil over a relatively soft clay. This test pit was 20cm wide, 20cm long and 16cm deep and was dug to examine the stratigraphy of the general area. The stratigraphy here was very similar to the stratigraphy seen in the first test pit in P5, and was as follows:

- Layer 1: 6cm of a medium-dark brown silty soil, moderately loose with minor root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 9cm of a light-medium brown silty soil with high clay content and moderately loose (but more compact than Layer 1). Significant clay (layer 3) inclusions in the lower portion of this layer that progressively increases in amount as it approaches the clay (layer 3).
- Layer 3: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown-orange clay, moderately compact.

The fifth test pit was placed the top of a small hill on the northwest side of property P13 (Figure 114) in the northwest field (NZTM coordinates 1746820 5968496 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a relatively shallow topsoil over a relatively compact clay. This test pit was 20cm wide, 20cm long and 19cm deep and was dug to examine the stratigraphy in the general area. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 11cm of a medium brown-grey silty soil, moderately loose with minor root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 7cm of a light brown/orange silty soil with high clay content, moderately loose. Similar in colour to clay (layer 3) but significantly different texture.
- Layer 3: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown/orange clay, moderately compact.

The sixth test pit was placed on the top of a significant hill on the north-eastern portion of P2 (Figure 115) (NZTM coordinates 1747644 5968846 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a relatively shallow topsoil over a relatively compact clay. This test pit was 20cm

wide, 20cm long and 20cm deep and was dug to examine the stratigraphy in the general area. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 19cm of a dark brown loam, moderately loose but compacted in the upper portion of this layer with significant root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown/orange compact clay.

None of the test pits provided any indication of modification that might relate to subsurface archaeological remains.



Figure 109. Modern aerial showing the western half of Plan Change Area showing properties and locations of six test pits (source: Modified from client files)



Figure 110. Left: Test pit 1 placed on southeast side of P5. Right: Location of test pit 1 placed on southeast side of P5 indicated by arrow, facing south



Figure 111. Test pit 2 placed on southwest side of P4. Right: Location of test pit 2 indicated by probe, facing northeast



Figure 112. Left: Test pit 3 placed on the north side of P4. Right: Location of test pit 3 indicated by probe, facing north



Figure 113. Left: Test pit 4 placed on the central west side of P12. Right: Location of test pit 4 indicated by probe, facing south/southeast



Figure 114. Left: Test pit 5 placed on the northwest side of property P13. Right: Location of test pit 5 indicated by probe, facing northwest



Figure 115. Left: Test pit 6 placed on the northeast side of P2. Right: Location of test pit 6 indicated by probe, facing southeast

The second survey focussed on the property on the eastern side of State Highway 1. The first test pit was placed on the northwest side of the property (Figure 116), just to the northwest of where the recently removed barn/shed was located (NZTM coordinates 1747787 5967846 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a relatively soft and shallow topsoil over a moderately compact clay. The test pit was 20cm long, 20cm wide and 17cm deep. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 8cm of a medium brown/grey loam, loose with significant root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 8cm of a medium brown loam with high clay content, moderately loose.
- Layer 3: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown/orange clay, moderately compact.

The second test pit was placed on the ridge/hill to the southwest of the dwelling (Figure 100, Figure 117), adjacent to a branch of the central stream that runs along the southern border of the dwelling (NZTM coordinates 1747888 5967677 \pm 3m). Probing around this area indicated a relatively soft and shallow topsoil over a moderately compact clay. The test pit was 20cm long, 20cm wide and 17cm deep. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 9cm of a medium brown/grey loam, loose with minor root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 7cm of a medium brown loam with high clay content, moderately loose.
- Layer 3: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown/orange clay, moderately compact.

The third test pit was placed on the southwest side of the property adjacent to the bedrock enclosure (Figure 100, Figure 118), on the fourth platform of a potential terrace complex described below (NZTM coordinates 1747995 5967484 $\pm 3m$). Probing around this area indicated a relatively soft soil and could not discern a depth at which a natural clay layer might exist. The test pit was 20cm long, 20cm wide and 26cm deep. The stratigraphy was significantly different to the strata seen elsewhere on the property and can be described as follows:

- Layer 1: 26cm+ of a light brown sandy/silty soil, loose with minor root disturbance up to approximately 20cm below the surface. Iron pan or compacted sediment inclusions began to occur at a depth of approximately 15cm below the surface to the base of pit. Inclusions/small deposits of a darker grey silty soil began to occur in small amounts at a depth of approximately 7cm below the surface, and then more significantly at a depth of 20cm below the surface to the base of pit. No natural clay layer was reached and probing in the test pit could not discern whether a natural clay layer existed at a deeper depth.

The fourth test pit was placed on the southeast side of the property (Figure 100, Figure 119), on the top of the long hill that covers the southern border of the property (NZTM coordinates 1748368 5967410 $\pm 3m$). Probing around this area indicated a relatively shallow and soft topsoil followed by a moderately compact clay. The test pit was 20cm long, 20cm wide and 17cm deep. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 9cm of a medium brown/grey loam, loose with significant root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 7cm of a medium brown loam with high clay content, moderately loose.
- Layer 3: 1cm-base of pit of a light brown/orange clay, moderately compact.

The fifth test pit was placed on the north/northeast side of the property (Figure 100, Figure 120) on the southern end of one of the road-facing fields (NZTM coordinates 1748067 5968037 $\pm 3m$). Probing around this area indicated a relatively soft and deep topsoil, but could not discern the depth at which a natural clay layer might exist. The test pit was 20cm long, 20cm wide and 30cm deep. The stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 30cm+ of a medium brown/grey loam, loose with minor root disturbance up to a depth of 20cm. This layer becomes slightly more compact at a depth of 20cm below the surface (which may be the result of no root disturbance), but no other significant change in the layer could be seen. A natural clay layer could not be reached, and probing in the test pit could not discern the depth at which it might exist.

A stratigraphic profile was also examined from the track cut on the southwest side of the property (Figure 121), revealing the strata of the hill (NZTM coordinates 1748007 5967484 $\pm 3m$). The stratigraphy observed was as follows:

- Layer 1: Approximately 10cm of a medium brown/grey loam, moderately loose.
- Layer 2: Approximately 10cm of a light brown loam, moderately loose.
- Layer 3: Approximately 1.3m of a light brown/orange silty/sandy clay, moderately compact.
- Layer 4: Approximately 1.5m of a light orange silty/sandy clay with occasional iron pan inclusions.

The strata seen in all test pits, except for Test Pit 3, showed that Layer 1, being a loose medium brown/grey loam, appears to be consistent throughout much of the property. Layer 2 also seems to be consistent, this being a medium brown loam with high clay content, although this was not seen in Test Pits 3 and 5. The different strata seen in Test Pit 3 may indicate past modification in the immediate area.



Figure 116. Left: Test Pit 1 on northwest side of the property, just to the northwest of where the recently removed barn/shed was located. Top right: Location of test pit marked by probe, facing northwest



Figure 117. Left: Test Pit 2 on the ridge/hill to the southwest of the dwelling, adjacent to a branch of the central stream that runs along the southern border of the dwelling. Right: Location of test pit marked by probe, facing northeast



Figure 118. Left: Test Pit 3 on the southwest side of the property adjacent to the bedrock enclosure, on the fourth platform of a potential terrace complex. Right: Location of test pit marked by probe, facing southeast



Figure 119. Left: Test pit 4 on the southeast side of the property, on the top of the long hill that covers the southern border of the property. Right: Location of test pit marked by probe, facing north/northwest



Figure 120. Left: Test pit 5 on the north/northeast side of the property on the southern end of one of the road-facing fields. Right: Location of test pit marked by probe, facing northwest



Figure 121. Profile of hill from track cut into hill. Note the stratigraphy here. Facing east

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

The background historical research indicated that the various land blocks in the proposed Plan Change Area remained as farmland and orchards throughout the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th, with no solid record of any pre-1900 homesteads. A four-roomed house was offered for sale of a 106 acres portion of Lot 72 in 1907. This is probably the same building, although not confirmed, that Charles Cragg has passed away at in 1905. This was known as Holmeswood, and the property had been owned by him since 1880. It is considered most likely that this was situated on P6, and possibly replaced in the early 20th century by the bungalow style structure. The structure identified on the eastern side of State Highway 1 in the 1928 geological survey are thought to be a house and farm buildings which may date from as early as 1896. The area of these structures has been modified in recent decades with the construction of new buildings, and no evidence was found.

No archaeological sites had previously been recorded within the Plan Change Area but historical research and field survey identified a historic road alignment (the old Kaipara Flats to Mahurangi Road), part of which runs through the Plan Change Area. This has been recorded as site R09/2284. The road is recorded in SO 1150 E dated 1855 and has largely continued in use as farm tracks up to the present day. There are only three other recorded archaeological sites within c.500m of the Plan Change Area, all relating to early European settlement: Cherry's Hut site (R09/2243, CHI No. 21949), the site of Cherry/s/Trethowen's Bridge (R09/2244, CHI No. 21948), and Woodlee (R09/2260, CHI No. 22197), a historic homestead. A number of World War II military camps are also located in the area: Buchanan's Road Camp C (CHI No. 17008), Falls Camp H1 (CHI No. 17004), Gubb's Camp K1 (CHI No. 16997), Gubb's Camp K2 (CHI No. 16998), Gubb's Camp K3 (CHI No. 16999), Gubb's Camp K4, K5, K6 (CHI No. 17000), Wylie Road Camps D1, D2, E (CHI No. 17006) and Wylie Road Camps F & G (CHI No. 17007), but none fall within the Plan Change Area.

Visible evidence of the historic road alignment (R09/2284) was the only archaeological evidence identified during the field survey. In general, the recorded archaeological sites in the wider area are concentrated a significant distance away, to the north and northeast of the survey area, primarily around the Warkworth township and the Mahurangi River.

Maori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological values and does not include an assessment of effects on Maori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Maori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

Survey Limitations

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all sub-surface archaeological features, or detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

Some areas were found to be quite heavily vegetated and/or steep which restricted access. Permission was not granted to some of the properties within the project area.

Archaeological Value and Significance

The AUP OP Regional Policy Statement (B5.2.2) identifies several criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places. In addition, Heritage NZ, has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations) (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10). Both sets of criteria have been used to assess the value and significance of the archaeological site R09/2284 within the Warkworth South Proposed Plan Change Area (see Table 2 and Table 3).

The archaeological value of sites relates mainly to their information potential, that is, the extent to which they can provide evidence relating to local, regional and national history using archaeological investigation techniques, and the research questions to which the site could contribute. The surviving extent, complexity and condition of sites are the main factors in their ability to provide information through archaeological investigation. For example, generally pa are more complex sites and have higher information potential than small midden (unless of early date). Archaeological value also includes contextual (heritage landscape) value. Archaeological sites may also have other historic heritage values including historical, architectural, technological, cultural, aesthetic, scientific, social, spiritual and traditional values.

Overall, site R09/2284 is considered to have little archaeological or other historic heritage value based on the criteria discussed. It has little information potential through archaeological investigation, apart from confirming its alignment, has no amenity value, and makes only a minor contribution to the wider archaeological landscape.

Table 2. Assessment of the historic heritage significance of site R09/2284 (Road) based on the criteria in the AUP OP (Chapter B5.2.2)

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
a) historical: The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality	The road is representative of early European settlement of the area, but has no known associations with important persons or events	Little
b) social: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	The site was not previously recorded and is not held in high esteem by the local community	None
c) Mana Whenua: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	For mana whenua to determine	Not assessed
d) knowledge: The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality	The road/track has been destroyed in part, with no evident historic fabric, and has little potential to provide information apart from confirming its alignment	Little

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
e) technology: The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	The road/track does not demonstrate any particular technical accomplishment, and no historic fabric is known to have survived	Little
f) physical attributes: The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;	The road/track is not a particularly good representative example of this site type	Little
g) aesthetic: The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities	The site is only visible from close up or in aerial views and has no aesthetic or landmark qualities	Little
h) context: The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting	The road/track is part of the early European historic settlement landscape	Little

Table 3. Assessment of the archaeological values of site(s) R09/2284 (Road) based on Heritage NZ criteria (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10)

Value	Assessment
Condition	The majority of the road alignment is intact, although has been in use as a farm track for many decades. There is no known fabric, consisting of a dirt track. In some areas more recent developments have destroyed sections of the road
Rarity	Early settler roads/tracks are fairly common, although often become part of the modern road network or farm tracks
Contextual value	The site is part of the wider archaeological landscape relating to the 19th century occupation of the Warkworth area
Information potential	Archaeological investigation of the road has little information potential, apart from confirming its alignment. There does not appear to be any historic fabric, and it has been degraded by ongoing use and maintenance as a farm track
Amenity value	The road has little amenity value, with relatively low visibility and being situated on private property
Cultural associations	The road is associated with the European settlement of the area, and in particular the settlers Trethowen, Horne, and Hall
Other	No other values are known

Potential Effects of Future Development

Based on the current survey, historical research and previous archaeological work in the area, any future development within the proposed Plan Change Area has the potential to affect one known archaeological site (R09/2284, Historic Road), which is of limited archaeological/historic heritage value. The portion of the site which crosses through the

project area does not appear to retain any original fabric and has been degraded by its use as a farm track. However, modification of the remaining portion of this site will require an Authority from Heritage NZ. An illustrative masterplan shows the proposed housing density across the Plan Change area (Figure 122). This shows the road crossing through a large lot development area.

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. While it is considered unlikely but possible that remains relating to two potentially pre-1900 homesteads are present beyond this there is limited archaeological potential. The possibility for this is provided for under the AUP OP Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1).

Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and early European origin or human burials.

Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga’ (S6(e)); and ‘the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development’ (S6(f)).

All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under Section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when ‘managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources’. There is a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity (S17), including historic heritage.

Historic heritage is defined (S2) as ‘those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: (i) archaeological; (ii) architectural; (iii) cultural; (iv) historic; (v) scientific; (vi) technological’. Historic heritage includes: ‘(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; (ii) archaeological sites; (iii) sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources’.

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the RMA. The Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP OP) is relevant to the proposed Plan Change.

There are no scheduled Historic Heritage Places or Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua within the proposed Plan Change Area. This assessment has established that future development as a result of the proposed Plan Change has the potential to affect one archaeological site – R09/2284, a historic road alignment of limited historic heritage value. It has little potential to affect unidentified subsurface archaeological remains that may be exposed during development, but this possibility is provided for under the AUP OP Accidental Discovery Rule E12.6.1.

Any effects on archaeological deposits or features can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of Warkworth, under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA (see below).

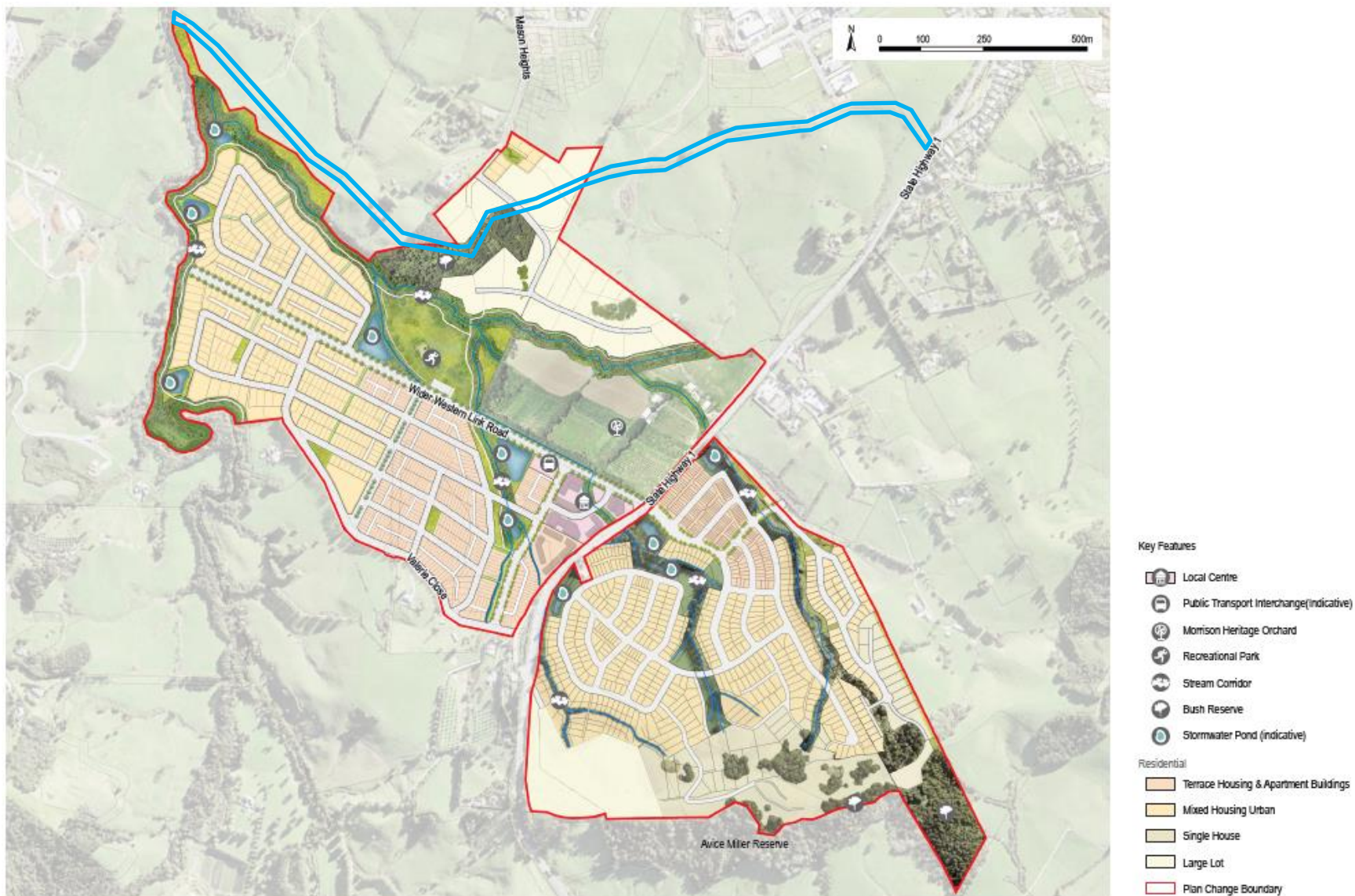


Figure 122. Illustrative Masterplan showing the proposed housing density across the Plan Change area, with site R09/2284 highlighted in blue

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZPTA protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by Heritage NZ (Section 42).

An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA Section 6 as follows:

‘**archaeological site** means, subject to section 42(3), –

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

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

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

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)⁶

Authorities to modify archaeological sites can be applied for either in respect to archaeological sites within a specified area of land (Section 44(a)), or to modify a specific archaeological site where the effects will be no more than minor (Section 44(b)), or for the purpose of conducting a scientific investigation (Section 44(c)). Applications that relate to sites of Maori interest require consultation with (and in the case of scientific investigations the consent of) the appropriate iwi or hapu and are subject to the recommendations of the Maori Heritage Council of Heritage NZ. In addition, an application may be made to carry out an exploratory investigation of any site or locality under Section 56, to confirm the presence, extent and nature of a site or suspected site.

Future development within the northern part of the Plan Change Area has the potential to affect site R09/2284, and an Authority will therefore be required from Heritage NZ before the site can be modified.

Conclusions

Prior to this assessment no archaeological or other historic heritage sites had been previously recorded within the proposed Plan Change Area. Based on historical research and archaeological survey one new site was identified. This has been recorded as R09/2284 and relates to a section of road connecting the Kaipara Flats to the Mahurangi created in the 1850s, with parts remaining in use to this day as farm tracks. The site is considered to have limited archaeological/historic heritage value. The potential for unidentified subsurface archaeological remains within the within the proposed Plan Change Area is low.

Future development as a result of the proposed Plan Change is likely to affect the recorded archaeological site, and has the potential to affect the possible locations of two potentially pre 1900 homesteads. Any adverse effects are considered likely to be minor and can be

⁶ Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished. Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide ‘significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand’ can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

appropriately mitigated by information recovery under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be no major constraints on the proposed Plan Change on archaeological grounds as only one known site, of limited archaeological value, and two potential sites, have the potential to be affected by future development.
- Once detailed development plans are available any works with the potential to affect site R09/2284 in the northern part of the Plan Change Area (see Figure 39) should be subject to more detailed assessment.
- An archaeological Authority should be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA prior to the start of any works affecting site R09/2284.

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B1G/54; B1G/253; B1G/290; B1G/306

Certificate of Title:

NA244/228; NZ544/298; NA544/299; NA545/5; NA545/6; NA669/288; NA758/173; NA47A/370; NZ1040/93; NA31C/1294; NA67B/483

Deeds Register:

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Deposited Plans:


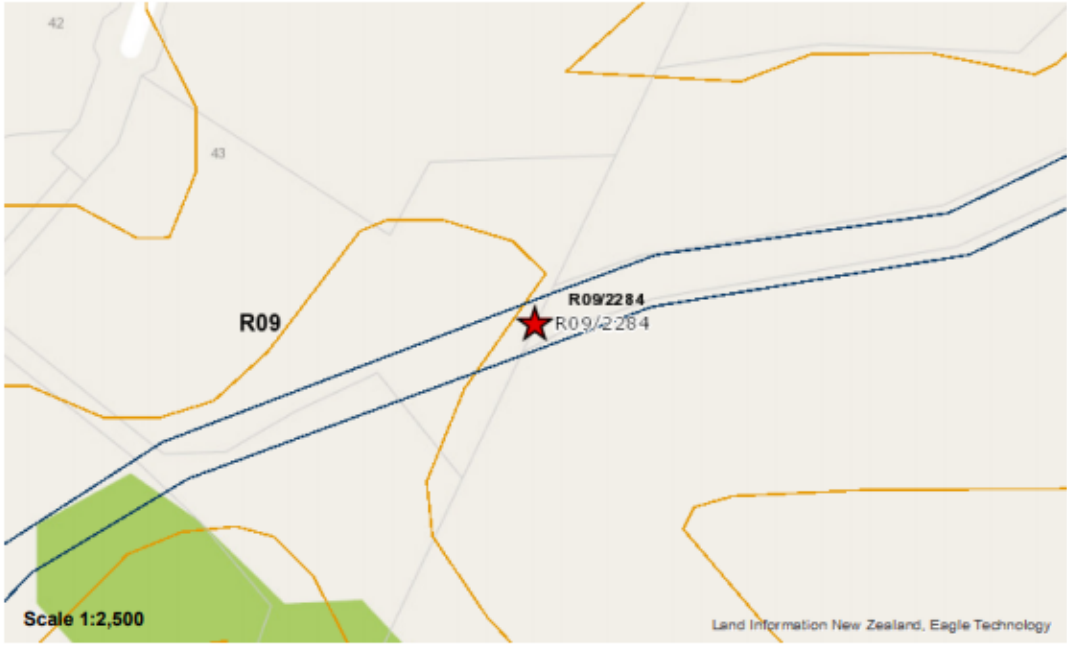
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Survey Ordinance Plans:

SO 26E1; SO 891E; SO 1110A; SO 1150E; SO 1704I

APPENDIX A: SITE RECORD FORM

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p>Site Record Form</p>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2284</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Transport/ communication</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1747748 Northing: 5968898 Source: Handheld GPS</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R09/2284</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site Site extends from the intersection of SH1 and McKinney Road east to the branch of the Mahurangi River</p>	
<p>Brief description</p>	
<p>Recorded features Road</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2284
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 29/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by glenfarley , visited 03/06/2021 by Apfel, Aaron Grid reference (E1747748 / N5968898)</p> <p>A road section described on SO 1150E (dated 1855) as part of the Kaipara Flats to Mahurangi Road. This section runs through what was Lots 62, 63, 64 and 65 Parish of Mahurangi. Some sections are still very visible, being still utilised as farm tracks, while in other areas modern development has erased the road.</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2284
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

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